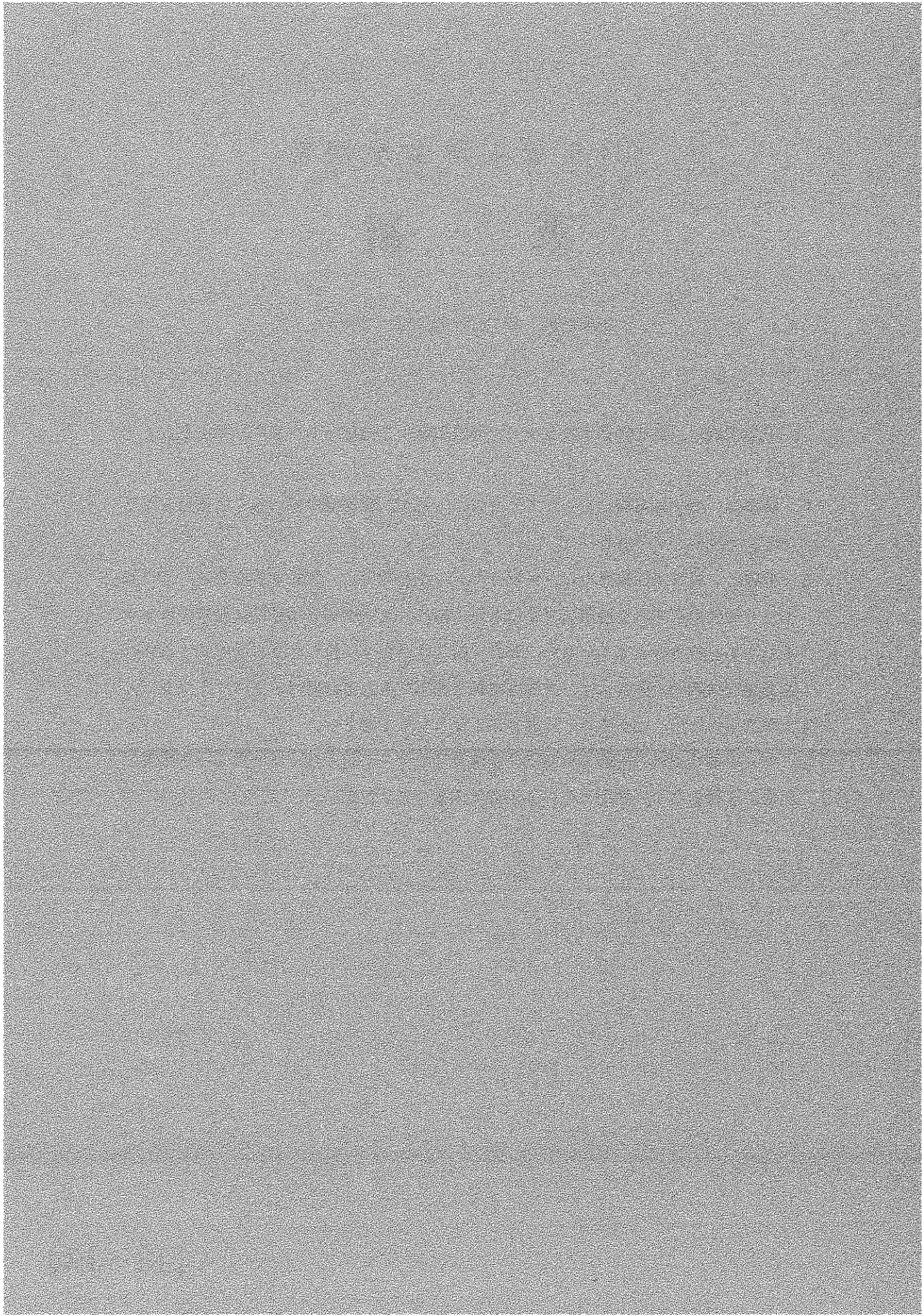


2014 年度 入学 試験 問題

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)

'Individuals, as citizens and consumers, will determine the planet's future,' according to the *World Development Report 2010*. 'Although an increasing number of people know about climate change and believe action is needed, too few make it a priority, and too many fail to act when they have the opportunity.' So the question becomes why do so many people not make it a priority, even when they could, for example by modifying their everyday patterns of consumption or, alternatively, by limiting their overall patterns of consumption? Why do they fail to act in these kinds of regards?

By changing our everyday patterns of consumption we could, it seems, make a very real difference. Hence, a number of schemes have been introduced to guide consumer choice, including the labelling of products with carbon footprint* information. An assumption underlying such activity is that consumers will act in an appropriately sustainable manner, provided they are given the information and the opportunity to make these sustainable choices in the first place. Thus, carbon footprint information now appears on a whole range of commercial products including things like light bulbs, detergent, and orange juice. Unfortunately, the inclusion of this information has not necessarily resulted in actual changes in the patterns of consumption towards the low carbon alternative.

*carbon footprint 「カーボンフットプリント (炭素の足跡)」。ここでは、ある製品について、原材料調達から廃棄までの過程で排出される二酸化炭素などの温室効果ガスの総量

II 次の日本語(a)と(b)を英語に訳しなさい。(30点)

- (a) 急な坂の上で一休みしながら空を見上げると美しい夕焼けだった。明日も良い天気になるだろう。
- (b) 私たちは多くの食べ物を輸入するのに、まだ食べられるものを大量に捨てているので、そのような無駄を少なくする工夫をしなければならない。

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。(15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 teacher noticed his students' reluctance to continue doing research on that subject.
- (b) Despite advice from her staff, the chief executive seemed () to change her operating policies.
- 2 (a) You should tell him honestly what the problem is with his report. Sometimes you need to be cruel to be kind.
- (b) I am extremely fond of animals, and I can't stand anyone treating them with ().
- 3 (a) What's so great about her isn't just that she scores so many goals, but also that she makes it all look so easy.
- (b) Using his hind legs to spring, his claws to grip, and his tail to balance, the cat () climbed the maple tree and disappeared behind a curtain of red leaves.

- 4 (a) Shipbuilding brought about prosperity in the community, but it then declined and eventually disappeared in the twentieth century.
- (b) The purpose of the research is to know why, before the war, some countries on the continent () while others fell behind.
- 5 (a) To fit into the new environment, immigrant children need to attend supportive schools and to have caring teachers.
- (b) His business forecast seems clearly incorrect and is () by neither theory nor experience.

IV 次の英文の空所1～5に入れるのに最も適切な語を下の語群から1つ選び、必要な場合はそれを適切な形に変えて、当該箇所の文を筋の通ったものにしてください。語群にある語は1回のみ使用できます。また、使用しない語が入っているので注意してください。解答は解答欄に書きなさい。なお、文中で斜体字で示されているのは本の題名です。

(15点)

Edward Bok was six years old when, in 1870, his family arrived in New York. They had been reasonably well off in the Netherlands but had lost money in bad investments, and now (1) a new start. Their story is typical of the millions who came to America at this time, and the fact that one of their two sons (2) to some prominence is not particularly remarkable. What is more unusual is that the young Bok, despite being (3) into school without a word of English, came to be one of the opinion leaders of his day and a master of the language.

The Americanization of Edward Bok: The Autobiography of a Dutch Boy Fifty Years After won the Pulitzer Prize for autobiography. It is not the standard “how I made it” narration, but a reflection on the migrant experience and to what extent the new country shapes a person. It is a masterpiece on the topic of success because the author, (4) in the third person, objectively attempts to identify what enabled him to become an achiever. As with many migrants, he found that necessity was a great motivator. If you are tired of reading about the lives of the great businessmen, you may find Bok’s account of his rise in the world of words (5).

語群 [hurt refresh rise seek throw write]

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 Please call your boss when you () preparing the presentation of the new product.
(a) finished (b) have finished
(c) will finish (d) will have finished
- 2 The owner of the watch wants to have () to wear at the party.
(a) been repaired it (b) been repairing it
(c) it repaired (d) it repairing
- 3 Singapore and Indonesia are to () an emergency meeting after pollution caused by forest fires in Indonesia's Sumatra island reached hazardous levels.
(a) apply (b) fill (c) hold (d) make
- 4 One in eight of the world's bird species is currently considered to be () threat of extinction.
(a) for (b) in (c) under (d) with
- 5 Looking down from the balcony, the cat yawned as the dogs () after the tennis ball.
(a) chased (b) chewed (c) fought (d) tugged
- 6 My classmates were surprised to know that my little brother was no () to computers.
(a) answer (b) exception (c) observer (d) stranger

- 7 I'm sincerely happy that my mother has become the head teacher at my school, but I'm not sure () I should address her at school.
(a) about (b) how (c) of (d) what
- 8 Although it is obviously impossible for us to know exactly () small babies' dreams contain, it is probable that much of their dream content is triggered by physical sensations.
(a) how (b) if (c) that (d) what
- 9 The latest report on climate change () a lot of important issues for the energy industry to address over the next ten years.
(a) asserts (b) claims (c) raises (d) takes
- 10 Many questions were asked at the general meeting, but the head of the committee () most of them as unimportant.
(a) decided (b) dismissed (c) replied (d) wasted

VI 次の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。(30点)

- 1 Can (a) anyone come up to a good plan for the fund-raising bazaar (d) planned for next month?
- 2 (a) All of us were extremely (b) pleasing when we heard the news that our local football team had (d) made it to the finals.
- 3 The question to (a) whether civilization can (b) continue on its current path without (c) damaging prospects for future well-being (d) is at the core of the world's current environmental dilemma.
- 4 (a) Over the past decade, the three regions around the world (b) with the largest numbers of poor people all recorded strong gains in GDP after the recession: (c) on 8% a year in East Asia; 7% in South Asia; 5% in Africa.
- 5 Geothermal energy, or heat energy (a) obtained from rock beneath Earth's surface, (b) can be used to (c) generating electricity or to provide (d) heating and cooling services.
- 6 Mexico has the (a) second-large economy in Latin America and is a (b) major oil producer and exporter. Though (c) production has fallen in the last few years, about one-third of government revenue (d) still comes from the industry.
- 7 People (a) are more likely to listen when feedback (b) comes from someone (c) who a degree of trust (d) has already been established.

- 8 Earlier this year he announced that an individual had been chosen to take over for him when he can no longer handle the chief executive duties, but he didn't say who was that.
- 9 Yes, human well-being depends on keeping total resource use below critical natural limits, but it equally depends upon every person having a claim with the resources they need to lead a life of dignity and opportunity.
- 10 Humans who looked broadly like people today started to appear in Europe and Asia between 40,000 and 50,000 years ago, but many questions remaining about the genetic relationship between these early modern humans and present-day humans.

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。(30点)

March 5, 1975. A cold and drizzly evening in Menlo Park, California. Thirty unattractive-looking engineers gather in the garage of an unemployed colleague named Gordon French. They call themselves the Homebrew Computer Club, and this is their first meeting. Their mission: (1)—no small task at a time when most computers are unreliable machines the size of a car that only universities and corporations can afford.

The garage is drafty, but the engineers leave the doors open to the damp night air so (2). In walks an uncertain young man of twenty-four, a calculator designer for Hewlett-Packard. A serious man with glasses, he has shoulder-length hair and a brown beard. He takes a chair and listens quietly as the others marvel over a new build-it-yourself computer called the Altair 8800, (3). The Altair isn't a true personal computer; (4), and appeals only to the type of person who shows up at a garage on a rainy Wednesday night to talk about microchips. But it's an important first step.

The young man, whose name is Stephen Wozniak, is thrilled to hear of the Altair. (5) since the age of three. When he was eleven he came across a magazine article about the first computer, the ENIAC, or Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer, and ever since, his dream has been to build a machine so small and easy to use that (6). And now, inside this garage, here is news that The Dream—he thinks of it with capital letters—might one day materialize.

As he'll later recall in his memoir, *iWoz*, (7), Wozniak is also excited to be surrounded by like-minded people. To the Homebrew crowd, computers are a tool for social justice, and he feels the same way. (8)—he's way too shy for that. But that night he goes home and sketches his first design for a personal computer, with a keyboard and a screen just like the kind we use today. Three

months later he builds a prototype of that machine. And ten months after that, he and Steve Jobs cofound Apple Computer.

Today Steve Wozniak is a revered figure in Silicon Valley—there's a street in San Jose, California, named Woz's Way—and is sometimes called the nerd* soul of Apple. He has learned over time to open up and speak publicly, even appearing as a contestant on *Dancing with the Stars**, where he displayed a charming mixture of stiffness and good cheer. I once saw Wozniak speak at a bookstore in New York City. (9) bearing their 1970s Apple operating manuals, in honor of all that he had done for them.

But the credit is not Wozniak's alone; (10). Wozniak identifies that first meeting as the beginning of the computer revolution and one of the most important nights of his life.

*nerd (ここでは) コンピューターおたく

**Dancing with the Stars* 有名人がダンスのコンテストに参加するテレビ番組

- (a) a standing-room-only crowd showed up
- (b) he's been obsessed with electronics
- (c) it also belongs to Homebrew
- (d) it's hard to use
- (e) not that he talks to anyone at this first meeting
- (f) people can wander inside
- (g) to make computers accessible to regular people
- (h) where most of this story appears
- (i) which recently made the cover of Popular Electronics magazine
- (j) you could keep it at home

VIII 次の英文を読んで、あとの問1～問8に答えなさい。(30点)

I called it the 7:42 p.m. fight. It happened every night when my wife and I gathered to discuss our routine tasks. Who's waking up early with the kids? Who's going to take Grandma to the eye doctor? What do you mean you forgot to pick up the milk? My daughters, meanwhile, (ア) their own ritualized fights. Your dessert is bigger! It's my day to go first. Liar! Our house was a combat zone. There must be a better way, I thought.

I've set (イ) on a quest to try to improve how we fight as a family and approached experts for advice. Here's what I learned: All families have conflict; those who control and manage that conflict can make their family happier. You can build a better family argument, one that takes less time, leaves fewer emotional scars and more quickly (ウ) harmony to your household.

(エ) Researchers have found that the biggest fights within families break out when people are either coming together or saying goodbye. Getting children out the door in the morning and reuniting in the evening are particularly vulnerable times. Two psychologists in Chicago gave beepers* to 50 families, contacted them throughout the day and asked how happy they were. The most tense period of the day was between 6 and 8 p.m. Men said they were stressed at that time, the researchers found, but they actually enjoyed coming home, while women truly were stressed because it was the worst part of their "second shift"^(オ) of housework and caretaking. The lesson: wait until everyone is fed, has changed clothes and had some private time.

(カ) Your mother was right: posture matters. In my family's classic 7:42 p.m. fight, I was usually seated upright at my desk, surrounded by computer equipment; my wife was six inches lower in an old swivel chair. Sally Augustin, an environmental psychologist, was horrified by this arrangement^(ク). "Oh, so bad!" she told me. "You are clearly in the power position." Other power poses include putting your feet up and lacing your fingertips* behind your head. People in these

positions have increased feelings of superiority, she said, while people in low-power poses (slumping, crossing your arms) are defensive and resentful. Her advice: everybody in a meaningful conversation should sit at the same level, with the same posture. Sitting alongside the other person has also been shown to increase collaboration.

THE THREE-MINUTE RULE My wife has a habit of suing for peace too quickly in disputes. This usually leaves me frustrated: "Wait, I have seven more points I want to make." Not surprisingly, her instincts are right. John Gottman of the University of Washington has found that the most important points in any argument can be found in the opening minutes. After that, people repeat themselves louder and louder. Just as boxers fight for only three minutes per round, couples can do the same. Say your piece, then call for a five-minute break or take a short walk.

THE ONE WORD YOU SHOULD NEVER SAY While hurrying through a fight may be good, avoid using certain words, or at least one word. A psychologist has found that within couples, using first-person pronouns ("I" or "we") is a sign of a (ケ) relationship. By contrast, using lots of second-person pronouns—"You always say that" or "You never do this"—is a mark of (コ) problem-solving. To stop fighting, stop saying "you."

*beepers ポケットベル

*lacing your fingertips 両手の指を組み合わせること

問1 文中の空所（ア）（イ）（ウ）に入れるのに最も適切な語をそれぞれ(a)~(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

ア (a) changed (b) complained (c) developed (d) watched

イ (a) down (b) in (c) out (d) up

ウ (a) causes (b) disrupts (c) replaces (d) restores

問2 空所（エ）には、それに続く段落の要点を示す見出しが入ります。見出し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 CAREFUL DURING TRANSITIONS**

(b) **LOOK FORWARD TO TRANSITIONS**

(c) **NEVER MIND TRANSITIONS**

(d) **REUNITE FOR TRANSITIONS**

問3 下線部(オ)と同じ意味で shift が用いられている文を(a)~(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

(a) Let's try every shift to pass this crisis.

(b) That day he went to bed early to be on the night shift at the factory.

(c) The politician withdrew his previous remarks and apologized because he sensed a dramatic shift in public opinion.

(d) The reforms aim for a shift of political power to local governments.

問4 空所（カ）には、それに続く段落の要点を示す見出しが入ります。見出し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) **INSIST ON**

(b) **LEVEL DOWN**

(c) **POWER UP**

(d) **SPEAK OUT**

問5 下線部(*)と同じ意味で classic が用いられている文を(a)~(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) Grace hates the casual clothes favored by her friends in high school; she likes classic dresses.
- (b) My son had all the classic symptoms of influenza.
- (c) Rome abounds in such classic architecture as built in the time of the Roman Empire.
- (d) The famous *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* is one of Lewis Carroll's classic works for children.

問6 下線部(*)の this arrangement の具体的な説明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) 筆者が心理学者に助言を求めたこと
- (b) 筆者が母親を信頼していること
- (c) 筆者と妻が話し合うときの座り方
- (d) 筆者と妻のけんかの内容

問7 "THE THREE-MINUTE RULE" の見出しがつけられた段落の内容と合致する文は1~5のうちのどれか。下の(a)~(d)の組み合わせから最も適切なものを1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- 1 Couples who take a walk together don't fight very often.
- 2 It is better to keep a fight short, even if you feel you have more to say.
- 3 It is the writer's wife, and not the writer, who tries to end their fights first.
- 4 Like married couples, boxers finish off their opponents in the first three minutes.
- 5 The writer is frustrated with his wife because she often repeats what he says.

- (a) 1と4と5 (b) 2と3 (c) 2と3と4 (d) 2と5

問8 空所（ケ）と空所（コ）のそれぞれに入る語の最も適切な組み合わせを(a)~(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) (ケ) difficult (コ) clumsy
- (b) (ケ) healthy (コ) poor
- (c) (ケ) loving (コ) active
- (d) (ケ) selfish (コ) effective

