

2019 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。
8. 満点が150点となる配点表示になっていますが、日本史学専攻、社会学専攻、社会情報学専攻、心理学専攻の満点は100点となります。

I 次の(1)~(10)の対話文を完成させるために () に入れるべき最も適切な語句を、それぞれ㉖~㉙の中から1つ選び、マーク解答用紙にその記号をマークしなさい。

(30点)

(1) A: This year's Halloween costumes were even better than last year's.

B: What did you think of mine? Did I look () to you?

A: Absolutely! You were probably the scariest zombie I've ever seen.

㉖ fright

㉗ frighten

㉘ frightened

㉙ frightening

(2) A: I just can't see why no one ever disagrees with Barbara at staff meetings.

B: It's true. The team seems to accept () any suggestion she makes.

A: Exactly. I think each one of us needs to contribute to the actions we take.

㉖ blindly

㉗ clearly

㉘ invisibly

㉙ transparently

(3) A: Have you never played chess before?

B: (), I never learned to play.

A: Oh, you really should. It's a lot of fun.

㉞ Maybe

㉟ No

㊱ Recently

㊲ Yes

(4) A: Hey, do you know whether Lori and David are still looking for a new house?

B: I don't know. We () them at church on Sunday, but they didn't notice us.

A: Maybe I'll give them a call. Our neighbors have decided to sell theirs.

㉞ meet

㉟ met

㊱ saw

㊲ see

(5) A: Did you recognize which of those two paintings was the original?

B: I swear I couldn't () a difference between the two of them.

A: I know! Sarah's skill at reproduction is exceptional.

㉞ achieve

㉟ believe

㊱ perceive

㊲ receive

(6) A: You won't believe what () to me on my birthday.

B: Oh really? What?

A: I got burned by one of the candles on my cake while I was making a wish.

㉞ happened

㉟ has been happened

㊱ was happened

㊲ was happening

(7) A: I heard that Mrs. Peterson was in a rage yesterday after school.

B: She wants to know who is to () for the broken TV in her classroom.

A: I bet nobody admits to knowing anything about it.

㉞ accuse

㉟ blame

㊱ guilt

㊲ punish

(8) A: You look worried. Do you think we might run out of drinks tonight?

B: At this rate, by the time the band starts, all the wine will ().

A: Let me check the storeroom. I think there may be a few extra cases down there.

㉞ be drinking

㉟ be drunken

㊱ have been drunk

㊲ have been drunken

(9) A: I hear you () your brother's backpack for the camping trip without asking.

B: He never uses it anyway. So, why can't I use it?

A: You can, but you have to ask for permission first when you are going to use something that belongs to someone else.

㉞ borrowed

㉟ lent

㊱ loaned

㊲ rented

(10) A: My little brother has already written me three letters since I came to college.

B: How sweet! I guess he just () you and wants you to come home soon.

A: Perhaps. I sure look forward to seeing him when I go home, too.

㉞ depresses

㉟ misses

㊱ regrets

㊲ waits

Ⅱ 次の(1)~(5)の()内の語群に1語を補って並べかえると、それぞれの日本語の文に相当する英文ができます。補うべき最も適切な1語を下の㉠~㉞の中から選び、マーク解答用紙にその記号をマークしなさい。ただし、同じ語を2回以上選んではいけません。(文頭に来る語も小文字にしてあります。)(15点)

(1) 君にはもうこれ以上我慢できない。

(any, are, for, impossible, me, more, to, up, with, you).

(2) それをなくしたことに気づいたのはあとになってからだった。

(afterward, had, I, I, it, it, lost, not, realized, that, was).

(3) 私は本が読める静かな場所を見つけた。

(a, a, book, found, I, place, quiet, read, to, which).

(4) あまりに疲れていたので寝るほかは何も考えなかった。

(about, bed, but, care, I, tired, to, too, was).

(5) スキャンダルに巻き込まれやすいようなことは何もしてはいけない。

(do, leave, might, nothing, scandal, to, which, you).

㉠ anything	㉡ bring	㉢ endure	㉣ in	㉤ involve
㉥ led	㉦ open	㉧ put	㉨ so	㉩ something
㉪ that	㉫ to	㉬ until	㉭ what	㉮ where

Ⅲ 次の(1)～(5)の英文には、それぞれ1つだけ適切でない箇所があります。その箇所を㉠～㉥の中から選び、マーク解答用紙にその記号をマークしなさい。(15点)

- (1) An infant born to Chinese parents, which has brought up from the very beginning by English speakers in the United States, may have physical characteristics from its natural parents, but it will inevitably speak English.
- (2) In the days of the wooden sailing ship, there was not guarantee that sailors setting out on a long voyage would ever see their homeland again.
- (3) Salt has long been believed to possess great medical powers, and a Roman statesman is said to have made it a practice adding a grain of salt to any drink suspected of containing poison.
- (4) We spent a great deal of time looking through a large number of books to help her find a little information about it, but she knew many of it already.
- (5) It really is better to ask for help instead of pretend to know how to do something when you are probably not capable of doing it at all.

Ⅳ 次の文を英語に直して、記述解答用紙の解答欄に記入しなさい。(10点)

私たちに大切なことは、一緒に働いている人たちと良好な関係を維持することです。

V 次の文章を読んで、(1)~(12)の設問に答えなさい。*の付いた語句は注を参照しなさい。(80点)

Terrorism upsets people. It does so deliberately. That is its point, and that is why it has held so much of our attention in the early years of the 21st century. Insecurity can take many forms, but nothing else plays quite so sharply on our sense of weakness. After 9/11*, we found ourselves in an apparently permanent state of emergency, a “war against terror,” whose consequences are as inscrutable* as terrorism itself. Terrorism is never easy to understand, least of all immediately after a terrorist attack. When society feels (a) threat, attempts at rational analysis are often openly resisted as giving aid and comfort to, or even sympathizing with, the enemy. Yet without such analysis, combatting terrorism seems a confusing contest against an indefinite threat. Although terrorism can sometimes look rational, more often it seems to go off the chart of “common sense” ⁽¹⁾ —to be not only unjustifiable, but brutal and mad. ①

Something about terrorism makes its threat grow far (b) its actual physical scale. Images of terrorism, in newspaper comics or on the covers of the numerous books on the subject published over the last generation, typically set giant weapons against small targets. Before 9/11 at least, most writers on terrorism recognized that the physical threat posed by terrorism was small compared with other more common dangers. But even then, ordinary people, or their political representatives, showed little willingness to put the threat in perspective. ⁽²⁾ Often urged on by a mass media that over-emphasized the public danger, politicians rushed to answer the call for protective action. That action was, however, usually irregular and episodic. 9/11 called for more than this.

Terrorism shot to the center of the political discussion, and from then on it would be hard to contend that the damage it could cause was relatively insignificant, or even that its (ア) effect was out of proportion to its (イ) effect. New York saw damage that looked like a wartime air attack. Although the

casualty list shortened from a potential 50,000 to less than 4,000, the vision of mass destruction, previously restricted (c) the kind of weapons possessed by only a handful of major powers, had appeared. The attack was worse in terms of deaths in a single day than the bloodiest battles of the Civil War*. But unlike in war, the destruction—however awful—was limited. No invading armies appeared. If this was war, it was far from the familiar conventions of traditional war. As the dust settled on Ground Zero*, most of the questions that had always formed the puzzle of terrorism remained. If anything, the indefinite extent of President Bush's* “war against terror” underlined more sharply than ever the need (d) some definition of this vague term. ②

Both political and academic efforts to come to grips with terrorism have repeatedly been fixed on the issue of definition, of distinguishing terrorism (e) criminal violence or military action. Most writers have no trouble making a long list of legal or other definitions and then adding their own to it. One well-known survey opened with a whole chapter on the issue; another managed to gather over a hundred definitions before concluding that the search for a satisfactory definition was still on. (ウ) The reason is labeling, because “terrorist” is a description that has almost never been voluntarily adopted by any individual or group. It is applied to them by others, above all by the governments of the states they attack. States have not been slow to brand violent opponents with this title, with its clear implications of inhumanity, criminality, and lack of real political support. Equally, states find it quite easy to produce definitions of terrorism. The USA, for instance, defines it as the deliberate use or threat of violence to promote fear, intended to threaten governments or societies; the UK (エ) the use or threat, for the purpose of advancing a political, religious, or ideological* course of action, of serious violence against any person or property. ③

Having done this, though, they tend to find it harder to specify the behavior thus charged; there is no specifically “terrorist” action that is not already a crime under ordinary law. Instead, they label certain organizations as “terrorist” and

make membership in them an offense, and they draw up lists of established offenses such as possession of explosives or taking hostages. Britain has come up (f) an offense called “preparation of an act of terrorism.” Ultimately, terrorism appears to be defined by (オ) rather than (カ).

The problem here is that state definitions simply assume that the use of violence by “subnational groups*” (as the US Department of State’s* definition has it) is automatically illegal. In the state’s view, only the state has the right to use force—it has, as scholars tend to say, a (キ) on the legal use of violence. But outsiders may wonder whether all use of violence by non-state actors is equally unjustifiable, even if it is formally illegal. The very first revolutionary terrorists in the modern sense believed themselves justified in opposing with violence a repressive regime* in which no freedom of political expression or organization was permitted. And, importantly, many foreign critics of Tsarist Russia*—governments included—agreed with them. These differences of perspective gave rise to the well-known saying that “one person’s terrorist is another’s freedom fighter.” ⁽³⁾ ④

Some writers have suggested that, instead of pursuing a precise definition, it would make more sense to construct a set of categories of actions that are generally seen as “terrorist.” It is certainly the case that many kinds of action repeatedly used by terrorist groups—such as hostage-taking or hijacking—are seldom if ever used in conventional military conflicts; they do seem to signal a special type of violence. But any such list soon loses its value; too many terrorist actions resemble either military or criminal acts. In any case, it is, in the end, not so much the actions themselves that are characteristic of terrorism as their intended political function. Terror is simply a method of random violence “as likely to be used by any insane individual as by a state,” as one political scientist says, “but terrorism is a distinctive form of modern political action, intended to threaten the ability of a state to ensure the security of its members” and thus its claim to legal authority. To get closer to a definition of terrorism we need to analyze its

political logic, for nearly all definitions of terrorism are too similar to the definition of war to be of much use. ⁽⁴⁾ ⑤

注 9/11	2001年9月11日に起こった米国同時多発テロ
inscrutable	測り知れない
the Civil War	米国の南北戦争
Ground Zero	同時多発テロによって破壊されたニューヨークの世界貿易センタービル跡地
President Bush	米国第43代大統領ジョージ・ブッシュ
ideological	思想信条的な
subnational groups	準国家的集団
the US Department of State	米国国務省
repressive regime	抑圧的政権
Tsarist Russia	皇帝（ツァー）による専制支配が行われていたロシア帝国

(1) 空所 (a) ~ (f) に入る最も適切なものを下の①~⑧から1つ選び、マーク解答用紙にその番号をマークしなさい。ただし、同じ語を2回以上選んではいけません。

- ① across ② against ③ beyond ④ for ⑤ from
⑥ to ⑦ under ⑧ with

(2) 下線部(1)の内容として最も適切なものを下の①～⑤から1つ選び、マーク解答用紙にその番号をマークしなさい。

- ① テロリズムは合理的に思えることがあるが、常識から外れているように思えることのほうが多い
- ② テロリズムは理不尽に思えることがあるが、合理性をそなえているように思えることもかなり多い
- ③ テロリズムには正当な理由があるように思えることがあるが、しばしば一般の人々をまきこむことは非常識と思われる
- ④ テロリズムの主張に共感できるように思えることはあるが、それでも一般の人々の理解範囲を超えているように思えることのほうが多い
- ⑤ テロリズムを身近に感じることはあるが、それでも遠い場所でのできごとのように思えることのほうが多い

(3) 下線部(2)の内容として最も適切なものを下の①～⑤から1つ選び、マーク解答用紙にその番号をマークしなさい。

- ① 一般の人々や彼らの代表である政治家は脅威を強調することにとっても熱心であった
- ② 一般の人々も彼らの代表である政治家も脅威を正しくとらえることにほとんど関心がなかった
- ③ 一般の人々も彼らに批判的な政治家も脅威をあまり真剣にとらえていなかった
- ④ 一般の人々や彼らに批判的な政治家は脅威などほとんど存在しないと考えていた
- ⑤ 一般の人々、あるいは彼らの代表である政治家は脅威をなんとか正しく理解しようと努めていた

- (4) 空所 (ア) (イ) に入る語の組み合わせとして最も適切なものを下の①～⑤から1つ選び、マーク解答用紙にその番号をマークしなさい。

	(ア)	(イ)
①	abstract	concrete
②	domestic	international
③	general	specific
④	psychological	physical
⑤	public	private

- (5) 空所 (ウ) に入る最も適切なものを下の①～⑤から1つ選び、マーク解答用紙にその番号をマークしなさい。

- ① Why the anxiety?
- ② Why the curiosity?
- ③ Why the difficulty?
- ④ Why the necessity?
- ⑤ Why the utility?

- (6) 空所 (エ) に入る最も適切なものを下の①～⑤から1つ選び、マーク解答用紙にその番号をマークしなさい。

- ① as
- ② defines
- ③ finds
- ④ for instance
- ⑤ with

- (7) 空所 (オ) (カ) に入る語の組み合わせとして最も適切なものを下の①～⑤から1つ選び、マーク解答用紙にその番号をマークしなさい。

	(オ)	(カ)
①	action	purpose
②	content	form
③	intention	behavior
④	law	custom
⑤	quality	quantity

- (8) 空所 (キ) に入る最も適切なものを下の①～⑤から1つ選び、マーク解答用紙にその番号をマークしなさい。

- ① maintenance ② management ③ means
④ model ⑤ monopoly

- (9) 下線部(3)の内容として最も適切なものを下の①～⑤から1つ選び、マーク解答用紙にその番号をマークしなさい。

- ① A person who is called a freedom fighter by some people can be considered a terrorist by others.
② A terrorist is a person who is fighting to save his or her friends imprisoned for unjustifiable reasons.
③ If you have a friend who is a terrorist, you are likely to become one, too.
④ Terrorists' actions are unjustifiable even when they are fighting for their freedom.
⑤ The standards for freedom of speech can change from one person to another.

- (10) 下の文が入る最も適切な場所を本文中の①～⑤の中から選び、マーク解答用紙にその番号をマークしなさい。

This relative way of thinking is central to the impossibility of finding a broadly accepted definition of terrorism.

- (11) 下の①～⑩の中から本文の内容に合っているものを4つ選び、マーク解答用紙にその番号をマークしなさい。ただし、5つ以上選んだ場合は0点になります。

- ① People understand terrorism better just after a terrorist attack.
- ② After a terrorist attack, politicians want to be the first to rush to the scene.
- ③ It is extremely difficult to know how many people have died in a terrorist attack.
- ④ More people were killed in the 9/11 attack than on any day in the Civil War.
- ⑤ The 9/11 attack differed significantly from traditional wars.
- ⑥ There are hardly any individuals or groups who have called themselves "terrorists."
- ⑦ The USA made a clearer definition of terrorism than the UK.
- ⑧ Individuals are likely to choose terrorism when they suffer cruel treatment.
- ⑨ Not all uses of violence toward governments can be regarded as totally wrong.
- ⑩ Terrorism is not a political action intended to threaten a state's claim to legal authority.

- (12) 下線部(4)を日本語に直して、記述解答用紙の解答欄に記入しなさい。

