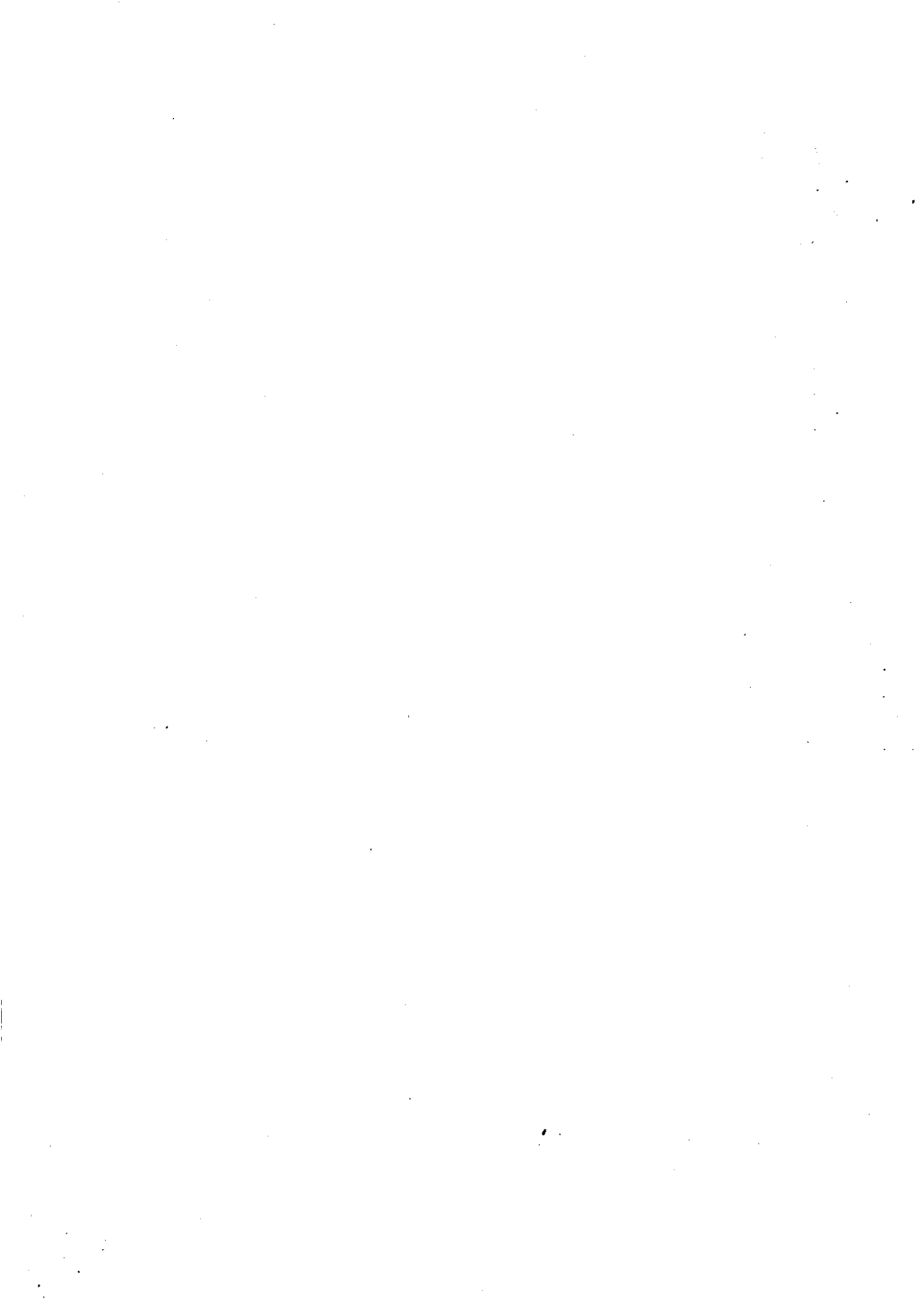


2013 年度 入学 試験 問題

英 語

(試験時間 10:30~11:50 80分)

1. 解答用紙は、記述解答用紙とマーク解答用紙の2種類がありますので注意してください。
2. 解答は、必ず解答欄に記入してください。なお、解答欄以外に書くと無効となりますので注意してください。
3. 解答は、HBの鉛筆またはシャープペンシルを使用し、訂正する場合は、プラスチック製の消しゴムを使用してください。特に、マーク解答用紙には鉛筆のあとや消しくずを残さないでください。また、折りまげたり、汚したりしないでください。記述解答用紙の下敷きにマーク解答用紙を使用することは絶対にさけてください。
4. 解答用紙には、受験番号と氏名を必ず記入してください。
5. マーク解答用紙の受験番号および受験番号のマーク記入は、コンピュータ処理上非常に重要なので、誤記のないよう特に注意してください。



I 次の英文を読み、本文の内容と一致するように1～10の語または語句に続く最も適当なものを(A)～(D)から一つずつ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。(40点)

In 1847, the City of New York agreed to allow a railway track to be built along the streets on the West Side of Manhattan, where there were warehouses and factories along the waterfront. By 1908, part of this area was called Death Avenue because of the crowding of the streets caused by the combination of ship, rail and street traffic, and the danger created by trains running along these streets. The railway company hired men to ride on horses in front of trains waving red flags to warn people walking on the street. These were known as West Side Cowboys.

In 1927, the owners agreed to remove the danger by building a railway above the streets. It became known as the High Line, and ran from 1934 to 1960. By this time, trucks had begun to compete with trains, so the railroad company reduced service on the High Line, and took away part of it.

In 1983, the American government passed a law which allowed railway tracks to be used as trails for walking or cycling. In 1999, the owners of the railway line stated that they were ready to consider using it for other purposes, and two New Yorkers, Robert Hammond and Joshua David, founded an organization called Friends of the High Line.

Joshua was a magazine writer with a special interest in architecture. As a student, he wanted to become an architect; but his professor told him his drawing was so bad that this would never happen. Still, he loved the atmosphere of the High Line: the dramatic spaces underneath, high and dark, felt like a church; while above was a secret part of the city where homeless people lived, young people held parties and lovers went to be alone.

Robert's subject at college was history, and he liked the sense of New York's past that the High Line gave him. So when he heard that the city government planned to pull it down, he was disappointed and called a friend, Gifford Miller,

who worked for the government. The friend thought that saving an old railway line was a stupid idea. But he told him there was going to be a meeting about the future of the line; and it was here that Robert and Joshua got to know each other.

One of the suggestions made at the meeting was to turn the High Line into a park. Joshua and Robert agreed; but, since nobody else seemed to agree, they decided that they would have to do it themselves. They went up to the track, and found it covered in wildflowers. Then they brought up Robert's friend in the city government, Gifford Miller: the one who once thought saving the line was a stupid idea. He fell in love with the place, and became one of their strongest supporters.

Robert and Joshua held a design competition; they got 720 replies from 36 countries. These included proposals for a prison into which people on the track could look down and a long, long swimming-pool. But most of the proposals wanted what was already there to be kept.

And that is what was done. The winning design combined irregular walkways with wild plants. It provided views of the traffic on the streets below, to deepen the sense of a quiet, natural place amid the crowds and noise of the city. There were seats looking out over the river. Land beside the High Line has become more valuable, as people want to live where they can see it. And this in turn has kept the park safe: criminals seldom operate where they can be seen. And, for city governments elsewhere, such parks have an added attraction: it is cheaper to make a park out of a railway line than to pull one down.

1. Part of the West Side was called Death Avenue because
 - (A) rail is a dangerous form of transport.
 - (B) of the combination of ship and rail traffic.
 - (C) of the combination of rail and crowded streets.
 - (D) of the crowding ship traffic caused on the streets.

2. The railway company

- (A) hired cowboys to wave red flags.
- (B) tried to protect trains against people walking on the streets.
- (C) replaced trains with horses.
- (D) showed that it was aware of the problem.

3. By 1960, trucks had begun to

- (A) run on the railway tracks.
- (B) become a more popular form of transport.
- (C) crash into the trains.
- (D) run races with the trains along the roads that ran beside the track.

4. In 1983, the American government

- (A) recommended that people walk or cycle instead of using rail.
- (B) took an action which allowed Robert and Joshua to found Friends of the High Line.
- (C) turned railway tracks into trails for walking or cycling.
- (D) told the railway company to use the track for other purposes.

5. Joshua

- (A) has a feeling for the mood of architecture.
- (B) became an architect although he could not draw.
- (C) writes magazine articles about churches.
- (D) writes magazine articles about places where homeless people live, young people hold parties and lovers go to be alone.

6. Robert

- (A) did not like the idea of losing part of New York's past.
- (B) had a friend in the city government with a stupid idea.
- (C) was disappointed when Joshua told him about the plan to pull down the High Line.
- (D) had a friend in the city government who introduced him to Joshua.

7. Gifford Miller was a city government worker who

- (A) proposed turning the High Line into a park.
- (B) prevented Robert and Joshua from saving the High Line.
- (C) turned from a friend into an enemy.
- (D) changed his mind about saving the High Line.

8. Proposals for the High Line

- (A) were generally not in favor of maintaining it.
- (B) included an average of 20 replies from each of 36 countries.
- (C) did not include ideas for transforming it.
- (D) included an idea for restoring it as a railway line.

9. The success of the High Line park

- (A) is due to its low cost.
- (B) is due to its safety.
- (C) has been in combining a safe green space with more buildings.
- (D) has been repeated in other cities.

10. The best title for this story would be

- (A) Death Avenue.
- (B) Walk in the Sky.
- (C) Cowboys and Flags.
- (D) A Secret Church.

II 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。(40点)

The tragedy of the Titanic is well known. On a moonless night in the North Atlantic Ocean, the British passenger liner, the largest and most luxurious ship of its time, hit an iceberg (1) its first voyage and sank with the loss of 1,500 lives. That was one of the deadliest peacetime sea disasters in history. Hundreds of books and studies have asked the question of how a ship so well built — a ship declared to be unsinkable — could have ended so terribly. The blame has been placed (2) everything from its sailors to its structure.

Now, a century after the liner went down in the early hours of April 15, 1912, two new studies argue that a rare state of nature played a major role in the disaster. The first says the earth's closeness to the moon and the sun resulted in unusual tides that help explain why the Titanic encountered so much ice. Recently a team of scientists discovered that the earth had come unusually close to the sun and the moon that winter, increasing the effect of their attraction on the ocean and producing unusual tides. They suggest that the high tide sent icebergs into the North Atlantic shipping routes. In 1912, reports warned that ice in the North Atlantic was unusually bad that year. *The New York Times*, for example, said that the winter had produced an enormously large number of icebergs. Donald Olson, a scientist on the team, recently said in an interview, "We don't claim that our idea has been proved." But, he added, the team continues to gather new supporting evidence.

The second study, put forward by a Titanic historian, Tim Martin, suggests that the icy water created ideal conditions for an unusual type of mirage that hid the iceberg from watchers on the Titanic and confused a nearby ship about the liner's identity, delaying rescue efforts for hours. Martin first learned of the possibility of a cold mirage when reading a 1922 British inquiry on the Titanic sinking. It suggested that the icy waters could have cooled the air nearby and changed the image of the Titanic in a way that confused

the Californian, a ship nearby that could have rushed to the Titanic's help but instead did nothing.

Martin looked into the records, hunting through official and unofficial statements to find out what people saw — or what they thought they saw. What he discovered was a drama of misunderstanding. He shows how mirages could have created false horizons that hid the iceberg from watchers on the Titanic. He quotes several statements which insisted that even though the night was remarkably clear, there was an unusual haze ^(注4) on the horizon. The watchers described the distant view as “rather hazy” and the iceberg as “a dark mass that came through that haze.” Martin suggests that the speeding Titanic would have slowed down if its crew and officers had understood how the cold night was bending light in confusing ways.

As for the failed rescue, ^(*) there are statements that reveal the role of natural illusion. The crew of the Californian knew the Titanic was nearby, but did not respond to its signals for help. According to Martin, the mirage probably would have altered the Californian's view of the Titanic's overall shape. The Californian's captain said the ship seemed to be of medium rather than giant size. He stated, “It was not the Titanic.” He is often regarded as having been careless or even criminal, but he may have genuinely mistaken the giant ship for a smaller one. “There were no good or bad people,” says Martin; “instead, there were a lot of human beings trying to do their best in the situation as they saw it.”

New research suggests that a series of conditions in the sky and air may have affected the Titanic disaster and rescue attempts 100 years ago. Scientists and scholars of the Titanic are debating the new theories. Some question whether natural factors were more important than human error. Others find the mirage explanation believable — but only partly. Overall, though, many experts welcome the new ideas.

(注1) luxurious 豪華な, 贅沢な

(注2) iceberg 氷山

(注3) mirage 蜃気楼

(注4) haze かすみ, もや

問1 空所(1), (2)に入る最も適切な語を, それぞれ(A)~(D)から一つ選び, その記号をマークしなさい。

1. (A) since (B) on (C) from (D) at

2. (A) where (B) for (C) of (D) on

問2 下線部(ア)~(エ)の本文中の意味に最も近い意味を持つ語をそれぞれ(A)~(D)から一つ選び, その記号をマークしなさい。

(ア) (A) manufacturing (B) bearing (C) creating (D) presenting

(イ) (A) poor (B) harmful (C) polluted (D) heavy

(ウ) (A) maintain (B) request (C) take (D) protest

(エ) (A) question (B) investigation (C) information (D) situation

問3 2つ目の段落の内容と異なった記述を(A)~(D)から一つ選び, その記号をマークしなさい。

(A) 氷山の大量発生について, 当時すでにその原因がわかっていた。

(B) 1912年冬の記録的な海面の上昇によって大量の氷山がタイタニック号の航路に向けて移動した。

(C) タイタニック号の悲劇は, 太陽と月がめったにないほど地球に接近したために引き起こされた可能性がある。

(D) 1912年冬の氷山が例年になく多いことを危ぶむ声は, 当時からあった。

問4 以下の英文(A)~(D)を並べ替えると、3つ目の段落の に入る mirage を説明する文章になります。これらを最も適切な順に並べた場合に最後に来る文を(A)~(D)から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (A) Most people know mirages as natural phenomena caused when hot air near the earth's surface bends light rays upward.
- (B) In a desert, the effect makes lost travellers mistake the blue of the sky for pools of water.
- (C) In that case, observers can see objects and settings far over the horizon. The images often undergo quick changes — like wavy reflections.
- (D) But another kind of mirage occurs when cold air bends light rays downward.

問5 本文で紹介されたタイタニック号に関する最新研究のうち、2つ目の説を唱えた Tim Martin について、正しい記述を(A)~(D)から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (A) 天文学を専門とする学者である。
- (B) カリフォルニアン号の船長の説明は信用できないと考えた。
- (C) 大惨事の原因の一つとして、蜃気楼を挙げた。
- (D) タイタニック号およびカリフォルニアン号の乗組員を断罪した。

問6 下線部(オ)の理由として最も適切なものを(A)~(D)から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (A) 船の存在に気付かなかったから。
- (B) カリフォルニアン号の船長が怠惰だったから。
- (C) 船に気付いたがタイタニック号と認識できなかったから。
- (D) 救助をもとめる信号に気付かなかったから。

問7 本文の内容と一致するものを(A)~(D)から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (A) The group of scientists who emphasize unusual tides has completed its research.
- (B) When the Titanic sailed, people were not aware of the danger of icebergs.
- (C) The Californian's captain told a lie about the Titanic to defend himself.
- (D) The two new studies that stress a rare state of nature have caused disagreement among the experts.

問8 この文章の表題として最も適切なものを(A)~(D)から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (A) Old Mysteries and New Perspectives
- (B) They Called It "Unsinkable"
- (C) High Tide Might Have Freed Icebergs
- (D) It Wasn't the Iceberg

問9 4つ目の段落にある下線部を日本語に訳しなさい。解答は記述解答用紙に書きなさい。

III 次の対話を読み、空所(1)～(10)に入る最も適当な語をそれぞれ(A)～(D)から一つずつ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。(20点)

Honda: So (1) was your weekend?

Watanabe: Wonderful. Two days of (2) but golf.

Honda: I wish I could have a weekend like that. But I can't (3) the cost of playing on a golf course.

Watanabe: Perhaps you should (4) to Korea.

Honda: You mean the courses are (5) there?

Watanabe: No, but you could play in a café.

Honda: That's the craziest idea I ever heard. I can't imagine (6) over a cup of coffee with golf balls flying all (7).

Watanabe: You wouldn't have to. The cafés I'm talking about are golf cafés, with plastic screens which show pictures of a golf course. You (8) the ball into the screen, and the screen tells you how good your (9) was. It only (10) about ¥2,000 for a game in a golf café, where it (10) about ¥20,000 on a real course.

1. (A) when (B) how (C) where (D) however
2. (A) nothing (B) anything (C) everything (D) all
3. (A) exert (B) afford (C) effect (D) allow
4. (A) visit (B) vacation (C) approach (D) go
5. (A) closer (B) costlier (C) cleaner (D) cheaper

6. (A) refreshing (B) reforming (C) relaxing (D) reacting

7. (A) round (B) in (C) right (D) out

8. (A) hit (B) attack (C) hold (D) impact

9. (A) ball (B) shot (C) game (D) club

10. (A) amounts (B) sums (C) costs (D) adds

IV 次の1～6の日本語に合うように、それぞれ下にある(A)～(E)の語句を並べかえて空所を補い、英文を完成させなさい。ただし、解答は(1)～(12)に入るべき語の記号のみをマークしなさい。(18点)

1. 日本のお年寄りで老人ホームで暮らしている人は3パーセントもいません。

Fewer than _____ (1) _____ (2) _____

- (A) live in (B) elderly Japanese people (C) residential homes
(D) three percent (E) of

2. 私たちはいくつか重要な決定をするために会議を開く必要があるでしょう。

We'll have to _____ (3) _____ (4) _____
important decisions.

- (A) that (B) call a conference (C) we can (D) make (E) so

3. イタリアの友人に電話をするとき、時刻が日本より7時間遅れているのを知っておくと便利です。

It is _____, _____ (5) _____, _____ (6) _____ the time in
Italy is seven hours behind Japan.

- (A) when (B) to know (C) calling Italian friends (D) convenient (E) that

4. 道路や鉄道、空や海の便が世界中に張り巡らされた結果、地球上の90%の場所に最寄りの大都市から2日以内で行くことができます。

As a result of the worldwide network of roads, railways and air and sea transportation, _____ (7) _____ (8) _____ from the nearest large city.

- (A) more than 90% (B) can be reached (C) of (D) in less than two days
(E) the planet

5. 今日多くの問題に直面していますが、その多くを解決できるのも事実です。

While _____ (9) _____, _____ (10) _____ we can solve many of them.

- (A) that (B) also true (C) many problems today (D) it is (E) we face

6. 教育によって私たちは自分のことや自分たちの住んでいる世界をもっとよく理解することができます。

Education _____ (11) _____ (12) _____

- (A) ourselves and our world (B) of (C) us (D) gives
(E) better understanding

V 次の英文 1～6 の () に入る最も適切な語句を(A)～(D)から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。(12点)

1. I am looking forward () from you.

- (A) to hear (B) to hearing (C) hear (D) to be hearing

2. I am glad () you the other day.

- (A) that I can meet (B) to meet
(C) to have met (D) to be able to meet

3. I need to finish this homework () tomorrow.

- (A) by (B) in (C) on (D) until

4. () the birth rate too low to maintain the population, there will be a shortage of workers.

- (A) As (B) Though (C) For all (D) With

5. The more trees that exist in the world, () the air would be, especially in large cities.

- (A) to clean (B) cleaning (C) due to (D) the cleaner

6. When telephones were first (), it took 76 years for ten percent of the families in Japan to own one.

- (A) discovered (B) made to be invented
(C) introduced (D) used to be introducing

VI 次の英文 1～5 の下線部の意味に最も近い語句を(A)～(D)から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。(10点)

1. When our party started, we hoped that everything would go well.

(A) begin motion (B) leave (C) turn out (D) change

2. You cannot count them as our supporters.

(A) calculate (B) determine the number of (C) include (D) prove

3. The depression hit us badly.

(A) caused damage to us (B) clashed with us (C) attacked us
(D) shocked us

4. We could not find suitable means to achieve our purpose.

(A) expresses (B) expressions (C) intentions (D) measures

5. I suggested a new plan in our meeting.

(A) expressed indirectly (B) offered for consideration (C) recalled
(D) recorded

VII 次の質問に 80 語以上の英語で答えなさい。解答は記述解答用紙に書きなさい。

(10点)

あなたが流暢に外国語を話せるとしたら、何語を用いてどんなことをしたいですか？



