

# 2019 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。
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、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)

In addition to being a novelist, I teach fiction at a university. And something that really irritates me is students rejecting a piece of writing because they can't relate to it—it's not "relatable" as they would say—or because its characters aren't likable. Recently, I was teaching *Anna Karenina*\*, and one of my brightest graduate students dismissed the novel because she found the characters' thinking to be too different from her own.

Well, maybe literature isn't here to hold a mirror up to our own way of thinking. The word relatable is relatively new, and it strikes me as more than a coincidence that its rise has come together with that of Facebook and its culture of "likes". When we say we like something, we're really describing ourselves more than the thing we like. That character, that photo, that idea reflects my preferences, my outlooks, my tastes, me.

<sup>(a)</sup> There's nothing wrong with liking or disliking, but when we are only interested in things we find relatable or people we find likeable, we're implicitly encouraging self-love and uniformity, and we're criticizing difference.

Partly because I'm culturally and ethnically exceptional, I've rarely related to people in my life. But that doesn't mean I haven't learned from and respected and felt for them. And that's really what I want to say: that there's a difference between relating or liking, in our current sense, and being curious and empathic.

Would I rather people like my novel or be affected by it finally? To be moved or affected by a piece of literature isn't necessarily to see ourselves reflected in it or to like everything about it. <sup>(b)</sup> We might disapprove of or want to fight with its characters, or we might never have been exposed to the kinds of social settings or modes of thinking it describes.

\* *Anna Karenina* 『アンナ・カレニナ』 トルストイの小説

Ⅱ 次の日本語(a)と(b)を与えられた書き出しにしたがって，英語に訳しなさい。(20点)

- (a) ロンドンで医学の勉強をしていた時，私は，その都市に暮らした偉大な芸術家ゆかりの歴史的建造物をしばしば訪れた。

While ...

- (b) 閉店間際なので，スーパーではパンは売り切れているかもしれないと心配したが，運良く，まだ一斤<sup>いっきん</sup>残っていた。

I was worried that ...

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) So far, even the police department's best detectives have not been able to solve the mystery involving the missing portrait of the billionaire's pet ostrich.

(b) Although we've been in discussions with the city council for several weeks, we still have not found a good ( ) to the water-contamination problem.

2 (a) Those who prefer a policy of severe punishment sometimes overlook the possible connection between crime and poverty.

(b) The young boy displayed ( ) judgment in driving without a driver's license though he was only trying to help a friend in need.

3 (a) His only experience of gardening so far proved immensely satisfying.

(b) The president says the corruption charges against him are fiction and that there is no ( ) that he took bribes.

- 4 (a) I am interested to learn how the company will respond to the labor union's demands for a general pay raise this year.
- (b) By the time it was the young comedian's turn to get on stage, the audience was already exhausted and not very ( ) to his jokes.
- 5 (a) The government is finally starting to make some progress in its battle against inflation.
- (b) It's best to ( ) your travel plans for the Christmas and New Year period as early as possible.

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 I can make myself (a ) for you some time next week.

来週のどこかであればお会いできますよ。

2 The information has been made (p ) in accordance with the law.

その情報は法律に従って公開された。

3 By and (l ), the new measures announced by the government will be welcomed.

概して言えば、政府が発表した新しい方策は歓迎されるでしょう。

4 The ambulance was delayed because it was (c ) up in the traffic jam.

救急車の到着が遅れたのは渋滞に巻き込まれたからだった。

5 It is important to (r ) positive even when you feel things are not working for you.

物事がうまくいっていないと感じる時でも前向きな気持ちを持ち続けることが大切だ。

V 次の英文1～10の空所に入れるのに最も適切な語句を(a)～(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。(20点)

- 1 A key component in designing a research project is identifying particular concerns or issues to ( ).  
(a) address            (b) arise            (c) bring            (d) come up
  
- 2 Although scientific research on the medicinal powers of many of these traditional foods is ( ), belief in their healing effects is widespread.  
(a) extensive            (b) limited            (c) preventive            (d) resourced
  
- 3 Each new large wave of immigration has remade American cooking ( ), making it richer and more creative.  
(a) against the worse            (b) for the better  
(c) into the better            (d) over the worse
  
- 4 He was ( ) in the way of peace with his stubborn refusal to come to an agreement over land.  
(a) standing            (b) stopping            (c) walking            (d) wondering
  
- 5 I would ( ) the idea that violent images on television cause people to commit acts of violence.  
(a) disagree            (b) discord            (c) dispute            (d) dissolve
  
- 6 In Tanzania and Mozambique, because men traditionally act as the head of the household, in most situations they alone can submit claims and collect payments ( ) their families.  
(a) as long as            (b) in addition to  
(c) in case of            (d) on behalf of



- 7 The relationship between educational test scores and economic performance is a subject of great controversy. Some experts see no correlation at all, while others point to data suggesting the ( ).
- (a) oppose (b) opposed (c) opposite (d) opposition
- 8 Today's report ( ) on previous research about bias and the ways in which students of color receive harsher punishments than their peers.
- (a) answers (b) builds (c) contradicts (d) involves
- 9 We live in a culture dominated by money, one so established and familiar to us that we are ( ) of it, like fish that have never noticed the water.
- (a) barely aware (b) fully conscious  
(c) hardly sensitive (d) usually unnoticed
- 10 This teaching practice in Finland involves teachers leading class discussions which encourage children to give their opinions and ( ) one another's ideas.
- (a) challenge (b) discuss about  
(c) insist (d) talk into

Ⅵ 次の英文1～10の下線部(a)～(d)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 A recent study found that Americans spend approximately 90 percent of their time indoors, which the concentrations of some air pollutants can be two to five times higher than outdoors.
- 2 A couple of centuries ago, people who lived along the coast in Ireland and Brittany picked up a kind of seaweed called Irish moss and boiled it with milk, turning it into creamy pudding. One of the chemicals found in this pudding continues to be used to most ice cream products to this day.
- 3 If 30 percent of the beef in every hamburger consumed in America were replaced by mushrooms, greenhouse emissions have been reduced by the same amount as taking 2.3 million vehicles off our roads.
- 4 The city of Kinshasa in the Democratic Republic of Congo had just 20,000 people in 1920. Today it has around 12 million people and predicts to become Africa's second largest city with 75 million people over the next fifty years.
- 5 In interviews with officials from five school districts, researchers discovered that teachers are struggling to handle increasingly in disruptive student behavior arising from trauma and other mental health issues.
- 6 More and more doctors and medical students from Western countries are joining programs where they spend a few weeks volunteering in a less developed country. The problem is that sometimes their eager to help can have unintended negative consequences for that country.

- 7 We really don't know if the problem of food insecurity among college students is gotten worse because no one is systematically collecting data on the same sorts of people at the same colleges over time.
- 8 Previous research has shown that sharp reductions in the amount of food consumed can help fish, rats and monkeys live longer. Now, some researchers have found that when humans severely cut their daily intake of calories, they can slow their metabolism and possibility also the aging process.
- 9 In Canadian public schools, the children of new immigrants do as well as native-born children within three years of arriving. There, kids don't just receive language and academic support; their home cultures are celebrating as they are integrated into classes.
- 10 Switching to electric buses offers a vital path towards clean air. Even though e-buses cost at least twice as much as conventional diesel buses, many cities and states around the world are pursuing e-buses on a way to meet their air quality goals.

VII 次の英文の空所1～10に入れるのに最も適切なものを(a)～(j)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。なお(a)～(j)は、文頭に位置するものも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)

Decades ago friends of mine were extremely angry about a newspaper article that ranked the smartest dog breeds. They happened to own the breed that was the very last on the list: the Afghan hound\*. Naturally, the top breed was the border collie\*. My insulted friends argued that the only reason Afghans were considered unintelligent is that they are independent-minded, stubborn, and unwilling to follow orders. The newspaper's list ( 1 ). Afghans are perhaps more like cats, which do not feel they owe anything to anyone. This is no doubt why some people rate cats as less intelligent than dogs. We know, however, that a cat's lack of response to humans is not due to a lack of intelligence. A recent study showed that ( 2 ). The deeper problem is that they don't care.

I am a scientist of animal behavior, and so I thought of this story when dog intelligence emerged as a hot topic in my field. Dogs were depicted as smarter than wolves, perhaps even apes, because they ( 3 ). A human would point at one out of two buckets, and the dog would check that particular bucket out for a reward. Scientists concluded that becoming domestic animals had given dogs extra intelligence compared to their ancestors. But what does it mean that wolves fail to follow human pointing? I bet, with a brain about one-third larger than a dog's, ( 4 )—yet all we consider is how they react to *us*. And is it really the case that the difference in reaction is inherited as a consequence of domestication, and not based on familiarity with the species doing the pointing? It is the old nature-nurture dilemma. The only way to determine how much of their behavior is produced by genes (nature) and how much by the environment (nurture) is to hold one of these two factors constant to see what *difference* the other one makes. It is a complex problem ( 5 ). In the dog-wolf comparison, this would mean raising wolves like dogs in a human household. If they still differ, ( 6 ).

Raising wolf puppies in the home is a terrible job, since they are exceptionally energetic and less willing to follow orders than dog puppies, chewing up everything in sight. When dedicated scientists raised wolves at home, the nurture hypothesis came out the winner. ( 7 ). A few differences persisted, however, such as that wolves looked less at human faces than dogs and were more independent. When dogs tackle a problem they cannot solve, they ( 8 ) to get encouragement or assistance—something that wolves never do. Wolves keep ( 9 ). Domestication may be responsible for this particular difference. Instead of intelligence, it seems that relations with human beings, who the wolves evolved to fear and the dog was bred to please, are more important. Dogs, for example, engage in lots of eye contact with us. They have hijacked the parental pathways in the human brain, ( 10 ) in almost the same way that we care about our children. Dog owners who stare into their pet's eyes experience a rapid increase in a hormone involved in attachment and bonding. Exchanging gazes full of empathy and trust, we enjoy a special relationship with the dog.

\* Afghan hound アフガンハウンド (狩猟用, 愛玩用の大型犬)

\* border collie ボーダーコリー (中型の牧羊犬)

- (a) a wolf would be cleverer than its domesticated counterpart anytime
- (b) cats have no trouble recognizing their owner's voice
- (c) genes might be at play
- (d) human-raised wolves followed hand points as well as dogs
- (e) look back at their human companion
- (f) making us care about them
- (g) paid better attention to human pointing gestures
- (h) that is never fully resolved
- (i) trying and trying on their own
- (j) was about obedience, they said, not intelligence

VIII 次の英文を読んで、あとの問1～問10に答えなさい。(20点)

“Self-loving and narcissistic...” These are the words I’ve recently seen thrown at people known as “armchair activists”. Activism means people taking action to create positive social changes, and activists often gather on the street for a demo and protest as a group. Armchair activism, on the other hand, is defined as any kind of social or political activity, undertaken from the comfort of your own home. It includes sharing and posting information about political causes or ideas online, primarily using social media. It’s also about creating or signing petitions\* through websites.

I have always assumed that any kind of activism is a good thing. However, recently I’ve noticed an increase in criticism of armchair activism: there are people who accuse online activists of being “lazy”, “passive” or of “virtue signaling” (excessively demonstrating how morally good you are to other people).

The argument seems to follow that ( イ ) you are on the frontline of demos and protests, your activism is futile and your opinions ineffective. However, while I have enormous respect for the people devoting their time and energy to worthwhile causes by going out to protest on the street, it doesn’t mean that other efforts to protest and campaign are meaningless. Surely there are lots of ways to make a difference. When did doing good become hierarchical? Who passes this unreasonable test? And who gets to decide?

Not everyone is in a position to engage in many forms of activism, such as street protests, volunteering or even donating money. Disability activists have rightly criticized this perspective. In her article about social media and disability, newspaper columnist Frances Ryan points out the option online activism has given to disabled people: “The freedom and ease of a computer or a mobile phone has reached people disabled not only by their health or mobility, but also by low income and geographic location, and by a society built for the non-disabled. A protest in central London is not easy when the train network doesn’t fit

wheelchairs, or when a health condition makes getting out of bed—let alone being out for hours—exhausting”. An online campaign group’s director also remarks: “Most protests tend to happen in big urban centers. Through having an online campaign, you can be really inclusive of people who might not be able to get away from home easily. Giving people the choice of taking action from their own home means many more people can be included”.

In addition to online activism, there are other ways people can ( オ ) meaningful action from home. Making phone calls and writing letters or articles can also have a big impact on people’s lives. Amnesty International<sup>(カ)</sup>\* still sees letter writing as a key campaigning tool. Rebecca Dallison, a campaigner for Amnesty International UK, told me: “Amnesty International is a global movement that grew out of the idea of armchair activism. It only takes a few minutes to write to someone having their human rights abused—but the impact it can have can be extraordinary. For a peaceful protester arrested and tortured, or refugees left in detention\*, a simple letter, card or email sharing a message of solidarity can provide the strength to carry on. Letters from millions of people around the world have helped put pressure on kings, presidents, governments and other authorities to correct injustice and stop human rights abuses. Many campaigns have been won in large part due to people taking part in letter writing. ( キ )—armchair activism can change lives”.

Any sound<sup>(ク)</sup> campaign needs to consider the many ways different people, with diverse circumstances, can participate. This means that, in addition to changing policy, hearts and minds, campaigning should aim to ( ケ ).

The world can often be a messy and unpleasant place, but let’s not make the mistake of misdirecting our anger and frustration at people who might take a slightly different approach to activism. Instead, let’s focus our energies into creating ( コ ), not further ( サ ), and recognize that everyone has a role to play in improving our world.

- \* petition 請願書
- \* Amnesty International アムネスティ・インターナショナル (国際的に人権擁護に取り組む NGO)
- \* detention 収容, 拘禁

問1 下線部(ア)の causes と同じ意味の causes が含まれる文を(a)~(d)から1つ選び, その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) In most cases it's not clear exactly what causes high blood pressure.
- (b) People believed they fought for noble causes such as democracy and freedom.
- (c) The problem requires careful analysis of its diverse causes.
- (d) This paper examines the causes and effects of flooding in Britain.

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

- (a) although
- (b) because
- (c) unless
- (d) when

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

- (a) いつ善行に序列がつけられるようになったのか。
- (b) いつ良いことをしたら階級が上がったのか。
- (c) 階級組織にいつ入れればよかったのだろうか。
- (d) 美点を階層化するのはどのような場合だったのか。



問4 下線部(エ)の示す内容の例として最も適切なものを(a)~(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) インターネットを使うことで体調が悪くても自宅から社会運動に参加できるようになった。
- (b) 交通網の整備により車いす使用者でも都心での社会運動に参加できるようになった。
- (c) 障がいを持っていても社会運動への参画を通じて収入を増やすことができるようになった。
- (d) 生活の質を向上するための情報を地方在住でもインターネットで入手できるようになった。

問5 空所 ( オ ) に入れるのに最も適切なものを(a)~(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) assimilate with
- (b) contribute to
- (c) struggle against
- (d) take account of

問6 下線部(カ)の団体の活動方針について本文の内容と合致するものを(a)~(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) 王や大統領には直接面会して意見を伝えることが効果的だとする。
- (b) 手紙を送るなど自宅から活動に参加できる方法を重視している。
- (c) 電話で話すことで参加者間の交流を生み出す工夫をしている。
- (d) Eメールなどオンラインツールの利用は推奨していない。

問7 空所 ( キ ) に入れるのに最も適切なものを(a)~(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) Bend the truth
- (b) Don't look back
- (c) Make no mistake
- (d) No regret

問8 下線部(ク)の sound と同じ意味の sound が含まれる文を(a)~(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) Could you sound out how she feels about the issue before the meeting?
- (b) If you want to be successful, you need a sound business strategy.
- (c) The baby was sound asleep despite the noise of the washing machine.
- (d) The movie was a little boring but the sound effects were amazing.

問9 空所 ( ケ ) に入れるのに最も適切なものを(a)~(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) assess as many cases as possible in a sensible way
- (b) create as many events as possible in an exciting way
- (c) engage as many people as possible in an inclusive way
- (d) protect as many refugees as possible in a peaceful way

問10 空所 ( コ ) と ( サ ) に入る語の組み合わせとして最も適切なものを(a)~(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) (コ) beliefs      (サ) regulations
- (b) (コ) control      (サ) freedom
- (c) (コ) order      (サ) chaos
- (d) (コ) unity      (サ) division



