

2013 年度 入学 試験 問題

英 語

(試験時間 10:30~11:50 80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 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい（*印の語は〔注〕を参照しなさい）。(22点)

Lake Victoria, Africa's largest body of fresh-water, was once the home of hundreds of species of fish. Among the most important to humans was the *tilapia, a vital food source for the local economy. Africans harvested and sun-dried tons of the fish, which provided the principal source of protein for millions of lakeshore people.

In the 1960s British sportsmen introduced a new species into the lake — the *Nile perch, a *predator that grows to several hundred pounds. At first the tilapia population survived perch *predation by (イ)(ロ)(ハ) water where the perch's visual hunting techniques don't work. But the perch ate other species of fish that limited *algae growth. (2), the algae grew out of control, died, sank to the bottom, and decayed, thus destroying oxygen in the tilapia's deep-water *sanctuary. With the bottom zone uninhabitable, the unprotected tilapia population is now all but gone. The perch have also eliminated snail-eating fish, so snails, which carry dangerous parasites, have become a major health hazard.

The shores of Lake Victoria are nearly equally divided among Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania. Millions of Africans in hundreds of lakeshore towns and villages have been affected by the changing lake *ecology. Lake Victoria's native fishermen have switched from tilapia to Nile perch, but the larger fish cannot be sun-dried effectively. The fishermen must roast the perch over wood fires. Now the lake's shore has been stripped of trees, resulting in soil *erosion and more lake damage. The introduction of one new species has drastically altered an entire *ecosystem — an unintended result of man's simple desire for better sport fishing.

This story illustrates a profound truth about living things: (4).

*〔注〕 tilapia ティラピア（アフリカ産カワスズメ科ティラピア属の淡水魚）

Nile perch ナイルパーチ（アフリカの北東および中部産の大形淡水魚）

predator 捕食動物 predation 捕食 algae 藻類
sanctuary 避難場所 ecology 生態(系) erosion 浸食
ecosystem 生態系

設 問

1. 下線部(1)の空所 (イ) (ロ) (ハ) に入る最も適当なものをA～Eよりそれぞれ1つ選び、その記号をマーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。ただし、選択肢には使用しないものが2つ含まれている。
A. tilapia B. to C. escaping D. destroying E. deep
2. 空所 (2) に入る最も適当なものをA～Dより1つ選び、その記号をマーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。
A. Unchecked B. Unchecking C. Checked D. Checking
3. 下線部(3)を和訳しなさい。答えは記述解答用紙に書きなさい。
4. 空所 (4) に入る最も適当なものをA～Dより1つ選び、その記号をマーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。
A. All life is connected
B. All life is destined to die out
C. Some introduced species are easy to eliminate
D. Some introduced species have difficulty adapting themselves to a new environment
5. 次の英文が、「ある生態系の1つの大きな構成要素を取りのぞくと、必ずその生態系の他の部分に劇的な変化を引き起こす。」という意味になるように空所に英語を書き入れなさい。答えは記述解答用紙に書きなさい。
You cannot eliminate one large component of an ecosystem _____.

II 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい（*印の語は〔注〕を参照しなさい）。(20点)

A 23-year-old British inventor has become the only female — and the only European — to be honoured by Nobel Prize winners in an international ceremony. Emily Cummins was named among the top 10 most (あ) young people in the world and is receiving a major honour for her invention, a solar-powered *fridge, designed for use in Africa. She was selected as an *Oslo Business for Peace Honouree by Nobel Prize winners.

The solar-powered fridge, which she designed while still a schoolgirl, is now helping families in Namibia, South Africa, Zambia, Botswana and Zimbabwe. It can be used to keep foods cool and this is how it works:

1. The fridge is made up of two cylinders — one inside the other — and is not connected to any power source. The outer cylinder is made of any solid material with holes drilled in the side.
2. The inner cylinder is made of metal and has no holes to ensure the (い) remain dry.
3. The gap between the inner and outer cylinders is filled with a material such as sand, wool or soil that can be soaked with water.
4. In hot weather the sun's rays heats this wet material and the water evaporates off. As the material is held against the inner cylinder wall, heat is removed from the inner chamber by the evaporation process, keeping it at 6°C.
5. (う) the material with fresh water will keep the 'fridge' working.

Cummins has her grandfather to thank for how she uses her engineering skills to benefit (え) nations after he gave her a hammer when she was four years old. What began as *bonding time with grandfather — making toys, rabbit hutches and barbeques — has now grown into a collection of awards for innovative design of products for the third world, despite the fact she is not even

qualified as an engineer. In fact, her degree from Leeds University is in business management. She could not enroll on an engineering course because she did not have the right qualifications.

She said, "I have been recognised as an engineer from the awards I have won, yet on paper I am not (お). I do talks in school now and tell people to follow their dreams. I was never very good academically at school, yet I know what I loved and always stuck to that. It's such a shame that qualifications can *stifle dreams. You have to think about what you love and (か) it anyway."

*〔注〕 fridge=refrigerator

Oslo Business for Peace Honouree オスロ賞の受賞者 (オスロ賞は世界の平和と安定に貢献する倫理的なビジネスを推進した者に与えられる)

bonding time 感情のきずなの形成期

stifle 抑圧する

設 問

1. 英文の空所 (あ) ~ (か) に入る最も適当なものをA~Dよりそれぞれ1つ選び、その記号をマーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。

あ. A. indifferent B. outstanding C. promised D. unexceptional

い. A. contents B. devices C. ingredients D. tissues

う. A. Reducing B. Reinventing C. Reversing D. Resoaking

え. A. founding B. profitable C. illegal D. developing

お. A. an educator B. an engineer C. a schoolgirl D. a winner

か. A. dispose B. distribute C. interfere D. pursue

2. 次のイ～ニの英文が本文の内容と一致するように、空所に入る最も適切なものをA～Dよりそれぞれ1つ選び、その記号をマーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。

イ. Emily Cummins first learned how to use her engineering skills

_____.

- A. at Leeds University
- B. at the age of 4
- C. at the age of 23
- D. in Oslo Business School

ロ. Emily Cummins was not allowed to take an engineering course at Leeds University because _____.

- A. she did not have any creative potential
- B. she was awarded the top prize
- C. she did not have the qualifications
- D. she was in business at that time

ハ. The solar-powered fridge _____.

- A. cannot be used to keep goods such as meat cool
- B. has a metal cylinder wrapped around a cylinder with holes
- C. has received the prize because of its fashionable design
- D. works without electricity

ニ. The solar-powered fridge was designed _____.

- A. to inspire people to think about global community
- B. to produce more electric energy
- C. to set up a fund for African people
- D. to be used in Africa

III 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。(18点)

Many people who have come to live in Japan for (あ) have confessed to me that for at least the first few years they often found themselves in situations where they didn't really understand what was going on. Part of this was (い), but more often the uncertainty had its base in cultural differences. Even if a simultaneous interpreter had been available throughout their stay there still would have been (う).

As guests to Japan, you don't want to unintentionally offend anyone, yet you soon realize that many of the rules of the game are quite different. Sometimes the game itself is different: (ア). When the differences are explicit, for example, chopsticks vs. forks, it's easy to see what's going on. But (イ), the more likely you are to find yourself in situations where you feel some kind of gap, something that is lost in the translation.

The Japanese are not being nasty in not explaining their culture fully: they are often unaware that certain things that seem like commonsense are far from it to foreigners. The explanations are not offered because no one realizes that there is a need for explanations. And you don't know the right questions to ask because all your questions are based on your own cultural context. A question related to basketball probably won't help you a bit when playing tennis.

When I tell Japanese people about the kinds of situations many foreign people I know, myself included, have been puzzled or taken aback by, they are often astonished that such normal situations could cause bewilderment. This is true even if the person speaks English well.

設 問

1. 本文第1節の空所（あ）～（う）に入る最も適当なものをA～Dよりそれぞれ1つ選び、その記号をマーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。
A. a change of rules B. frequent occasions of confusion
C. periods of varying length D. a linguistic problem

2. 本文第2節の空所（ア）に入る最も適当なものをA～Dより1つ選び、その記号をマーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。
A. you're playing basketball every day
B. you're eating a steak using chopsticks
C. you're eating a steak using a fork
D. you're playing basketball on a tennis court

3. 本文第2節の空所（イ）に入る最も適当なものをA～Dより1つ選び、その記号をマーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。
A. the better you are at sports
B. the faster they begin to get
C. the subtler the differences are
D. the more certain you are

4. 本文の内容と一致するものをA～Dより1つ選び、その記号をマーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。
- A. Japanese people think it is troublesome to explain about their own culture in detail.
 - B. Japanese people often fail to see that certain things that seem like commonsense to them will not be understood by foreign people.
 - C. Japanese people who speak good English can understand the problems foreign people face.
 - D. Japanese people are annoyed by foreigners because they do not ask the right questions.
5. 本文の題名として最も適当なものをA～Dより1つ選び、その記号をマーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。
- A. Fading Japanese Traditions
 - B. The Japanese and Basketball
 - C. Getting Along with the Japanese
 - D. Changes in Japanese Society

IV 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい（*印の語は〔注〕を参照しなさい）。(20点)

In creating their book, *Hungry Planet: What the World Eats*, Peter Menzel and Faith D'Aluisio did something simple and brilliant: they photographed families throughout the world posed with a display of all the foods they eat in an entire week. The result is not only a set of wonderful family portraits, but also a stunning commentary on some of the most critical issues facing the world today. The photographs have much to tell us about how people from different countries, cultures and levels of society feed their families, and the reasons for the similarities and differences. In other words, the particular foods purchased or acquired by each family reflect cultural traditions, of course, but they also demonstrate how diet, nutrition, and health depend on less controllable matters, such as poverty, conflict and globalization.

Everyone eats. People around the world differ in many ways, but dinner unites us all. The earliest diets were hunted and gathered from the foods that were available as a result of geography and climate. But as soon as people figured out how to trade foods, they did. Cooks turned the foods at hand into widely varying diets. The current diets of most world populations have moved well beyond hunting and gathering. New means to keep the foods fresh allow us to eat them long after they are harvested. New means of transportation mean that foods grown in one place can be consumed "fresh" many thousands of miles away. New technologies have permitted the development of food products like instant coffee. New marketing methods can create worldwide demand for such products (chief among them, the almost *ubiquitous Coca-Cola).

In developed countries, food supplies have become increasingly independent of geography, climate or season. Participants in global food economies now expect fresh fruits and vegetables to be available year-round at relatively low cost. As developing economies improve, people have more money and can buy foods for convenience rather than necessity. You can see the rising expectations

and the choices they inspire in the foods bought by many of the newly prosperous families pictured in this book.

Hungry Planet is a gorgeous book, but also a rich and thoughtful commentary on today's human condition. Peter Menzel and Faith D'Aluisio have given us a feast — for the eye, the heart and the mind. We are privileged to have them among us.

*〔注〕 ubiquitous 至る所にある

設問

1. 次のイ～への英文が本文の内容と一致するように、空所に入る最も適当なものをA～Gよりそれぞれ1つ選び、その記号をマーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。ただし、選択肢には使用しないものが1つ含まれている。

- イ. Looking back over history, humans have turned _____.
- ロ. People in developed countries expect _____.
- ハ. Peter Menzel and Faith D'Aluisio traveled _____.
- ニ. The development of marketing methods can produce _____.
- ホ. The earliest diets were affected by _____.
- ヘ. This book is filled with photos of _____.

- A. families posed with meals that they eat
- B. many different countries to take photos for this book
- C. the typical weather conditions in a particular area
- D. the foods at hand into a variety of dishes
- E. the need for products that are consumed all over the world
- F. to buy fresh products throughout the year
- G. to know which diet is the best to promote our health

2. この英文のタイトルとして、最も適当なものをA～Dより1つ選び、その記号をマーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。

- A. A Hungry Man is an Angry Man
- B. Dinner Around the World
- C. Eat to Live and not Live to Eat
- D. First Come, First Served!

V 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。(20点)

I needed to buy a digital camera — one that was simply good at taking (あ). Being the cautious type, I preferred (い). So I went on the Internet, spent 15 minutes skimming product reviews on (う), wrote down the names of three top recommendations and headed for (え). There in the showcase was one of the cameras on my list. And it was on special offer. Oh joy.

I went up to an assistant and asked. “ イ ”

He looked puzzled. “ ロ ” he said. It didn't quite sound like a question.

“ ハ ” I replied and confirmed, “ ニ ”

This made him look a bit insulted and I started to feel bad. “No, no. But you should try it,” he said encouragingly. “Compare it with the others.”

I looked across at the others: shelves of similarly sized cameras stretched along the wall. I faced the prospect of spending hours weighing X against Y, always trying to take Z into account at the same time. But when I had finished, I would still have only the same two certainties that I had entered the store (お): first, as soon as I carried my new camera out of the shop, it would be worth half what I paid for it; and second, my marvellous gadget would almost instantly be replaced by a newer model.

But something in the human soul whispers that you can avoid these traps by making the right choice, the clever choice, the wise choice. In the end, I compromised with the salesman. He was a sincere enthusiast. So I let him take my chosen camera from the showcase and demonstrate how it took excellent pictures. Before long, I was asking him whether I needed to buy a carry-case and a memory card with it.

設 問

1. 空所（ あ ）～（ え ）に入る最も適当なものをA～Eよりそれぞれ1つ選び、その記号をマーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。
A. a big camera store B. a camera factory
C. a well-known brand D. reliable websites
E. good pictures

2. 空所イ～ニに入る最も適当なものをA～Eよりそれぞれ1つ選び、その記号をマーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。
A. There's nothing wrong with it?
B. May I help you?
C. Do I need to?
D. Can I have one of those?
E. Do you want to try it first?

3. 空所（ お ）に入る最も適当なものをA～Dより1つ選び、その記号をマーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。
A. as B. from C. with D. by

4. 本文の内容と一致するものをA～Dより1つ選び、その記号をマーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。
A. The author was overjoyed at the assistant's response to him.
B. The author did not originally intend to spend a lot of time at the store.
C. Cameras were much cheaper on the Internet than at the store.
D. The author always wanted a carry-case to go with his camera.