

2019 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。
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。
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、誤記のないようにしてください。
7. 一度記入したマークを修正する場合、しっかりと消してください。消し残しがあると、マーク読み取り装置が反応して解答が無効となることがあります。

I 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。(50点)

In order to catch criminals, the police very often have to rely on descriptions from witnesses. In many cases, the witnesses have only had the quickest glance of a criminal's face and the police have to try to create an image from that.

Most police forces use computerized systems for creating such images but the national police service in the United States prefers to have these pictures drawn by hand. Unfortunately, most U.S. police forces do not have artists able to do this. But one city that has a remarkable one is Houston, where the police artist, Lois Gibson, holds the world record for the artist whose work has contributed to solving the most crimes, having helped to identify more than 750 criminals.

Lois was brought up in Kansas and when she left school, she moved to Los Angeles to become a model and a dancer. Her life changed when she was attacked and almost killed there. "Like nine out of 10 girls, I was too traumatized^(註1) and wanted justice — but I couldn't get it," she said. She never went to the police, and could not bring herself to tell anybody about the attack for many years. However, she happened to see the police arresting a man and realized that it was her attacker. "I know what it is to see justice," she said after he was put in jail, and "it changes your life."

Lois decided she wanted to help other people in her situation and she thought she could use her ability to draw to do so. At that time, in the early 1980s, there were no police artists and descriptions of criminals were very vague; ones like "medium height, heavy build, dark hair," were useless because they could describe many men. Lois was convinced that she could help and called the Houston police department again and again to offer her services. In spite of the fact that Houston at the time had a terrible crime problem — on one day, there were nine murders in the city — she was refused every time. However, eventually she was invited occasionally to come in and work. There was no budget to pay her, so they had to use the small change kept for items like office supplies.

Lois gradually got better at the drawings. She discovered that it was helpful to use a book of pictures of different features of the human face — two hundred different noses, eyes, eyebrows and lips. When a witness chooses the ones which fit the criminal, Lois can gradually put together a portrait. The book is particularly important when she is dealing with young children. Their memory for faces is often better than that of adults, but they lack the verbal skills to describe people accurately, so they do much better if they can pick out features from a book. Lois has drawn pictures which successfully identified criminals from descriptions by children as young as five.

Most witnesses say that they cannot remember what a criminal looked like, but Lois has found that they can nearly always remember a face better than they think they can. When witnesses say that they did not see a face, Lois always asks the question: "What kind of expression did they have?" "If they can answer that," Lois says, then they have seen it, "despite being convinced that they hadn't."

One of the most remarkable of Lois' successes happened when a woman called Christina Shiets called her. Christina had been separated from her two brothers thirty-two years before and was desperate to find them. The only pictures she had of the boys were of them as a one-year-old and a two-year-old. Lois had to do her best to draw them as she thought they would look as adults in their thirties. Amazingly, within minutes of her pictures being shown on television, the brothers' aunt called to say she recognized them from Lois' drawings. This was in spite of the fact that Lois had made one fundamental mistake. One of the brothers now had a moustache^(i.e. 2) and long hair. From this she learned that with such pictures it is better to do several versions with and without moustaches and beards for men, and with different glasses and hairstyles for both sexes.

Lois says, "My art is the only kind that does not need to be beautiful," but she thinks that there is something very beautiful in helping someone to gain justice.

(注1) traumatized 心の傷を負っている

(注2) moustache 口ひげ

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. Most police forces

- (A) use computers to make pictures of criminals.
- (B) only have the quickest glance at the faces of criminals.
- (C) have artists to draw pictures of criminals.
- (D) prefer to have pictures of criminals drawn by hand.

2. Lois Gibson

- (A) was born in Los Angeles.
- (B) lived in Kansas after she left school.
- (C) lived in Los Angeles as a young adult.
- (D) was attacked in Kansas.

3. After Lois was attacked, she

- (A) reported the crime to the police.
- (B) saw her attacker again.
- (C) refused to ever talk or think about the crime.
- (D) said she believed that most girls get justice.

4. Lois

- (A) believed that she could catch criminals.
- (B) thought she was better than most other police artists.
- (C) wanted to become a police officer.
- (D) was very persistent.

5. Lois uses a book which has pictures of
- (A) different parts of the whole human body.
 - (B) criminals.
 - (C) all the elements of a human face.
 - (D) two hundred different faces.
6. Lois has found that young children cannot
- (A) describe people as well as adults.
 - (B) remember faces as well as adults.
 - (C) always pick out features from a book.
 - (D) be relied on as witnesses.
7. Lois believes that most witnesses
- (A) cannot remember the faces of criminals.
 - (B) can remember expressions, but not faces.
 - (C) remember better than they think they can.
 - (D) are convinced that they can remember criminals' faces.
8. Christina Shiets
- (A) had lost touch with her brothers.
 - (B) described her brothers to Lois.
 - (C) did not care about her brothers.
 - (D) asked Lois to draw her brothers as children.

9. Lois' mistake was

- (A) to draw the brothers looking too old.
- (B) not to take account of all the ways the brothers' faces might have changed.
- (C) to draw more than one picture of the brothers.
- (D) not to draw the brothers as they would have looked in their thirties.

10. The best title for this article would be

- (A) "Catching Criminals with Computers."
- (B) "The Art of Making Money."
- (C) "The Pleasure of Drawing."
- (D) "An Amazing and Valuable Talent."

問2 本文中の下線部を、太字の **her** が指す人が分かるように日本語に訳しなさい。
人物名を書く際は、Lois, Christina などのように英語表記にすること。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)

John All is an American scientist who has climbed some of the highest mountains in the world, in order to study environmental pollution. In April 2014, All was the leader of a group of scientists climbing Mount Lhotse, near Mount Everest. They were looking for what is called black dust, which is produced by factories far away from this and other mountains in the Himalayan mountain range. On April 18, an icy area of the mountain broke off and a piece of ice as large as an apartment building fell in the direction of the group of scientists. Sixteen people were killed, and as a result, Mount Everest and Mount Lhotse were closed for the rest of the climbing season. John All and two other scientists later moved to another peak, Mount Himlung.

While on Mount Himlung, John All and his two companions began their research again. However, one of the men became so sick that it became necessary for him, in the company of the other scientist, to return to the base camp for a few days, until he could recover. John All was completely alone on the mountain at 6,000 meters, a situation that is not recommended for climbers. But All planned to be very careful and to stay close to his camp. The morning of May 19, 2014, was clear and warmer than usual, so All wore only light clothing — a T-shirt, light jacket, wind pants, and hiking boots with spikes for walking on the ice. Wanting to make a cup of coffee for himself, All took his snow axes and walked a few steps away to gather clean snow to melt for water. Suddenly, the ground opened up, and he fell down into darkness. As he fell, he realized that he had stepped into a crevasse,^(註1) a crack in the ice that is often very deep. All landed on a hard surface, and his injuries were very severe — his eye was injured, he had broken 15 bones, and he could not move his right side. He realized that he had landed on a ledge^(註2) of ice and that his legs were hanging off the end of the ledge. Below him was a dark and empty space, and more than 20 meters above him was the open

space in the ice that he had fallen through. He knew his chances of surviving were very poor. In fact, he knew of only one person in the world who had ever survived this kind of fall, a climber named Joe Simpson, who had had the same kind of fall in Peru.

Despite his terrible injuries, All knew that he had to climb out of the crevasse before the sun went down, or he would freeze to death. He calculated that he had only five or six hours to get out of the crevasse and return to his tent. In horrible pain, he forced himself to stand up. He used the spikes on his boots and his snow axes to hold onto the ice sides of the crevasse as he moved to an area that was narrower, where he would be able to climb upwards. In this narrow place, he managed to slowly climb up. He moved slowly and painfully, but in four hours he was able to reach the surface. From there, his tent was only a short walk, but All found that he could neither stand nor walk. Dragging himself through the snow, All finally reached his tent after two painful hours. Once in the tent, he sent a message for help over his satellite telephone. He covered himself with his sleeping bag, ate what he could reach, and waited. After 18 hours, a helicopter arrived and carried him to the hospital.

During All's long recovery, he felt at times that he had not completely escaped the crevasse. When he told the story about the accident, he could not talk about himself as the subject of the story. Instead, he was just the teller of the story, and the story was far from him personally. The reason for his distance from the story, he said, was that the experience had been "so raw and overwhelming." Months after the accident, All was able to recover physically, but he still felt a great deal of anxiety as a result of the terrible experience.

A year after the accident, in 2015, All finally began to climb mountains again. On this first time back to the mountains, he remembered how happy and peaceful he felt while climbing. From this point on, All began to make a real and complete recovery from the accident. He now trains young scientists to climb at the Mountain Environments Research Institute, an organization which he began in

2016. Founding this organization had been a longtime dream of his. All continues to work to fulfill his dreams and said, "We all have dreams, but we usually say, 'I'll do it when I get a chance.' Lying on that mountain, I realized you get only one chance to live."

(注1) crevasse クレバス (氷河の深い割れ目)

(注2) ledge 岩棚

1. One of the researchers went with the sick man to the base camp because he
 - (A) needed to help him travel to the base camp.
 - (B) needed to do research at the base camp.
 - (C) was also sick and needed help.
 - (D) needed a break from the research.

2. All carried snow axes away from his camp because he wanted to
 - (A) cut pieces of wood for a fire.
 - (B) protect himself in case he met a wild animal.
 - (C) cut pieces of snow to carry back and then melt.
 - (D) check for dangerous places in the snow.

3. After All fell into the crevasse, he landed on
 - (A) ice at the bottom of the crevasse.
 - (B) ice in a very narrow area of the crevasse.
 - (C) a rock ledge on the mountain.
 - (D) a ledge of ice.

4. All knew that his chances of living were very poor because
- (A) there were many wild animals on the mountain.
 - (B) he didn't have enough food.
 - (C) he didn't have the necessary equipment.
 - (D) almost all climbers who had had this kind of fall had died.
5. All was able to climb up the crevasse walls because
- (A) the place above the space where he fell was good for climbing.
 - (B) he was very strong, and his injuries were not too severe.
 - (C) he moved to a narrow place where it was possible to climb up.
 - (D) the equipment that had been left in the crevasse was useful.
6. The total number of hours, from the moment that All fell into the crevasse until the helicopter came, was
- (A) 16.
 - (B) 18.
 - (C) 24.
 - (D) 28.
7. When All told the story of his accident, he could not talk about himself as the subject of the story because he
- (A) felt he should talk about other people who had died on the mountain.
 - (B) could not remember the experience well due to his injuries.
 - (C) wanted to talk about the research he had done more than about himself.
 - (D) still felt stress and fear resulting from the accident.

8. All began to completely recover, both physically and mentally, when he
- (A) realized that he was happy and peaceful while climbing mountains.
 - (B) completed the treatment at the hospital.
 - (C) was saved by the helicopter rescue.
 - (D) began to train young scientists to climb mountains.
9. All learned that people
- (A) should use the time they have to make their dreams come true.
 - (B) might not be able to make their dreams come true because of accidents.
 - (C) are better off not having dreams because they can be disappointed.
 - (D) usually do not have problems when they try to make their dreams come true.
10. The best title for this article would be
- (A) "The Importance of Environmental Research."
 - (B) "An Impossible Dream."
 - (C) "The Power of Determination."
 - (D) "Fatal Accidents in the Pursuit of Research."

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)

Carol: Hello, I am Carol. I am (1), but I don't remember your name.

Miki: Hello, Carol. I am Miki.

Carol: It is nice to see you again, Miki. How have you been (2)?

Miki: Very well, thank you. I just got (3) from Hawaii yesterday.

Carol: That sounds wonderful! I have been to Hawaii once before, but was in Honolulu (4) only two days, for a business meeting. I didn't get a chance to do much. What were you doing there?

Miki: I went there for a month to teach a Japanese class. I was working with students at the University of Hawaii.

Carol: Really? I didn't know you taught Japanese. That certainly must (5) interesting. Did you enjoy yourself (6) you were there?

Miki: Yes, I did. The students and I took some day trips in Honolulu. We (7) to know each other and saw the sights, too. I also went shopping, and found a great store to buy a beautiful ukulele.⁽ⁱⁱ⁾

Carol: A ukulele? That's right — I remember that you said you played the ukulele. How long have you played it?

Miki: Well, I started four years ago, but the ukulele I have been using is a cheap model. This time I bought a beautiful ukulele that was made by Hawaiian artists, and I love (8) sound!

Carol: Miki, you (9) to play it for me before long. I (10) really love to hear you play.

Miki: Well, then, let's plan on getting together. Why don't you come to my apartment for lunch on Saturday?

Carol: Thank you! I will.

(注) ukulele ウクレレ (ギターに似た小型の四弦楽器)

1. (A) apologetic (B) sorry (C) sad (D) apologizing
2. (A) coming (B) doing (C) being (D) living
3. (A) back (B) returned (C) arrived (D) flight
4. (A) at (B) in (C) during (D) for
5. (A) sound (B) be (C) appear (D) look
6. (A) during (B) while (C) whenever (D) wherever
7. (A) became (B) begin (C) got (D) come
8. (A) that's (B) it's (C) thats (D) its
9. (A) must (B) shall (C) have (D) should
10. (A) must (B) have (C) could (D) would

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. The rapid rise of the company has () some analysts to question whether its financial model can be sustained in the future.

- (A) made (B) led (C) had (D) put

2. Because they know so little, small children do not carry around "common sense" that often stops grown-ups () seeing things as they are.

- (A) to (B) of (C) from (D) at

3. In 1971, Americans spent 13.4 percent of their disposable income on food, but that number () about 6.5 percent.

- (A) now goes up (B) now drops from
(C) now stands at (D) now falls down

4. As a young man who had just inherited his father's business, Martin was very () to prove he was a capable business person.

- (A) keen (B) sharp (C) edge (D) fierce

5. Road safety isn't the only benefit to the self-driving car — elderly and handicapped people () have to drive themselves to the doctor or the shops.

- (A) couldn't (B) mustn't (C) can't (D) wouldn't

6. There are currently many fashion companies encouraging men to dress better, but () with such style as our company does.

- (A) few do it (B) little does it
(C) many do it (D) much does it

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。(18点)

1. 自然災害に備えることがどのくらい重要か、我々はみな十分承知している。

We are all fully aware of _____ (1) _____ (2)
_____ natural disasters.

(A) to (B) it (C) prepare (D) is (E) how important (F) for

2. ベンはアリスの写真を見ると彼女と共に過ごした楽しい時間を思い出す。

The picture of _____ (3) _____
_____ (4) _____ in her company.

(A) Ben (B) Alice (C) spent (D) of (E) the happy hours
(F) reminds

3. 彼は恥ずかしくて彼女の顔がまともに見られなかった。

He was too shy _____ (5) _____ (6) _____
_____.

(A) the (B) to (C) face (D) look (E) in (F) her

4. 彼女は8歳でその難曲を弾いたほどの才能の持ち主です。

She is _____ (7) _____ (8) _____
that difficult piece at the age of eight.

(A) as (B) talented (C) played (D) have (E) to (F) so

5. 私は食べ過ぎないようにしている。

I _____ (9) _____ not _____ (10) _____.

(A) it (B) to (C) rule (D) overeat (E) a (F) make

6. 次回あなたが受け取るのは25ドルの小切手でしょう。

The next _____ (11) _____
_____ (12) \$25.

(A) will (B) receive (C) for (D) be (E) you'll (F) check

VI あなたが見たあるいは出会ったことがある危険な状況について、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)

