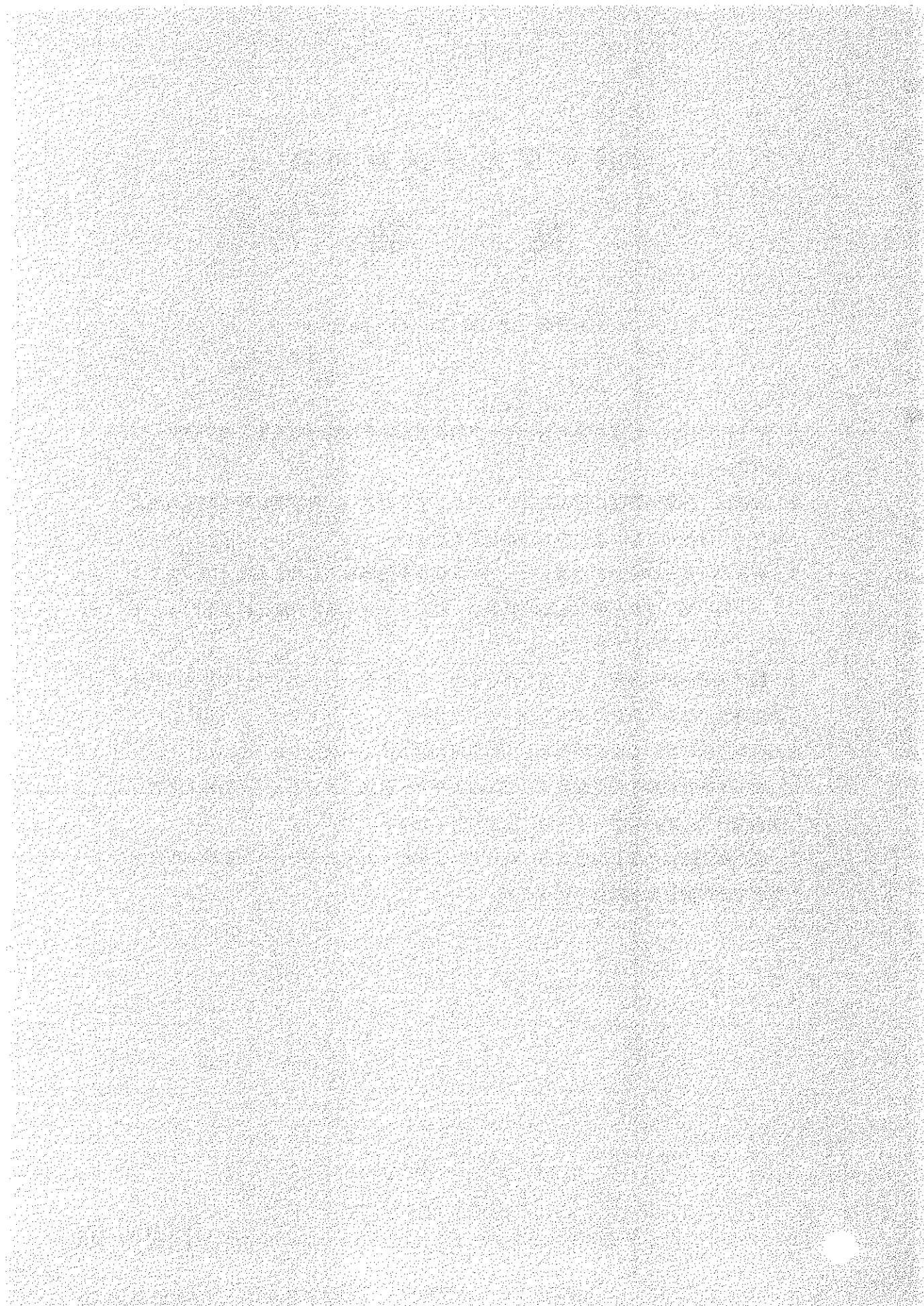


2018 年度 入学 試験 問題

英 語

(試験時間 12:55~14:25 90分)

1. 解答用紙には、記述解答用紙とマーク解答用紙の2種類がありますので注意してください。
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。
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、誤記のないよう特に注意してください。
7. 満点が150点となる配点表示になっていますが、大学入試センター試験利用入試併用方式の満点は200点となります。



I 次の英文の下線部(a)と(b)を日本語に訳しなさい。(30点)

The stories of our lives, far from being fixed narratives, are under constant revision. The slender threads connecting cause and effect are re-woven and re-interpreted as we attempt to explain to ourselves and others how we became the people we are. As I listen to these tales of the past, I am impressed by the ways in which people connect the things they experienced as children to who they are today.

So what do we owe our personal histories? Certainly we are shaped by them and must learn from them if we are to avoid the repetitious mistakes that make us feel trapped in a long-running drama we wrote ourselves. This is why in the initial stages of psychotherapy* it is important to listen to the patient's story uncritically. Contained in those memories are not just the events, but also the meaning they have for that particular person. Since the story is being told by someone who is anxious, depressed, or otherwise dissatisfied with his or her own existence, the therapist is likely to hear about the misery and trauma that are presumably in some way connected to current unhappiness.

* psychotherapy 心理療法

Ⅱ 次の日本語(a)と(b)を英語に訳しなさい。(20点)

- (a) この大都市では多くの変化があまりにも速く起きているので、長年住んでいる人でさえ道に迷うことがある。
- (b) あなたの言葉は必ずしもあなたの思い通りに理解されるとは限らないのだから、何を言うかだけでなくどう言うかについても注意する必要がある。

Ⅲ 次の英文1～5の(b)を筋の通った文にするために、それぞれの(a)の文から最も適切な1語を選び、その品詞(名詞・動詞・形容詞・副詞など)を変え、適合する形(1語)にして空所に入れなさい。解答は解答欄に書きなさい。ただし、動詞の～ing形は使わないものとします。(10点)

(例)

(a) The orchestra's awesome performance was received favorably by the audience and critics alike.

(b) This area is surrounded by mountains that will block the () of cell phone signals.

(答) reception

1 (a) Pedestrians in Japan are 20 times less inclined to cross a street against the traffic light compared with their French counterparts.

(b) The two books deal with similar topics and invite () with one another.

2 (a) If you present your ideas confidently, you will persuade more people and, as a result, you will have more success.

(b) How much () should we have in what the Prime Minister says?

3 (a) Komodo dragons, very large lizards, attack other large animals like water buffalo and deer with a bite to the throat.

(b) The boy once () one of his classmates and was nicknamed 'wolf' after the incident.

- 4 (a) Improvements in efficiency in hospitals often mean medical staff have less time to talk with patients about their health.
- (b) Hybrid cars have become popular recently because they are more fuel () than other cars.
- 5 (a) The government offered financial help to disadvantaged minorities so that they could obtain access to education.
- (b) Don't waste your precious time worrying about () details. You need to focus on the big picture.

IV 次の英文1～5の空所に、与えられた文字で始まる適切な1語を入れると、下の日本語にほぼ相当する意味になります。与えられた文字も含めて、その語を解答欄に書きなさい。(10点)

1 What we need now is not just vague generalities, but some (c) proposals.

今われわれに必要なのは、ただの漠然とした一般論ではなく、何か具体的な提案だ。

2 It must be quite (o) to everyone that we cannot go on as we are.

誰が見ても、この先も今と同じようにやっていくことはできない。

3 According to a survey, the citizens of Tokyo get the least amount of sleep in the world, (a) about five and a half hours a night.

ある調査によると、東京都民の睡眠時間は世界最短であり、平均5時間半くらいしかない。

4 No one (a) that the storm would cause so much damage to buildings and infrastructure.

この嵐が、建物やインフラにこれほど大きな損害をもたらすとは誰も予想しなかった。

5 He dropped out of high school on the eve of graduation, and chose to (f) a career as a singer.

彼は高校の卒業を目前に退学し、歌手の道に進むことを選んだ。

- 6 Legend has it that ancient kings of Ceylon ().
- Ⓐ got poisonous snakes guard their treasure
 - Ⓑ got poisonous snakes guarded their treasure
 - Ⓒ had their treasure guarded by poisonous snakes
 - Ⓓ had their treasure guarding by poisonous snakes
- 7 A study on gender discrimination in media coverage of the Olympics has () that common words used about female athletes include 'aged', 'older', 'pregnant' and 'married' or 'unmarried' but top words for male athletes include 'fastest', 'strong', 'big' and 'great'.
- Ⓐ received
 - Ⓑ replaced
 - Ⓒ restored
 - Ⓓ revealed
- 8 My son said he learned in school yesterday that the moon () round the earth.
- Ⓐ goes
 - Ⓑ has been
 - Ⓒ will go
 - Ⓓ went
- 9 In () her instructions I went to see him myself, and found that he's a great person.
- Ⓐ accordance with
 - Ⓑ according to
 - Ⓒ order for
 - Ⓓ order to
- 10 Under the agreement, rich countries will () money to developing countries to help them adapt to climate change and switch to renewable energy.
- Ⓐ avoid
 - Ⓑ decide
 - Ⓒ divide
 - Ⓓ provide

VI 次の英文1～10の下線部㉑～㉒には、文法・語法・内容などの誤りを含むものが1つあります。その記号をマークしなさい。(20点)

- 1 The beach seemed empty when we arrived. But almost instantly, we were surrounded by a large group of children selling straw hats. I didn't want to buy something I wasn't sure I'd need. But now I'm glad I do. My friend, who didn't, said she got serious sunburn.
- 2 When the first postage stamps were issued in the 1840s, it followed almost identical standards of shape, size and general subject matter. They were rectangular in shape. They bore the images of monarchs and political figures.
- 3 People of the Western world, particularly Americans, tend to think of time as something fixing in nature, something around us and from which we cannot escape: an ever-present part of the environment, just like the air we breathe.
- 4 Most people who bother with the matter at all would admit that the English language is in a bad way, but it is generally supposed that we cannot by conscious action to do anything about it. Our civilization is in decline and our language—so the argument runs—must inevitably share in the general collapse.
- 5 We live in a world divided by borders. The daily news is filled in controversies concerning the political, cultural, and economic borders that cross the Earth's surface. Borders are central features in current international disputes related to security, migration, trade, and national resources.

- 6 Computers increasingly deal just with abstract data like credit-card details and databases, but also with the real world of physical objects and vulnerable human bodies. A modern car is a computer on wheels; an aeroplane is a computer with wings.
- 7 What do we mean for 'communication'? The oldest meaning of the word, in English, can be summarized as the passing of ideas, information, and attitudes from person to person. But, later, 'communication' came also to mean a line or channel between places.
- 8 Climate change, or global warming, refers to the damaging effect of gases released by industry and agriculture with the atmosphere.
- 9 The government has established a 20-year strategy to tackle the problem for marine pollution, including developing financial rewards for keeping plastic out of the sea and encouraging new types of eco-friendly products.
- 10 I still remember when the day I met you at that party. We've been together ever since, but now our relationship seems to be falling apart. I never imagined it would end this way.

VII 次の英文は貧しかった少年時代の思い出を記したものです。空所1～10に入れるのに最も適切なものをそれぞれ㉔～㉑から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。なお㉔～㉑は、文頭に位置するものも、人称代名詞のIを除き、書き出しの文字は小文字にしてあります。同じ選択肢を繰り返し用いることはできません。(20点)

That December, with Christmas approaching, my mother was out at work and Doris was in the kitchen when I barged into my mother's bedroom one afternoon in search of a safety pin. Since her bedroom opened onto a community hallway, she kept the door locked, but needing the pin, I took the key from its hiding place, unlocked the door, and stepped in. Standing against the wall was a big, black bicycle with balloon tires. I recognized it instantly. It was the same second-hand bike (1). I'd even asked about the price. It was horrendous. Something like \$15. Somehow my mother had managed to save enough for a down payment* and meant to surprise me with the bicycle on Christmas morning.

I was overwhelmed by the discovery that she had squandered such money on me and sickened by the knowledge that, (2), I had robbed her of the pleasure of seeing me astonished and delighted on Christmas day. I hadn't wanted to know her lovely secret; still, stumbling upon it like this made me feel as though I'd struck a blow against her happiness. (3), put the key back in its hiding place, and pondered privately.

I resolved that between now and Christmas I must do nothing, absolutely nothing, to reveal the slightest hint of my terrible knowledge. I must avoid the least word, the faintest intonation, the weakest gesture that might reveal my possession of her secret. Nothing must deny her the happiness of (4).

In the privacy of my bedroom I began composing and testing exclamations of delight: "Wow!" "A bike with balloon tires! I don't believe it!" "I'm the luckiest boy alive!" And so on. Then I realized that, with my lack of acting talent, all of them were going to sound false at the critical moment when I wanted to cry out my love spontaneously from the heart. Maybe it would be better to say nothing but appear

to be shocked into such deep pleasure that speech had escaped me. In front of a hand-held mirror in my bedroom I tried the whole range of expressions: mouth agape and eyes wide; hands slapped firmly against both cheeks to keep the jaw from falling off; ear-to-ear grin with all teeth fully exposed while hugging the torso with both arms. These and more I practiced for several days without becoming confident in any of them. I decided to wait until Christmas morning and see (5).

That Christmas morning she roused us early, "to see what Santa Claus brought," she said with just the right tone of irony to indicate we were all old enough to know who Santa Claus was. I came out of my bedroom with my presents for her and Doris, and Doris came with hers. (6) under the tree during the night. There were a few small glittering packages, a big doll for Doris, but no bicycle. I must have looked disappointed.

"It looks like Santa Claus didn't do too well by you this year, son," she said, as I opened packages. A shirt. A necktie. I said something halfhearted like, "It's the thought that counts," but what I felt was bitter disappointment. I supposed (7) and sent it back.

"Wait a minute!" she cried, snapping her fingers. "(8)."

She beckoned to Doris, the two of them went out, and a moment later came back wheeling between them the big black two-wheeler with balloon tires. I didn't have to fake my delight, after all. The three of us—Doris, my mother, and I—were people bred to repress the emotional expressions of love, but (9). I threw my arms around her spontaneously and kissed her.

"All right now, don't carry on about it. (10)," she said.

Still, I knew that she was as happy as I was to see her so happy.

* down payment 頭金 (分割払いの最初の支払い金)

- Ⓐ bursting into her room like this
- Ⓑ I backed out
- Ⓒ I did something that startled both my mother and me
- Ⓓ I'd been admiring in a Baltimore Street shop window
- Ⓔ if anything came naturally
- Ⓕ it's only a bicycle
- Ⓖ my mother's had been placed
- Ⓗ seeing me stunned with amazement on Christmas day
- Ⓘ she'd found the bike intolerably expensive
- Ⓚ there's something in my bedroom I forgot all about

(設問は次ページに続く)

VIII 次の英文を読んで、あとの問1～問9に答えなさい。(20点)

“The prestige of science was colossal,” the editor and historian Frederick Lewis Allen noted about the general public’s exposure to, attitude toward, and knowledge of science in the United States in the 1920s. The word itself had gained so many meanings that it could not consistently hold them all without tension. Science was a system of knowledge, a method of reasoning, a mode of experimenting, a way of experiencing. It was engagement with nature’s works and working and the power to reveal, control, and apply them. Its significance was (イ) that it incorporated other associated, yet distinct, ideas within its common usage. Although many of the interwar period’s celebrated examples of science might more properly be seen as technology, the term technology was less frequently used and more often included in the other. Technology’s devices were simply manifestations of science’s knowledge applied and its power realized. Allen noted, “The word science had become a catchword.” It was a slogan, a password to signal several interrelated sensibilities.

Science, in this sense, foretold the modern, a momentous—and in the eyes of many, machine-made—break from tradition’s past. Although the interwar period in America is generally noted for its economic rise and subsequent collapse, science (and technology seen as science) played important roles in these developments, innovating social life and practice in the process. New machinery and expansion of networks to provide electricity, water, and sewage powered the nation’s continued long transition from agricultural to industrial production, the majority in the one tipping to the other in the 1920s.

Science’s modern success, moreover, promised progress. In the hectic and heady heyday of the 1920s, this signified realized potential. Allen remarked, “The man in the street and the woman in the kitchen confronted on every hand with the new machines and devices which they owed to the laboratory, were ready to believe that science could accomplish almost anything.” In the starker circumstances

of the 1930s, progress maintained possibility. Market speculation and capital overvaluation gave way to economic contraction, deflation, and depression, and millions struggled with loss of income, homes, and livelihood. Nevertheless marketing campaigns advertised the popular ideals of the “American Way of Life” and the “American Dream,” optimistic reminders that struggle, effort, and work might still achieve modern life’s promise. Science and progress held such prestige that left- and right-leaning politics rallied to their combined banner and proclaimed their consolidated worth, although toward different ends and purposes.

Indeed science was popular in part because its progress was peculiarly
^(カ)incomplete. Its potential was proclaimed but, in many cases, not yet fulfilled or, when realized, superseded. Its exemplars abounded, but people experienced many of them indirectly, through reports from the press, wires, and airwaves. Allen declared, “Ordinary men and women were being deluged with scientific information and theory. The newspapers were giving columns of space to inform (or misinform)
^(キ) them of the latest discoveries. A new observation from Albert Einstein was now front-page stuff even though practically nobody could understand it. Outlines of knowledge poured from the press to tell people about the astronomical hypothesis and the constitution of the atom, to describe for them in unwarranted detail the daily life of the cave-man, and to acquaint them with electrons, hormones, vitamins, and mental conditions.” The screening of a film discussing Einstein’s theory of relativity in 1929 overflowed the capacity of New York’s American Museum of Natural History, and the lines for a subsequent rescreening
^(ク) in January the next year resulted in a riot involving forty-five hundred people.

問1 下線部(ア)の意味として最も適切なものを㉑～㉔から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| ㉑ 科学という語 | ㉒ 科学についての知識 |
| ㉓ 科学に対する一般人の態度 | ㉔ 言葉というもの |

問2 空所(イ)に入れるのに最も適切なものを㉑～㉔から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- ㉑ so great
- ㉒ such a high level
- ㉓ too many
- ㉔ very low

問3 下線部(ウ)の意味として最も適切なものを㉑～㉔から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- ㉑ 技術的な装置は、応用された科学知識についての理解力を示す指標であった。
- ㉒ 技術的な装置は、科学の知識が応用され科学の力が実現されたことをあらわすものであった。
- ㉓ 技術的な装置は、科学の知識の応用をあらわしたものとなり、そうして技術力が生じた。
- ㉔ 技術的な装置は、もっぱら科学的研究の実現を訴えるマニフェストとして働いた。

問4 下線部(エ)の意味として最も適切なものを㉑～㉔から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- ㉑ 多くの人の目には重大で、しかも機械的だと映った脱却
- ㉒ 重大な、そして多くの人にとっては機械のおかげだと思われた脱却
- ㉓ 一瞬に起きたが、多くの人工的な目にはとらえられた脱却
- ㉔ 多数派の人間の機械的な視点からすると、重大な脱却

問5 下線部(オ)が言おうとしている内容に最も近いものを㉑～㉔から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- ㉑ 科学的な研究成果である新製品がいたる所で人びとを苦しめるようになった。
- ㉒ 研究所が男女それぞれに合わせた新しい機械製品を生み出した。
- ㉓ それぞれの状況に応じて科学が生み出した新しい機械に、人間皆が対立した。
- ㉔ 皆それぞれの生活の場に、科学が生み出してくれた新しい機械があった。

問6 第二段落と第三段落において述べられているアメリカ合衆国の社会に関する説明として、(A)1920年代と(B)1930年代について、それぞれ最も適切なものを㉑～㉔から1つずつ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

(A) 1920年代

- ㉑ 科学が大きな力を発揮して、進歩が約束されている感じが人びとに持たれていた。
- ㉒ 経済的な成功や崩壊などの変動はまったくなく、順調な発展が続いていた。
- ㉓ 産業の発展や変動がある一方で、主要産業間の比重には変化や移行が生じ始めていなかった。
- ㉔ 電気、上下水道などの社会的基盤がまだまったく整備されていなかった。

(B) 1930年代

- ㉑ 経済的な困窮度が大きくなり、社会や生活から明るさがまったく失われて行った。
- ㉒ 左派と右派が政治的な違いを超えて統合を目指したが、それは経済不況に陥ったことが唯一の原因であった。
- ㉓ 市場の投機的な動きによって社会は不況を乗り越え、楽天的なアメリカンドリームの時代が実現した。
- ㉔ 前に比べ経済的に苦しい時代にはなったが、希望のある社会というイメージが人びとの間にはまだ引き続いてあった。

