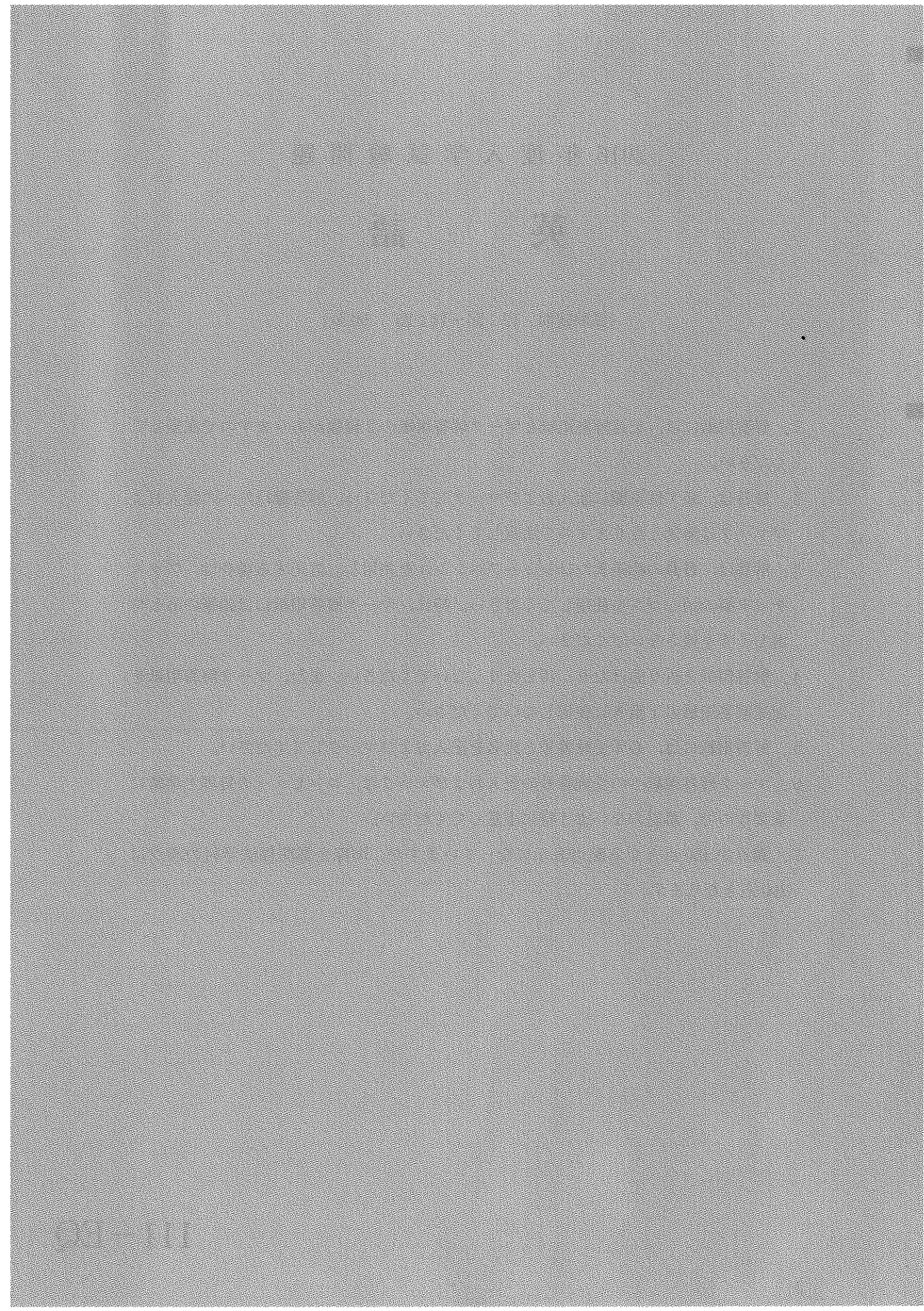


2016 年度 入学 試験 問題

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。



I 次の英文の下線部(a)と(b)を日本語に訳しなさい。(30点)

Eating out is an ancient product of urbanism. Its origins were not so much a desire for “fast food” as a means of providing cooked dishes for the poorer people who lacked the time and technologies to prepare food at the places where they slept. Ancient Rome had a population of more than a million by 100 BC. Most of the city's people lived in tenements and had no access to the bulky ovens and hearths needed to bake bread or make porridges and gruels. The poor had little choice but to purchase their food on the street or at the market or bazaar, whereas for the wealthy the staging of a banquet in their own houses was a vehicle for displaying their good fortune and their pretensions. Much the same applied in the cities of pre-modern Asia and the Middle East, where the better-off, especially those who could afford the large ovens and the labor of servants to bake their own bread, preferred to eat at home.

- * urbanism 都市生活
- * tenements 共同住宅
- * porridges and gruels 麦で作ったかゆ

II 次の日本語(a)と(b)を英語に訳しなさい。(20点)

- (a) 日本は昔と同じような意味で貧しいのではないと言うことはできるけれど、必ずしも貧困と不平等がなくなったわけではない。
- (b) 友達と一緒にいるときは、スマートフォンで頻繁にメールをチェックすることによって友達の気分を害することがないように気をつけましょう。

このページよりもあと問題が続きます

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（1語）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) 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 ().

(答) cruelty

1 (a) We found strong evidence that babies not introduced to certain foods
earlier than six months are more likely to develop food allergies.

(b) It has now become () to us that a serious mistake has been made.

2 (a) It is crucial to consider how customers would respond to the new
products before we actually offer them on a massive scale.

(b) If what you are seeking is the scientific truth, you can't leave the data out
of () no matter how trivial they might appear to be.

3 (a) In one of his famous and illuminating books a French philosopher once
said, 'When the rich wage war it's the poor who die.'

(b) Nowadays not a few farmers are trying to () the soil by using
organic fertilizer.

- 4 (a) Dissatisfied with multiple-choice tests, the school will bring in new exams that emphasize the ability to tackle problems rather than guessing the right answer.
- (b) The exhibition brings together his artworks, with a particular () on the portraits that he produced for close friends.
- 5 (a) She tried several doctors to get her condition properly diagnosed.
- (b) We expect that the man's () for murder will last a long time.

IV 次の語句を並べ替えて、かっこ内に頭文字が与えられた1語を補うと、日本語の文と一致する英文が完成します。補うべき単語を、始まりの1文字も含めて解答欄に書きなさい。なお文頭に位置するものも、人称代名詞のIを除き、書き出しの文字は小文字にしてあります。(10点)

(例)

私はその写真をみて泣かずにいられなかった。(c)

at / could / help / I / looking / not / photo / the

(答) crying

1 ペンをなくしてしまったので、何か書くものを貸して下さいますか。(w)

as / could / I / lend / lost / me / my / pen / please / something / to / write / you

2 父親が不在の間は、この工場は二十歳の息子が取り仕切るほかなかった。

(c)

absence / during / had to / have / his father / of / over / son / the / the / the factory / twenty-year-old

3 自宅で強盗を見て、スティーヴンソンは無意識に自分の銃に手をやった。

(l)

a burglar / hand / his / his / his house / in / on / pistol / seeing / Stephenson / unconsciously

4 社長にはまだ会ったことがなかったので、私は訪問する必要性を感じていた。

(p)

a / had / her / I / I / met / not / of / president / recognised / since / the / the necessity / visit

5 事故のせいで地下鉄が動いていないことを知って私はタクシーに乗ろうとした。

(d)

a / after / an accident / finding / I / stopped / taxi / to / to take / the subway /
tried

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)

- 1 Kids over five should spend at least an hour a day cycling or running round, as well as () some vigorous exercise such as running fast.
㉑ do ㉒ doing ㉓ done ㉔ to do
- 2 Her ability was found to be () my imagination. She can accomplish all the tasks given to her without asking any question or having any trouble.
㉑ above ㉒ beyond ㉓ over ㉔ up
- 3 I need to prepare some money for next month for I will move and it () a lot to live in a new house.
㉑ costs ㉒ expends ㉓ pays ㉔ spends
- 4 I think that if I were to () my husband's health needs, he wouldn't be very happy. But paying too much attention to his health and worrying over him would annoy him.
㉑ eliminate ㉒ fulfill ㉓ ignore ㉔ serve
- 5 In 18th-century Britain, sugar made many families rich. It was extracted from the sugar cane grown in plantations on British-owned islands in the West Indies. () the heat, humidity and tropical diseases, Europeans could rarely stand working in the fields for long.
㉑ In ㉒ Though ㉓ Under ㉔ With

- 6 Having survived the toughest situations (), the hostages are now suffering from aftershock.
- Ⓐ full of imagination Ⓑ imaginable
Ⓒ imaginative Ⓓ with images
- 7 () a puzzling world, people in every culture have sought explanations.
- Ⓐ Deciding against Ⓑ Faced with
Ⓒ Setting up Ⓓ Wiped out of
- 8 According to Jeremy Bentham, a legal reformer and philosopher, human actions should be judged by () he called the greatest happiness principle.
- Ⓐ how Ⓑ that Ⓒ what Ⓓ which
- 9 I could have played a more useful part if I () how to cook.
- Ⓐ could have known Ⓑ had known
Ⓒ know Ⓓ would know
- 10 You might think that Beatrix Potter, the creator of Peter Rabbit, was a countrywoman: her precisely observed characters seem so much at () in their rural settings. In fact, she was born in London, in 1866.
- Ⓐ all Ⓑ home Ⓒ once Ⓓ themselves

VI 次の英文 1～10 の下線部 ㉑～㉔ 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 As the number of people living on Earth grows, so do the pressure on animals.
We have already lost countless species.
- 2 In general, when a society has many groups that are usually recognized as distinct, it tends to have less racially and ethnic conflict and less inequality than when it has only two groups.
- 3 The committee was set up to examine that went wrong in the response to the Ebola outbreak in West Africa, which has resulted in more than 11,000 deaths. Six members are now discussing extensively how to cope with future health emergencies.
- 4 In March 1985, one year before the Chernobyl nuclear disaster, a majority in the Danish parliament decided to abandon all plans for use nuclear power in the future in its national energy development plans.
- 5 Unfortunately it rained so hard and our flight was cancelled yesterday. If there were no such trouble at the airport, we would be enjoying ourselves travelling in Italy now.
- 6 It was in the generation after 1945 that Britain came closest to the pure model of two-party politics. While this period over 90 per cent of all votes went to the two main parties. Class, ideology, and party seemed to have established a tight fit.

- 7 When the star player of the team was accused of being involved in transactions in illegal drugs, all his teammates and fans defended him saying that the evidence against him laid out in the investigative report was convincing enough and that jealousy over his success was behind all the criticism.
- 8 Two years ago Ellen began cooking at the restaurant her mother had opened. “I have never set foot in a professional kitchen before that,” she said. “But I have a good teacher in my mom, and I have good intuition, which is the most important tool for a cook.”
- 9 Liverpool is an English seaport city on the Atlantic coast. In other words, it faces North America. This was why it prospering in the 18th century, as trade with America and the West Indies developed.
- 10 The scientists announced that a plant could provide environmentally-friendly fuel that can be pumped directly into vehicle tanks. Found in the Patagonian rainforest, it produces a mixture of chemicals that is remarkably similar with diesel oil.

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㉔～㉑から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。なお㉔～㉑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)

The millions who are poor in the United States tend to become increasingly invisible. Here is (1), yet it takes an effort of the intellect and will even to see them.

I discovered this (2). After I wrote my first article on poverty in America, I had all the statistics down on paper. I had proved to my satisfaction that there were around 50,000,000 poor in this country. Yet I realized I did not believe my own figures. The poor existed (3); they were percentages and numbers in long, close columns, but they were not part of my experience. I could prove that the other America existed, but (4).

My response was (5). It was typical of what is happening to an entire society, and it reflects profound social changes in this nation. The other America, the America of poverty, is hidden today in a way that it never was before. Its millions are socially invisible to the rest of us. (6) so many misunderstood the title of Galbraith's 1958 book *The Affluent Society* and assumed that "the affluent society" meant that everyone had (7). The misinterpretation was true as far as the actual day-to-day lives of two-thirds of the nation were concerned. Thus, one must begin a description of the other America (8).

There are long-existing reasons that make the other America an invisible land.

Poverty is often off the beaten track. (9). The ordinary tourist never left the main highway, and today he rides interstate expressways. He does not see the company houses in rows, the rutted roads, and that everything is black and dirty. And even if he were to pass through such a place (10), the tourist would not meet the unemployed men in the bar or the women coming home from a sweatshop.

* rutted road でこぼこ道

* sweatshop 労働条件の劣悪な工場

- Ⓐ a decent standard life
- Ⓑ a great mass of people
- Ⓒ by accident
- Ⓓ by understanding why we do not see it
- Ⓔ I had never been there
- Ⓕ in the government reports
- Ⓖ it always has been
- Ⓗ no wonder that
- Ⓘ not accidental
- Ⓢ personally in a curious way

VIII 次の英文を、日本語の説明もあわせて読み、以下の問いに答えなさい。(20点)

2002年9月末に、ミュージシャン、作家、ジャーナリスト、研究者などを参加者として、(音楽を主たる対象にして)表現の自由についての国際会議がデンマークで開かれた。企画の一つとして上映されたドキュメンタリー映画の主たる出演者である2人、ロジャー (Roger Lucey) とポール (Paul Erasmus) も、会議に招かれ、久しぶりに顔を合わせた。会議のための滞在が終わり、帰途ドイツのフランクフルトで2人は一日一緒に過ごした。その日のこと、またドキュメンタリーの題材となった事柄や関連する経緯を、ロジャーが現場報告的な手記にしている。以下は簡略化したその抜粋である。

'My feet are killing me.'

My companion, Paul, is a heavy-set guy, in many ways typically South African with a healthy beer belly and thick grey hair.

'Would it be better if you took the boots off?' I ask.

'No, the blisters are right on the soles of my feet,' he answers, his face clearly showing pain.

'Let's try and get to a café and we can sit and take it easy for a while,' I can't think of much else to suggest.

And we carry on strolling down the banks of the Rhine on a beautiful autumn day in Frankfurt.

We finally take our places at a café, wasting no time in getting ourselves a pair of bitterly cold beers. As the afternoon wears on, several beers prompt us to tell stories about the past, and we sit and laugh out loud as we recall and chat about the strange way in which our paths crossed—two slightly fat middle-aged men enjoying a sunny European afternoon before returning to that land which is so strange and annoying and painfully beautiful and compelling: South Africa.

Nothing strange about that.

(7)

But Paul Erasmus is an ex-security policeman from the ranks of South

Africa's much feared and hated secret police force, who twenty years earlier had quietly and covertly changed the course of my life.

I had been a singer and songwriter attending to my trade in the clubs and on the stages of South Africa's very healthy music scene. But I was obsessed with⁽⁴⁾ the worsening political situation which was putting fear into the hearts and souls of all South Africans. I started becoming known in the music scene around 1976, at about the time of the Soweto riots, and many of my songs reflected the social situation I found myself in. I was a loud-mouthed, long-haired kid angrily protesting against the government, the army, the police and any other fascist icon I came across. I knew I'd get into big trouble sooner or later, but the way it happened was so strange, and even stranger was the fact that I only found out the truth of what happened years later, thanks to Paul Erasmus.

In July 1995, an old friend who was a big music fan showed me a copy of the South African newspaper the Mail and Guardian.⁽⁷⁾

Inside was a story about an ex-security policeman who was exposing all the evil, secret things he had been doing and the high-up government officials who had ordered him to do it. Remember, 1994 was the year of South Africa's first democratic election, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission was in full operation, and all sorts of things were coming out into the open. The article included a chapter from a book Erasmus was writing in which he gave a detailed description of how he systematically went about shutting up the noisy, irritating Roger Lucey—tapping my telephone, intercepting my mail, threatening club owners and music business executives, and breaking violently into my house to search it. All these fourteen years after I finally accepted defeat and got into another line of work.

There was a certain comfort in reading the newspaper article. In a way I felt cleared of wrongdoing and relieved that maybe my ruin fourteen years earlier had not necessarily been because I was a terrible musician. And so life carried on.

In 2001 I was working as the production manager for a new national

broadcast station based in Cape Town. One particular evening I was busy in the television studio when my mobile phone rang. On the line was a voice that was vaguely familiar.

'Hello, Roger, it's Paul Erasmus here.'

I instantly thought it was one of my friends playing a joke on me. So I gave him a lot of insulting jokes in return.

But he persisted, 'No, Roger, it really is me.'

I went silent for a few seconds. Now I recognized the voice. Erasmus had appeared often on TV newscasts over the previous years in connection with his submissions to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. I knew his face and his voice well but had never met him in the flesh.

'How is it, Paul, how are you doing?' I couldn't think of anything else to say. 'Um . . . Hey, sorry about the insults, I thought it was a friend (オ).'

'No, that's all right. Listen, man, I just wanted to say that I'm really sorry about what happened back then. I know it probably doesn't mean much now but . . . I just wanted to say sorry.' He sounded awkward, and I was in a state of shock.

'No, that's cool, Paul, I guess we all did what we thought was right and, um . . . no, it's cool, really.'

I felt really stupid. Here was a person who had had a massively damaging effect on my life and all I could say was 'No, that's cool.'

'Listen, I wonder if you would do me a favour. My fifteen-year-old son lives with me, you know his mom divorced me when things got messed up, and anyway he suffers from multiple sclerosis and he's a big fan of your music. Would you mind saying hello to him?'

'No problem, put him on.'

A quiet little voice came on the line, with that soft half-African accent common to many kids who live in small South African towns.

'Hello, Uncle Roger, it's Dylan here. My dad said he was going to talk to you.'

I really like your songs, I've been listening to them since I was little.'

I had goose bumps all over my body. We carried on talking for a while then Paul got back on the line and we said goodbye.

- * blister (手や足にできる) ませ, 水ぶくれ
- * Soweto riots ソウェト暴動 (1976年に南アフリカのソウェト地区で発生した, 白人支配に反対して黒人住民が起こした蜂起。警察隊との激しい衝突も起きた)
- * the Truth and Reconciliation Commission 「南アフリカ真実和解委員会」(1994年に黒人と白人の和解を目指して設置された)
- * tapping telephone 電話を盗聴する
- * multiple sclerosis 多発性硬化症
- * goose bumps 鳥肌

問1 下線部(A)を, その前の部分からのつながりを考慮して説明する場合, 最も適切なものを㉔~㉗から1つ選び, その記号をマークしなさい。

- ㉔ 私たちが出会った経緯は, つらい部分もあったが, どうしようもないものでもあり, 今ではもう楽しく語りあえる思い出となっている。そのことで知らないことはない。
- ㉕ 私たちの出会いは, ヨーロッパ的なものと南アフリカ的なものという2つの文化の交差する未知の点で起きた。しかし今やそれはよく知られている。
- ㉖ 私たちは奇妙な縁で知り合った。そして私たちの祖国はいまましいのに, 同時に美しく抗しがたい奇妙な国である。ただし, その事実には何ら奇妙なことはない。
- ㉗ 私たちは散歩で迷って別々の道をたどってしまったが, 最後にはまた一緒になって, もといたところに戻れてほっとした。つまり, それはおなじみの喫茶店である。

問2 ここにおける下線部(イ)の意味を説明する語句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 was abnormally exaggerating
- ㉒ was doing my best to settle
- ㉓ was dreaming repeatedly about
- ㉔ was worrying so much about

問3 下線部(ウ)の新聞について最も適切な記述を㉑～㉔から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- ㉑ この新聞掲載の、ポール自身によって投稿された記事には、彼が政府高官の指令でかつてロジャーに対して行ったことが語られていた。
- ㉒ この新聞の記事中に抜粋されたポールの本の一部には、かつてロジャーになされた不法行為の数々が詳細に説明されていた。
- ㉓ この新聞は、南アフリカ初の民主主義的選挙では、実はありとあらゆる選挙違反が行われたので、結果は無効だと主張していた。
- ㉔ 友人からこの新聞のコピーをもらって読んだところ、ロジャーはポールの名前を見つけて14年来の謎が解け、ようやくすべてが納得できた気分になった。

問4 ここにおける下線部(エ)の言い換え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 as raw material
- ㉒ in his younger days
- ㉓ in person
- ㉔ with the body

問5 空所(オ)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 being mixed
- ㉒ being silly
- ㉓ getting angry
- ㉔ getting irritated

問6 下線部(㉑)の言い換えとして最も適切なものを㉒～㉔から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- ㉒ 「いや、あやまってもらってうれしいな」
- ㉓ 「いや、そんなことしてくれなくていいんだよ」
- ㉔ 「いやだめだ、そんな涼しい顔がよくできるな」
- ㉕ 「まあまあ、落ち着くことが肝心さ」

問7 ここにおける下線部(㉑)の意味として最も適切なものを㉒～㉔から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- ㉒ I found I was made a fool of, and felt crushed.
- ㉓ I said to myself, 'This is too ridiculous! I should have been more patient.'
- ㉔ I thought, 'Why could I do nothing but give such a poor answer?'
- ㉕ I was not aware of having been caught in a trap.

問8 ロジャーとポールのいずれかまたは2人についての説明として、英文の内容に最も合致しているものを㉒～㉔から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- ㉒ 腹の出た体型をしているために、ポールは長い散歩が苦手である。
- ㉓ 2人とも南アフリカ在住であり、太り気味の中年男性である。
- ㉔ ポールは濃い色の髪でもたもたしたしゃべり方であるが、ロジャーは長髪でわめくようなしゃべり方である。
- ㉕ ロジャーは、自分がいつも口下手なのを気にしている。

問9 実際に事柄が起きた順序での説明として内容と合致する記述を㉔～㉞から2つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- ㉔ 秘密警察の一員であったポールからの電話は突然ではあったものの、テレビで見たことがあったので、ロジャーはすぐにポール本人からだと分かった。一連の秘密警察の頃の行いに謝罪したいというポールの真摯な態度に心を打たれ、ロジャーはポールを許すと伝えた。
- ㉕ 2人は国際会議で出会い、ビールを飲んだりして一緒に楽しくひとときを過ごしたが、帰国すると、ポールは元の秘密警察の仕事を再開し、ロジャーの音楽活動を妨害し始めた。ある日電話を掛けてきて、難病の息子をだしにしてロジャーの様子を探った。ポールはとまどうばかりであった。
- ㉖ ポールが属していた秘密警察のひどいやり方に恐怖をおぼえるあまり、ロジャーは音楽活動をやめてしまった。そのために、電話であやまってもらったものの、ロジャーは今も、ポールに対しても自分の国に対してもわだかまりと強い疑念を抱いている。国際会議のあとで一緒にビールを飲んでもつらさがまさっている。
- ㉗ ポールは秘密警察の一員としてロジャーの音楽活動に対して組織的妨害工作をしたが、後に自分のその行為を後悔した。妨害のせいでテレビ局の仕事に転職したロジャーに、突然ポールから電話がかかってきて、ポールは、過去を詫びるとともに、難病の息子に声をかけてほしいと遠慮がちに頼んだ。
- ㉘ ポールは秘密警察をやめたあと本を書き、ソウェト暴動以来の警察の悪事を曝露した。そこには自分がロジャーのファンである息子を使ってロジャーの同情を買ったやり方など、具体的な妨害工作の詳細が書かれていた。それをもとにテレビの番組を一緒に作りたいとの電話がポールからロジャーにかかってきた。
- ㉙ ミュージシャンであったロジャーは、警察による組織的な嫌がらせに抵抗することで有名にはなったものの、音楽に対する自信を持てずに転職していた。ある日突然、その警察官の1人が電話をかけてきた。最初はとまどったものの、彼の真摯な謝罪の意思を知り、今では良い友人関係を築いている。

- ⑧ ロジャーはミュージシャンとして一時はかなり名を知られていたが、音楽の道を諦めた。しかし、ポールが書いた告白の文章を読んで、自分が成功しなかったのは音楽そのもののせいではなかったと知った。ポールの息子も小さい頃からロジャーの音楽のファンであった。
- ⑨ ロジャーへの妨害工作の中心にいたポールは、後にそのことを後悔し、自らと警察の行ったことを告白する本を書いた。この本の抜粋が新聞に掲載されたことを皮切りに南アフリカでは民主化が進み、これが南アフリカ史上初の民主的選挙につながった。

