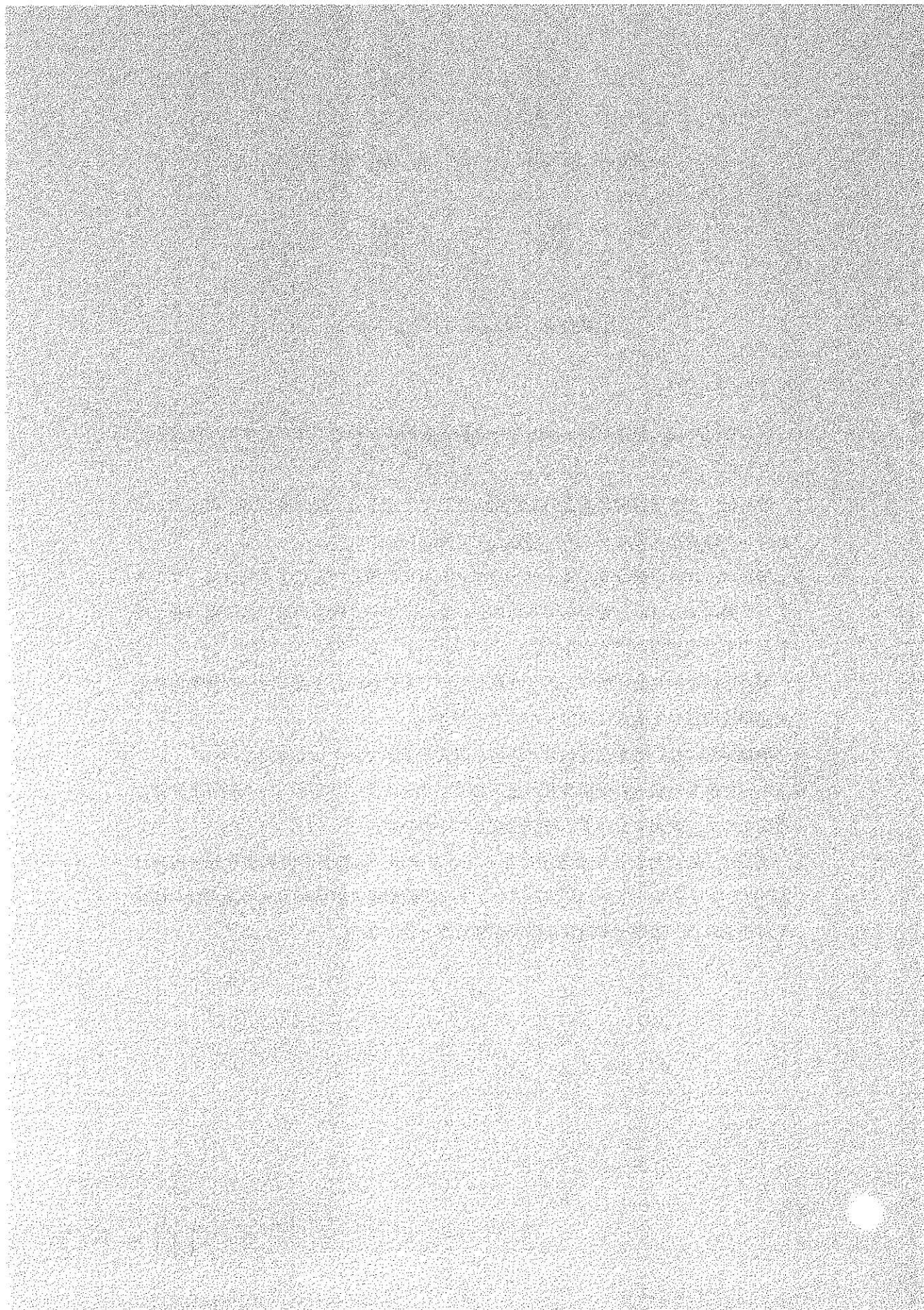


## 2018 年度 入学 試験 問題

# 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を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、国際企業関係法学科の満点は200点となります。なお、大学入試センター試験利用入試併用方式の満点は、法律学科が200点、国際企業関係法学科が300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)

It is a dangerous thing to control the lives of others and I have often wondered<sup>(a)</sup> at the self-confidence of politicians, reformers and other people like them who are prepared to force upon their fellows policies that must alter their manners, habits, and points of view. I have always hesitated to give advice, for how can one advise another how to act unless one knows that other as well as one knows oneself? Heaven knows, I know little enough of myself: I know nothing of others. We can only guess at the thoughts and emotions of our neighbours. Each one of us is a prisoner in a solitary tower and he communicates with the other prisoners, who form mankind, by conventional signs that have not quite the same meaning for them as for himself. And life, unfortunately, is something that you can lead but once; mistakes are often beyond repair, and who am I that I should tell this person and that how he should lead it? Life is a difficult business and I have found it hard<sup>(b)</sup> enough to make my own a complete and satisfying thing; I have not been tempted to teach my neighbour what he should do with his. But there are men who stumble at the journey's start, the way before them is confused and hazardous, and on occasion, however unwillingly, I have been forced to point the finger of fate. Sometimes men have said to me, "What shall I do with my life?" And I have seen myself for a moment wrapped in the dark cloak of Destiny.

Ⅱ 次の日本語(a)と(b)を英語に訳しなさい。(20点)

- (a) 世界では全員を食べさせるのに必要な食糧のほぼ半分が毎日捨てられている一方で、9人に1人が十分な食糧を得られていない。
- (b) 私はいつも節約を心がけているのですが、安いけれどまったく必要のないものを買ってしまったことに、ときとしてがっかりすることがあります。

Ⅲ 次の英文1～5それぞれの(a)と(b)の文章の空所に共通して入る同一の形の単語を解答欄に書きなさい。(10点)

(例)

(a) She was delighted with the ( ) she received from her mother.

(b) I protested to the teacher that I was ( ) in class on that day.

(答) present

1 (a) They explained that their only ( ) for entering the country was sightseeing.

(b) They are thinking of getting married even though both of their families ( ) to the marriage.

2 (a) We often hear that observing the ( ) is our duty, but we tend to forget that in a democracy it is also our right to make it.

(b) He can jump so high it is as if the ( ) of gravity did not exist.

3 (a) The doctor told the patient to lay ( ) down on the bed so she could examine his back.

(b) If you rent any of these buildings as an office you will get lots of sunlight because they all ( ) south.

4 (a) My husband texted me that he would arrive here before ( ).

(b) After being away for six months, they ( ) for the chance to see their families again.

5 (a) I don't ( ) what time you come to the office as long as it is before 11.00 am.

(b) Having considered the safety situation in the country, she changed her ( ) about what to do.

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 Governments should make decisions solely on the (b        ) of what is best for the people.

政府というものは、国民にとって何が一番良いのかだけを基準に決定を下すべきである。

- 2 'Fairy' is a word derived from French for a species of non-human yet material being with magical powers; they can be visible or invisible at will, as well as change their (a        ).

「妖精」はフランス語由来の語であり、人間ではないが有形の存在である一種族を表す。それらは不思議な力を持っていて、見かけを変えることも、自在に姿を現したり消したりすることもできる。

- 3 The late medieval period saw the rise of a new kind of hero: not a dragon-slayer, but a man of the newly emerging middle classes, a merchant adventurer whose deeds (a        ) the economy of England.

中世後期には新しい種類のヒーローが誕生した。つまりそれまでの竜を倒す勇士ではなく、新たに登場してきた中流階級の間人であり、イングランドの経済に影響を与えた行為にいそしむ投機的な商人であった。

- 4 The writer's manuscript has been kept in the university library, completely (i        ) for decades.

その作家の原稿は何十年もその大学図書館に保管されているが、だれも注目する人はいなかった。

5 The exhibition offers a chance to focus on a painter who may not be in the first rank of French artists but who (d ) greater attention.

この展覧会は、フランスの芸術家の中では一流とは言えないかもしれないが、もっと注目されるべきひとりの画家に特に目を向ける機会となる。

V 次の英文1～10の空所に入れるのに最も適切な語句を㉑～㉔から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。(20点)

- If Steve wasn't such a hard worker, he (        ) the promotion he received last week. All of his colleagues agreed he should get it.  
 ㉑ would get                                         ㉒ would have got  
 ㉓ wouldn't get                                      ㉔ wouldn't have got
- The two countries have a disputed area along their border. Each of them is claiming the land (        ) its own.  
 ㉑ as                                 ㉒ of                                 ㉓ on                                 ㉔ within
- The growing human population—which has increased (        ) 130 percent in the last 50 years and is set to rise to more than 10 billion by 2060—and our rising demand for resources as we become wealthier are building up the pressure on the natural world.  
 ㉑ by                                 ㉒ for                                 ㉓ in                                 ㉔ with
- The investigation committee (        ) the cause of the accident says there are thousands of pieces of evidence they have yet to check.  
 ㉑ having looked around                                 ㉒ having looked in  
 ㉓ looking into     ㉔ looking on as
- I found a pack of (        ) in the refrigerator, so shall we make it into soup with some vegetables?  
 ㉑ a chicken                                 ㉒ chicken                                 ㉓ chickens                                 ㉔ the chicken



- 6 The world will be a more dangerous place if rich countries stop ( ) their people's needs.
- Ⓐ helping other countries doesn't meet
  - Ⓑ helping other countries meet
  - Ⓒ to help other countries met
  - Ⓓ to help other countries to meet
- 7 'Police' and 'policy', so different in ( ) nowadays, at one time were practically the same; so was 'politics'. All three derive from a Greek word 'polis', which refers to 'city' or 'state'.
- Ⓐ mean
  - Ⓑ sense
  - Ⓒ spell
  - Ⓓ variation
- 8 India has passed a law that increases paid maternity leave from 12 to 26 weeks, which it is claimed will help thousands of women and ( ) to much healthier children.
- Ⓐ cause
  - Ⓑ hold
  - Ⓒ lead
  - Ⓓ result
- 9 What is wrong with this sentence: 'He didn't show any curiosity about Indonesian culture'? Many friends of mine ( ) spot the error: 'curiosity' has only one 'u'.
- Ⓐ did wrong to
  - Ⓑ failed to
  - Ⓒ had trouble in
  - Ⓓ succeeded in
- 10 I remember ( ) the situation in her country with Lisa over a glass of beer years ago.
- Ⓐ discussing
  - Ⓑ discussing about
  - Ⓒ to discuss
  - Ⓓ to discuss about

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 architect in charge ㉑ of the city park's landscape designed and built ㉒ two ponds in the garden so that it could enter ㉑ fish and ducks. But now frogs and crows have taken ㉑ their place as the main inhabitants.
- 2 While only about one percent of the working population are now employed ㉑ in agriculture, recently there has been a greater tendency for people ㉑ to live in the country and commute to ㉑ towns to work, so that the decline in the rural population has been continuing ㉑.
- 3 Almost every town in Britain has a public library, funded by the local authority, to which ㉑ local people may borrow books free of charge ㉑. Borrowers are normally allowed to ㉑ have up to ㉑ ten books out at any one time.
- 4 Like women in other mature economies, women across ㉑ Europe have been having fewer children for decades. But researchers are warning of ㉑ a new hot spot for childlessness: in southern European countries, where the economic crisis has hit ㉑ most hardly ㉑.
- 5 Although his family was not wealthy enough to ㉑ afford ㉑ the fee for him to study at law school after graduating from the undergraduate course, but ㉑ obtaining a scholarship made it possible to realize his wish ㉑ to study to become a lawyer.

- 6 Before the introduction of postage stamps, mail in the UK was paid for by the recipient: the costs of delivering mail were not recoverable by the postal service when recipients were unable or unwilling to pay for delivered items, and senders had no incentive to restrict the number, size, or weight of items sending.
- 7 We are, in a sense, 'geographic beings' for whom the creation of places, and by consequent the process of making borders, seems natural. But borders are not 'natural' phenomena: they exist in the world only to the extent that humans regard them as meaningful.
- 8 The business of medical doctors is health, but they deal with disease, which is the way health going wrong. Doctors hardly ever give an account of what health consists of. They spend all their time and effort accounting for what undermines health.
- 9 When a sport is mentioned in the media, it is usually assumed that the report is about the men's game so, for example, the media usually refers 'women's football' but calls men's football just 'football'.
- 10 It is estimated that 5-13 million tons of plastic flow into the world's oceans annually, much of that is swallowed by birds and fish—and fragments of plastic have even been found in creatures at the bottom of the ocean.

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①～⑩から 1 つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。(20 点)

As an Australian citizen, I voted in the recent federal election there. So did about ( 1 ) of registered Australian voters. That figure contrasts markedly with elections in the United States, where the turnout\* in the 2004 election for President barely exceeded 60%. In the elections for Congress that fall in the middle of a president's term, usually fewer than 40% of eligible\* Americans bother to vote.

There is a reason why so many Australians vote. In the 1920s, when voter turnout fell below 60%, Parliament made voting compulsory. Since then, ( 2 ) governments of varying political views, there has been no serious attempt to remove the law, which is supported by about 70% of the population.

Australians who don't vote receive a letter asking why. Those without an accepted excuse, like illness or travel abroad, must pay a small fine, but the number fined is less than 1% of eligible voters.

In practice, what is compulsory is not casting a valid vote, but going to the polling place, having one's name checked off, and putting a ballot paper in the box. The secrecy of the ballot makes it impossible to prevent people writing nonsense on their ballot papers or leaving them blank. While the percentage of invalid votes is a little higher where voting is compulsory, it comes ( 3 ) near the size of the increase in voter turnout.

Because I was in the United States at the time of the Australian election, I was under no compulsion to vote. I had many reasons to hope for the defeat of Prime Minister John Howard's conservative government, but that doesn't explain why I went to some trouble to vote, ( 4 ) the probability that my vote would make any difference was extremely small.

When voting is voluntary, and the chance that the result will be determined by any single person's vote is extremely low, even the smallest cost—for example,

the time it takes to stroll down to the polling place, wait in line, and cast a ballot—is sufficient to make voting seem irrational. Yet if many people follow this line of reasoning, and do not vote, ( 5 ) of the population can determine a country's future, leaving a dissatisfied majority.

If we don't want a small minority to determine our government, we will favor a high turnout. Yet since our own vote makes such a ( 6 ) contribution to the outcome, each of us still faces the temptation to get a free ride\*, not bothering to vote while hoping that enough other people will vote to keep democracy robust and to elect a government that is responsive to the views of a majority of citizens.

But there are many possible reasons for voting. Some people vote because they enjoy it, and would have nothing better to do with the time saved ( 7 ). Others are motivated by a sense of civic duty that does not assess the rationality of voting in terms of the possible impact of one's own ballot.

Still others might vote not because they imagine that they will determine the outcome of the election, but because, like football fans, they want to ( 8 ) their team on. They may vote because if they don't, they will be ( 9 ) complain if they don't like the government that is elected. Or they may calculate that while the chances of their determining the outcome are only one in several million, the result is of such importance that even that tiny chance is enough to outweigh the minor inconveniences of voting.

If these considerations fail to get people to the polls, however, ( 10 ) is one way of overcoming the free-rider problem. The small cost imposed on not voting makes it rational for everyone to vote and at the same time establishes a social norm of voting, too. Countries worried about low voter turnout would do well to consider their compulsory model.

\* turnout 投票率

\* eligible 投票権を持った

\* free ride 勞せずして他人の勞苦から利益を引き出すこと

- 1 (a) 5% (b) 35% (c) 65% (d) 95%
- 2 (a) because of (b) despite (c) for (d) while
- 3 (a) anywhere (b) everywhere (c) nowhere (d) somewhere
- 4 (a) as for (b) by (c) since (d) unless
- 5 (a) a minority (b) most (c) none (d) vast majority
- 6 (a) different (b) huge (c) significant (d) tiny
- 7 (a) because of them (b) by their vote  
(c) for the results (d) if they did not
- 8 (a) applaud (b) cheer (c) encourage (d) support
- 9 (a) in charge of (b) in comparison to  
(c) in no position to (d) in order to
- 10 (a) accepted voting (b) compulsory voting  
(c) invalid voting (d) voluntary voting

(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10に答えなさい。(20点)

I didn't expect to become a lexicographer\*. I studied English literature at university, but I probably spent more time on the various bumpy sports fields of the university than was good for me—as captain and then president of the university hockey team. I certainly did not spend a moment dreaming of a career as a lexicographer. In fact, I'm sure I didn't know what the word meant.

It was pure chance that I ended up working at the *OED*\* offices, but once I began I never left. I haven't left now, really—you just don't. Language continually changes, and every change is a puzzle. The lexicographer is the historical word detective trying to identify and explain these puzzles. If you don't find the answer now, just set it aside and wait for more information to present itself later. But if you do obtain a clue, then pursue it until the truth is revealed. The puzzles are never-ending, and every answer brings a thrill.

Lexicographers—at least in my opinion—have to come at language sideways. If they don't, they just see what everyone wants them to see. They need to disbelieve everything they thought they knew about a word and about its context, and start again—building a picture up from the documentary evidence they discover. I found all of this rather bewildering when I first started working on the *Oxford English Dictionary*. But gradually I started to gain a broader view of the work and the language.

Nothing, of course, is perfect. As I continued to work on the dictionary, I—along with many of my colleagues—became more and more aware of cracks in the wallpaper. Back then the *OED* was a late nineteenth-century dictionary which had hardly changed in a hundred years. As editors, we were adding new meanings to it, but really it needed a complete overhaul\* and update. Would we ever be able to address this monster project? The *OED* was an intensely scholarly beast, consulted in whispers in university or public libraries. Could we somehow make it more accessible to a wider audience? Oxford itself felt—in those days—very



much like an exclusive club, and ordinary people regarded the dictionary as part of this private world, to which they were not invited. Would that ever change? Could we—as editors—ever help to bring (カ) that change?

<sup>(キ)</sup>The longer I worked on the dictionary, the more I wanted to move the dictionary from being the special field of the scholar to becoming a modern, dynamic work that kept pace with language. My impression, when I first set foot inside the *OED* offices, was that the dictionary was dominated by the past. It had an outdated, conservative air. Where were the real language creators—the mass of English speakers, the everyday poets and writers and conversationalists in whose mouths the language had changed from day to day over the centuries? Could we somehow give them (ク) in the *OED* of the future?

<sup>(ク)</sup>I came to appreciate that there were other ways, too, of <sup>(コ)</sup>opening up pathways into the dictionary. My time at the *OED* coincided with the great shift from reference works as books to reference works as dynamic, online resources. Oxford was at first slow to notice that the world was changing, and much of my story is about how my colleagues and I put the *OED* in the forefront of this revolution. Suppose the massive volumes of the nineteenth-century dictionary could be made digital, comprehensively updated, published online, and made searchable in ways that traditional dictionary users had never imagined—we could learn so much more about the language, and about ourselves. And then suppose users could post their own discoveries about the dictionary on an *OED* wiki\* and help change the dictionary in the future. The technology was emerging, and immediately we wanted to see how the *OED*—and its users—might benefit.

\* lexicographer 辞書編集者, 辞書学者

\* *OED The Oxford English Dictionary* 『オックスフォード英語辞典』(英国オックスフォード大学出版局発行の世界最大の英語辞典。全20巻からなる現行の第2版は1989年発行。第1版は1884年から1928年にかけて発行された)

\* overhaul オーバーホール, 分解点検

\* wiki ウィキ (閲覧者が投稿・更新できるようにデザインされたウェブサイト)

問1 下線部(ア)で始まる段落の内容に合致しないものを㉑～㉔から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- ㉑ 言語変化のパズルを解くのに、新情報が現れるのを待つ方法がある。
- ㉒ 言語変化のパズルを解くヒントがあれば、その変化の真相は自然と明らかになる。
- ㉓ 言語変化のパズルは次から次と新しいものが出て来るので、解答の作業に終わりはない。
- ㉔ 筆者はたまたま OED 編集に携わったが、今もその分野に関わっている。

問2 下線部(イ)の意味として最も適切なものを㉕～㉗から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- ㉕ 言葉の歴史的なあり方を調べる人
- ㉖ 言葉の歴史的な使い方を守る人
- ㉗ 言葉の歴史を教える人
- ㉘ 忘れ去られた古い言葉を見つける人

問3 下線部(ウ)で始まる段落の内容に合致しないものを㉙～㉛から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- ㉙ 辞書編集者は、言葉とその文脈に関して前もって有する知識を疑う必要がある。
- ㉚ 辞書編集者は、言葉に関する先入観を捨てて、記録上の証拠を集める必要がある。
- ㉛ 筆者は、OED の仕事を始めてすぐに、辞書編集のコツが分かった。
- ㉜ 筆者は、OED の編集の経験を重ねて、その仕事の全体像が徐々に分かってきた。

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 have to approach language from a different angle
- ㉒ have to find a new status for language
- ㉓ have to give language its proper shape
- ㉔ have to take into account every aspect of language

問5 下線部(オ)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 The fact that the editorial system of the *OED* had been kept patched up for a long time.
- ㉒ The fact that the *OED* offices were old without enough money to repair them.
- ㉓ The fact that the *OED* showed signs of defects.
- ㉔ The fact that the workplace relationships had broken down.

問6 空所(カ)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 about            ㉒ away            ㉓ for            ㉔ through

問7 下線部(キ)で始まる段落の内容に最も合致するものを㉑～㉔から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- ㉑ *OED* 編集に携わると同時に、筆者はこの辞書を学者の独占物にしておきたくないと思った。
- ㉒ 英語の真の創造者になるためには、日常生活で文学的な文章を書く必要がある。
- ㉓ かつての *OED* は過去に支配されていたので、現代の大衆が日常的に使う言葉には関心を払っていなかった。
- ㉔ 筆者が編集者になった時には、新しい言葉の変化について行くのが辞書の本来の姿であるという合意が編集部の中ででき上がっていた。

問8 空所(ク)に入れるのに最も適切なものを㉠～㉣から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- ㉠ a statement    ㉡ a voice    ㉢ an idea    ㉣ an opinion

問9 下線部(ケ)で始まる段落の内容に合致しないものを㉠～㉣から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- ㉠ OED オンライン化のための技術的基盤ができ上がりつつあった。  
㉡ OED が電子化されても語句検索の方法は基本的に変わることはない  
と筆者には思われた。  
㉢ OED が電子化されると使用者が英語に関する情報をOEDに提供しやすくなると筆者には思われた。  
㉣ 筆者がOEDを編集していた時、辞書や辞典が紙の本だけである時代は過ぎ去ろうとしていた。

問10 下線部(コ)の内容に合致するものを㉠～㉣から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- ㉠ この辞典が英語の実態をより良く反映するための方法を開発すること。  
㉡ この辞典を改良するために出版局との間の交流を深めること。  
㉢ この辞典を研究者にもっと使ってもらえるための方策を探ること。  
㉣ この辞典を販売するための新規ルートを開拓すること。







