

2011 年度 入学 試験 問題

英 語

(試験時間 10:30~11:50 80分)

1. この問題は、入学願書提出時に選択した科目の問題です。科目名を確認のうえ、解答してください。
2. 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。
3. 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。
4. 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。
5. 解答用紙には、受験番号と氏名を必ず記入してください。
6. 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。
7. 設問文にある配点は、満点が100点となるような配点表示になっていますが、国文学専攻、英語文学文化専攻、ドイツ語文学文化専攻、フランス語文学文化専攻、中国言語文化専攻、東洋史学専攻、西洋史学専攻、哲学専攻、教育学専攻の配点は150点に換算されます。

I 次の(1)~(10)の対話文を完成させるために () に入れるべきもっとも適切な語句を、それぞれ㉠~㉤の中から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。(20点)

(1) A : Hi, Ben. I'm going scuba-diving with some friends next month. Would you like to join us?

B : That (), Tom. I'm not sure my injured leg will be better by then.

- ㉠ counts
- ㉡ depends
- ㉢ figures
- ㉣ happens

(2) A : I haven't seen Harry these days. Has he left the soccer team?

B : To tell the truth, he missed so many practices that he was () out.

- ㉠ carried
- ㉡ kicked
- ㉢ made
- ㉣ sent

(3) A : Meg, is there anything you do to stay healthy?

B : I take a walk with my dog every morning () it is raining hard.

- ㉠ because
- ㉡ in case
- ㉢ so that
- ㉣ unless

(4) A : I must hurry. May I use your car?

B : Of course you can, but the road is probably very crowded at this time of the day.

A : Then I'd get () in a traffic jam. I'll take a train instead.

Ⓐ caught

Ⓑ encountered

Ⓒ hit

Ⓓ taken

(5) A : Don't feel so depressed about the failure. You'll have another chance next month.

B : It's very kind () you to say that. I'll try again.

Ⓐ for

Ⓑ of

Ⓒ to

Ⓓ with

(6) A : You talk a lot about India as if you'd been there many times.

B : I actually have, Ted. I've been there () times.

Ⓐ few

Ⓑ only a few

Ⓒ quite a few

Ⓓ very few

(7) A : I think we're lost. I don't know where we are now.

B : Yeah. I guess we () left at the last crossing back there.

- Ⓐ should be turned
- Ⓑ should be turning
- Ⓒ should have turned
- Ⓓ should not turn

(8) A : Mary, this milk tastes (). Do you know how old it is?

B : Don't drink it. I guess it's been in the refrigerator for more than a week.

- Ⓐ funny
- Ⓑ hard
- Ⓒ milky
- Ⓓ wet

(9) A : When do we have to () in our essays for the course?

B : If I remember correctly, the deadline is next Wednesday.

- Ⓐ call
- Ⓑ check
- Ⓒ hand
- Ⓓ submit

(10) A : Mom, when is Aunt Emily coming?

B : () about two hours, Billy. Go and get your things done before she comes.

- Ⓐ By
- Ⓑ For
- Ⓒ In
- Ⓓ Over

II 次の(1)~(5)の () 内の語群に1語を補って並べかえると、日本語の文に相当する英文ができます。それぞれ補うべき1語を下の㉠~㉥の中から選び、その記号をマークしなさい。(文頭に来る語も小文字にしてあります。)(10点)

(1) (a, do, I, if, look, take, you)?

ちょっと見てもかまわないですか。

(2) (a, good, he, violinist, would).

彼は優れたヴァイオリン奏者になるだろう。

(3) (case, didn't, he, is, often, on, show, the, time, up).

例によって彼はまた時間どおりに現われなかった。

(4) (believe, have, I, innocent, is, reason, she, that, to).

わたしには彼女が無実であると信じる理由が十分ある。

(5) (by, goals, made, of, scoring, they, three, winning).

彼らは3ゴール決めて勝利を確かなものにした。

㉠ all	㉡ as	㉢ certainty	㉣ consider	㉤ every
㉥ example	㉦ gain	㉧ instance	㉨ make	㉩ mind
㉪ most	㉫ safe	㉬ some	㉭ sure	㉮ turn

III 次の(1)~(5)の英文には、日本語の文の意味を表わす上で1つだけ適切でない箇所があります。その箇所を㉗~㉚の中から選び、その記号をマークしなさい。(10点)

- (1) He was born at the turn of the century and was brought out on his father's farm.

彼は世紀の変わり目に生まれて父親の農場で育ちました。

- (2) It is amazing that she should play the duty of a woman so far apart from her own age.

彼女が自分の年齢とあれほどかけ離れた女性の役を演じるとは驚くべきことです。

- (3) It is a matter of common knowledge that the sun raises in the east and sets in the west.

太陽が東から昇り西に沈むのは周知の事実です。

- (4) There is no doubt that the mountains are covered within snow in the middle of December.

12月の半ばは、山は雪で覆われているにちがいない。

- (5) Remember that life is long and learning doesn't stop over when you graduate from this university.

人生は長く、学習はこの大学を卒業したときに終わるものでないことを覚えておきなさい。

IV 次の英文の下線部(1)(2)を日本語に直して、記述解答用紙に記入しなさい。(20点)

The search for wholeness in someone to love is based on the concept that we're not enough, we're not complete, we can't generate our own love, we can't create our own happiness in our personal, social, and work lives. The real answer lies in ending the search and completing ourselves. Instead of trying to find someone to love, let's make ourselves more worthy of being loved. ⁽¹⁾ Instead of trying to get the partners we already have to love us more, let's become worthier of being loved. And let's ask ourselves if we are giving as much love as we wish to get, or if we expect people to love us dearly even if we're not so lovable and giving. As the saying goes, if your own boat doesn't float, no one will want to sail across the ocean with you. ⁽²⁾

V 次の文を英語に直して、記述解答用紙に記入しなさい。(10点)

早朝に雪が降っていなかったならば、彼らは正午までにはレストランに到着していただろう。

VI 次の英文は消滅危機にある言語について説明している文章です。英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。（*印の語句は注を参照しなさい。）(30点)

Of the estimated 7,000 languages spoken in the world today, linguists say, nearly half are in danger of extinction and likely to disappear in this century. In fact, one falls out of use about every two weeks. Some languages vanish in an instant, at the death of the sole surviving speaker.⁽¹⁾ Others are lost gradually in bilingual cultures, as *indigenous tongues are overwhelmed by the dominant language at school, in the marketplace and on television.

New research, reported yesterday, has found the five regions where languages are disappearing most rapidly: northern Australia, central South America, North America's upper Pacific coastal zone, eastern Siberia, and Oklahoma and the southwestern United States. All have indigenous people speaking diverse languages, (a) falling numbers.

In a conference with reporters yesterday, K. David Harrison, a professor of linguistics at Swarthmore College, said that more than half the languages had no written form and were subject to loss and being forgotten. Their loss leaves no dictionary, no text, no record of the history of a vanished culture.

Beginning what is expected to be a long-term project to identify and record endangered languages, Dr. Harrison has traveled to many parts of the world with Gregory D. S. Anderson, director of the Living Tongues Institute, and Chris Rainier, a filmmaker with the National Geographic Society.

The researchers, focusing (b) distinct oral languages, not dialects, interviewed and made recordings of the few remaining speakers of a language and collected basic word lists. The individual projects, some lasting three to four years, involve recording hundreds of hours of speech, developing grammars and preparing children's readers in the endangered language. The aim of this research is to preserve entire language families.

In Australia, where nearly all the 231 spoken tongues are endangered, the

researchers came upon ⁽³⁾ three known speakers of Magati Ke in the Northern Territory, and three Yawuru speakers in Western Australia. In July, Dr. Anderson said, they met the sole speaker of Amurdag, a language in the Northern Territory that had been declared extinct.

“This is probably one language that cannot be brought back, but at [ʔ] we made a record of it,” Dr. Anderson said, noting that the *Aborigine who spoke it struggled to recall words he had heard from his father, now dead. ⁽⁴⁾

Many of the 113 languages in central South America are poorly known and are giving way ⁽⁵⁾ to Spanish or Portuguese, or in a few cases, a more dominant indigenous language. In this area, for example, a group known as the Kallawaya use Spanish or Quechua in daily life, but also have a secret tongue mainly for preserving knowledge of medicinal plants, some previously unknown ⁽⁶⁾ to science.

“How and why this language has survived for more than 400 years, while being spoken by very few, is a mystery,” Dr. Harrison said in a news release.

The dominance of English threatens the survival of the 54 indigenous languages in the Northwest Pacific *plateau, a region including British Columbia, Washington and Oregon. Only one person remains who knows Siletz Dee-ni, the last of many languages once spoken on a *reservation in Oregon.

In eastern Siberia, the researchers said, government policies have forced speakers of minority languages to use the national and regional languages, like Russian or Sakha.

Forty languages are still spoken in Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico, many of them originally used by Indian tribes and others introduced by Eastern tribes that were forced to resettle on reservations, mainly in Oklahoma. Several of the languages are dying.

Another measure of the threat to many relatively unknown languages, Dr. Harrison said, is that 83 languages with “global” influence are spoken and written by 80 percent of the world population. Most of the others are disappearing (c) a rate, the researchers said, that exceeds that of animals, fish and

plants.

注 indigenous 土着の
Aborigine オーストラリアの先住民, アボリジニ
plateau 高原, 台地
reservation 保留地

1. 下線部(1)の文の意味としてもっとも適切なものを①～⑤の中から1つ選び, その番号をマークしなさい。

- ① 1人の人が死ぬと複数の言語が絶滅する。
- ② 1人しか話者のいない言語は絶滅したとみなされる。
- ③ 1人の話者が死ぬと言語は一瞬だけ消滅する。
- ④ 生存する唯一の話者が死ぬとともに消滅する言語もある。
- ⑤ いくつかの言語が失われても話者は生き残る。

2. 空所 (a) (b) (c) に入るもっとも適切な単語を, それぞれ①～⑤の中から1つ選び, その番号をマークしなさい。

- (a) ① at ② in ③ of ④ through ⑤ with
- (b) ① around ② by ③ on ④ to ⑤ with
- (c) ① at ② for ③ from ④ of ⑤ to

3. 下線部(2)(3)(5)(6)の本文中の意味にもっとも近い意味をもつ語句を、それぞれ①～⑤の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

(2) lasting

- ① canceling ② continuing ③ ending ④ finalizing
⑤ investing

(3) came upon

- ① discovered ② discussed with ③ knew about ④ looked for
⑤ offered

(5) giving way

- ① converted ② disappearing ③ mixing ④ translated
⑤ yielding

(6) previously

- ① exceptionally ② formerly ③ lastly ④ originally
⑤ properly

4. 空所 [ア] には1 (Lの小文字) で始まる5字の単語が1つ入ります。その語を文章の内容から判断して補い、記述解答用紙に記入しなさい。

5. 下線部(4)の内容としてもっとも適切なものを①～⑤の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- ① 死んだ父親が教えてくれた死語を取り戻すことに成功した
② 死んだと父親に聞かされていた言語を復活させた
③ 死んだ父親の言いつけを守って戦った
④ 死んだ父親の言葉を聞き取ろうと懸命になった
⑤ 死んだ父親から聞いたことのある語を思い出そうとした

6. 以下の①～⑧の中から本文の内容と一致するものを4つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。5つ以上の番号をマークした場合は採点の対象としません。

- ① Television has helped preserve indigenous languages all over the world.
- ② The United States has a low rate of language extinction.
- ③ Endangered languages sometimes disappear because they have no written form.
- ④ The Kallawaya know more than one language.
- ⑤ Linguists are sometimes unable to explain how an indigenous culture preserves its language for hundreds of years.
- ⑥ Although English is a dominant language, it has not affected the oral culture of indigenous people.
- ⑦ In eastern Siberia, the government actively supports the use of indigenous languages.
- ⑧ English is one of many languages that may be considered a threat to vanishing languages.