

2014 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)

Rudolf Diesel is one of the few people whose names have become everyday words: his is now used for a type of engine. He was born in Paris in 1858, but his parents were German; so that when war broke out in 1870 between France and the German state of Prussia, ^(註) they had to leave and went to England. As a result, he grew up speaking three languages. Even in childhood, he was interested in machines. He took the family's cuckoo clock to pieces, but was not able to put it back together again. However, as he got older, he became better known for building machines than for destroying them.

The kind of machine he was especially interested in was the steam engine, which at that time supplied most of the power for industry. It was a type of engine which wasted nearly all of its energy. Gasoline engines were also very wasteful, but Diesel introduced a system which made them run more efficiently, and wasted less than half of their energy. It was very successful; however, this type of engine had to be stronger and heavier than regular gasoline engines, and at first was used mainly in factories, ships and submarines.

He set up a company to sell what was now called the diesel engine, and by 1912 there were more than 70,000 of them in operation all over the world. He persuaded the French government to install diesel engines in some of its submarines, and in 1913 he set out for England with two of his colleagues to persuade the British government to do the same.

On the evening of September 29th, he had dinner with his colleagues, and afterwards walked around the deck of the ship with them. They reported later that he seemed very cheerful. The last thing he said to one of them was, "See you tomorrow." However, his room was empty the following morning, and later his body was found in the sea. Some people think his death was an accident. He had health problems, and it was suggested that he had fallen from the ship after a

heart attack. Others think that Diesel killed himself, since he was not a good businessman, and had money problems also.

Other people think that he was killed by someone else. He died at a time when many people expected what became World War I (1914-18). Was it possible that one of his country's enemies sent an agent to push him off the ship? Or that this was done by his own government, knowing that he was travelling to Britain and afraid that he might help the government there in its preparations for war?

Today Rudolf Diesel is back in the news, but not because of his death. At the Paris Exposition of 1900, a number of visitors followed the smell of what seemed like cooking to what they thought was a restaurant. Instead they found one of Diesel's engines, which was running on peanut oil. Even though it did not deliver food, the engine was greatly admired, and won the Grand Prize of the exposition.

This was a development of Diesel's original dream, of wanting to create an engine which could be operated anywhere on any kind of fuel. He wrote: "The diesel engine can be fed with vegetable oil, which would help to develop the agriculture of the countries which use it." He thought that vegetable oil might one day become as important a source of fuel as petroleum. However, since petroleum was cheap and plentiful at the time, he designed his engines to use this instead.

Towards the end of his life, Diesel worked very hard on developing a diesel-style railway engine, believing that this could replace steam. He was right, although he did not live to see it. The first diesel-style engine ran on the German railways in 1914, and gradually this became the standard type of engine for trains, trucks and buses. As it came to be more widely used, the petroleum industry developed what it called diesel fuel, a low grade of petroleum which created heavy pollution.

However, in times of petroleum shortage, people went back to Diesel's idea of using vegetable oil for fuel, as during World War II (1939-45), when the

battleship Yamato used soybean oil. Today, as oil is becoming scarcer and more expensive, there is more and more support for the use of energy sources which can be renewed. A large number of farming communities in Japan turn their used cooking oil into fuel. The Tokyo Metropolitan government favors vegetable oil as a fuel to keep down the pollution caused by city traffic, and the national government has produced a plan to extend this movement to the country as a whole.

(注) Prussia プロイセン, プロシア

1. Rudolf Diesel

- (A) had an international background.
- (B) is famous for his work on cuckoo clocks.
- (C) tried to get his family's cuckoo clock to speak in three languages.
- (D) showed himself a talented engineer even in childhood.

2. The diesel engine

- (A) was successful because it was stronger and heavier than its rivals.
- (B) wasted most of its energy.
- (C) was successful because it was more efficient than its rivals.
- (D) used steam more efficiently than regular engines.

3. Diesel set up a company

- (A) to sell 70,000 of his engines for French submarines.
- (B) all over the world.
- (C) to sell 70,000 of his engines for English submarines.
- (D) to market his invention.

4. Diesel's death has been thought

- (A) not to have been an accident because he seemed very cheerful.
- (B) not to have been an accident because he had money problems.
- (C) to have been an accident because he had money problems.
- (D) not to have been an accident because he had health problems.

5. The cause of Diesel's death

- (A) is now understood.
- (B) was action by an enemy government.
- (C) was action by his own government.
- (D) has never been agreed on.

6. Diesel won the Grand Prize at the Paris Exposition

- (A) because of the quality of the peanut oil he seemed to be cooking.
- (B) in spite of the quality of his engineering work.
- (C) because visitors looking for a restaurant found what they expected.
- (D) even though visitors looking for a restaurant did not find what they expected.

7. Diesel's original dream

- (A) was to develop the petroleum industry.
- (B) was to develop the agriculture of the countries which used his engines.
- (C) was later changed by him for practical reasons.
- (D) was to use the cheapest and most plentiful kind of fuel.

8. The use of diesel engines in trains, trucks and buses
- (A) has been bad for the environment.
 - (B) followed Diesel's development of diesel fuel.
 - (C) was the result of Diesel's work on the steam engine.
 - (D) made Diesel very happy.
9. The idea of using vegetable oil for fuel
- (A) began with a battleship.
 - (B) replaced Diesel's idea of using petroleum.
 - (C) started with farming communities.
 - (D) has become increasingly popular.
10. The best title for this story would be
- (A) Replacement of an Environmentalist.
 - (B) Dreamer for the Future.
 - (C) The Politics of Vegetable Fuel.
 - (D) From Battleship to Traffic Jam.

II 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。(50点)

To help you understand the emotions that are behind many of our motivations, let me introduce you (1) an idea developed by Kay Allan in his book, *The Journey From Fear to Love*. If we look beyond the emotions of passion — greed, anger, revenge, desire, etc. — Allan notes that there are three major emotions that motivate us in most of our actions: fear, duty, and love. These emotions may be ranked (2) how personally satisfying and fulfilling they are; there's a less fulfilling emotion, a middle-of-the-road emotion, and a higher or more fulfilling emotion. No matter what you're doing, unless you're acting completely out of passion or habit, you are usually acting from one of these emotions.

The lowest level of motivation, of course, is fear. The feeling that surfaces⁽⁷⁾ at the fear level is: I *have* to do this. Some people come to work in the morning out of fear, and perform many of their daily tasks out of fear. There's a penalty waiting out there if they don't perform.

Fear is a subtle⁽⁴⁾ emotion. Some people are too protective of their children, not necessarily because they love them, but because they are afraid of what might happen to them in the great, wide world. Some people get into careers that cause them great frustration because they are afraid of what their father or mother might think if they follow their dreams.

Fear is a great motivator. The only problem with it is that it makes the person who's experiencing it feel terrible. Why does it make us feel terrible? Because it is an external source of motivation. We are reacting to (3) values when we act out of fear. Fear is perhaps the ultimate⁽⁵⁾ reactive mode. And when we are reactive, we have given up control of our lives. When I do something out of fear, who is controlling my life? Whoever is holding the penalty over my head.

The second level of motivation comes from duty, our sense of (4). The

feeling that surfaces here is: I *ought* to do this. Many people function day ^(*)in, day out, on their sense of duty. They do things because they feel it is their obligation, not because they want to do them. They generally have admirable values, especially a highly developed sense of fairness. "I put in a full day's work for a full day's pay, because it's the honorable thing to do." "I work hard to support my family, because they deserve the best I can provide." "I donate my money to the Boy Scouts because that organization helped me stay out of trouble as a youth."

Duty is a more fulfilling motivator than fear, but it is still an external motivation. Who makes us feel we have to do something? Well, part of it comes from our sense of honor, but our sense of honor would be perfectly content to be inactive if someone weren't holding the other end of the rope we call obligation. We can feel them there. Now and then there's an almost unnoticeable tug on the rope. We owe them something. And our sense of duty makes us uncomfortable unless we complete our obligation. I owe my boss a fair day's work, (5) he pays me. In a very real way, he's controlling my behavior — through my sense of duty. I may not love my work, but I ought to do my best — it's my duty. So I go on, giving my time and energy and intelligence but not my heart.

This is still a far cry from the highest and most fulfilling level of motivation, love. You see, love inspires a different kind of behavior than either duty or fear. If I love my work, I don't do it for anyone else. I do it because I love it; I *want* to do it. I enjoy it and, very likely, I will have a lot of success and satisfaction in it. If I love my children instead of fearing for them, I don't restrict them with unrealistic requirements. I trust them. I teach them. And I let them go out into the great, wide world, prepared and eager to live their own lives.

問1 本文中に使われる以下の語のうち、下線部の発音が他の3つと異なるものを選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

1. (A) emotions (B) beyond (C) notes (D) most
2. (A) head (B) instead (C) level (D) eager

問2 空所(1)～(5)に入る最も適切な語句を、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) in (B) to (C) for (D) on
2. (A) instead of (B) against (C) because of (D) in terms of
3. (A) someone else's (B) our own (C) no one's (D) anyone else's
4. (A) regret (B) repetition (C) remembrance (D) responsibility
5. (A) although (B) but (C) because (D) unless

問3 下線部(ア)～(オ)の本文中の意味に最も近い意味を持つ語句をそれぞれ(A)～(D)から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (ア) (A) means (B) watches (C) appears (D) covers
(イ) (A) not satisfying (B) not obvious (C) careful (D) strong
(ウ) (A) greatest (B) weakest (C) fastest (D) easiest
(エ) (A) understand (B) observe (C) get up (D) operate
(オ) (A) enlarges (B) engages (C) encourages (D) endangers

問4 Fear から生まれる感情の例として筆者の主張に最も合致するものを(A)～(D)から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (A) "I give money to the Boy Scouts because that organization helped me stay out of trouble as a youth."
(B) "I'm going to wash the dishes tonight because my wife will get mad at me if I don't."
(C) "I let my children choose their own careers."
(D) "I should do my work since my company pays me."

問5 筆者の主張に最も合致する Duty に関する日本語の記述を(A)~(D)から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (A) 責任の一部は名誉感から出てくるものである。しかし、義務を課されないとその名誉感は薄れてしまう。
- (B) 義務感の内面から湧き出るものである。
- (C) 義務感から仕事をするとき、私たちは時間や労力をかけない。
- (D) 私たちはしばしば報酬以上の仕事をする義務を感じる。

問6 筆者の主張に合致するもの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) Children are afraid of what might happen to them in the great, wide world.
- (B) Fear is as fulfilling a motivation as love.
- (C) Duty is what the author calls a "middle-of-the-road" motivator.
- (D) Responsibility makes you love your work.

問7 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) How to Control Your Behavior
- (B) Fear as the Highest Motivator
- (C) Three Levels of Motivation
- (D) External Sources of Motivation

問8 第一段落の下線部を、“these emotions”が指している具体的な内容が分かるように言葉を補って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句をそれぞれ(A)～(D)から一つずつ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。(20点)

Bywell: Hello, Selby. I haven't seen you since you started that course in marketing. How is it? It sounded very boring.

Selby: It's not boring at all; in fact, it's very (1).

Bywell: For you, maybe. But I've never understood numbers ...

Selby: It's not about numbers. It's about how people (2) and why. I (3) it's like your course in psychology.

Bywell: I find that hard to believe.

Selby: Let me give you an example. When a university wanted its students to eat healthier food, it tried some changes in its restaurant. When fruit was included in the price of the lunch, but cookies were extra, 71% more fruit was chosen and 55% (4) cookies. When the chocolate milk was placed behind the plain milk, so that it was harder to (5), more students chose plain milk.

Bywell: That's pretty obvious.

Selby: Okay, let me try something less obvious. A fruit-juice company changed its packaging, but not the juice or the brand name. The old package showed a picture of an orange with green leaves, as if it had just been (6); the new package showed a glass full of juice. The old picture suggested freshness; the new one did not. The company lost €30 million in two months.

Bywell: That's still pretty obvious.

Selby: All right then, let me tell you something you may find hard to believe, but which is quite true. A company selling clothes sent out three versions of a catalogue, in which the same item was priced at \$34, \$39 or \$44. Which price do you think sold most?

Bywell: \$34, of course.

Selby: No, it was \$39. This was seen as less than \$40, where \$34 was seen as more than \$30. People (7), not to the actual price but to the feeling of “less” or “more.” In marketing, we don’t (8) to people’s ideas, but to their feelings.

Bywell: But that's crazy!

Selby: I told you it would sound like your psychology course.

Bywell: What I mean is, I can’t believe that these are normal people. The kind of person the researchers test must be hopelessly stupid.

Selby: You know that bottled water you like so much?

Bywell: The one that (9) in a glass container?

Selby: And not a plastic one, right. It looks more expensive, so you think it must be better. And that’s why you buy it. You don’t buy the product, you buy the package.

Bywell: The reason I like it is that it tastes better.

Selby: Researchers have shown that when people believe something *ought* to taste better, it *does* taste better to them. They have also shown that the bottled water you like so much is (10) the water that comes out of your tap!

1. (A) informed (B) intelligent (C) interesting (D) industrious
2. (A) bargain (B) behave (C) believe (D) balance
3. (A) illustrate (B) instruct (C) imitate (D) imagine
4. (A) few (B) smaller (C) lesser (D) fewer
5. (A) reach (B) drink (C) return (D) hide

6. (A) produced (B) picked (C) packed (D) painted
7. (A) responded (B) resolved (C) replied (D) requested
8. (A) approach (B) appear (C) attract (D) appeal
9. (A) goes (B) stays (C) comes (D) accompanies
10. (A) just same as (B) no different from
(C) exactly similar with (D) quite equal to

IV 次の1～6の日本語に合うように、それぞれ下にある(A)～(F)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。なお、文頭に来る語も小文字で記してある。(18点)

1. 空気がなければ全ての動物は死ぬだろう。

_____ (1) _____ (2) _____, all animals would die.

(A) for (B) it (C) not (D) if (E) air (F) were

2. トーマス・エジソンは、電球だけでなく、電話機も発明した。

Not _____ (3) _____ (4) _____, he _____ the telephone as well.

(A) did (B) the light bulb (C) only (D) invent (E) invented
(F) Thomas Edison

3. その教授は、人格者として学生達から尊敬された。

The professor was _____ (5) _____
_____ (6) _____.

(A) as a man (B) looked (C) of (D) to (E) character (F) up

4. あのニュースが本当だったら、私達の先生は喜んだでしように。

_____ (7) _____, our teacher _____ (8) _____
_____.

(A) had (B) delighted (C) the news (D) would have (E) been true
(F) been

5. あなたが見ている本は、村上春樹の作品の1つです。

_____ (9) _____ is _____ (10) _____.

- (A) one (B) at which (C) Haruki Murakami's (D) the book
(E) you are looking (F) of

6. 向こうから来る人を姉と間違えて、私は大声で呼んでしまった。

I mistook _____ (11) _____ (12) _____ and _____
_____ to her.

- (A) called out (B) the person (C) my sister (D) loudly (E) for
(F) approaching me

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. The collapse of the gold standard brought () the economic chaos of that era.
(A) about (B) out (C) along (D) up
2. () division chief will report on the progress they are making in improving their working environment.
(A) Some (B) Each (C) All (D) Most
3. You shouldn't have mentioned her mistake if you () to encourage her yesterday.
(A) wanted (B) have wanted (C) didn't want (D) haven't wanted
4. Learning that she had passed the exam, she called her parents ().
(A) for first time (B) at first
(C) first (D) in first place
5. The members of the committee will meet next week to () the matter.
(A) tell (B) say (C) discuss (D) talk
6. More than 80% of the local residents objected to ().
(A) put up a new security camera
(B) destruction of old temple
(C) expanding of the main road
(D) the construction of a new power plant

VI 大学生になったら、何を一番楽しみたいですか。また、将来その経験を何に生かしたいですか。80 語以上の英語で書きなさい。解答は記述解答用紙に書きなさい。

(10 点)