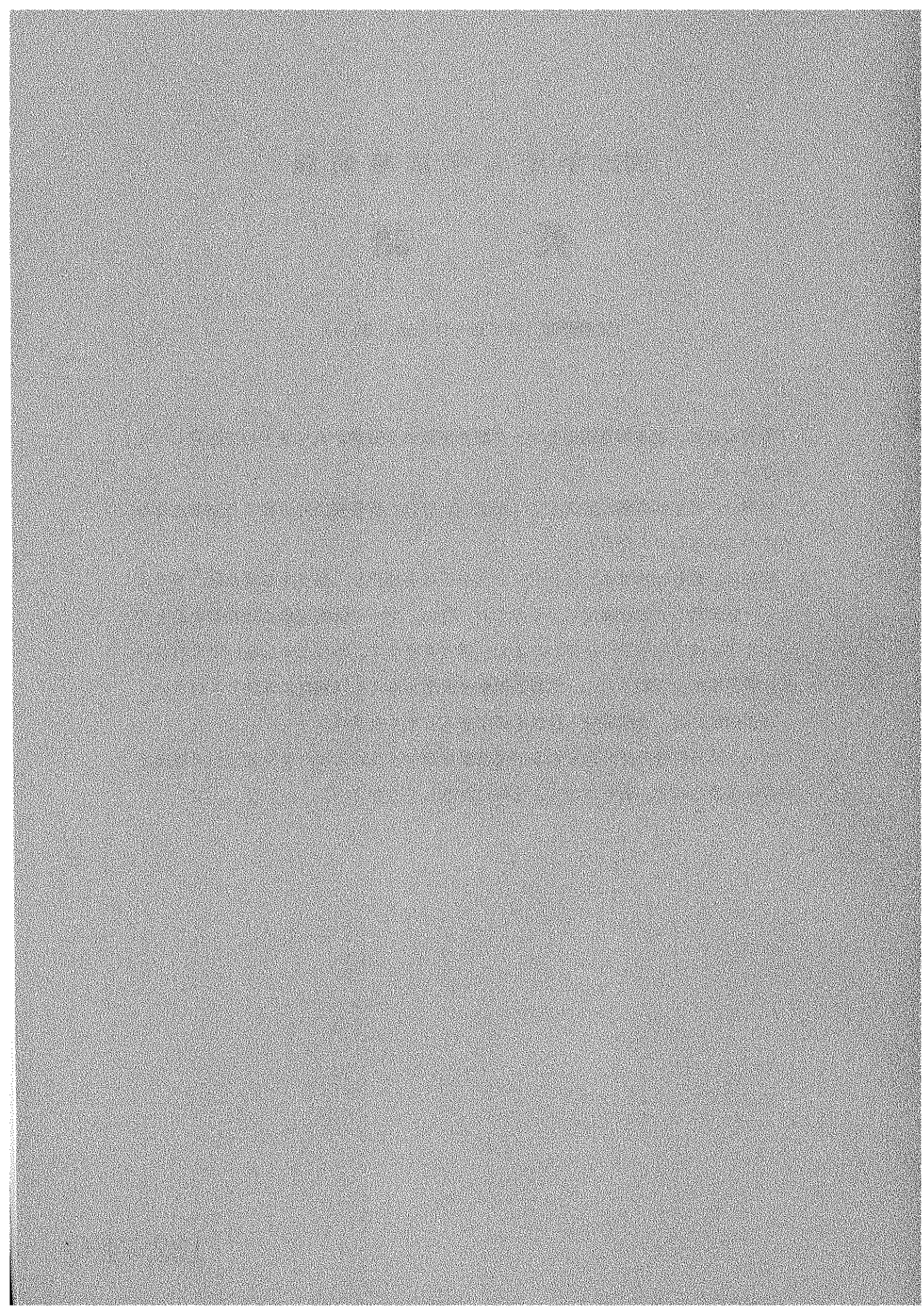


2015 年度 入学 試験 問題

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。(50点)

In 1885, Eliza Scidmore went to Japan and so much enjoyed the sight of the cherry trees in spring there that she decided on her return to the United States that she would try to get some planted in the nation's capital, Washington D.C. She approached the superintendent ^(注) in charge of public open spaces in Washington, but he rejected her idea. Then for the next twenty-four years, every time a new superintendent was appointed, she would approach him, and every time she failed.

However, a Department of Agriculture official, Dr. David Fairchild, became interested in Japanese cherry blossoms, and planted some on his own land in order to test whether they could grow in the Washington climate. He found they could and in 1908, he gave a young tree to children from every school in the area and told them to plant it in their schoolyards. He said that he wanted a large part of Washington D.C. to become a "field of cherries."

Encouraged by this, Eliza decided to try to raise money to buy some cherry trees and then donate them to the city. She wrote to the President's wife, Mrs. Taft, about this. Mrs. Taft had been to Japan and knew how beautiful the flowering cherry trees were and so was happy to support Eliza. At the same time, a famous Japanese chemist, Dr. Jokichi Takamine, happened to be in Washington, and when he found out about the idea, he asked if Washington would accept a gift of 2,000 trees from Tokyo. Mrs. Taft replied that they would and made the arrangements for them to be planted there. These were sent across, but unfortunately, they were found to be full of harmful insects, and in order to protect American trees they were destroyed. However, the mayor of Tokyo decided that a second donation should be made and this time sent over 3,000 trees; after a journey of a month and a half, they arrived in Washington in 1912.

These trees were healthy and blossomed just as they did in Tokyo. Washington became famous within the United States for its beautiful cherry blossoms in spring and in 1935, the Cherry Blossom Festival was started.

Everybody enjoyed this Festival until 1941 when, following the outbreak of war with Japan, some of the trees were attacked and the feeling changed. However, Washington decided it wanted to keep its trees, so it renamed them “Oriental” flowering cherry trees, and following that, they were all right.

In 1965, the Japanese government gave another 3,000 trees, and they have continued to be added to since that time. The Cherry Blossom Festival was restarted after the war and it now lasts for three weeks. Nowadays 1.5 million people visit Washington for it, and it has become so big that the events have to be planned well in advance, meaning that they often do not coincide exactly with the cherry blossoms coming out. In 2014, cold weather meant that the cherry blossoms were so late — not coming out until the middle of April — that they were only in full bloom at the very end of the Festival, while in 2012, mild weather had meant that they were at their peak on 20 March, which was right at the beginning of the Festival. But, in truth, this does not matter very much, because the Festival is really a way to celebrate the coming of spring, of which the blossoms are just a symbol. Washington has very cold winters — much colder than Tokyo’s — so its citizens are very relieved when the weather gets warmer.

(注) superintendent 管理責任者

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. Eliza Scidmore very much liked _____.
- (A) blossoms.
 - (B) festivals.
 - (C) Washington.
 - (D) cherries.

2. Eliza Scidmore failed
- (A) in her desire to get cherry trees planted in Washington.
 - (B) to persuade the superintendents to plant cherry trees.
 - (C) where Dr. Fairchild succeeded.
 - (D) to raise the money to pay for her visit to Japan.
3. Dr. Fairchild discovered that
- (A) Washington had a similar climate to Tokyo.
 - (B) Japanese cherry trees could grow anywhere.
 - (C) the Washington climate was suitable for Japanese cherry trees.
 - (D) children in Washington were good at growing Japanese cherry trees.
4. Mrs. Taft
- (A) was very happy in Japan.
 - (B) believed that Japan was a beautiful country.
 - (C) bought two thousand cherry trees to plant in Washington.
 - (D) had seen trees in Japan that she thought could grow in Washington.
5. The first set of trees that were donated to Washington
- (A) had something wrong with them.
 - (B) were rejected by Mrs. Taft.
 - (C) were arranged in Washington by Mrs. Taft.
 - (D) did not arrive in Washington.
6. During the Second World War, the cherry trees were
- (A) still popular.
 - (B) cut down.
 - (C) attacked by insects.
 - (D) described differently.

7. The Cherry Blossom Festival in Washington

- (A) has been running continuously for eighty years.
- (B) stopped and started again.
- (C) is timed for when the cherry blossoms are out.
- (D) is the most popular event in that city.

8. In 2014,

- (A) the Festival was held early.
- (B) there was a problem with the organization of the Festival.
- (C) the blossoms were not out for most of the Festival.
- (D) the Festival was very successful.

9. At the end, the writer is saying that

- (A) the Festival is about more than the cherry blossoms.
- (B) Washington is a less suitable city for cherry blossoms than Tokyo.
- (C) people in Washington celebrate the cherry blossoms because they are relieved to still be alive after the winter.
- (D) Washington's seasons are predictable.

10. The most appropriate title for this article would be

- (A) The Generosity of Japan.
- (B) The Beauty of Cherry Blossoms.
- (C) Washington's Cherry Blossoms.
- (D) Success and Failure with Cherry Blossoms.

問2 本文中の下線部を日本語に訳しなさい。ただし、“this”は「このようなこと」と訳すこと。解答は記述解答用紙に書きなさい。

II 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。(40点)

John D. Rockefeller (1839-1937) is remembered both as a very rich person — at one time, he was the richest in the world — and one who used the money he made for a number of good causes. At school he showed a talent for mathematics; afterwards, he worked as an accountant for various companies. From there he went on to create a company of his own, which specialized in what was then a new industry, Standard Oil.

Standard Oil, founded in Cleveland, Ohio in 1870, developed pipelines and a delivery network to people's homes. In this way, it kept costs low and defeated rival companies. There were 26 of these in Cleveland; in 1872, Standard Oil took over 22 of them. By 1880, the company was processing 90 percent of the oil in the United States, and Rockefeller was a millionaire.

Rockefeller thought of himself as a public benefactor. He kept the price of oil low, so that ordinary people could afford it — in fact, he eventually reduced the price to 20 percent of what it had been. But not everyone agreed. The competitors he had defeated accused him (1) illegal business practices, and in 1911 the Supreme Court of the United States ordered the breakup of Standard Oil into 34 smaller companies.

By then Rockefeller had retired, and was concerning himself with the foundation he had established. By the time he died, his personal fortune was worth more than one percent of the entire wealth of the United States — he was perhaps the richest individual who has ever lived — and his Rockefeller Foundation devoted this to good causes, especially research, medicine and education: for example, the money he donated to a small religious college helped turn it into the world-famous University of Chicago.

Had his character changed? He did not seem to think so. From the beginning, he followed the Christian tradition of giving ten percent of his income to his church, where he served as a janitor and religious teacher. Rockefeller said:

“God gave me money”; but he also said that business was the “survival of the fittest” — the destruction of the weak by the strong. The author of his life story wrote that “his good side was ... as good as his bad side was bad. Seldom has history produced such a contradictory figure.”

Perhaps we can understand Rockefeller better if we look at his early life. His father was a traveling salesman who boasted about cheating people — including his children: this, he claimed, ⁽⁴⁾ was (A) to (B) train (C) them (D) to be cheated by others. He also cheated his wife by having another family; but she was a deeply religious woman, and did not complain. So it seems that Rockefeller was a person who (2) his father in his methods of making money and his mother in the way he used it.

The second John D. Rockefeller (1874-1960), son of the first, was like him involved both in business and the family foundation. But after a number of scandals in companies (3) which he was connected, he resigned from these to concentrate on the foundation and improve the family’s image. This he did by building the Rockefeller Center and donating land for museums of medieval and modern art and for the United Nations headquarters in New York; by restoring castles and cathedrals in France and historical sites in Egypt, Greece and Italy; and by making donations to Lingnan University in China and Tokyo University in Japan.

The third John D. Rockefeller (1906-1978), son of the second, had an even closer relationship with Japan. At Kyoto in 1929, he met Shigeharu Matsumoto, a journalist with an international outlook. Both felt that understanding between peoples could be improved by the study of culture, and both worked together to establish the International House of Japan, which opened in 1955 near Roppongi in Tokyo. At the same time, Rockefeller gave money to Columbia University for the study of Japanese culture in New York.

The garden at International House had originally been created for the president of Mitsubishi by Ogawa Jihei, who also designed Murin-an in Kyoto,

where streams run through a green space with a view of distant hills in a new, non-traditional style. At International House, there is a pool in front of a hillside with quiet pathways. Here, with the noise of Roppongi seeming very far away, it is difficult not to feel that the Rockefellers got some things right.

(注1) public benefactor 慈善事業の後援者

(注2) janitor 用務員

問1 本文の内容と一致するように1～6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 first John D. Rockefeller

- (A) is famous for having been a very good accountant.
- (B) had a long training in the oil industry before he entered it.
- (C) developed what, at the time he practiced it, was a new method of accounting.
- (D) went from working for other people's companies to working for his own.

2. The business methods of Standard Oil

- (A) were seen in different ways by different people.
- (B) were supported by the Supreme Court of the United States.
- (C) were imitated by the competitors he had defeated.
- (D) led to court action which forced Rockefeller to retire.

3. Rockefeller

- (A) believed in ideas that seem to oppose each other.
- (B) preferred working in his church to working in his office.
- (C) believed that his good side was as good as his bad side was bad.
- (D) thought that religion meant the destruction of the weak by the strong.

4. The second John D. Rockefeller

- (A) did not like the scandals created by his father.
- (B) engaged in similar activities to his father.
- (C) resigned from the family's foundation to improve his companies' image.
- (D) attended Lingnan and Tokyo Universities.

5. The third John D. Rockefeller

- (A) was the first of his family to be involved with Japan.
- (B) helped to establish Tokyo University.
- (C) gave money for the study of Japanese culture in Kyoto.
- (D) had the same ideals as a Japanese journalist.

6. The garden at International House

- (A) had the same designer as a garden in Kyoto.
- (B) was designed by the president of Mitsubishi.
- (C) has a view of distant hills.
- (D) is very far away from Roppongi.

問2 本文中の空所(1)～(3)に入る最も適切な語を、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。

- 1. (A) from (B) at (C) of (D) to
- 2. (A) reported (B) relieved (C) reminded (D) resembled
- 3. (A) by (B) with (C) at (D) of

問3 下線部(ア), (イ)の本文中の意味に最も近い意味を持つ語句をそれぞれ(A)~(D)の中から一つずつ選び, その記号をマークしなさい。

- (ア) (A) gained control of
(B) paid attention to
(C) abandoned
(D) became interested in

- (イ) (A) felt bitterness and strong anger about
(B) worried all the time about
(C) had an amusing and interesting story about
(D) talked with pride and self-satisfaction about

問4 下線部(ウ)を「子供たちが他の人たちにだまされないよう訓練するためであった」という意味にするとき, notが入る最も適切な位置はどこか。(A)~(D)から一つ選び, その記号をマークしなさい。

問5 この文章の表題として最も適切なものを(A)~(D)から一つ選び, その記号をマークしなさい。

- (A) Donations to Cultural Foundations
(B) A History of the Oil Industry
(C) Light and Darkness in One Family
(D) Religion in American Business

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)

Caroline: I (1) you would stop sending text messages while you're walking — you know you can get fined for it in this town.

John: I know, but I think the law is (2). It's perfectly safe.

Caroline: (3) says that! But there have been so (4) accidents — people have been killed doing it. It's so stupid to carry on with it.

John: But it's my office — they (5) me to reply immediately.

Caroline: Don't you think it (6) be better if you thought a bit before you replied? You're not actually (7) their questions — you're just saying you'll get back to them. What's the point of that?

John: They think that if I don't respond to them quickly, I'm not doing anything, but they don't expect (8) answer immediately.

Caroline: So they don't (9) that you're working when you're out of the office?

John: I guess so and it's not fair.

Caroline: But aren't they right not to trust you if you're going out with me (10) of doing your job?

1. (A) wish (B) hope (C) want (D) desire
2. (A) wise (B) sensible (C) reasonable (D) ridiculous
3. (A) Anybody (B) Nobody (C) Everybody (D) Somebody
4. (A) much (B) many (C) few (D) dangerous
5. (A) want (B) train (C) anticipate (D) treat

6. (A) will (B) would (C) can (D) should
7. (A) answering (B) asking (C) repeating (D) replying
8. (A) an incomplete (B) a possible
(C) an unhelpful (D) a proper
9. (A) pretend (B) believe (C) respect (D) watch
10. (A) because (B) rather (C) instead (D) result

IV 次の1～6の日本語に合うように、それぞれ下にある(A)～(F)の語を並べかえて、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. 我々はいつも法に従って生きるように求められる。

We _____ always _____ to _____ (1)
_____ (2) the law.

(A) accordance (B) with (C) required (D) in (E) are (F) live

2. 何が真のヒーローたらしめるかについて意見は様々である。

_____ (3) on what _____ (4)

(A) vary (B) makes (C) true (D) hero (E) opinions (F) a

3. コンピューターに詳しい人なら、その問題解決に手を貸せるでしょう。

Someone _____ (5) a _____ of _____ may be _____ to
_____ (6) solve the problem.

(A) help (B) knowledge (C) able (D) with (E) good
(F) computers

4. 職探しを手伝ってくださって、なんとお礼を言ってよいかわかりません。

I _____ (7) _____ I _____ (8) your _____
with my job hunting.

(A) appreciate (B) say (C) much (D) help (E) how (F) can't

5. 全ての薬は子供の手の届かないところに保管してください。

..... (9) the (10)
children.

(A) medicines (B) of (C) out (D) keep (E) reach (F) all

6. どんなに時間がかかったとしても、夢をあきらめてはならない。

..... (11) (12) , you
should not give up on your dreams.

(A) takes (B) how (C) no (D) long (E) it (F) matter

V 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. At the age of 12, Magritte attended his first painting classes, which were held () Sunday mornings.

- (A) on (B) in (C) at (D) for

2. These days, a lot of Japanese students () speeches in public.

- (A) are used to give (B) used to giving
(C) used to give (D) are used to giving

3. It is not wise to rely totally () the savings in your bank account.

- (A) from (B) to (C) on (D) against

4. On a perfect day, you would land at the airport, rent a car and () away 40 km south to beautiful Lyndum National Park.

- (A) arm (B) leg (C) hand (D) head

5. For children, not getting enough sleep can have serious effects. It can () things like concentrating harder.

- (A) go (B) make (C) change (D) study

6. Gary started to go to work by bicycle because he got so () up with the inefficient bus service.

- (A) shut (B) fed (C) summed (D) put

VI 桜あるいは春に関連するあなたの思い出は何ですか。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)

