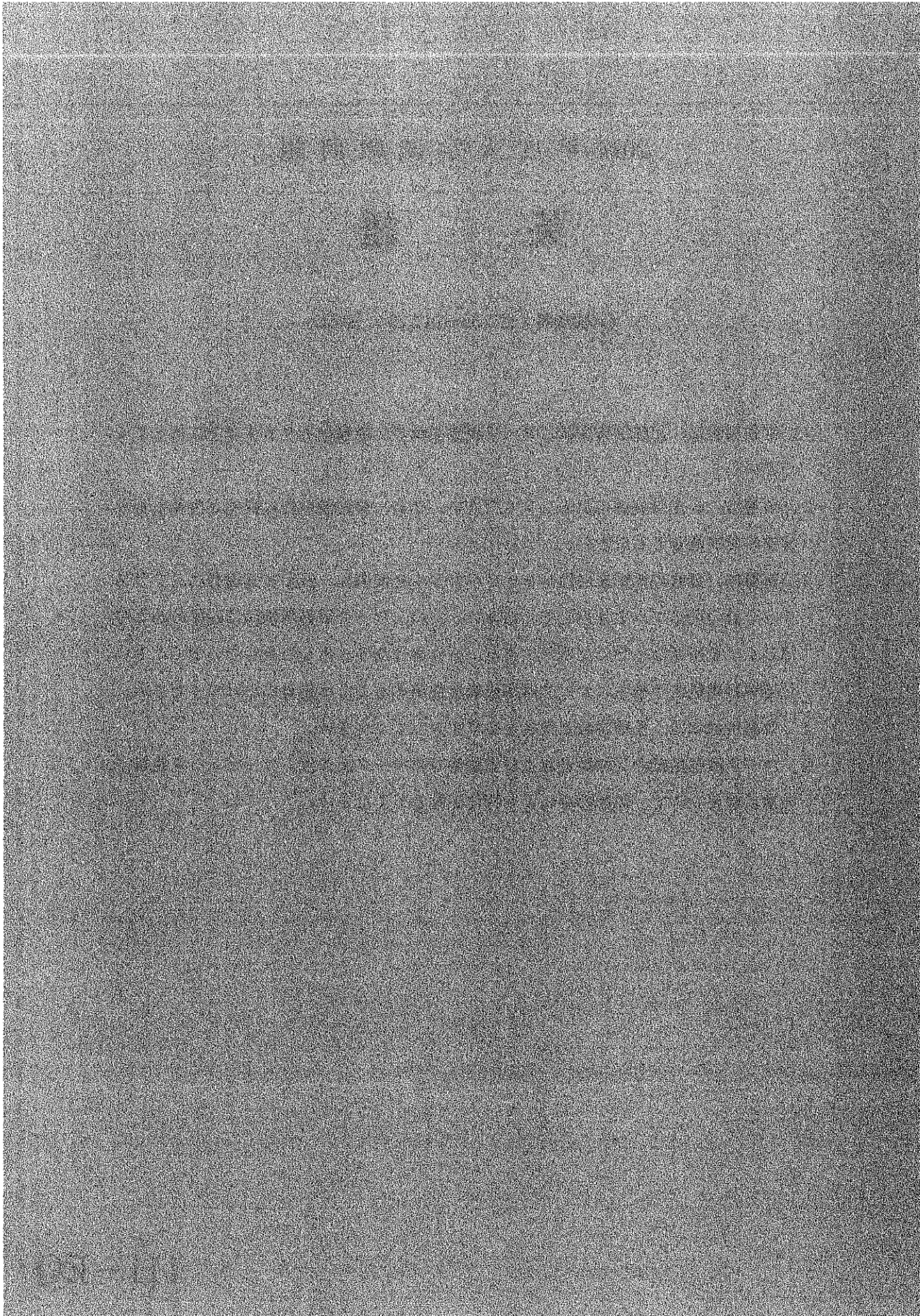


## 2014 年度 入学 試験 問題

# 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)

The citizenship held by any individual may be that of the country where they were born or that of their parents' nationality. Citizenship at birth is usually influenced by both. If the nationality of each parent is different and both parents are granted the right to pass on their nationality, or if the state in which a child is born is different from the state of citizenship of his or her parents, it may be possible for the child to have dual nationality. Individuals may also acquire citizenship through marriage, or following a long period of residency. If they do not renounce their previous citizenship, they also become dual citizens.

Countries have tried to prevent dual citizenship. Governments were keen to avoid situations in which individuals had obligations to more than one country, particularly in cases of war. For a country of immigrants, such as the USA, this was particularly important.

Yet governments have been powerless to halt the increase in dual nationality. As migration has become more common, and the right of women to pass on their nationality to their children has become increasingly widely recognized, occurrence of dual or even multiple nationality is unavoidable. Most countries now recognize at least some circumstances under which dual nationality will occur.

II 次の日本語(a)と(b)を英語に訳しなさい。(20点)

(a) 今の携帯電話はたくさんの機能があってとても便利だが、家に置いてきてしまったら、その日一日まるで何もできない気がする。

(b) 優れたジャーナリストは、事件について正確に報道するのに加えて、その社会的背景も詳しく分析する。

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。ただし、動詞の～ing形は使わないものとします。(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) Some people have criticized me for not going back to work after my children were born, and for hiring a nanny.

(b) I don't want to talk to him anymore because he is always ( ) of my choice of friends.

2 (a) In recent years, the former president has stayed extremely active through involvement in several nonprofit organizations and charities.

(b) Are there any ( ) planned for the rest of the afternoon, or can we take a break in our hotel rooms until dinner?

3 (a) Marcia, the group's youngest female chimpanzee, demonstrated an unusually high capacity for solving problems when she unlocked her cage with a paper clip.

(b) Don't panic. It's true, we have a problem now, but I'm confident that a ( ) will present itself if we are patient.

4 (a) The town council refused to listen to the citizens' protests against developing a major road through the woods.

(b) Ultimately, it was the former governor's stubborn ( ) to take back his controversial comments about foreigners that eventually led to the party's losses at the last election.

5 (a) The company repeatedly assured consumers that the eggs used in its cookies were safe for eating.

(b) Is there any ( ) from the government that this kind of corruption will not happen again?

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 At first I didn't notice there was a page (m ) from this book.

この本はページが1ページ抜けているのに最初は気がつかなかった。

2 James is now determined to put his awful experience (b ) him and make a fresh start.

ジェイムズはあのひどい経験を忘れて新しいスタートを切ろうと決心している。

3 A momentary lapse of attention in a single member of the group can (r ) in a great loss of life.

一人のメンバーの一瞬の不注意のために、多くの人命が失われることもあり得る。

4 It is the ability of both parties to reconcile after a big (a ) that shows the strength of a relationship.

激しい口論のあとで双方が歩み寄れることで、人間関係の強さが示される。

5 In this country, (h ) a day goes by without some sort of demonstration against the oppressive policies of the government.

この国では、政府の抑圧的な政策に反対する何らかのデモが行われない日はないといいよう。

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 A brief nap in the daytime is a good way to ( ) up for lack of sleep.  
(a) fill (b) look (c) make (d) stay
- 2 I spent two months touring Europe when I was a student, usually travelling by overnight train or bus to save ( ) lodging costs.  
(a) at (b) by (c) in (d) on
- 3 If you have a few minutes this afternoon, could you ( ) me a hand with fixing the kitchen sink?  
(a) give (b) help (c) reach (d) take
- 4 All the information about the case should be ( ) public so that people can find out what really happened.  
(a) given (b) made (c) put (d) shown
- 5 I think Carl has the physical ( ) to be a great runner, but he still seems to lack the willpower to push himself to the next level.  
(a) determination (b) potential  
(c) probability (d) spirit
- 6 I knew that Didier was not very happy playing in a forward position, but the news that he therefore quit the team ( ) me.  
(a) shocked (b) shocking (c) was shocked (d) was shocking



7 Everything you do has its own impact on your future, and it's up to you  
( ) this impact becomes a positive or a negative one.

- (a) that (b) what (c) whether (d) whom

8 ( ) is optimistic about the outcome of the new project.

(a) Both the employees and the president

(b) Either the president or the employees

(c) Not only the employees but also the president

(d) The employees as well as the president

9 The government would have succeeded in hiding the riots in the capital from  
the rest of the country, ( ) social media.

(a) had it been for (b) had it not been for

(c) would it be for (d) would it not be for

10 Prejudice comes from prejudgment and derives from the fact that we are  
most ( ) with people like ourselves.

(a) at home (b) in comparison

(c) on balance (d) without distinction

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 Critics say the company relied for too long on sales of sport utility vehicles for its profits, and was not prepared a drastic market shift when gasoline prices shot up last year.

2 Destroyed in 1193, Nalanda University in northern India was a center of learning, drawing scholars from across Asia hundreds of years since the oldest university in Europe was even founded.

3 The writer was believed to destroy most of her letters and ordered that any surviving correspondence never be published or quoted, a wish her family followed rigidly.

4 Whether the controversial membership policy of the prestigious golf club will be modified so that women can join as regular members depend on the size of the profit they would bring to the club.

5 She accused lawmakers who opposed new laws in hypocrisy, saying their decisions were actually based on cold calculation about money offered by some special business interests.

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)

One day late in November 2006, I got an emergency phone call from a nursing home where I work. One of the residents, Rosalie, a lady in her nineties, had suddenly started seeing things, having odd hallucinations\* which seemed overwhelmingly real.

When I arrived and greeted her, I was surprised to realize that Rosalie was completely blind—the nurses had said nothing about this. Though she had not seen anything at all for several years, ( 1 ), right in front of her.

“What sort of things?” I asked.

“People in Eastern dress!” she exclaimed. “In drapes, walking up and down stairs . . . a man who turns towards me and smiles, but he has huge teeth on one side of his mouth. Animals, too. I see a lot of children; they’re walking up and down stairs.” She had been seeing such scenes for several days.

I observed with Rosalie that while she was hallucinating, her eyes were open, and even though she could see nothing, her eyes moved here and there, as if ( 2 ). It was that which had first caught the nurses’ attention. Such looking or scanning does not occur with imagined scenes; most people, when visualizing or concentrating on their internal imagery, tend to close their eyes ( 3 ), looking at nothing in particular. As Colin McGinn brings out in his book *Mindsight*, ( 4 ) in one’s own imagery, whereas hallucinations may be full of surprises. They are often much more detailed than imagery, and ask to be inspected and studied.

Her hallucinations, Rosalie said, were more “like a movie” than a dream; and like a movie, they sometimes fascinated her, sometimes bored her. They came and went, and ( 5 ). The images were silent, and the people she saw seemed to take no notice of her. Apart from their mysterious silence, ( 6 ), though

sometimes two-dimensional. But she had never before experienced anything like this, so she could not help wondering: was she losing her mind?

I questioned Rosalie carefully but found nothing suggestive of confusion or delusion. Looking into her eyes with an ophthalmoscope, I could see the devastation of her retinas\* but nothing else wrong. Neurologically\*, she was completely normal—a strong-minded old lady, very vigorous for her years. I reassured her about her brain and mind; ( 7 ). I explained to her that hallucinations, strangely, are not uncommon ( 8 ), and that these visions are not “psychiatric” but a reaction of the brain to the loss of eyesight. She had a condition called Charles Bonnet syndrome.

Rosalie digested this and said she was puzzled as to why she had started having hallucinations now, ( 9 ). But she was very pleased and reassured to be told that her hallucinations represented a recognized condition, ( 10 ). She drew herself up and said, “Tell the nurses—I have Charles Bonnet syndrome.” Then she asked, “Who was this Charles Bonnet?”

\*hallucinations 幻覚

\*retinas 網膜

\*neurologically 脳神経(学)的な観点から

- (a) after being blind for several years
- (b) looking at an actual scene
- (c) in those with blindness or impaired sight
- (d) one does not hope to discover anything surprising or novel
- (e) one that even had a name
- (f) or else to have an absent gaze
- (g) seemed to have nothing to do with her
- (h) she seemed, indeed, to be quite sane
- (i) she was now “seeing” things
- (j) these figures seemed quite solid and real

VIII 次の英文を読んで、あとの問1～問10に答えなさい。(30点)

Excessive and badly planned tourism development affects the physical environment of tourist destinations. In many areas the uncontrolled commercial exploitation of tourism has produced unsightly hotels of alien design which intrude into the surrounding cultural and scenic environment. In such cases the architectural design has been planned to meet the supposed wishes of the visitor (イ) to blend into the local environment. The effects, moreover, are not solely scenic, since the waste and the sewage from these developments often pollute the rivers and seas of the holiday areas.

Poor and ill-conceived forms of tourism development also destroy irreplaceable natural environments, the true and long term benefits of which may not have been properly evaluated. Thus for example marshlands and mangrove swamps\*, which provide both outlets for flood control and also the basic ingredients for local fishing industries, have been drained to create tourist marinas. Water resources needed by local farmers and villages have been diverted for the use of tourist hotels and golf courses and, in some mountainous areas, forests have been depleted to create ski slopes with much subsequent soil erosion\* and flooding and, in a recent case, mudslides causing substantial loss of life and damage to property.

Furthermore, the tourists themselves are often guilty of helping to destroy the surrounding environment. In many areas tourists sometimes ignorantly, sometimes (エ), damage crops and farm equipment, frighten farm animals and scatter large quantities of garbage over the countryside. From one mountain alone in Great Britain during the summer months, almost a ton of litter a day (mainly discarded lunch wrappings) is brought down from the summit, while from the New Forest in Southern England approximately 25,000 empty bottles are retrieved each year.

In other areas wildlife has been severely disturbed, coral reefs have been

damaged and alien forms of plant life have been ( オ ) into delicate ecosystems on the shoes and clothing of visitors.

Lest the picture appear too grim, it should be remembered that tourism, both domestic and international, is at the same time a positive force in helping to conserve the environment of the holiday regions. Many of the disadvantages mentioned above can be offset <sup>(ア)</sup> by high quality planning, design and management and by educating tourists to appreciate the environment. Tourists are attracted to areas of high scenic beauty, regions of historical and architectural interest and areas with abundant and interesting wildlife. Some of the money spent by tourists in the region, in particular the income made from entry fees, can be used to conserve and ( キ ) the natural and man-made heritage, while tourism may <sup>(イ)</sup> also provide a use for otherwise unusable historic buildings.

The extent and nature of the environmental and ecological damage done by <sup>(ウ)</sup> tourists is related to the magnitude of the development and the volume of visitors, the concentration of usage both spatially and temporally, the nature of the environment in question, and the nature of the planning and management practices adopted before and after development takes place.

\*mangrove swamps マングローブの生えた湿地

\*soil erosion 土壌浸食

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

(a) attractive

(b) not easily visible

(c) not for sightseeing

(d) ugly





問7 下線部(カ)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) be cancelled out                      (b) be transferred  
(c) be triggered                            (d) be worsened

問8 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) encourage    (b) improve    (c) inspire    (d) proceed

問9 下線部(ク)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) Some historic buildings can be returned to their original use by tourism.  
(b) Some historic buildings can be used only as tourist attractions.  
(c) Some historic buildings today have many different uses.  
(d) Tourism can damage some valuable historic buildings.

問10 下線部(ケ)と関わるものとして、この下線部を含む段落のなかで挙げられていないものは何か、(a)~(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) many tourists gathering in one place  
(b) many visitors coming at the same time  
(c) the kinds of practices employed by developers  
(d) tourists not spending enough money





