

2012 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、設問に答えなさい。(40点)

The German scholar Max Weber is famous for asking the question of why the modern world of industry and democracy arose in northern Europe, rather than in societies which were in many ways more advanced. He is also famous for his answer: that it was in this area that a way of thinking developed which favored these movements.

This was a form of Protestantism, so called because it was a protest against the traditional, Catholic form of Christianity, which expressed itself in music, painting and architecture. Protestantism, especially in the extreme form known as Puritanism, which became powerful in northern Europe and later in the United States, stressed the religious value of living simply, working hard and saving money instead of spending it on the arts. Weber also studied the religions of other parts of the world to discover why the industrial revolution had not begun in them. He concluded that traditional India was ruled by priests whose interest was not in this world, but in getting beyond it, and that traditional China was ruled by officials who valued arts like painting, poetry and gardening rather than money-making.

Many of Weber's ideas have been criticized. However, Michael Mitterauer — who, like Weber, was a professor at the University of Vienna — admires Weber because he did not see economic development simply as a result of economic action, but of the total way people in society think and act: what both of them describe as a combination of causes. And Mitterauer goes on to add reasons of his own for the development of a modern industrial society in Europe.

One of these is the fact that northern Europe is colder and wetter than the south. In the south of Europe, bread was made out of wheat, which grows best in drier climates. In the north, people planted rye, which grows well in cold and wet weather, and can be made into a brown bread that keeps longer than the white bread made from wheat.

In order to bake bread, it has first to be ground ^(註5) into flour, and this led to another advantage of the heavier rainfall of northern Europe, as its streams were used to power water-mills. In southern Europe, streams ran low in the summer, so it lacked a year-round source of power.

Again, since rye has deep roots, the soil had to be dug deeper, and this led to the introduction of a heavier plow. ^(註6) This kind of plow needed strong animals such as horses to pull it through the wet, heavy soil. The horses used for plowing could ^(註7) also be used for transport. For this, they needed iron shoes, and the carts they drew along muddy roads needed iron tires. This encouraged the mining of iron, in which the kind of water-wheel used to grind rye into flour was also used to pump water out of the tunnels below ground.

The growing of rye, then, not only provided a crop that could be made into bread; it also helped to set off the growth of mechanical power and transport. The first steam engines were developed to take the place of water-wheels in removing the water from mines, not to draw trains, though this followed soon after. When it did, railways ran along the routes set up for horse-drawn carriages, so that the industrial revolution can be seen to have grown out of a process that began with the planting of crops.

Mitterauer contrasts this with the Islamic world, where there was even less rainfall than in southern Europe, and much of the land could not be used for growing crops. Any rain that fell was stored in tanks; the water of rivers was extended out over farmland by canals. So the main technologies were connected with the use of water. The animal used for transport was the camel, which can survive in dry areas, but is not used for plowing or drawing carts. So it did not set off a revolution in transport or industry.

China, like the Islamic world, began with a more advanced technology than Europe; but, again like the Islamic world, did not develop it further because it did not seem necessary. The form of rice planted in wetlands grows quickly and gives very rich harvests. Though there was no shortage of water, the main

technology required, as in the Islamic world, was a way of getting it to the fields. The heavy plow was not needed, nor were horses; so that the iron industry was not developed. And, as rice can be eaten without grinding it into flour, mills were not needed either.

So, next time you see dark rye bread and light wheat bread in a baker's shop, perhaps you will think that you are looking at two different cultural expressions, one of which helped to shape the world we live in today.

(注1) Protestantism プロテスタント主義

(注2) Catholic カトリックの

(注3) Puritanism 清教徒, ピューリタン主義

(注4) rye ライ麦

(注5) grind(過去分詞 ground) 挽く

(注6) plow すき (鋤)

(注7) plowing 耕すこと

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. Weber thought modern society first arose in northern Europe because

- (A) it was the most advanced society in the world.
- (B) of industry and democracy.
- (C) of a form of religion followed there.
- (D) of the influence of German scholars.

2. Weber was interested
- (A) in India because it did not stress life in this world.
 - (B) in China because it encouraged artistic expression.
 - (C) in India and China because of their economic systems.
 - (D) in India and China because of their values.
3. Mitterauer likes Weber because
- (A) he was a professor at the University of Vienna.
 - (B) his vision looked beyond economics.
 - (C) he explained differences in religious thinking.
 - (D) his ideas continue to be accepted.
4. One of the ideas that Mitterauer explores is the influence of
- (A) differences in culture.
 - (B) differences in climate.
 - (C) differences in religion.
 - (D) differences in psychology.
5. The use of brown bread in northern rather than southern Europe was
- (A) due to the Puritan taste of Protestant countries.
 - (B) because southern Europe had no source of power.
 - (C) because it contained more water than white.
 - (D) linked with the different rainfall north and south.
6. In northern Europe, a heavier plow
- (A) influenced transport and industry.
 - (B) was the result of the iron industry.
 - (C) resulted from the use of horses.
 - (D) helped to keep the soil wet and heavy.

7. In the industrial revolution,
- (A) steam-engines were used to power water-wheels.
 - (B) railways provided the first transport network.
 - (C) processes continued which began with the planting of rye.
 - (D) mechanical power was first used in transport.
8. The main reason for the different development of northern Europe and the Islamic lands was
- (A) the use of tanks to store rainwater.
 - (B) the use of canals to supply farmland.
 - (C) the fact that the camel is not used to draw carts.
 - (D) the amount of water available.
9. The main reason for the different development of northern Europe and China was
- (A) the same as in the Islamic lands.
 - (B) the superior technology of Europe.
 - (C) the type of crop that was grown.
 - (D) the absence of the horse in China.
10. The best title for this story would be:
- (A) Climate, Food and Technology.
 - (B) The Ideas of Max Weber.
 - (C) Water, Water Everywhere.
 - (D) The Culture of Rye and the Culture of Rice.

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)

Alexandre Deschapelles was born nine years before the French Revolution into a family that served the French King, Louis XVI. After the Revolution, his father and brothers had to leave France, but Alexandre, even though he was very young, decided that he believed in the ideals of the Revolution and stayed and fought for it. At the Battle of Ettlingen, when he was just sixteen, he lost his right hand and also received a huge wound to his face — something that people later thought was the source of his genius because it somehow freed his brain and strengthened his mind. His injuries did not stop him fighting and he became a great swordsman with his left hand, serving in Napoleon's army. For his bravery, he was one of the first people to receive the new *Légion d'honneur*.^(注) This award was created by Napoleon and was unusual in being given purely on merit — it is still France's highest honor. Napoleon described it as a “children's toy,” but added, “it is with such toys that men are led.” Deschapelles did not believe in Napoleon personally; rather, he believed in the ideal of a republic. So when Napoleon made himself Emperor, Deschapelles turned against him and threw away his *Légion d'honneur*.

Although Deschapelles was a great soldier, his genius was in playing games. He boasted that he had learned how to play chess brilliantly in just four days from the greatest player of his day; Deschapelles wrote of how he lost to him on the first three days, but on the fourth beat him. He claimed that from that point on, he never changed as a chess player, neither gaining in nor losing any ability. He remained the greatest player in the world for twenty years. To make his chess games more interesting, he would nearly always handicap himself; for example, he would play with one less piece and allow his opponent two extra moves. He still won.

For Deschapelles, his chess genius was a way to make money — when an

opponent told him: "My religion forbids me to play for money," Deschapelles replied: "Mine forbids me to be ridiculous." Deschapelles was also a teacher of chess — something he was a little too good at. He taught his student Louis de La Bourdonnais so well that La Bourdonnais became able to beat him at the game. At that point, Deschapelles found he did not want to play chess any more, and decided to concentrate on playing cards. He made himself into the best card player in France, and found that he could win more money this way than by playing chess.

When he was older, Deschapelles decided to use some of the huge amount of money he had won to rent a grand house outside Paris. He turned out to be an outstanding gardener, winning prizes for his melons and pumpkins. An English chess player, George Perigal, visited this extraordinary man and afterwards wrote that Deschapelles was the greatest chess player in France, the greatest card player in France, the greatest pumpkin-grower in France and the greatest liar in France.

(注) *Légion d'honneur* レジオン・ドヌール (フランスの勲章)

1. Deschapelles' family

- (A) believed in ideals.
- (B) had different political views.
- (C) opposed the French Revolution.
- (D) fought for the French Revolution.

2. At the Battle of Ettlingen, Deschappelles received
- (A) the *Légion d'honneur*.
 - (B) injuries which he overcame.
 - (C) injuries that he recovered from.
 - (D) an injury that made him a genius.
3. When it was created, the *Légion d'honneur* was special because it
- (A) is still in existence.
 - (B) was Napoleon's idea.
 - (C) could be given to anybody.
 - (D) was only given to the bravest soldiers.
4. Napoleon's view of the *Légion d'honneur* was
- (A) hostile.
 - (B) unrealistic.
 - (C) idealistic.
 - (D) practical.
5. Deschappelles claimed that he became a great chess player
- (A) very easily.
 - (B) in a very short time.
 - (C) thanks to a very good teacher.
 - (D) thanks to a teacher who became better than him at the game.
6. When playing chess, Deschappelles
- (A) focused solely on winning.
 - (B) constantly tried to improve his skill.
 - (C) would put himself at a disadvantage.
 - (D) would lose games to make them more interesting.

7. Deschapelles played chess for

- (A) fame.
- (B) excitement.
- (C) religious reasons.
- (D) financial reasons.

8. La Bourdonnais

- (A) made Deschapelles decide to stop playing chess.
- (B) encouraged his teacher to try a different game.
- (C) was a more skillful card player than Deschapelles.
- (D) found that playing cards was more profitable than playing chess.

9. Later in his life, Deschapelles

- (A) was very wealthy.
- (B) owned a huge farm.
- (C) owned a house near Paris.
- (D) made a lot of money from renting his house.

10. Perigal seems to have thought that Deschapelles was

- (A) a great genius.
- (B) good at everything.
- (C) extremely talented at certain things, but dishonest.
- (D) was not in fact the greatest chess player, card player or pumpkin grower in France.

III 次の対話を読み、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)

Prof. Peacock: I hope Prof. MacNamara is not going to give us another article about evolution this year. I don't care whether human beings evolved from fish, or why some people developed blue eyes. All that happened millions — or (1) thousands of years ago. It has nothing to do with me.

Prof. Crane: How can you be so (2)? Don't you remember telling me that, even though you love your wife very much, you hate shopping with her?

Prof. Peacock: That's absolutely true. She (3) every fruit or vegetable in the shop before choosing the one she wants, asking me what I think of its color, feel, shape, size, and so on. I don't see any difference between them — all I know is that it takes her an hour to do her shopping, where I could do it in ten minutes.

Prof. Crane: I suppose you pick out the first fruit or vegetable that looks (4), and rush off to pay for it.

Prof. Peacock: How did you (5)?

Prof. Crane: Prof. MacNamara told me ...

Prof. Peacock: Oh, no! (6) again!

Prof. Crane: ... and he says it's the result of evolution.

Prof. Peacock: Are you trying to tell me that when people lived in caves, they already went (7)?

Prof. Crane: In (8), yes. Some scientists believe that the difference between women's and men's (9) to shopping is the result of their different experiences over millions of years. In general, men hunted animals, while women looked for plants. Fruit that was too ripe or not ripe enough might be dangerous to the health

of their families. They could tell by feeling it, or looking at its color. That's why women's color sense tends to be more developed. Many men will describe a dress simply as green. But for many women, it (10) whether it is moss green, or lime green, or olive green.

Prof. Peacock: But surely — since women do so many of the same things as men — all that is different nowadays?

Prof. Crane: Not for you and your wife!

1. (A) at long last (B) at least (C) at long (D) at last
2. (A) content (B) sure (C) confirmed (D) satisfied
3. (A) inspects (B) expects (C) interviews (D) explores
4. (A) accessible (B) available (C) allowable (D) acceptable
5. (A) know it (B) realize (C) know (D) work out
6. (A) Never (B) Not ever (C) Not (D) No-one
7. (A) shopping (B) to shopping (C) a shop (D) to shop
8. (A) ways (B) a way (C) the way (D) way
9. (A) patterns (B) styles (C) attitudes (D) tastes
10. (A) matters (B) impresses (C) remarks (D) stresses

IV 次の英文の () に入る最も適切な語句を(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. Edison discovered how to record sound by accident: he () on improving the speed of sending telegraphs at that time.
(A) worked (B) has had working
(C) had been working (D) had worked
2. "Why have you applied for this job?" is one of the common job () questions, and you must prepare for its reply in advance.
(A) witness (B) recruit (C) marketing (D) interview
3. Daniel kept on telephoning the customer service center to complain, but the line was always ().
(A) full (B) busy (C) crowded (D) occupied
4. The employees are committed to the direction () the management team is taking them.
(A) by which (B) for which (C) in which (D) to which
5. We regret to announce that Lionair flight LA028 to Washington has been canceled due to heavy snow. We apologize for the () it may cause.
(A) inconvenience (B) perseverance
(C) significance (D) conscience
6. To bake a perfect sponge cake, follow the () on the packet.
(A) manuals (B) educations (C) instructions (D) operations

7. The sections of the budget which cover tax rules affecting thousands of investors will be () after a debate in Parliament.
- (A) altered (B) accustomed (C) acquired (D) arranged
8. James was fully aware that it's not easy to come () with a good solution when pressed for time.
- (A) up (B) down (C) over (D) under
9. Currently, e-commerce in Japan () mostly by multinational giants.
- (A) was supplied (B) is supplying (C) will supply (D) is being supplied
10. Without question, these are the most () and worthwhile results we have ever obtained from this type of experiment.
- (A) satisfier (B) satisfying (C) satisfied (D) satisfaction

V 次の英文の下線部(A)~(D)のうち、語法や文法が間違っているものを一つ選んで、その記号をマークしなさい。(10点)

1. One classroom exercise suggested in the textbook is to have students listed
(A) (B) (C)
the things they can do to save the planet.
(D)
2. If you have any questions about this English course, please call our
(A) (B)
Admissions Office to 03-5123-4567. The deadline for the application is
(C) (D)
March 3, 2012.
3. Based on some scientific evidences, several researchers estimate that the
(A) (B)
amount of CO₂ in the air in the early nineteenth century was 20% less than
(C) (D)
that of today.
4. Not only did train services speeded up after the war, but the frequency of
(A) (B) (C)
trains also increased greatly to meet the growing demand.
(D)
5. You are strongly advised to send important documents by registering mail.
(A) (B) (C)
We cannot be held responsible for any loss.
(D)

VI 次の1～5の日本語の文に合うように(A)～(H)の語句を並べ替えて正しい英文をつくる時、不要になるものが一つある。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る。(10点)

1. どうしてアメリカに留学したのですか。

[(A) you (B) why (C) in (D) study (E) the United States (F) led (G) to (H) what]?

2. とにかくお金がないので、健康保険料を払えません。

I cannot pay the health insurance [(A) short (B) money (C) am (D) I (E) lack (F) as (G) of (H) desperately].

3. 彼が失敗したせいで、ますます困難な状況になりました。

[(A) the situation (B) more (C) made (D) all (E) the (F) increasingly (G) difficult (H) his failure].

4. パスポートを忘れるとは、彼はそそっかしい。

[(A) he (B) of (C) to forget (D) him (E) was (F) to take (G) it (H) careless] his passport.

5. 彼女はたしかに賢い。

[(A) smart (B) there (C) she is (D) no (E) is (F) certain (G) that (H) denying].

VII 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)

あなたは買い物に行くとき、一人で行くのと誰かと一緒に行くのでは、どちらが好きかをその理由とともに述べなさい。あるいは、あなたにとっての楽しい買い物と嫌な買い物を具体的に述べなさい。



