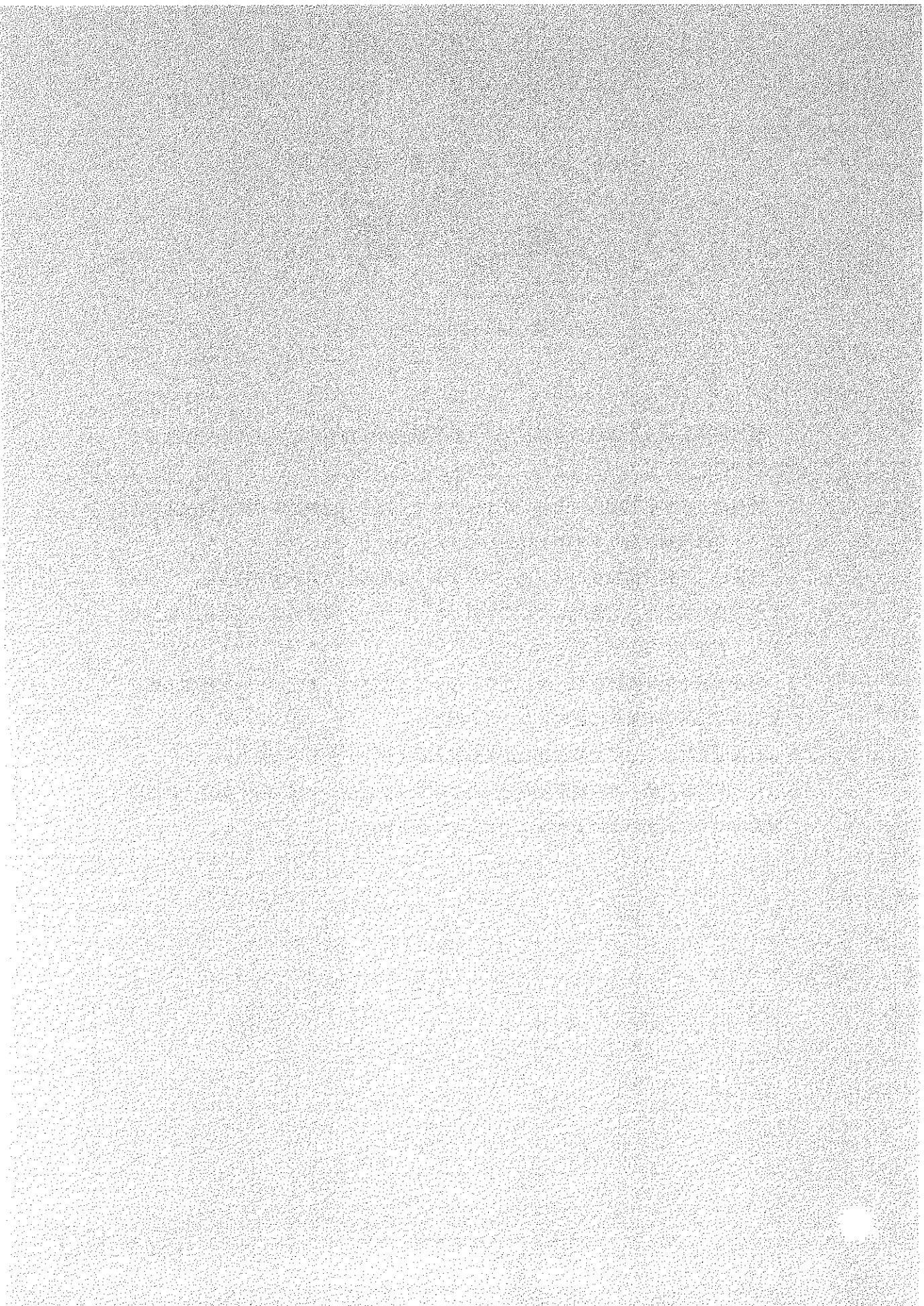


2018 年度 入学 試験 問題

英 語

(試験時間 12:55~14:15 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には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)

What is “world heritage”? The answer seems to be simple: something natural or man-made which is so valuable that it is not important to just one country or one region but to the whole world. However, it can be difficult to say what these things of such value are. To one person, a grassland may be a wonderful example of natural beauty; to another, it may look like a great place to build houses or shops. Governments are constantly having to resolve such matters, and very often big business wins out over conservation. The situation is even more difficult if the valuable place belongs to more than one country or is affected by activities in another country. A nation may want to build a dam on a river, even if it damages an important site in another country downstream. Some countries may not be able to care for their heritage, or groups there may even want to get rid of it. In 2001, two huge Buddha statues of Bamiyan in Afghanistan were deliberately destroyed by the Taliban.

It was to handle situations like this that a World Heritage Committee was set up by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in 1972. However, the idea for a World Heritage List goes back to the 1950s, when the Abu Simbel temples in Egypt were being threatened by a dam. At the time, the Egyptian government did not seem concerned, so UNESCO started a worldwide campaign that saved the temples by relocating them to higher ground. In a similar move, more recently, the Bamiyan Valley site has received more than \$4 million from UNESCO to help with reconstruction and to get some of the damaged stone there re-carved. It has also enabled discoveries to be made: the destruction of the statues revealed fifty caves, twelve of which had paintings thought to be the oldest oil paintings in the world. They were probably painted by artists travelling along the Silk Road — the old trade route between China and Europe.

More than fifty World Heritage Sites are listed as “endangered”, most of them in Africa and the Middle East. UNESCO has often threatened to remove sites from

its list if they are not taken care of properly, although it has only actually taken off two: a wildlife reserve in Oman and the city of Dresden in Germany. In the case of the site in Oman, the nation requested that it be removed from the list because it wanted to reduce the area of the reserve by 90% when oil was discovered there. Dresden lost its world heritage listing when a bridge was built there that UNESCO felt was damaging to the city's heritage. A majority of residents there said that they did not care; after all, Dresden is well-known for being a beautiful city, and people should be able to judge this for themselves without needing to be told by UNESCO that it is valuable heritage.

While officially UNESCO is concerned with protecting world heritage, nowadays, in most countries, it is seen more as a way of promoting it. Nations strongly demand that their important places be added to the list of World Heritage Sites. This means that a site can receive some money from UNESCO's preservation fund, but the real reason is that it gains media attention and more tourists start coming.

Indeed, becoming a World Heritage Site is not always good for a place — sometimes it can be the very worst thing that could happen for its preservation. After Beijing's Forbidden City^(註) became a World Heritage Site in 1987, the city government destroyed a large area of traditional buildings around the City and replaced them with "heritage streets" full of hotels and restaurants for the tourists visiting the Forbidden City. The Angkor temples in Cambodia, which became a World Heritage Site in 1992, now attract more than two million visitors annually and the nearby Siem Reap, which was once barely more than a village, is by some counts now Cambodia's second-largest city.

Clearly, UNESCO has helped with the preservation of less famous sites, particularly in poorer countries, by providing money and expert assistance and also placing pressure on governments to protect them. But with the more famous sites, which would have been protected anyway, it has unintentionally encouraged tourist development which may ultimately destroy them.

(注) The Forbidden City 紫禁城

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. It is difficult to decide what world heritage is because
 - (A) people think that grasslands are places of natural beauty.
 - (B) people think that grasslands are great places to build houses and shops.
 - (C) people do not agree on what is valuable.
 - (D) some places are important to the whole world, not just one country.

2. In Afghanistan,
 - (A) a group destroyed some of the country's heritage.
 - (B) there are two giant Buddha statues in Bamiyan.
 - (C) most people do not care about the country's heritage.
 - (D) the Taliban were deliberately destroyed.

3. The Abu Simbel temples in Egypt were
 - (A) destroyed by a dam project.
 - (B) moved.
 - (C) considered important by the Egyptian Government.
 - (D) damaged.

4. The Bamiyan Valley site
 - (A) has twelve paintings in caves.
 - (B) had some large statues which were removed by UNESCO.
 - (C) has caves that are likely to have been visited by artists.
 - (D) still has two huge Buddha statues.

5. UNESCO

- (A) lists certain World Heritage Sites as being in danger.
- (B) believed that Germany and Oman should not have any World Heritage Sites.
- (C) removed World Heritage Sites in Germany and Oman from their list when oil was discovered in them.
- (D) reduced the wildlife reserve in Oman by 90%.

6. In Dresden,

- (A) a bridge was built that destroyed the city's heritage.
- (B) new construction made the city lose its World Heritage Site status.
- (C) most people did not want the city to be a World Heritage Site.
- (D) UNESCO damaged the city's heritage.

7. In most countries, in reality, places becoming World Heritage Sites is about

- (A) protecting their heritage.
- (B) promoting UNESCO.
- (C) getting money from UNESCO.
- (D) making them more popular.

8. The Forbidden City becoming a World Heritage Site

- (A) damaged its buildings.
- (B) resulted in the destruction of old buildings in the area.
- (C) was bad for Beijing.
- (D) led to the building of hotels and restaurants in it.

9. In Cambodia,

- (A) the Angkor temples have become a big city.
- (B) most of the cities have enormously increased in population.
- (C) the Angkor temples are major tourist attractions.
- (D) the Angkor temples becoming a World Heritage Site has been bad for the country.

10. At the end of the passage, the main point the writer is making is that

- (A) UNESCO has saved a lot of world heritage.
- (B) making places World Heritage Sites has not benefitted them.
- (C) the richer the country, the greater the benefits they get from having World Heritage Sites.
- (D) the system of World Heritage Sites can harm places it is trying to help.

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。(40点)

Maria Grette, a 62-year-old Swedish art teacher and painter, was divorced and alone. Her friends encouraged her to look for a man and eventually she went on to an online dating website after her friends made a profile for her as a joke. She ignored most of the messages she received, but one seemed special: someone who said he was a 58-year-old Danish man, who had been raised in South Carolina in the U.S., and was a civil engineer working in England. He told her that his wife had died and he had a son who was also living in England, studying at a university in Manchester. Maria started exchanging e-mail messages with him and then he called her. She thought that his English accent was unusual and was not exactly sure where it sounded he was from. But she did not worry about it: "He had a way and a sweetness I had never known in a man before. And he was innocent in a way that puzzled me." He told her he was planning for his retirement and thought he would like to live in Sweden, which would have been perfect for her. She really thought she might have met her future partner.

After they had communicated for three months, he agreed to come and visit her in Sweden. However, he told her that first he and his son needed to make a quick trip to Nigeria for a job interview. He called her from the airport in London and then again when he arrived in Nigeria's biggest city, Lagos.

The next phone call was from a Lagos hospital to tell her that his son had been shot in the head and that all their money and papers had been stolen. The hospital was asking for money and, because his bank did not have a branch in Nigeria, it would take too long to transfer the money from England. Could Maria send 1,000 euros?

Shocked and shaking, Maria went straight to send the money. "All I could think of was to get the two persons in Nigeria out of danger," she said. After that there were further medical problems which meant that Maria had to send more

money. After sending several thousand euros, she realized that there was something wrong and that the man she had been sending this money to was not the person she thought he was.

She stopped replying to his messages and three weeks later he called her and admitted the truth. He was a 24-year-old Nigerian “419 scammer”^(注) who had graduated from university two years earlier but was not working. These kinds of crimes are known as 419 scams in Nigeria because that is the number of the part of the Criminal Code there which covers this kind of crime.

He told her that she was a wonderful woman and that he had fallen in love with her — something that his friends who were also scammers had warned him never to do. From this point onwards, their communication changed and he stopped asking for money. Maria decided that she wanted to meet him. He could not get a visa to visit Sweden, so she went to Nigeria. “When I saw him at the airport in Abuja, tears fell down his face, and I knew I had known him all my life.” They did not become lovers, but managed to form a good friendship. He introduced her to other 419 scammers, who were his friends and she wondered how she could try to stop them from committing this crime. “I asked myself what I could do to prevent a situation where healthy, good young men fall into this trap,” she said.

She realized she might be able to help through her art, and she started arranging for African artists to visit Europe for exhibitions, workshops and conferences and helping them to apply for money from international organizations. As for her friend, he promised her he would give up scamming and eventually, with her financial help, he went to study in the U.S. He got a job with an oil company and later was able to buy one of her paintings, which she sent over to him in the United States. “He is very dear to me,” she said. “He has asked me so many times to forgive him and I told him that the most important thing is to forgive himself.”

(注) scammer 詐欺師

1. Maria Grette

- (A) ignored all the messages she received on the dating website.
- (B) was discouraged by her friends from going on the dating website.
- (C) and her friends did not take the dating website seriously at first.
- (D) thought her friends were being serious when they made a profile for her.

2. The man Maria met on the dating website was in fact from

- (A) Denmark.
- (B) Sweden.
- (C) England.
- (D) Nigeria.

3. The man Maria met on the dating website

- (A) arranged to meet her in Sweden.
- (B) planned to invite her to Nigeria.
- (C) wanted to live in Lagos with his son.
- (D) visited Nigeria alone before going to Sweden.

4. Maria

- (A) was asked for money by a hospital in Lagos.
- (B) was surprised when she was asked for money.
- (C) hesitated about sending money to Nigeria.
- (D) could not send money to Nigeria.

5. Maria

- (A) eventually realized that she was the victim of a scam.
- (B) only sent 1,000 euros to Nigeria.
- (C) sent money to pay for medical treatment of Nigerians.
- (D) was sending money to the wrong person.

6. After Maria knew who the man she met on the dating website was, their relationship
- (A) became difficult.
 - (B) got worse.
 - (C) was different.
 - (D) became sad.
7. Maria wondered what she could do to
- (A) stop Nigerian men from becoming scammers.
 - (B) help Nigerian men become scammers.
 - (C) help the victims of scammers.
 - (D) prevent Nigerian men from becoming victims of scammers.
8. Maria thought that she could help people in Nigeria by
- (A) getting money from international organizations.
 - (B) supporting African artists.
 - (C) hosting exhibitions, workshops and conferences.
 - (D) arranging for European artists to visit Africa.
9. Maria and her friend ended up
- (A) forgiving each other.
 - (B) living together.
 - (C) part of each other's lives.
 - (D) falling in love.
10. An appropriate title for this article would be
- (A) "From Lover to Scammer."
 - (B) "From Enemies to Partners."
 - (C) "From Nigeria to Sweden."
 - (D) "From Scammer to Friend."

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)

Miwa: Why do you want to sit so close to the other people?

Carlos: That's what we always do in Brazil when we go to a restaurant.

Miwa: But don't they feel uncomfortable having (1) sitting so close to them?

Carlos: No — we feel that it's (2) choosing to sit far away from people. (3) think we think there's something wrong with them.

Miwa: Of course they wouldn't think that — they'd just think we wanted some (4).

Carlos: But we don't need that — we're not planning to talk about anything very (5) are we?

Miwa: You don't know that — we might. You have no idea what I'm going to (6).

Carlos: Well, let's try to avoid (7) subjects in public places then. We can discuss them at home.

Miwa: No we can't! The walls are so thin, the neighbors can hear everything we say.

Carlos: Well — we know all about their private (8) — why does it (9) if they know ours?

Miwa: You might not care, but I (10) do!

1. (A) strangers (B) outsiders
(C) unknown person (D) difficult people
2. (A) unfair (B) unrealistic (C) unfriendly (D) unbalanced
3. (A) They (B) They'll (C) They don't (D) They won't

4. (A) loneliness (B) personality (C) sensitivity (D) privacy
5. (A) boring (B) complicating (C) secret (D) unknown
6. (A) raise (B) think (C) make up (D) decide
7. (A) shaming (B) ashamed (C) embarrassed (D) embarrassing
8. (A) living (B) thing (C) business (D) works
9. (A) care (B) matter (C) bother (D) concern
10. (A) relatively (B) hardly (C) never (D) certainly

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. 彼女は彼女の姉と同じくらい親切な人だ。

She _____ (1) _____ (2) _____.

(A) as (B) person (C) as her sister (D) is (E) a (F) kind

2. 隣街の店までわざわざ行ったが、閉まっていることが分かっただけだった。

I went _____ (3) _____ (4) _____
closed.

(A) only to (B) the store (C) to (D) in a neighboring city
(E) find it (F) all the way

3. ひどくお腹が痛かったので、1日中寝ていなければならなかった。

_____ (5) _____ (6) _____ all day.

(A) in bed (B) forced (C) to (D) stay (E) me
(F) a terrible stomachache

4. 飛行機が完全に停止するまで着席しててください。

Please _____ (7) _____ (8) _____
stop.

(A) the aircraft (B) remain (C) a complete (D) comes to (E) until
(F) seated

5. その暗い洞窟の中は物音ひとつ聞こえなかった。

_____ (9) _____ (10) _____ heard
in the dark cave.

(A) sound (B) be (C) to (D) not (E) a (F) was

6. 私は父にコンピューターを買ってもらおうとしたが、うまくいかなかった。

I tried _____ (11) _____ (12) _____
buying me a computer.

(A) talk (B) but (C) my father (D) failed (E) into (F) to

Ⅵ あなたの好きな架空のキャラクターは何ですか。それはどんなキャラクターが説明し、なぜ好きなのか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)

