

2013 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)

Who cares if people think wrongly that the internet has had more important impacts than telegraphy or the washing machine? Why does it matter that people are more impressed by the most recent changes?

It would not matter if this distortion of perspectives was just a matter of people's opinions. However, these distorted perspectives have real impacts, as they result in wrong use of scarce resources.

The fascination with the Information Technology revolution, represented by (a) the internet, has made some rich countries wrongly conclude that making things is so 'yesterday' that they should try to live on ideas. And this belief in 'post-industrial society' has led those countries to improperly neglect their manufacturing sector, with negative consequences for their economies.

Even more worryingly, the fascination with the internet by people in rich countries has moved the international community to worry about the 'digital divide*' between rich and poor countries. This has led companies, charitable foundations and individuals to donate money to developing countries to buy computer equipment and internet facilities. The question, however, is whether this is what developing countries need the most. Perhaps giving money for those less fashionable things such as digging wells, extending electricity grids and making more affordable washing machines would have improved people's lives more than giving every child a laptop computer or setting up internet centres in rural villages. I am not saying that those things are necessarily more important, but many donors have rushed into seemingly attractive programmes without (b) carefully assessing the relative long-term costs and benefits of all possible uses of their money.

*digital divide 情報格差

II 次の日本語(a)と(b)を英語に訳しなさい。(20点)

- (a) 今の若者は職に就くのがますます難しくなっている。そして何とか見つけても、多くが1, 2年で辞めてしまう傾向がある。
- (b) 私たちは障害に出会うたびに、自分の目標を見失わずにそれを克服する最善の方法はどれかを決めなければならない。

III 次の1～5において、(a)の中の1語を、品詞（名詞・動詞・形容詞・副詞など）を変えて適切な形にし、(b)の空所に入れて、(b)を筋の通った文にしてください。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) The orchestra's awesome performance was received favorably by critics and audience alike.

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

2 (a) The ban applies to everyone in the community without exception.

(b) It became apparent that the child was () gifted in science and mathematics.

3 (a) School administrators in California are anxious about the cuts proposed in the state budget.

(b) A false alarm about a terrorist bomb threat caused great () in the central station.

4 (a) The patient's heartbeat is stable but he remains on heavy medication under close watch.

(b) The government embarked on a series of reforms intended to () stock prices.

- 5 (a) It is useful to ask for advice at the reference counter in the library to access the materials you need.
- (b) They broke off a friendship of many years after he () to her as a liar in public.

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 It's so (u) you to get cold feet at the last minute.
今になっておじけづくなんて君らしくもない。
- 2 I (n) with my boss so that I could work from home one day a week.
週に1日在宅勤務できるよう上司と掛け合った。
- 3 He often (p) to know it all when in fact he doesn't.
あの人はよく、本当は知りもしないのに知ったかぶりをする。
- 4 The lady who (a) the phone couldn't speak English.
電話に出た女性は英語を話せなかった。
- 5 She has made remarkable (p) in tennis over the year.
彼女はここ1年で驚くほどテニスの腕を上げた。

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)の中から 1 つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。(20 点)

- 1 It is unfair to judge a person's character based purely on the kind of people with whom he or she ().
(a) associates (b) concentrates (c) generates (d) tolerates
- 2 A friendly clerk carefully explained how to () the forms to receive a tax refund.
(a) deliver to (b) fill out (c) sign up (d) turn down
- 3 The small mountain village actually has a lot to () vacationers besides its famous hot springs.
(a) enjoy (b) offer (c) prepare (d) tour
- 4 In a sudden () of affection, Melvin, the oldest chimpanzee of the group, gently placed a hand on the shoulder of Bonko, the young new leader.
(a) desire (b) display (c) object (d) surprise
- 5 In Australian society, social distance has a positive value because it is () as showing respect for individualism.
(a) attached (b) concerned (c) interpreted (d) reflected
- 6 Social network sites (SNSs) have the potential to change fundamentally the character of our social lives, both on an interpersonal and a community ().
(a) area (b) aspect (c) field (d) level

- 7 Having read through his research plans, I have some () as to whether he has chosen an appropriate topic.
(a) doubt (b) faith (c) imagination (d) suspect
- 8 The violinist's performance was not () to the expectations of the audience filling the hall.
(a) attainable (b) equal (c) perfect (d) responsible
- 9 Water availability is intensely () on the weather and the climate in both developed and developing countries.
(a) accountable (b) dependent (c) influenced (d) relied
- 10 The short-tempered young man deeply regretted () to his girlfriend as soon as he put the phone down.
(a) that he had said (b) that he has said
(c) what he had said (d) what he has said

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 As parents get much older, they often consider it their duty to their children of doing everything in their power to make sure that they will never need costly medical care that can only make a living death last longer.
- 2 A young female executive I personally do a lot of business with once told me she was disgusted at first that the former cheerleader shares her freshman dormitory room at Boston University put up posters of a pop idol.
- 3 Meat-based diets, consisting of highly processed, fat-filled foods make cheaply outside the home, have contributed to a public health crisis of enormous proportions.
- 4 Americans showed little enthusiasm for creating a multibillion-dollar public shelter system, because they understood that nuclear attack, like terrorist attack, are sudden and unpredictable, and that there is little ordinary citizens can do to prepare for such a possibility.
- 5 If we don't perceive ourselves to have at least a little control of our surroundings, we suffer stress. Control is such a fundamental psychological need which doing without it can even be torture.

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。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)

It had been a long, brutal day on the sales floor for young Brent. He'd had his share of "ups"—what retail salespeople say when (1)—and more than his share of downs. And now he was in danger of being shut out for the day.

He hadn't been shut out in a long time. Even in his early days with the company, he could always sell something to someone. That's why (2). He was a good salesman. A natural. And he had a special talent for turning new customers into repeat customers.

But on this day, there were no customers—(3). Plenty of customers wanted to look, and he spent a lot of time with each one. But he could never close the deal. This, of course, exposed him to some good-natured ridicule from his associates, (4) in seeing the sales genius get his bad luck.

Brent had more at stake here than just professional pride and reputation, however. Brent was a new father. He and his wife, Kay, had decided that she would be a full-time mom, which meant (5). When he did well on the sales floor, finances weren't a problem. But when he struggled to make sales, the whole family struggled.

And on this day, he was struggling.

Toward the end of the day, a man came in to buy a suit. This was potentially a good sale, (6) in a flash. Brent worked hard to make the sale. The man tried on several suits. Brent carefully explained the materials, the craftsmanship, and why these suits, although expensive, were such a good buy.

The man hesitated. Brent knew all too well the look he saw in his eyes—the look of a customer about to walk out the door empty-handed—and he was tempted to use some of the tricks he had learned to pressure people into making

a purchase. But he had long since decided that (7) he wanted to do business. So when it became clear that the man was going to leave to do a little comparison shopping, Brent handed him his business card and invited him to return after (8).

The man looked at Brent's card, then took a long look at Brent.

"So you're Brent's boy," the man said, identifying him as Brent Jr.

"Do you know my dad?" Brent asked.

"Sure do," the man said. They chatted for a moment, establishing the link between father and son. Then the man said, "Your dad's a good man. If you're anything like him . . . well, tell me again about that suit."

Brent made the sale. But (9). "I just wanted to thank you," he said, "for giving me a name I can be proud of."

Tears were in Brent Sr.'s eyes as he hung up the phone, and gratitude in his heart that (10)—and we all do them, don't we?—he hadn't done anything dumb enough to dishonor the name he shared with his son.

- (a) at least none who wanted to buy
- (b) for all of the dumb things he had done in his life
- (c) he became assistant manager so quickly
- (d) he would financially support the family
- (e) he'd had a chance to look around
- (f) high pressure salesmanship wasn't the way
- (g) it's their turn with the next customer
- (h) that wasn't why he called his father that night
- (i) the kind that can turn a bad day into a good one
- (j) who took not-so-secret delight

VIII 次の英文を読んで、あとの問1～問10に答えなさい。(30点)

The United States is a multi-lingual nation inhabited by millions of people who speak more than one language. (ア) English is the country's dominant language, it is not the first language of many native-born citizens. And, of course, numerous immigrants continue to use their original language in most social interactions. No federal legislation specifically grants official status to English, but a complex web of customs, institutions and programs has long encouraged almost exclusive reliance upon English in public life. ^(イ) This was not always the case. From the late-eighteenth through the mid-nineteenth centuries, political leaders and prominent citizens contended that all Americans should be encouraged to learn English but not be prevented from maintaining (ウ) other languages they spoke. These leaders understood that different languages express different thoughts and cultural orientations, and thus they believed that linguistic diversity (エ) the development and exchange of ideas. In this period, some states promoted languages other than English by publishing laws in additional codes, for example, German in Pennsylvania and French in Louisiana. Furthermore, some laws affecting Native Americans were printed in their own languages in the nineteenth century.

Change in attitudes toward multilingualism came in the latter half of the nineteenth century. Policies promoting or protecting other languages ^(オ) were repealed. Educators and public ^(カ) figures stressed the necessity for all to learn "correct," standard English. Many states made laws requiring sole use of English in schools and imposed fines on teachers who spoke other languages in the classroom. Children were often punished for speaking non-English mother tongues. The U.S. Supreme Court*, however, decided in 1923 that minority communities have a constitutional right to speak their own languages in private, but not public, schools if they ^(キ) so wish. Because most people attend public schools, they are (ク) to public restrictions on the use of their native language.

Standardization of code was increasingly stressed. Textbooks emphasized the co-occurrence of “good talk” with good behavior, a moral character, and an industrious nature. The way of dealing with newly arrived immigrants and their differences was to educate them to use “good American speech” and motivate them to conform in the Americanizing process. This trend was strengthened in the twentieth century, especially during World War I and World War II when speakers of some foreign languages were suspected of being enemies.

Despite social pressures and the prominent image of English as the code of U.S. residents, the reality of linguistic diversity continues. According to statistics collected by the government in the census* of 2000, 47.0 million people (18 percent of the total population age 5 and over) reported non-English mother tongues. This figure represents a steady increase since 1980 and 1990 when 23.1 million and 31.8 million residents (11 percent and 14 percent of the population) were native speakers of a language other than English. The census reported that some 380 languages were spoken in homes in the United States, including 120 Native American languages.

*the U.S. Supreme Court アメリカ合衆国最高裁判所

*census 国勢調査

問1 文中の（ア）に入る最も適切な語を(a)~(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) Although (b) Since (c) Unless (d) When

問2 下線部(イ)の This があらわしている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) アメリカ政府が英語を公用語と定めていること
- (b) アメリカでは英語以外の言語が多く話されていること
- (c) アメリカに住む人の多くが英語を母語としないこと
- (d) アメリカでは公的な場においてほぼ英語だけが使用されていること

問3 文中の (ウ) に入る最も適切な語を(a)~(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) how
- (b) however
- (c) what
- (d) whatever

問4 文中の (エ) に入る最も適切な語を(a)~(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) damaged
- (b) repaired
- (c) strengthened
- (d) weakened

問5 下線部(オ)の were repealed 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) 計画された
- (b) 承認された
- (c) 廃止された
- (d) 要求された

問6 下線部(カ)と同じ意味で figure が使用されているものを(a)~(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) It would be helpful if we had a true figure for how many children in this country are waiting to enter nursery schools.
- (b) Portraits of historical figures who have made important contributions to culture and art should be exhibited in the National Museum.
- (c) She waited, standing on the bridge, until his figure vanished against the grey backdrop of the palace.
- (d) The book utilizes tables and figures effectively to illustrate the main concepts of each chapter.

問7 下線部(キ)と同じ用法で so が使用されているものを(a)~(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) It's more expensive to travel on Friday, so I'll leave on Thursday.
- (b) Louise can dance beautifully, and so can her sister.
- (c) She was so nervous that she couldn't eat anything before the interview.
- (d) She's going to be the next president. Everybody says so.

問8 文中の(ク)に入る最も適切な語を(a)~(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) accepted (b) apt (c) belong (d) subject

問9 下線部(ケ)の This trend があらわすもの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) 英語以上に行儀や道徳を教育する傾向
- (b) 英語を母語としない子どもたちに英語を強要する傾向
- (c) 英語を母語とする子どもたちに外国語学習を奨励する傾向
- (d) 英語を公的な場以外では強要しない傾向

問10 下線部(コ)の調査から分かることとして正しいものを(a)~(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) アメリカ合衆国にはかつて120の先住民族の言語が存在していた。
- (b) アメリカ合衆国住民のうち、4,700万人が英語を話すことができない。
- (c) アメリカ合衆国で英語を母語としない人の数が1980年の倍以上に増えている。
- (d) アメリカ合衆国では英語を含め、380もの言語が公的な場で使用されている。