

2012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、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)

For my generation, it was the Beatles. Theirs was the music most popular among young people in my part of the world when I was a student. I was never a particular fan of theirs, but some of their songs still bring that time and place back to me, so that I remember the air of a street, with its traffic and people passing by, and how I felt about the person I was waiting for.

For my parents, it was a German song of World War II. It was not because they supported Germany in the war. My father, a teacher, lived through the war in Ireland, which took no part in it. My mother was also a teacher, but she worked in England, in a busy port which was attacked at night by German planes. After some time, the schoolchildren were taken out to the countryside for their safety, and their teachers with them, to share the homes of the people there; so they passed the rest of the war safely.

Hearing these stories, I was surprised to see a German language text in my mother's room. I knew that she loved French, taking every opportunity to visit the country and speak the language, but I never knew her to take the slightest interest in German. So I asked her why she had the book. She told me she had got it at the time when the city she lived in was under heavy attack, and she thought that Germany might win the war.

However, when the most famous German song of World War II was played on the radio, both my parents would become very quiet, and, for a few days afterwards, you could hear them humming it quietly. The song was called "Lili Marleen," and it began as a poem about World War I. Hans Leip was a German soldier in that earlier war; his girlfriend was called Lili. Some people say that Marleen was another girlfriend; a more romantic story is that she was a young woman he hardly knew, but who waved to him when he was on duty outside his barracks, and then disappeared into the night.

(注1)

His poem, certainly, is a highly romantic one. It tells of a soldier sent to fight far away (as Leip was sent to fight against the Russians), who remembers how he and his lover used to say goodbye to each other under the lamp-post in front of his barracks, and where he hopes — though he cannot be sure he will come back from the war — that he will meet her again.

The poem was published in 1937, set to music in 1938, and recorded in 1939, when World War II broke out in Europe. In 1941, the German army occupied Belgrade, and Radio Belgrade became their official radio station. They needed more recordings to broadcast, and one of their officers picked up “Lili Marleen” at a second-hand shop when he was on leave in Vienna. The recording had not been successful: in two years, it had only sold about 700 copies.

That was to change. Because they had so few recordings, Radio Belgrade played it quite often. The German minister for propaganda,^(注2) Joseph Goebbels, ordered them to stop. He wanted music which would encourage people to fight, not dream of peace with their loved ones. But it was too late: German soldiers wrote from all over Europe, asking that the song be played again. Goebbels reluctantly agreed, and it was broadcast every night just before the station closed down.

Radio Belgrade could be heard across the Mediterranean, and “Lili Marleen” became the song of the German soldiers in the deserts of North Africa. The British soldiers fighting them also heard it; those who understood German could not stop singing it, and soon the melody was given English words. It has since been recorded in hundreds of different versions all over the world. But my favorite is the one sung by a Panzer division;^(注3) bringing to life a time when, during the greatest war in history, people on all sides were united by a song.

(注1) barracks 兵舎

(注2) propaganda プロパガンダ, 宣伝

(注3) Panzer division ドイツ戦車師団

1. The music of the Beatles

- (A) was very much admired by the writer.
- (B) was studied by the writer.
- (C) reminds the writer of the past.
- (D) was liked by a person important in his life.

2. The writer's parents

- (A) had different experiences of World War II.
- (B) supported England in World War II.
- (C) supported Germany in World War II.
- (D) were never exposed to danger in World War II.

3. The writer's mother had a German textbook because she

- (A) thought that she might need it.
- (B) took every opportunity to visit the country.
- (C) took every opportunity to speak the language.
- (D) bought it to remind her of the war.

4. "Lili Marleen"

- (A) was named after a German soldier's girlfriend.
- (B) was named after a woman who waved at him.
- (C) seems to have combined the names of two people.
- (D) was written by a soldier who had to choose between two girlfriends.

5. The poem

- (A) imagines a meeting between the poet and his lover.
- (B) imagines the poet's lover forgetting him while he is in Russia.
- (C) imagines the poet's lover remembering him while he is in Russia.
- (D) tells us what happened in the life of Hans Leip.

6. When the poem was turned into a song,

- (A) it was immediately popular.
- (B) it became popular by accident.
- (C) it was recorded by Radio Belgrade.
- (D) it was sung by an officer in Vienna.

7. Goebbels

- (A) thought the song would encourage people to fight.
- (B) thought the song would make people long for peace.
- (C) ordered Radio Belgrade to broadcast the song every night.
- (D) ordered German soldiers to stop writing to Radio Belgrade.

8. In North Africa,

- (A) the song was more popular with the German soldiers than the British.
- (B) the song was more popular with the British soldiers than the German.
- (C) German soldiers persuaded their British enemies to sing the song.
- (D) British soldiers found that they could not resist the German song.

9. The writer likes the German army version of the song because

- (A) the German words have a different meaning from the English.
- (B) he fought with the German army in North Africa.
- (C) he feels that it expresses a message of peace in time of war.
- (D) he feels that it expresses the excitement of fighting a war.

10. The best title for this story would be:

- (A) The German Talent for Music.
- (B) Music for War.
- (C) The Power of Music.
- (D) A Story of Two World Wars.

II 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。(40点)

Nobody can be sure who first reached the top of Mt. Everest. Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay were certainly the first to climb the mountain and get down again, in 1953. But it is perfectly possible that George Mallory and/or Andrew Irvine reached the summit in 1924. But they never returned from Everest, and nobody had any idea how far they had got until 1999 when their bodies were found, perfectly preserved in the freezing cold, near the top. Were they on their way up or coming down? Mallory's daughter had a special reason for believing that her father did reach the top. He had been carrying a photograph of his wife, which he had intended to leave there. Mallory's wallet and other documents were found on his body, but the photograph was missing. Mallory, who attempted to climb Everest three times, is now most famous for his answer to the question of why he wanted to climb the mountain: "Because it's there." Mallory's grandson, also called George, climbed Everest in 1995 and left a photograph of his grandparents at the summit. His explanation for why he did it was even shorter than his grandfather's: "Unfinished business."

Mt. Everest has now been climbed more than 4,000 times. By the standards of the world's highest mountains, it is not terribly difficult or dangerous — the far more challenging Mt. Annapurna (the 10th highest mountain in the world) has killed more than 40% of the climbers who have attempted it. But by any other standards, Everest is not a safe place. More than 200 climbers have lost their lives on the mountain — on one dreadful day in 1996, eight died in a storm. The danger is created by a combination of the cold, the wind and the height. If today you were flown to the summit of Everest and left there, you would have just a few minutes to enjoy it before you started dying. This is because there is only one-third of the oxygen^(注1) that there is at sea level in the air. In spite of the danger in this, when the first serious attempts to climb the mountain were being made in the 1920s, it was considered to be somehow cheating to use oxygen. However,

“cheating” proved necessary and it was not until 1978 that Reinhold Messner and Peter Habeler managed to reach the top of the mountain without it, having climbed slowly to allow their bodies to get used to the thin air.

Mt. Everest has been climbed by a variety of people and there are many “Everest records.” Among these is the first woman to reach the top — the Japanese climber, Junko Tabei — in 1975. The youngest, Jordan Romero, managed it at the age of 13 on May 22, 2010. His record may never be beaten, as Nepal does not issue climbing licenses to people under 16 (so he had to climb from the Tibet side), and a month after Jordan’s climb, the Chinese authorities announced age restrictions for Everest climbs from Tibet. Two years before Jordan’s success, Min Bahadur Sherchan, who was 63 years older than Jordan had been, became the oldest person to climb the mountain. He had never had any special training as a mountaineer, although he had lived among the mountains of Nepal all his life. If he could reach the top of Everest at 76, surely anybody in their late teens or twenties who was strong and determined could do the same? Perhaps someone taking this exam might manage it someday?

(注1) oxygen 酸素

(注2) Reinhold Messner ラインホルト・メスナー

(注3) Peter Habeler ペーター・ハーベラー

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 certain that Hillary and Tenzing were the
 - (A) first people to climb Mt. Everest.
 - (B) second people to climb Mt. Everest.
 - (C) first people to both go up and come down Mt. Everest.
 - (D) second people to attempt to climb Mt. Everest.

2. Mallory and Irvine died
 - (A) climbing up Everest.
 - (B) going down Everest.
 - (C) close to the summit of Everest.
 - (D) after they had reached the top of Everest.

3. Mallory is now best known for
 - (A) his courage.
 - (B) climbing Everest.
 - (C) attempting to climb Everest.
 - (D) his explanation of why he wanted to climb Everest.

4. Mallory's grandson
 - (A) had a similar reason to his grandfather for wanting to climb Everest.
 - (B) was like his grandfather in putting simply why he wanted to climb Everest.
 - (C) was a less successful mountaineer than his grandfather.
 - (D) wanted to succeed where his grandfather had failed.

5. According to the passage,

- (A) Mt. Annapurna is the most difficult mountain in the world.
- (B) Mt. Annapurna is the most dangerous mountain in the world.
- (C) more climbers have been killed on Mt. Annapurna than Everest.
- (D) Mt. Everest seems fairly safe if it is compared to Mt. Annapurna.

6. According to the passage,

- (A) the air at the top of Everest is thin.
- (B) it is impossible to climb Everest without cheating.
- (C) there is less air at the top of Everest than there is at sea level.
- (D) it is impossible to survive at the top of Everest without oxygen.

7. The "Everest record" that can never be beaten is that held by

- (A) George Mallory.
- (B) Junko Tabei.
- (C) Min Bahadur Sherchan.
- (D) Jordan Romero.

8. Jordan Romero

- (A) may be the only under-16-year-old ever to have climbed Everest.
- (B) will probably be prevented from climbing Everest again.
- (C) was only allowed to go up Everest from one side of the mountain.
- (D) reached the top of Everest before Min Bahadur Sherchan.

9. Min Bahadur Sherchan

- (A) was not a good mountaineer.
- (B) proved that age affects climbing ability.
- (C) achieved something that may not be possible in the future.
- (D) had had a lot of experience of mountains.

10. The writer seems to believe that

- (A) many fit young people could climb Everest.
- (B) climbing Everest is not very difficult.
- (C) people in their late teens or twenties should try to climb Everest.
- (D) anyone can climb Everest.

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。

III 次の対話を読み、空所 (1) ~ (10) 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。(20点)

Ricky: Aki! Please could you stop stopping to take photos? New Yorkers hate anyone getting in their (1).

Aki: But I have to take photos — I want to remember every moment of this trip. Excuse me! Would you take (2) please?

Ricky: This is (3). It's the rush hour — everybody's going to work. Anyway, I'm sure your camera battery must be almost (4) by now.

Aki: Why don't we have some breakfast? That place looks nice.

Ricky: It looks pretty bridge-and-tunnel to me.

Aki: What does that mean?

Ricky: Well, Manhattan's an island, so (5) in the suburbs have to cross a bridge or go through a tunnel to get here. So "bridge-and-tunnel" means a place that suburban folks go to, but those who live in Manhattan (6) because it's not cool.

Aki: What's wrong with the suburbs? That's where we live, for goodness sakes.

Ricky: Do you have to (7) that in such a loud voice? People might be (8). Can't we (9) we're cool people just for a few days?

Aki: Is that why we're staying in a tiny hotel room that we can't (10) and eating in over-priced restaurants where the portions are tiny and the waiters are rude?

Ricky: Exactly.

1. (A) road (B) way (C) path (D) sidewalk
2. (A) your photograph (B) a photograph with us
(C) a photograph of us (D) our together photograph
3. (A) embarrassing (B) ashamed
(C) shameful (D) angry
4. (A) ended (B) over (C) broken (D) dead
5. (A) a man (B) humans (C) a person (D) people
6. (A) like (B) go to (C) enjoy (D) avoid
7. (A) say (B) talk (C) tell (D) speak
8. (A) hearing (B) listening
(C) understanding (D) comprehending
9. (A) make (B) feel (C) pretend (D) act
10. (A) afford (B) pay (C) manage (D) sleep

IV 次の英文の () 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。(20点)

1. The total fee for the summer course () how many classes you take.

- (A) counts on (B) depends on (C) leans on (D) relies on

2. I was not () surprised to hear that he had passed the exam; he is very diligent.

- (A) at least (B) at most (C) in the least (D) in the most

3. Milk turns sour unless ().

- (A) refrigerated (B) to refrigerate
(C) refrigerating (D) refrigerator

4. You cannot carry () by yourself; you should get a smaller one.

- (A) so large a suitcase (B) so large suitcase
(C) such large suitcase (D) a such large suitcase

5. Can you give me a call when you () at the airport?

- (A) arrive (B) arrived (C) will arrive (D) are arrived

6. Masaru has () at home.

- (A) many 100 comic books (B) many as 100 comic books
(C) 100 many comic books (D) as many as 100 comic books

7. The blue file shows you how to use () in this office.

- (A) an equipment (B) the equipment
(C) equipments (D) the equipments

8. Jim is a good tennis player, and he () the violin.

(A) too can play

(B) can play also

(C) can also play

(D) can play too

9. Mary was living in a small apartment with her best friend until her grandfather left his house () her.

(A) with

(B) on

(C) by

(D) to

10. A baseball team is () of nine players.

(A) consisted

(B) made up

(C) comprise

(D) gathered

V 次の英文の下線部(A)~(D)のうち、語法や文法が間違っているものを一つ選んで、その記号をマークしなさい。(10点)

1. This wine, which I paid only five hundred yen, tastes much better
(A) (B) (C)
than I expected.
(D)
2. Do you know where is David? I have to give him these documents by three
(A) (B) (C)
o'clock this afternoon at the latest.
(D)
3. If I were rich enough, I would rent the money to you.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
4. The black jacket of the striped pattern is first-class, but the price is
(A) (B)
nonetheless too high.
(C) (D)
5. Neither my sister nor I knew about the incident which was happened on the
(A) (B) (C) (D)
evening of a snowy day in February.

VI 次の1～5の日本語の文に合うように(A)～(H)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る。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る。(10点)

1. ナターシャはよく考えた後、警察に事件を通報しないことにした。

Natasha decided [(A) careful thought (B) inform (C) the incident
(D) the police (E) reporting (F) against (G) to (H) after].

2. そのレストランでは、機械の問題で昨日クレジットカードが使えなかった。

[(A) in (B) did not (C) due (D) credit cards (E) technical problems
(F) to (G) accept (H) the restaurant] yesterday.

3. ポーリーンはそれを一生涯の仕事であるとは全く考えなかった。

Pauline [(A) thought (B) lifetime career (C) regarded (D) never (E) as
(F) of (G) her (H) it].

4. 彼のプロジェクトを救う方法があるはずだと思うのだが。

I [(A) be (B) his project (C) a way (D) suppose (E) to save (F) there
(G) am (H) should].

5. この物理の試験では、電卓使用が可能です。

[(A) to (B) allowed (C) a calculator (D) are (E) for (F) use
(G) you (H) possible] this physics test.

VII 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)

あなたの思い出になっているか、あなたの好きな、あるいは嫌いな音楽や曲を一つ挙げ、それについて具体的に説明しなさい。