

# 2011 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、電算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)

'No two snowflakes are alike'. Many people have heard this said; but not many people know who made the saying popular. Wilson Bentley (1865-1931) is believed to have been the first person to take photographs of single snowflakes, and he took thousands of them between 1885 and the time he died.

That the kind of pattern to be found in snowflakes has six sides has been known for many centuries. It was noted in ancient China; and the great scientist Johannes Kepler, after examining the snow that fell on his coat while he crossed a bridge in Prague, wrote an essay 'On the Six-Cornered Snowflake' exactly 400 years ago, in 1611. The invention of the microscope made it possible to study the patterns in greater detail. In 1820, the whaling captain William Scoresby published drawings of 96 examples; in 1833, the *daimyō* Doi Toshitsura published 86, and in 1840 another 97. But the most detailed pictures were the 150 published in 1855 by the scientist James Glaisher. To go beyond these, a new technology would be needed.

Wilson Bentley was born in a farmhouse in Vermont from which there are spectacular views of the surrounding mountains. The highest of these mountains has snow all the year round, and the area is so cold that Bentley's brother and sister-in-law moved to Florida, where they enjoyed the warm climate. They invited Bentley to join them; but he never did. Instead, he stayed at home, working in a shed which had no heating so that the snowflakes he studied would melt less quickly.

The farm was a busy one, and Bentley joined in long hours of hard work so that the family could survive. However, his mother did not let her husband and sons wear dirty boots indoors: they had to change them, or walk in their socks, when they came into the house. She had been a schoolteacher before she married, and the books she had around the house included an encyclopedia. She also had a microscope; and both of these were essential to Bentley as he become more and

more interested in science.

On his fifteenth birthday, Bentley's mother presented him with her microscope; and it was then that he found a direction for his life. Above all, he was fascinated by snowflakes. He saw them as images of beauty in nature, realizing that such beauty fades away and is constantly renewed. In fact, we might say that snowflakes were for Bentley what blossoms are for Japanese people. He was not only a scientist, but an artist. In later years, he wrote: 'Under the microscope I found that snowflakes were miracles of beauty'. Each one, he said, was 'a masterpiece of design; and no one design was ever repeated. When a snowflake melted, that design was forever lost'. As a result, he felt what he called 'a great desire' to record 'something of this wonderful loveliness'.

He did this at first by drawing them. He would collect snowflakes as they fell and carry them into his unheated shed. He had to be careful not to breathe on them in case they should melt. So he would hold his breath while observing them, then turn away while he drew the pattern he saw. But no matter how much care he took, he never had more than five minutes to work before they disappeared; and the structure of the snowflake is so complex that this was not enough.

Again, the way forward was made possible by his mother. She persuaded his father to buy him a camera. These were still very rare, and cost a hundred dollars — a large amount at that time. The father paid, but always believed that it had been a waste of money on a ridiculous hobby. So did his elder brother; some of their neighbors even thought that he must be mad. But on January 15<sup>th</sup>, 1885, Bentley took the world's first photographs of snowflakes. It was, he wrote later, 'the greatest moment of my life'. He was only nineteen years old.

In the years that followed, Bentley's work gradually became known; and at last, in November 1931, a book was published with almost 2,500 of his photographs. The cover was blue, with the design of a snowflake in gold; he wrote: 'I am delighted with it'. The following month, walking in the cold weather he loved, he damaged his health and died. Over his grave are the words

'SNOWFLAKE MAN'. And, though he said that he had never seen any two snowflakes that were alike, he thought that they could exist in the upper air; and in 1988 a high-flying airplane did in fact collect two that were alike. For his biographer Duncan Blanchard, Bentley was not only a scientist with the sensitivity of an artist, but a model for all of us: someone with the courage and patience to follow a personal vision.

(注) microscope 顕微鏡

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. Wilson Bentley

- (A) is famous for saying that no two snowflakes are alike.
- (B) spent his whole life taking photographs of snowflakes.
- (C) provided photographic evidence of the shape of snowflakes.
- (D) stored up thousands of snowflakes between 1865 and 1931.

2. The six-sided patterns to be found in snowflakes

- (A) were first identified by the great scientist Johannes Kepler.
- (B) were gradually recorded in increasing detail.
- (C) were published by a whaling captain who visited Japan.
- (D) were recorded by the new technology of drawing.

3. The cold of Vermont

- (A) was necessary for Bentley's work.
- (B) was welcomed by Bentley's family.
- (C) was so severe that Bentley's shed could not be heated.
- (D) ensured that Bentley's snowflakes never melted.

4. Bentley's mother

- (A) created a home environment favorable to study.
- (B) was a schoolteacher who specialized in science.
- (C) encouraged her husband and sons in their work on the farm.
- (D) insisted on her family wearing clean boots so that it could survive.

5. Bentley's feeling for snowflakes

- (A) was influenced by the Japanese feeling for blossoms.
- (B) was influenced by his artistic as well as his scientific lessons.
- (C) faded away and was constantly renewed.
- (D) was not exclusively scientific.

6. Bentley's ambition was to

- (A) record the uniqueness of the individual snowflake.
- (B) keep snowflakes from getting lost.
- (C) measure and preserve each individual snowflake.
- (D) show his snowflakes to as many people as possible.

7. Bentley's work in recording snowflakes

- (A) was a waste of time.
- (B) was limited by the time available.
- (C) was complete in five minutes.
- (D) did not allow him to breathe.

8. Bentley was thought to be mad

- (A) by his father and elder brother.
- (B) for worshipping his camera.
- (C) for wasting money on photographing snowflakes.
- (D) for taking the world's first photographs of snowflakes.

9. Bentley's achievement

- (A) was overturned by the discovery of two snowflakes that were alike.
- (B) was not recognized in his lifetime.
- (C) has been seen as an example as well as extraordinary.
- (D) left him unsatisfied.

10. The best title for this story would be

- (A) A Great Inventor.
- (B) A Warning about Weather.
- (C) A Great Discoverer.
- (D) Dedication and Determination.

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)

It was developed as an aid to business. You are reading it now. And the people who developed it were the Phoenicians.

Phoenicia was an area in the region of modern Lebanon, and DNA studies have shown that Lebanese people are related to people in Malta, Tunisia, Spain and other areas settled by the Phoenicians. This was because the Phoenicians were famous as traders, and built cities for trade all over the Mediterranean. In fact, they also traded outside the Mediterranean. At that time, people made weapons out of bronze, and bronze is made up of copper and tin. A great deal of copper is found in the Mediterranean, but not so much tin; so the Phoenicians sailed as far as Britain, where tin mines were in operation until recently. This trade meant so much to them that they called Britain and Ireland the Tin Islands.

One of their exports was a brilliant purple dye taken from a shellfish found off their coast. They became so famous for this that the Greek words for 'purple' and 'Phoenician' are the same. Cloth dyed this color was much admired and so precious that it was worn by very important people such as Roman emperors. Today this color is still used by high-ranking officials of the Catholic Church.

Another Phoenician export was wine. They sent this to Egypt, where grapes would not grow; and they also exported the clay jars in which it was contained. In return, they received gold from the Sudan, to the south of Egypt. In recent years, ships have been found off the coast of Lebanon loaded with wine-jars for Egypt.

The Greek historian Herodotus tells us that a group of Phoenicians, starting from the Red Sea, came back through the Mediterranean, reporting that they had traveled all around Africa. However, Herodotus said that he could not believe their story that when they sailed west across the south of Africa, they saw the sun on their right. In the Mediterranean, a person sailing west would see the sun on

the left; but south of the equator the reverse would be true. The story indicates, then, that the Phoenicians really did sail around Africa.

The Phoenician trading empire spread through the Mediterranean between about 1500 BC and 300 BC, and enjoyed its greatest success between 1200 BC and 800 BC. After that, it was taken over by the Persians, Greeks and Romans. But one of its exports is still with us.

Many years before the Phoenicians — earlier than 3200 BC — the Egyptians had writing systems that expressed both ideas (like *kanji*) and sounds (like *kana*). From about 1850 BC, peoples related to the Phoenicians adapted some of the Egyptian symbols to write their own languages; and by 1200 BC the Phoenicians in turn had adapted this system to their language.

The great advantage of the Phoenician system was its simplicity — one letter for one sound — and this created a great social revolution. Writing was no longer restricted by its difficulty to a trained official class; even the busiest trader could learn to read and write 20-30 letters.

No less significant was its spread. The Greek trade with the Phoenicians began about 1200 BC, and was at its height around 800 BC: about this time, the Greeks adapted the Phoenician writing system. The Phoenicians called their letters after what they looked like: *aleph* means ‘ox’, and *beth* means ‘house’. The Greeks adapted these sounds, which had no meaning in their language: *alpha* and *beta* are simply the names of the first two letters, from which we get the word ‘alphabet’. The Romans took over the Greek alphabet, and made further changes to adapt it to their language: for example, adding a stroke to ‘C’ to make ‘G’. And the peoples of Europe who took over the Roman alphabet in the middle ages made still more changes to represent the sounds of their languages: ‘I’ and ‘J’ were the same letter for the Romans; so were ‘U’, ‘V’ and ‘W’. So that the ‘Roman’ letters we find on our computer keyboards tell a very long story that started with the Egyptians and was spread by those remarkable traders, the Phoenicians.

(注) tin <sup>チン</sup> 錫



1. 'It' in the first sentence refers to

- (A) Phoenician business.
- (B) the alphabet.
- (C) information technology.
- (D) this story.

2. The people of Phoenicia

- (A) came from Lebanon, Malta, Tunisia, Spain and other areas.
- (B) traded mainly in weapons.
- (C) were great travelers.
- (D) operated tin mines in Britain until recently.

3. The color purple

- (A) helped some Phoenicians to become Roman emperors.
- (B) led Phoenicians to join the Catholic Church.
- (C) confused the Greeks.
- (D) was associated with the Phoenicians.

4. The Phoenicians

- (A) traded wine for Egyptian gold.
- (B) introduced grapes to Egypt.
- (C) engaged in trade with Egypt.
- (D) exported ships to Egypt.

5. Herodotus

- (A) tells a story that cannot be true.
- (B) did not understand the meaning of the Phoenicians' story.
- (C) did not believe that the sun could rise in the west.
- (D) sailed in the opposite direction from the Phoenicians.

6. The Phoenician trading empire

- (A) has left a lasting achievement.
- (B) lasted for 400 years.
- (C) was at its height for 800 years.
- (D) has disappeared without trace.

7. The Phoenician writing system

- (A) came directly from the Egyptian.
- (B) came indirectly from the Egyptian.
- (C) expressed both ideas and sounds.
- (D) was restricted to busy traders.

8. The success of the Phoenician system

- (A) was due to its lack of complexity.
- (B) led to a revolution against trade.
- (C) was due to its first two letters.
- (D) was due to the fact that it was unofficial.

9. The Phoenician alphabet

- (A) led to the invention of the computer.
- (B) has been very carefully preserved.
- (C) was perfected by the Romans.
- (D) went through many changes.

10. The best title for this story would be

- (A) An Ancient Empire.
- (B) Commerce and Communication.
- (C) Language and Writing.
- (D) The Shapes of Letters.

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)

Ken: When I was in America, I stayed in Northfield, Minnesota, for a month.

David: I haven't heard of that city. Is it big? How ( 1 ) is its population?

Ken: Actually it's a small city. It's only about 18,000.

David: So ( 2 ) did you stay there for?

Ken: I did a home-stay there to improve my English.

David: Did you find anything interesting?

Ken: Well, there is a unique museum in the center of the city.

David: What's ( 3 ) show?

Ken: It is a former bank building. A glass case in its front lobby showcases a gun used during a robbery.

David: Is it worth ( 4 ) ?

Ken: Yes, it is. The robber was well-known all over the country. His name was .... I forget. It's on the ( 5 ) of my tongue. You know, the guy's story was filmed several years ago. Brad Pitt played him.

David: You mean Jesse James?

Ken: That's right! He was very famous, so the bank building soon became a tourist draw.

David: What happened?

Ken: When James and his gang tried to rob the bank, some customers were withdrawing, and some ( 6 ) money. The bank's cashier bravely refused to open the ( 7 ), and the robbery resulted in failure.

But as they left, one shot the cashier in the head.

David: How cruel! But how did you know? You are well ( 8 ) with how it went.

Ken: I attended the annual festival held by the local people in Northfield to commemorate the attempted robbery. It's held the week after Labor Day

every year and is called the Defeat of Jesse James Days. The festival is ( 9 ) the largest outdoor celebrations in Minnesota and the robbery is dramatized during the festival.

David: I see. Then what became ( 10 ) Jesse James?

Ken: He was betrayed and killed by his most trusted friend.

David: He got what he deserved.

1. (A) many (B) much (C) little (D) large

2. (A) what (B) why (C) how (D) when

3. (A) for (B) at (C) on (D) big

4. (A) having displayed (B) getting displayed  
(C) displayed (D) displaying

5. (A) trip (B) tip (C) top (D) tap

6. (A) investigating (B) disposing  
(C) loaning (D) depositing

7. (A) strong (B) weak (C) safe (D) danger

8. (A) accomplished (B) acquired  
(C) acknowledged (D) acquainted

9. (A) with (B) among (C) beside (D) across

10. (A) of (B) from (C) by (D) with

IV 次の英文の ( ) 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)

1. Late ( ) it was, they set out for the destination.  
(A) when (B) so (C) how (D) as
2. We have two toys here. You may choose ( ) of them.  
(A) this (B) either (C) the other (D) that
3. We will not be able to meet our deadline ( ) the computer is repaired this afternoon.  
(A) so (B) besides (C) unless (D) because
4. The water in the pond is about nine feet ( ).  
(A) deep (B) beneath (C) below (D) under
5. I don't think that blue dress ( ) her.  
(A) agrees (B) suits (C) matches (D) meets
6. The researchers are faced with a very ( ) problem.  
(A) confusion (B) confuse (C) confuses (D) confusing
7. Alex implied that Mr. Lee had faked his wife's ( ).  
(A) signature (B) signal (C) signing (D) sign
8. We continually strive to minimize the environmental impact of our company by having clear environmental ( ).  
(A) pollution (B) political (C) police (D) policies

9. Many peak-hour ( ) do not hear important messages because they are listening to music through earphones.

- (A) consumer (B) commuters  
(C) conformers (D) competitors

10. It's very busy. ( ) the seats are reserved today.

- (A) Most of all (B) Almost of (C) Almost all (D) The most of

V 次の1～10の日本語の文に合うように(A)～(I)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ります。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ります。(20点)

1. 試験の結果は、自分が予想した以上に良かった。

[(A) better (B) the test results (C) over (D) out (E) expected (F) I  
(G) turned (H) had (I) than].

2. 悪天候のため、電車が遅れた。

[(A) delayed (B) of (C) weather (D) account (E) the trains (F) due  
(G) the bad (H) on (I) were].

3. その計画は彼に一切任せてある。

[(A) trust (B) this (C) is (D) left (E) to him (F) up (G) plan  
(H) entirely (I) being].

4. 新しいスーパーの宣伝のために、駅前に看板が立った。

[(A) the station (B) put up (C) has (D) commercial (E) been  
(F) to advertise (G) a sign (H) in front of (I) the new supermarket].

5. 定休日だったので、そのパン屋は閉まっていた。

[(A) day (B) closed (C) the bakery (D) regular (E) was (F) for  
(G) off (H) week (I) its].

6. 彼女は、教師になる決意を固めた。

[(A) to (B) committed (C) teacher (D) becoming (E) firmly  
(F) herself (G) decided (H) she (I) a].

7. 長い議論の後、結局彼らは原案に落ち着いた。

After [(A) the (B) on (C) original plan (D) they (E) came  
(F) debate (G) a long (H) finally (I) settled].

8. 海外旅行中、私は日本食が食べたくて仕方なかった。

[(A) overseas (B) help (C) for (D) during (E) I was (F) my  
(G) trip (H) dying (I) Japanese food].

9. このパンフレットは、ご興味のある方全員に無料でお渡しします。

[(A) free (B) this pamphlet (C) available (D) of charge (E) anyone  
(F) is (G) interested (H) to (I) hand].

10. 担当者は、書類の送付が大幅に遅れたことを謝った。

[(A) sending in (B) apologized (C) the long (D) in (E) in charge  
(F) delay (G) delivery (H) the person (I) for] the documents.

VI 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)

あなたにとって一番思い出に残る写真を一枚挙げ、それを具体的に説明しなさい。