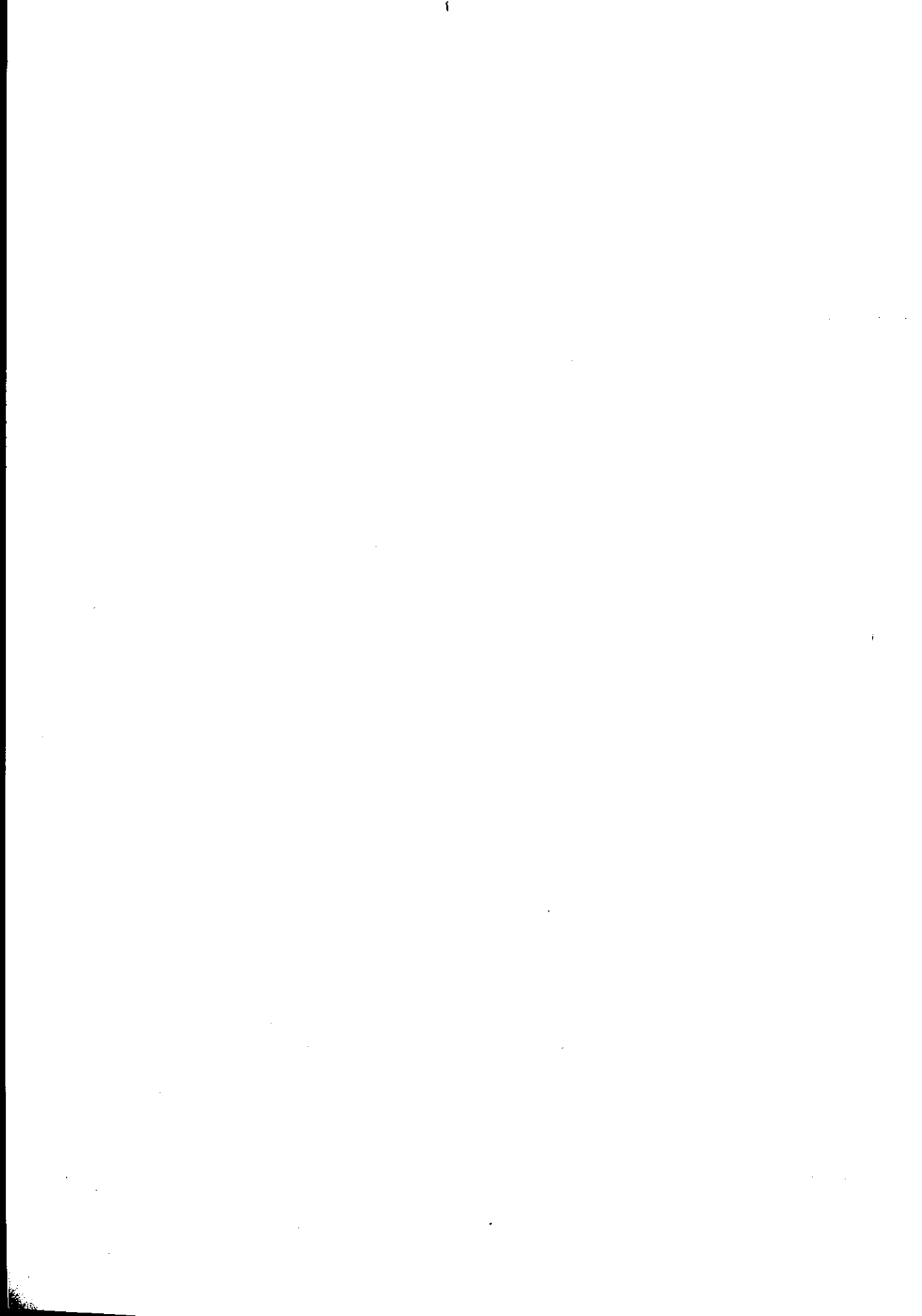


2011 年度 入学 試験 問題

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、電算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、設問に答えなさい。(40点)

Although nearly all developed countries have very fast roads, none has them on the scale of Germany. Germany is not a particularly large country — it is smaller than Japan for example, and has far fewer people, yet it has the third biggest highway system in the world, after the United States and China.

The first expressways in the world were built in Germany. Most people think that they were the idea of Adolf Hitler, but, in fact, the first German *autobahn*, as an expressway is known in Germany, was opened in 1931, before Hitler came to power. It cannot, however, be denied that the *autobahn* network greatly expanded while Hitler was the German leader — 3,600 kilometers of road was built in the years leading up to the Second World War in Germany and what are now Austria and Poland. They were built as a prestige project which could create employment and enable the easy movement of soldiers and armed vehicles across the country.

However, for a variety of reasons, they did not prove useful during the war. Most military vehicles were too heavy to use them and large equipment could be more efficiently moved by train. Also, there was a great shortage of gasoline, which made driving impossible for most people. In fact, towards the end of the war, useless sections of *autobahn* were turned into runways for planes. Hitler's *autobahns* were a failure until the 1950s, when the volume of traffic increased and they started to look like a good idea.

About a third of the modern *autobahn* network has a permanent speed limit, but the rest does not, making it unique in the world. In spite of this freedom, traffic does not move as fast as may be thought. In the sections without limits, the average speed is not much over 130 kilometers per hour (kph), which is much faster than in Japan, but not terribly fast by European standards and in fact lower than the Polish speed limit of 140 kph. For the most part, German car makers follow an informal agreement to limit the top speed of their cars to 250 kph to avoid enabling drivers to travel at ridiculous speeds. But when the roads are

quiet, some drivers in special cars manage to reach 300 kph, which is about the speed of a Japanese *shinkansen* train. German *autobahns* are free of charge — for the time being — and the ability to drive anywhere, at any speed they want, is seen by Germans as being a fundamental freedom. Therefore, any speed limits or proposals for tolls are extremely unpopular in Germany.

The *autobahns* sound dangerous, but they are not especially so, having a better-than-average safety record within Europe. The Germans are used to driving fast and do so skillfully. They love to drive on their *autobahns*, meaning that these roads are busy and it is usually impossible to go very fast on them for long. Traffic jams are common, partly because of their popularity, but also because of Germany's position in the center of Europe, which means that anyone wanting to drive across the continent will probably have to pass through the country.

The *autobahn* network continues to expand, in spite of complaints from people worried about its effect on the environment. Indeed, many Germans wonder how long they will be able to continue to use their roads to the extent they do now. Will trains, which are also very well developed in Germany, gradually replace the car? Hitler's vision of German cities connected by fast roads proved a failure in his lifetime and in the distant future may die. For the moment, however, the Germans will continue making full use of the greatest road system in the world.

(注) expressway 高速道路

問1 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。

1. Germany has

- (A) an expressway system which is not particularly large.
- (B) longer expressways than any other country in the world.
- (C) a more extensive expressway system than China or the United States.
- (D) a very extensive expressway system considering the size of the country.

2. Very fast roads were

- (A) the idea of Adolf Hitler.
- (B) first built in the 1930s.
- (C) not a German idea.
- (D) mostly built in Germany before Hitler came to power.

3. In the 1930s, Germany built expressways

- (A) in other countries.
- (B) all around Europe.
- (C) in areas which became other countries.
- (D) in Austria and Poland but not in Germany.

4. Germany's *autobahns* were partly built to

- (A) give the army a project.
- (B) give people work.
- (C) give soldiers greater prestige.
- (D) enable heavy military vehicles to be transported.

5. During the Second World War, the *autobahns*
- (A) were used to move heavy equipment because they were more efficient than trains.
 - (B) enabled soldiers and equipment to be moved across Germany.
 - (C) were built as a prestige project.
 - (D) were not only used as roads.
6. The vehicles which use most of Germany's *autobahns*
- (A) go faster than those in any other European country.
 - (B) are the fastest in the world.
 - (C) are prevented from going faster than 140 kph.
 - (D) are permitted to travel faster than those in any other country.
7. In Germany, using *autobahns* without a speed limit is seen as being
- (A) expensive.
 - (B) a basic right.
 - (C) unfriendly to the environment.
 - (D) dangerous.
8. The *autobahns* are
- (A) relatively safe.
 - (B) the safest roads in Europe.
 - (C) the most dangerous roads in the world.
 - (D) the busiest roads in the world.

9. One factor making the *autobahns* busy is

- (A) political.
- (B) geographical.
- (C) commercial.
- (D) diplomatic.

10. At the end of the passage, the writer seems to be saying that

- (A) the future of the *autobahns* is uncertain.
- (B) trains will take over from the *autobahns*.
- (C) environmental considerations will prevent new *autobahns* being constructed.
- (D) Hitler's vision will be realized in the future.

問2 本文中の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。

II 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。(30点)

The story of evolution is familiar to most people: how life moved from the sea to the land, and how one kind of animal changed into another and eventually into the human species, over hundreds of millions of years. But not many realize that some forms of evolution are quite recent. For example, the peppered moth is found in Britain in both light and dark colors. However, during the Industrial Revolution of the 18th and 19th centuries, the trees on which they lived tended to be turned black by smoke. This meant that moths of dark colors were less visible to their enemies against the background of the trees, giving them a better chance of surviving, and soon most of these moths were dark.

This was the process described by Charles Darwin in his book *On the Origin of Species* (1859), where he argued that the individual best adapted to its environment is most likely to survive. By nature, human beings are not capable of digesting animal milk. But as they changed from being hunters to being farmers, and began to keep cows and goats, their bodies adapted to it. This happened in Europe about 8,000 years ago, and in Arabia and Africa in the past 5,000 years, so that now most of us can enjoy cheese, butter and yoghurt.

Another example involves the fact that some people have blue eyes. For most of human history, everyone had brown eyes. Then, about 8,000 years ago, somewhere around the north-west coast of the Black Sea, one person was born with blue eyes; today, in some Scandinavian countries, blue is the eye color of 95% of the population.

How could this have happened? In Africa, the earliest human beings had a substance in their bodies (melanin)^(注2) which produced dark skin, and this protected them from the rays of the sun. However, as some of them moved north into Europe, dark skin was no longer necessary, and their bodies stopped producing melanin. Perhaps this was to save energy; perhaps the bodies of light-skinned

people were more efficient at living in the weaker sunshine of Europe. Some scientists connect it with the development of blue eyes.

However, Darwin believed that the spread of blue eyes was due to their attractiveness. The large, brilliantly colorful tail of the peacock serves no practical purpose; but it gets the attention of the females. And people, like animals, are attracted by anything unusual. The American writer Anita Loos wrote a best-selling novel called *Gentlemen Prefer Blondes*; but tests have shown that both men and women are attracted, not by light or dark hair, but by whichever is more unusual. The fact that French men are more attracted to blonde women than English men has been explained by the fact that blondes are more common in England.

The Canadian scientist Peter Frost has developed Darwin's idea further. When human beings spread out of Africa, northern and eastern Europe, emerging from a series of ice ages, was something like the Arctic today: much colder, growing only grass and low plants which fed herds of animals such as mammoth and reindeer.

This changed the nature of society. In Africa and other places with warm climates, men provided about half of the family food supply by hunting, while women provided the other half by finding fruit, berries and roots, work which they could combine with caring for young children. In a cold climate, these could no longer be found, and women instead worked on making the heavier clothes and stronger shelters that their families now needed. Almost all the food was provided by the men's hunting.

This had two results. The first was that many young men died in hunting accidents, being killed by animals, drowned or dying of starvation. Among the Inuit of Labrador in the 19th century, there were only 57 men for every 100 women.^(注3) The second result was that, in contrast to warmer areas, men could not afford to have more than one wife and family, because of the shortage of food.

This meant that in early Europe there was a larger number of women

competing for a smaller number of men. So that when an unusual characteristic like blonde hair or blue eyes appeared, the person who had it attracted more interest, and was more likely to marry, have children, and pass on that characteristic.

(注1) peppered moth オオシモフリエダシヤク (ヨーロッパ産の蛾の一種)

(注2) melanin メラニン, 黒色素

(注3) the Inuit イヌイット族 (グリーンランドやカナダに住む民族)

1. The evolution of animals

- (A) is a quite recent process.
- (B) is the story of the peppered moth.
- (C) happened hundreds of millions of years ago.
- (D) has been influenced by their surroundings.

2. The yoghurt in our supermarkets

- (A) is there because of Darwin's theory of evolution.
- (B) has been evolving in Europe for 8,000 years.
- (C) is there because the human body has changed.
- (D) is there because of hunting and farming.

3. Blue eyes

- (A) originated in Scandinavia.
- (B) account for 95% of the population.
- (C) come from a group of people who lived about 8,000 years ago.
- (D) come from a single source.

4. Eye color in some human beings

- (A) changed with skin color.
- (B) changed for reasons that are not yet certain.
- (C) changed to save energy.
- (D) changed to make them more efficient.

5. The writer believes that

- (A) attractiveness is connected with rarity.
- (B) men prefer blonde women.
- (C) men prefer dark-haired women.
- (D) French women are more attractive than English women.

6. Europe, when the first humans lived there,

- (A) has been investigated by Darwin.
- (B) was an attractive environment for people who came out of Africa.
- (C) has been explored by Peter Frost.
- (D) was a challenging environment for the people who settled it.

7. The new environment

- (A) altered the division of labor between men and women.
- (B) provided a different range of fruit for people to eat.
- (C) prevented women from caring for young children.
- (D) allowed men to provide food by hunting.

8. Men in colder climates

- (A) became more skilful hunters.
- (B) preferred to have only one wife.
- (C) enjoyed more adventurous lives.
- (D) led more dangerous lives.

9. Frost suggests that the spread of blue eyes

- (A) was due to the greater beauty of blue-eyed woman.
- (B) was due to the greater aggressiveness of blue-eyed women.
- (C) was due to the fact that blue-eyed women received more attention.
- (D) was due to the fact that blue-eyed women were more willing to marry.

10. The best title for this story would be:

- (A) Change for Survival.
- (B) Feeding a Family.
- (C) Gentlemen Prefer Blondes.
- (D) Dating and Mating.

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

James: I don't think I (1) to go to the party tomorrow night.

Wayne: You (2) — it's better than staying at home watching TV.

James: I always get nervous at social events.

Wayne: Why do you worry about them? What (3)?

James: I know, I should (4). But since I (5) Sandy, I've lost my confidence about meeting new people.

Wayne: Well, Alice will be there — you (6) her.

James: She's Sandy's best friend. Nowadays she (7).

Wayne: Sorry — that had (8).

James: I really do think I should (9).

Wayne: O.K. — I understand. (10) when you want me to do something.

1. (A) can be bothered
(B) can be worried
(C) can be prepared
(D) can be interested

2. (A) are inquired to
(B) will be excused
(C) will be better
(D) might as well

3. (A) are you so concern about
(B) have you got to lose
(C) difference does it do
(D) the big deal

4. (A) brush up my skills
(B) improve my dress sense
(C) get out more
(D) show my true colors

5. (A) separated to
(B) broke up with
(C) confessed my heart to
(D) gave my heart to

6. (A) get along with
(B) come along with
(C) bring along with
(D) go along with

7. (A) doesn't open my presents
(B) can't handle my presence
(C) can't stand the sight of me
(D) isn't in my thoughts
8. (A) slipped my mind
(B) crossed my mind
(C) taken my mind off it
(D) been put out of my mind
9. (A) turn up
(B) take a chance
(C) make a clean break
(D) stay away
10. (A) I always know
(B) Let me know
(C) You never know
(D) Keep me in the know

IV 次の英文の () に入る最も適当な語句を(A)~(D)から一つずつ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。(20点)

1. He is not a scholar so () as a writer.
(A) far (B) long (C) much (D) fast

2. I really want to stay here for () two weeks.
(A) another (B) others (C) other (D) otherwise

3. The water here is not () to drink.
(A) able (B) good (C) probable (D) capable

4. The taxi () from the airport to the downtown area should be between \$30 and \$40.
(A) fee (B) price (C) charge (D) fare

5. The professor returned calls () promptly, considering that he was extremely busy.
(A) reason (B) reasoning (C) reasonably (D) reasonable

6. They () that the fire had spread quite close to the house.
(A) reported (B) resented (C) discouraged (D) enjoyed

7. My parents couldn't () to send all of us to college.
(A) allow (B) approve (C) permit (D) afford

8. My mother complains of () too lazy.
(A) my doing (B) my being (C) I doing (D) I being

9. Where will you be tomorrow () I should have to get in touch with you?

- (A) in case (B) for the purpose
(C) in the meantime (D) on the condition

10. These two plates look ().

- (A) the exactly same (B) the same exactly
(C) exactly the same (D) same the exactly

V 次の1~10の日本語の文に合うように(A)~(I)の語句を並べ替えて英文をつくる時、不要になるものが一つあります。その記号をマークしなさい。ただし、文頭にくる語も小文字で示してあります。(20点)

1. 自分の部屋ほどくつろげる場所はない。

- [(A) like (B) comfortable (C) to make (D) feel at (E) there's
(F) my own room (G) ease (H) me (I) no place].

2. 分からない語は、辞書で調べなさい。

- [(A) any words (B) up (C) look (D) don't (E) on (F) know
(G) in (H) the dictionary (I) you].

3. 彼と私とは赤の他人です。

- [(A) I (B) with (C) stranger (D) do (E) have (F) and
(G) he (H) nothing to (I) each other].

4. 元の場所にファイルを戻しておいて下さい。

- [(A) put (B) its (C) back (D) place (E) please (F) in
(G) the (H) return (I) file].

5. 臨時収入を見込んで、パソコンを買った。

[(A) when (B) on (C) a personal computer (D) expect (E) counting
(F) I bought (G) extra income (H) I was (I) some].

6. 大学からの帰途、ばったり父親に会った。

I [(A) met (B) from (C) into (D) my way (E) on (F) the university
(G) ran (H) home (I) my father].

7. 過去の経験を活かし、彼はビジネスで成功をおさめた。

He [(A) by (B) in (C) use (D) his experience (E) to (F) business
(G) succeeded (H) putting (I) had made].

8. 説明会には、およそ 100 人の学生が参加した。

[(A) there (B) about one hundred (C) the explanatory meeting (D) at
(E) of (F) have been (G) an audience (H) students (I) was].

9. この新事業では、君に一役買ってもらいたい。

[(A) in (B) have (C) role (D) like to (E) take (F) would
(G) we (H) part (I) you] this new project.

10. 彼女の営業実績は、会社全体でも上のほうだ。

[(A) company (B) her business performance (C) the (D) is (E) among
(F) in (G) upper (H) entire (I) the best].

VI 次の質問に 100 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。

(20 点)

大学生に運転免許は必要だと思いますか。またそれはなぜですか。