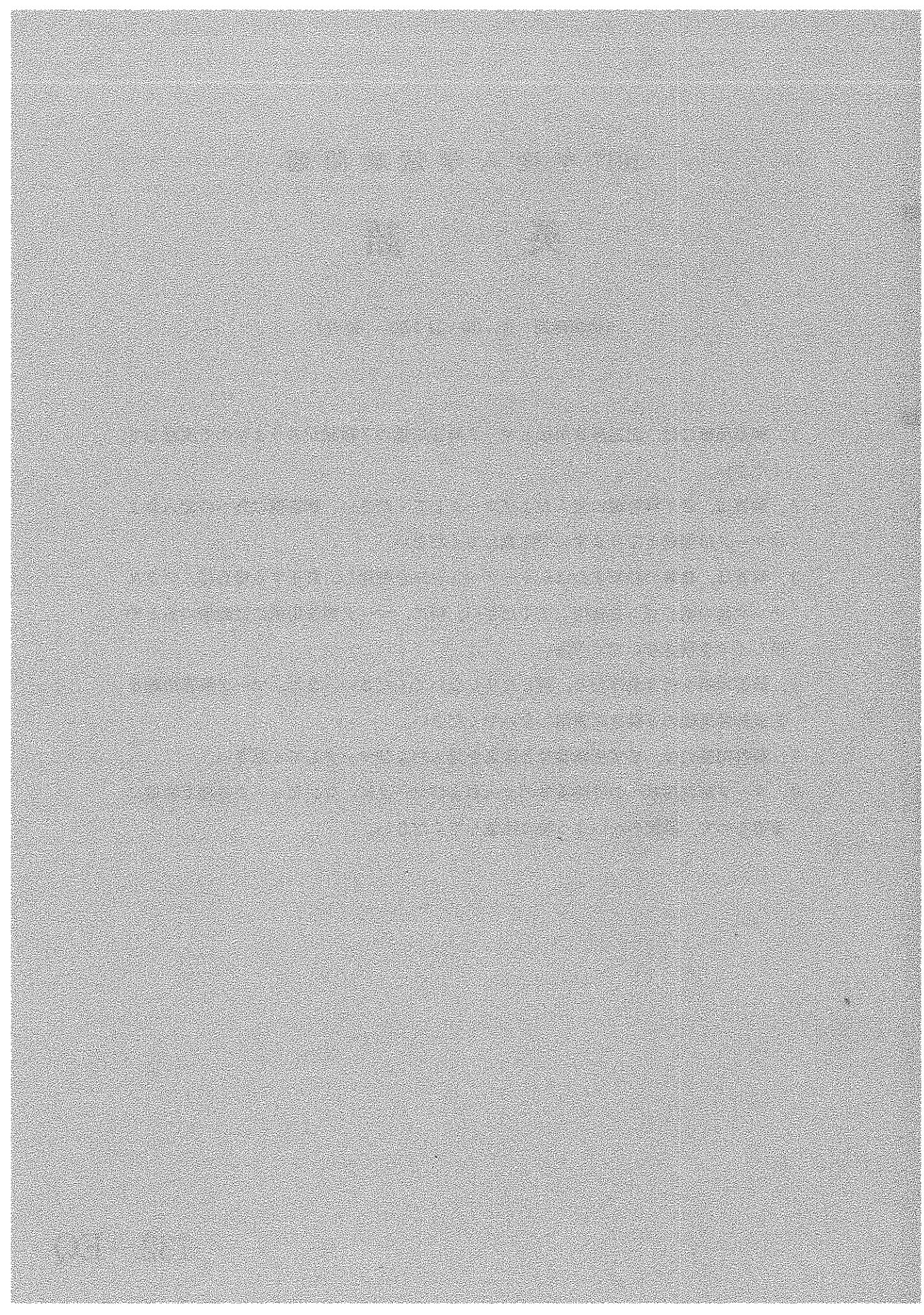


2017年度入学試験問題

英 語

(試験時間 10:30~11:50 80分)

1. 解答用紙には、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、必ず解答欄に記入およびマークしてください。解答欄以外への記入およびマークは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。
4. 解答用紙を折り曲げたり、汚したりしないでください。また、マーク解答用紙を記述解答用紙の下敷きを使用しないでください。
5. 解答用紙には、必ず受験番号と氏名を記入およびマークしてください。
6. マーク解答用紙への受験番号の記入およびマークは、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。(50点)

On December 5th, 2015, the President of Colombia, Juan Manuel Santos, announced the greatest treasure find ever, the long-lost Spanish ship *San José* which had been sunk by British warships in 1708, loaded with gold, coins, and precious jewels, thought to now be worth up to US\$17 billion. The treasure had been intended for France, Spain's ally, to pay for its war against Great Britain.

What will happen to the *San José* treasure is an open question. An American company claims that it originally located the ship in 1981 and says that because of this, it is owed half the treasure aboard, although Colombian courts have rejected this claim. Other countries think they should have the treasure. Spain has claimed its right to the *San José* and its contents -- it was a Spanish military ship sunk in an act of war, according to the Spanish foreign minister. An international agreement called the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage says that military shipwrecks belong to their country of origin, regardless of where they went down. For example, German submarines that sank off the coast of the United States during World War II still belong to Germany. However, the treasure on board this ship was largely taken from present-day Peru and Bolivia, so should they not have it back? It seems that Colombia is absolutely determined to keep the treasure, not to sell it, but rather to put it in a museum. As long as it does not profit from the treasure, then it seems Spain will accept this. After all, a treasure ship is about far more than the money that can be made from it. Shipwrecks contain all kinds of valuable historical information about the lives of the sailors. And, of course, the *San José* is also the grave of the sailors who died in it when it went down.

In recent years, more and more shipwrecks have been found, largely because of improvements in technology. More wrecks are being discovered with sophisticated cameras and underwater robots. In addition, very precise seafloor maps can be made using software. Another part of the world where there have been exciting discoveries is in the seas off Greece, where some remains of ships

nearly three thousand years old have been found. The wood is all long gone, but some of the contents remain to tell us a lot about the lives of the people who lived at that time.

One of the best places to find treasure is off an area that has long been known as the “Treasure Coast” in Florida. On July 30th, 1715, eleven Spanish ships travelling from Havana to Spain filled with treasure were lost in a violent storm, and, while much of it has been found, a lot of it is still there. Many people in this part of Florida search the beaches and waters of the coast, hoping to find more gold coins. On July 30th, 2015 — the three hundredth anniversary of the disaster — divers found US\$4.5 million worth of gold coins from one of the wrecks, including several made for King Philip V of Spain.

Unfortunately, when people find out about a treasure ship, some want to try and get some of the precious items for themselves. This is why the location of the *San José* has been kept such a secret in Colombia. A huge amount of damage can be done to historical wrecks by people wanting to make some quick money. Often, when people take items like ancient Greek vases out of the water, they quickly fall apart in the air. It is usually much better if shipwrecks, with their contents, are left where they were found, so they are not damaged and can be studied in the sea by experts. And of course, they are usually the site of a tragedy, in which hundreds of sailors died, so they should be respected and not disturbed more than they have to be.

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. The *San José* was
 - (A) intended to be sold to France.
 - (B) a Colombian ship.
 - (C) found in December 2015.
 - (D) attacked by British ships.

2. According to the international agreement mentioned in the second paragraph, shipwrecks belong to the country

- (A) where they were found.
- (B) where their goods originated.
- (C) where they originally came from.
- (D) that found them.

3. Colombia intends to

- (A) enable people to see the treasure from the *San José*.
- (B) sell the treasure from the *San José*.
- (C) leave the treasure from the *San José* where it is.
- (D) give the treasure from the *San José* back to Peru and Bolivia.

4. The *San José*

- (A) contains information about the lives of Colombian sailors.
- (B) itself is worth a higher price than its cargo.
- (C) is the final resting place for some sailors.
- (D) is the most interesting shipwreck ever found.

5. More shipwrecks are being found nowadays because

- (A) more people are looking for them.
- (B) of very precise seafloor maps.
- (C) many have been discovered in Greece.
- (D) of better access to the Internet.

6. In Greek waters,
- (A) structures of three-thousand-year-old ships have been found.
 - (B) documents about the lives of the people who lived at the time have been found.
 - (C) the wood from ancient ships has been found.
 - (D) some contents of ancient ships have been found.
7. Treasure Coast is so called because
- (A) eleven Spanish ships containing treasure went past it.
 - (B) in 2015, divers found \$4.5 million worth of gold coins there.
 - (C) a lot of treasure has been found there.
 - (D) some coins made for King Philip V were found there.
8. The location of the *San José* has been kept a secret to
- (A) stop people trying to steal the treasure in it.
 - (B) stop items on the ship being taken out of the sea and then falling apart in the air.
 - (C) keep the ship in good condition.
 - (D) make sure that Spain does not claim the treasure.
9. The writer thinks that shipwrecks that are found should generally
- (A) have their treasure displayed in museums.
 - (B) be left intact.
 - (C) be the property of the country where the ship came from.
 - (D) be left so that local people can profit from them.

10. The best title for this article would be

- (A) "Making Money from Shipwrecks."
- (B) "Colombian Treasure Ships."
- (C) "Using Technology to Locate Shipwrecks."
- (D) "Discovering Treasure in the Ocean."

問2 本文中の下線部を、太字の“it”と“this”それぞれが指すものが分かるように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。(40点)

Sports stars have a tendency to like rituals* and are said to be superstitious. The most famous sport for this is tennis. For example, some players will always ask for three balls instead of two before they serve, will use a towel in exactly the same way after every point, will bounce the ball exactly the same number of times before serving, etc. They seem to think that if they don't follow their routine exactly, then something will go wrong.

The Spanish player, Rafael Nadal, is well known for following exactly the same complicated routines and personal rules every time he plays. For example, when he is walking on the court he never steps on a line, and always crosses the lines with his right foot. He is particularly known for the way he arranges his drinks. He puts two bottles at his feet, in front of his chair to his left, one perfectly behind the other. When asked why he did this, he denied that it was part of a superstition. Rather, he said it was a way of mentally being in the match: by making sure that everything around him was perfectly as he wanted it, he could concentrate completely on his game.

Other players have admitted to some different rituals. The top women's player, Serena Williams, was once asked why she had played so badly at the French Open. She explained that she had not tied her shoe laces correctly, had not bounced the ball five times, and had not brought her extra dress. She felt that she had lost because she had broken her usual routine. The former Wimbledon champion, Goran Ivanišević, had some stranger habits. Like Nadal, he also tried never to walk on the lines of the court. But, more unusually, he believed that if he won a match, then he had to do everything exactly the same on the next match days — such as eating the same food in the same restaurant, talking to the same people, and watching the same program on television. One year this meant he had to watch the same boring children's show every morning while he was playing at

Wimbledon.

These are only the routines and superstitions that we know about. Other athletes must follow strange rituals that they are embarrassed about, but they do not admit to them. Even so, with well-known players, their fans will always notice them, if they are performed in front of the crowd.

Why are sports stars like this? The answer seems to be that humans tend to follow rituals and superstitions when they are doing something which has uncertainty and the outcome of which is very important — for example, a crucial exam, a first date, or a job interview. Most people do not encounter such challenging events on a day-to-day basis, but top athletes are regularly in situations like this, so it is not surprising that many develop routines that help them feel confident and in control. Theater actors are another group that is famous for superstitions because regularly performing live in front of an audience puts them under similar pressure on a regular basis. With sport involving danger, people are much more likely to have such beliefs, and they believe that if they do not follow them, they will have an accident. For example, the Austrian racing car driver, Alexander Wurz, used to race with odd-colored shoes, the left one red and the right one blue. NASCAR car racing even has some official superstitions. No car is allowed to be green because it is considered unlucky, and drivers must not carry \$50 bills as they are also thought to bring bad luck.

It is likely that, as Nadal explained, most sports stars are not truly superstitious; they probably do not believe that doing certain things actually brings them good luck. But once they get the idea that doing some small thing may affect their performance, they will probably choose to do it anyway, because there is no harm in it — at worst, perhaps, a little embarrassment. The danger is that they keep adding things to their routine and that doing all of them eventually starts to take time and energy away from their sport.

*rituals: actions performed in the same way every time

1. The writer believes that tennis players tend to

- (A) be very unusual people.
- (B) like doing certain things the same way each time.
- (C) need more than two balls when they serve.
- (D) serve in the same way every time.

2. Rafael Nadal

- (A) does not like to step diagonally on the tennis court.
- (B) has said that if he treads on the lines on a tennis court, he will lose a match.
- (C) likes to drink a lot during matches.
- (D) places bottles next to each other.

3. Nadal believes that his routine

- (A) makes him lucky.
- (B) stops him being unlucky.
- (C) ensures that he plays perfectly.
- (D) helps him focus on the game.

4. Serena Williams believed that she had played badly at the French Open because

- (A) she had not followed her usual routine.
- (B) her shoe laces were not tied tightly enough.
- (C) she bounced the ball too high.
- (D) she did not have enough clothes.

5. Goran Ivanišević

- (A) shared a habit with Nadal.
- (B) felt that if he won a match, he had to play in exactly the same way in the following match.
- (C) always went to the same restaurant.
- (D) watches the same boring TV show every morning.

6. The writer believes that

- (A) sports stars never admit to being superstitious.
- (B) sports stars have more rituals than we realize.
- (C) fans always know what the rituals of sports stars are.
- (D) sports stars are happy for their fans to know what their rituals are.

7. According to the writer, sports stars tend to develop rituals because

- (A) it is important to predict the outcome of sporting events.
- (B) of a lack of confidence in their skills.
- (C) they have to deal with uncertainty more often than most other people.
- (D) their lives are more difficult than most other people's.

8. People who do dangerous sports tend to

- (A) believe in superstitions more than other sports people.
- (B) be more conscious of colors than other sports people.
- (C) be more confident and in control than other sports people.
- (D) drive less safely if they do not follow their routines.

9. NASCAR

- (A) has rules based on superstitions.
- (B) only allows cars of a certain color.
- (C) restricts the amount of money its drivers can carry.
- (D) encourages its drivers to wear odd-colored shoes.

10. At the end of the passage, the writer is suggesting that most sports stars

- (A) are generally superstitious people.
- (B) tend to follow rituals because they think they bring them good luck.
- (C) do not believe their rituals bring them luck.
- (D) are ashamed of their rituals.

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

Jason: Hi Scott. I'm surprised to see you. I thought (1) be at work now.

Scott: I am at work. I don't have an office because I work at home.

Jason: Oh -- how do you manage that? How do you meet with colleagues?

Scott: I don't -- our company has four hundred workers, but I've only met nine of them in person. We live all over the world.

Jason: So how do you hire them?

Scott: We do everything remotely. It's actually better, because it means we can get the best people in the world, not just those who (2) to live within 50 kilometers (3) of our office.

Jason: Doesn't it feel (4)? One of the things I like about work is seeing my colleagues and sometimes going out for a drink after work.

Scott: I do miss it, but I have an eight-month-old son and I like being able to spend time with him in the evenings.

Jason: How do you pay your (5)?

Scott: It's not so hard making international payments. We have to be careful, but it's actually not difficult. And (6) an office saves a huge amount of money -- it means we can pay our people more.

Jason: Do you use instant messaging to communicate with each other?

Scott: No -- that's a (7) way to work, because you keep being disturbed. We like comment threads, because then people don't feel they have to reply (8). Also we're in different time zones, so we often have to wait a while for an answer.

Jason: It makes a lot of (9) although I think I need people around me when I'm working. But I expect most of us will be working remotely (10) ten or twenty years. I'm hoping I'll have retired by then!

1. (A) you'd (B) you'll (C) you're (D) you
2. (A) tend (B) happen (C) enjoy (D) always
3. (A) approximately (B) about
 (C) or so (D) distant
4. (A) lonely (B) alone (C) loneliness (D) lone
5. (A) cast (B) casts (C) staff (D) staffs
6. (A) don't have (B) doesn't have (C) not with (D) not having
7. (A) terrifying (B) terrible (C) terrorizing (D) terrific
8. (A) later (B) in a while (C) immediately (D) together
9. (A) sense (B) reason (C) reasonable (D) difficulty
10. (A) since (B) before (C) from (D) in

IV 次の英文1～6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。(12点)

1. In the long (), your efforts will pay off.
(A) course (B) end (C) run (D) result
2. Since trains are () to be delayed during rush hour, you should leave home early enough.
(A) liable (B) tend (C) reliable (D) responsible
3. To () up, I would like to go over the key points.
(A) conclude (B) add (C) come (D) sum
4. I am () of cash. Do you accept credit cards?
(A) lack (B) short (C) want (D) need
5. More people have come to () with environmental causes in recent years.
(A) synchronize (B) synthesize (C) emphasize (D) sympathize
6. Every member of the team () to bring the project to success.
(A) is doing efforts (B) is working hard
(C) are doing their best (D) have contributed

V 次の1～6の日本語に合うように、それぞれ下にある(A)～(F)の語句を並べ替えて、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、文頭の語も小文字で記してある。(18点)

1. 忠実な顧客からの支持を失うことのないよう、その企業は販売促進キャンペーンを開始した。

The company launched a promotional campaign _____
_____ (1) _____ (2) _____ its loyal customers.

(A) as (B) lose support (C) to (D) from (E) so (F) not

2. 手短かに話すと、私は結婚していて、二人の子供がいます。

_____ a _____ (3) _____, I am married
_____ (4) _____ two children.

(A) with (B) short (C) to (D) long (E) make (F) story

3. 私たちがどれほどあなたのことを心配していたか、見当もつかないでしょう。

_____ (5) _____ (6) _____ been
about you.

(A) we have (B) you have (C) how (D) idea (E) no (F) anxious

4. 若者はしばしば、両親や先生たちとは価値観が異なっている。

Young _____ often _____ from parents and _____
_____ (7) _____ they _____ (8) _____.

(A) teachers (B) what (C) people (D) value (E) differ (F) in

5. インターネットの検索結果で最上位に表示されることは、売り上げのために極めて重要だ。

_____ (9) internet search _____ (10) is _____
_____ sales.

(A) the top of (B) results (C) to (D) at (E) crucial (F) being

6. その作家は、彼女自身の幼年期を描写することに最も長けている。

The author _____ (11) _____
_____ (12) her childhood.

(A) best (B) is (C) describing (D) her (E) at (F) when

VI 自分が生まれる前の時代に戻れるとしたら、いつの時代に行き、どんなことがしたいですか。80語以上の英語で説明しなさい。解答は記述解答用紙に書きなさい。(10点)

