

2014 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 次の英文の下線部(a)と(b)を日本語に訳しなさい。(30点)

It is not possible to think of the modern mass media without also thinking about money, economics, and profit. The media are, for the most part, made up of and controlled by corporations that both invest an enormous amount of money in their media operations and expect to make at least a reasonable profit. After all, the media are big business, one of the biggest in the world.

In fact, how the media are organized institutionally and how they operate to produce the particular kinds of products they do are significantly influenced if not determined by their relationship to money and profit. In the United States, people take it for granted that the media operate within and are part of a capitalist economy, in which they must compete for profit in the marketplace. But people are not always aware of the differences the system makes. For example, scholars and critics persistently argue about the extent to which, and how, the organization of media as largely profit-making ventures influences what sort of media products are made available to the audience. On the one hand, there are numerous examples of media corporations producing messages that are critical of mainstream society and even of the capitalist economy from which they profit. On the other hand, there are many accounts of how media corporations have censored products (news stories, films) that were critical of their own actions and, more generally, of how they make products intended to defend their interests and points of view.

II 次の日本語(a)と(b)を英語に訳しなさい。(20点)

- (a) 教育のもっとも重要な役割のひとつは、若い人が社会のどのような変化に対してもうまく対応できるように準備させることである。
- (b) おもしろい本や映画は、友達と感想や意見を交換することによって、さらに強い印象を残すと私は思う。

III 次の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、適合する形にして空所に入れなさい。解答は解答欄に書きなさい。(10点)

(例)

(a) Everything I know about this case is information from sources I considered confidential.

(b) The teacher will take your recent illness into () when marking your exam.

(答) consideration

1 (a) Without warning all the lights went out, and the room was filled with noise and confusion.

(b) Because the road signs were very (), we got lost and were late for the party.

2 (a) The researchers had difficulty in isolating the cause of the disease which was killing all the livestock in the area.

(b) Before the 1960s, scientists who studied the Earth tended to work in () from one another.

3 (a) These English exercises should increase your vocabulary and improve your reading ability.

(b) If you want to live a long and healthy life, you must be () to find ways to reduce stress.

- 4 (a) As their clinic has no doctors now, the villagers are trying to get a 75-year-old retired doctor back to work.
- (b) His colleagues think he will take early () because he is not satisfied with his position in their firm.
- 5 (a) The hotel has been raising its levels of customer assistance, but they must now strive to maintain those high standards.
- (b) I'm afraid we will have to use the stairs because the elevator is closed for ().

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 If money were not an (i), where would you like to live?
もしお金が問題でなければ、どういうところに住んでみたい?

- 2 According to company security policy, all confidential paperwork must be (d) by hand to the president.
会社の機密保持の方針として、機密書類はすべて社長に手渡しされなければならない。

- 3 I can't help (w) if the prime minister is really committed to providing his country's people with a better future.
首相が本気で国民により良い未来を与えようとしているのか疑問を持たずにはいられない。

- 4 The magazine, which offered household advice and recipes, seemed full of things I wanted to put into (p) immediately.
その雑誌には家事の助けとなるアドバイスやレシピが載っていて、すぐにも実行してみたいものがたくさんあるように思われた。

- 5 The burning of vast tracts of rain forest to create oil palm plantations threatened to (w) out orangutans from the island.
アブラヤシのプランテーションを作るために、広大な面積の雨林が焼き払われたため、この島ではオランウータンは絶滅しそうになっていた。

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)のなかから 1 つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。(20 点)

- 1 When she entered university, Satomi decided to live () campus in the student dormitories.
(a) at (b) from (c) in (d) on
- 2 Although John missed several weeks of classes, he () up with his studies really quickly.
(a) caught (b) got (c) made (d) showed
- 3 The babysitter decided to () for the doctor, as the child was running a high temperature.
(a) bring (b) get (c) send (d) treat
- 4 The mayor was not given a very warm () by the audience, probably because he announced a tax raise earlier this week.
(a) acceptance (b) friendship (c) reception (d) relationship
- 5 I was very () to learn that some crocodiles can survive for months without any food or water during the dry season.
(a) amazed (b) explained (c) surprising (d) interesting
- 6 Definitions expressed in a particular language don't mean anything () you have a very good understanding of the language.
(a) although (b) lest (c) otherwise (d) unless

- 7 Even though Wednesday is supposed to be my day off, yesterday I was () to the office by my boss.
(a) approached (b) summoned (c) trained (d) worked
- 8 Some decisions in life are made very quickly and do not seem to be based on much ().
(a) acknowledgement (b) instinct
(c) reflection (d) tendency
- 9 () read through the police officer's notes from the investigation, the attorney realized that some important evidence had gone missing from the crime scene.
(a) Had (b) Having (c) Have (d) To have
- 10 For centuries, scientists have been trying to () out how the universe first came into being.
(a) figure (b) pull (c) reach (d) take

VI 次の1～5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。(10点)

- 1 We have many matters to discuss about today, so we should allow two hours for the meeting at least.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
- 2 Brazil is South America's most influential country, an economic giant and one of the world's biggest democratic country. Over the past few years it has made major progress in its efforts to raise millions out of poverty.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
- 3 Though far from resolved, the societal debate in Australia about rebalancing the use of water between people and nature are crucial and will need to be held in many more river basins around the world.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
- 4 Globally, as more people in countries such as China becoming middle class, poverty will be concentrated in fragile or failing states which have seen little poverty reduction to date.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
- 5 In 1973, almost the entire grey wolf population in the American West had disappeared. By 2012, however, the number of wolves had reached too high numbers that officials reintroduced some hunting.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

問題Ⅶ・Ⅷは10頁以降にありますので注意してください。

VII 次の英文の空所1～10に入れるのに最も適切なものをそれぞれ(a)～(j)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。同じ選択肢を繰り返し用いることはできません。

(20点)

Aristotle thought man was a rational animal. We certainly have the capacity to think, reason, deliberate and act on (1). We seem to have this capacity to a larger extent than do most other animals, although I'm sure we exaggerate the difference and probably also exaggerate the advantages it confers on us as a species.

But whatever we are, we aren't (2). We are basically bundles of desires, beliefs, urges, and whims. At any given time, (3) are competing for control of our bodies and thought processes. The dutiful me wants (4). The comfort-loving me wants (5)—or a couple of hours, perhaps. The rational me wants (6) in the order they arrive. The curious me, however, wants (7) to see if there is anything interesting there, to search for opportunities to waste time and put off useful work as long as possible. Part of me wants (8) and fit; another part wants a cookie or a cigar.

Rationality is a wonderful gift, but for most of us, it's no more than a thin coating on top of our bundle of various desires, or perhaps it's just an additional desire, comparatively weak, that competes with the rest of them. For some the wish (9) has become such a strong, dominant desire that it guides a great proportion of their action. I am thankful for such people. They accomplish a lot; they are wonderful, if tiring, to work with; much that is good about my life is due to their efforts. Of course, I am thinking of the ones who devote their energies (10). Resoluteness and rationality in pursuit of evil is no virtue.

- (a) a number of desires of various sorts
- (b) my body to get out of bed
- (c) simply rational decision-making machines
- (d) the basis of our reasoning and thinking
- (e) to answer email messages
- (f) to be healthy
- (g) to be rational
- (h) to look at the new email messages
- (i) to turn over and sleep for another few minutes
- (j) to unselfish goals

VIII 次の英文の空所1～10に入れるのに最も適切なものをそれぞれ(a)～(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。(30点)

Cycle helmets attempt to limit the consequences of a crash. They do nothing to prevent a crash taking place; indeed, if not used properly or if their limitations are not appreciated, they may actually increase that risk.

Helmet wearing by cyclists is a controversial and often emotional subject. It is important to keep the risk of head injury in perspective. The chance of suffering head injury when cycling is low, as it is when walking. Serious head injury when cycling is (1), and all the more so for people who learn to ride skillfully. People who cycle regularly live longer, on average, than those who do not, with less ill health, so cyclists are not especially vulnerable to any life-threatening injury. Whatever the merits of helmets, their promotion often unjustifiably (2) through making the activity appear much more dangerous than is really the case.

A helmet works through absorbing some of the force of an impact. The layer of shock-absorbing material acts as protection which reduces the acceleration forces that reach the skull. (3), helmets can prevent minor wounds to the head. Once the shock-absorbing layer is fully compacted (which happens at quite low forces), it provides no further protection and all the remaining energy passes directly to the skull. Thus the ability of helmets to give useful protection in more serious crashes, such as those that involve motor vehicles, is much (4) certain.

Evidence in favour of helmet effectiveness comes from case-control studies*, which have high standing among medical professionals. But in recent years, this type of study has been found to give misleading results. The evidence on cycle helmets is inconsistent with regard to the protection given.

In stark contrast, other types of study, such as those based on hospital and traffic accident data and trends, are much more skeptical, with (5)

evidence that increased helmet wearing has reduced the actual risk of serious or fatal injury across cyclists as a whole. Some studies have concluded that risk has been increased.

(6), many helmet wearers believe that they have been saved from serious injury. This is a very common experience, out of all proportion to the actual number of head injuries suffered by bareheaded cyclists. There is some evidence that helmeted riders may (7), and are more likely to hit their (helmeted) heads if they do. The breaking of a helmet is not by itself evidence that (8) to the wearer, as it is common for helmets to fail before the inner shock-absorbing layer has been fully crushed.

It is a serious mistake to think that wearing a helmet is at all a substitute for having a safe bike and learning to cycle (9). Parents, in particular, should pay attention to this. The limited protection offered by a helmet can easily become ineffective if a cyclist rides less carefully or in places where risk is greater, or if wearing a helmet interferes in any way with the attention that is given to traffic. There is evidence that some people, especially children, will take greater risks when wearing a helmet and that drivers may take (10) care around helmet-wearing cyclists.

*case-control studies 症例対象研究。ここでは、事故の際にヘルメットを着けていたグループと着けていなかったグループに分けて分析する研究方法を指す

- 1 (a) frequent (b) possible (c) probable (d) rare

- 2 (a) doubts the safety of cycling (b) helps people cycle regularly
(c) makes cycling more attractive (d) scares people away from cycling

- 3 (a) At last (b) In this way (c) Likewise (d) Nonetheless

- 4 (a) less (b) more (c) so (d) too
- 5 (a) any (b) much (c) no (d) other
- 6 (a) In addition (b) Nevertheless (c) Otherwise (d) Therefore
- 7 (a) crash more often (b) ride more carefully
(c) spend more money (d) take more time
- 8 (a) it has been strong enough (b) it has caused more harm
(c) it has given more freedom (d) it has provided useful protection
- 9 (a) at all (b) casually (c) freely (d) properly
- 10 (a) a different (b) greater (c) less (d) the same