

2014 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。

中國經濟學人與中國

論 英

（作者姓名）

（正文內容，因圖像模糊，文字無法辨識）

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）。(21点)

How many NASA engineers does it take to change a lightbulb?

The question is no (あ) to NASA, which is investing \$11.4 million to change out aging *fluorescent lights in the U.S. section of the International Space Station. When NASA began considering the (い), doctors realized they had an opportunity to tackle an entirely different problem: astronaut *insomnia.

Insomnia is an annoyance on Earth but dangerous in (う). Although their schedule allows for 8.5 hours of shut-eye a day, astronauts average barely six hours, says NASA medical officer and flight surgeon Smith Johnston. A combination of floating, noise, variable temperature, poor air circulation, backaches and headaches, and a new (え) every 90 minutes confuses their biological clocks. NASA hopes to fix at least part of the problem with new lamps.

Sleep scientists have found that when specific light *receptors in our eyes are exposed to a particular wavelength of blue light, we feel more alert because the brain suppresses *melatonin, a key *hormone in regulating sleep. In (お), red-spectrum light lets the melatonin flow.

The new lamps, from *Boeing, comprise a rainbow of more than 100 LED bulbs covered by a *diffuser, so they appear to be a single panel of white light, says Debbie Sharp, a Boeing senior manager. The fixtures have three modes, each with a subtly different hue: white light is for general vision; a cooler, blue-shifted light promotes alertness; and a warmer, red-shifted light brings about sleepiness. Boeing expects to deliver 20 lamps in 2015.

In the meantime, scientists at institutions such as Harvard Medical School and Thomas Jefferson University are testing the lamps' effectiveness.

The technology could one day be widespread back on Earth, perhaps illuminating hospital rooms, nuclear submarines, factories or classrooms. Study collaborator Elizabeth Klerman of Harvard says, "Just because _____⁽¹⁾ doesn't mean _____."

- *〔注〕 fluorescent lights 蛍光灯 insomnia 不眠症
receptors 受容器（外部刺激や体内の諸変化を受け取る器官）
melatonin メラトニン hormone ホルモン
Boeing ボーイング社 diffuser 拡散器

設 問

1. 本文の空所（ あ ）～（ お ）に入る最も適当なものをA～F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. dawn B. replacements C. space
D. contrast E. spectator F. joke
2. 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. According to sleep scientists, blue light promotes sleep.
B. The new lamps could be efficient only in space.
C. The reasons why astronauts suffer from insomnia in space seem similar to those on Earth.
D. The new lamps can offer three different tones of color.
3. 下線部(1)が「世界が長年蛍光灯を使用してきたというだけで、それが最善だということにはならない」という意味になるように、空所に英文を書き入れなさい。答えは記述解答用紙に書きなさい。

II 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。(28点)

One of the most common lies in western civilization comes from the lips of parents: “I don’t mind what my children end up doing, just as long as they’re happy.” The sentiment is usually sincere, but accepting the choices their children actually make can be difficult.⁽¹⁾ The charge of lying can be denied, however, since parents who disapprove of something their grown-up children appear to be happy doing can always say, “But we don’t think it’s *really* making them happy.” And of course they will be able to present evidences to back up their claim. After all, who is undeniably and constantly happy? Signs of dissatisfaction and discontent can be detected even in those whose lives are, on the whole, going well.

This example illustrates many of the contradictions and complexities of happiness. It reflects the fact that many of us have an unspoken understanding that being happy is the most important thing in life: “I don’t care what they do just as long as they’re happy.” But it also suggests that happiness is hard to define: the parents who say they only want their children to be happy are usually disturbed if this happiness seems to be found by engaging in antisocial activities. So happiness is important but it’s not everything; it’s worth having but hard to possess.⁽¹⁾ No wonder that the pursuit⁽²⁾ of happiness seems to be so difficult and its role in the meaning of life so unclear.

Perhaps the greatest obstacle to happiness is the modern myth of happiness itself. If we have an unrealistic expectation⁽³⁾ of what happiness is we will never feel truly happy, even if we have as much or more than anyone could reasonably hope for. Today, we are in danger of expecting almost as a matter of right those things in life which no one can take for granted. It sounds old-fashioned, and perhaps it is, but we have forgotten how to be thankful for what we’ve got and instead only know how to be resentful⁽⁴⁾ about what we haven’t. Our desire for happiness is like a hunger that we think can only be satisfied by feeding it more.

設 問

1. 下線部(1)を和訳しなさい。答えは記述解答用紙に書きなさい。

2. 下線部(1)~(2)の語の意味として最も適当なものをA~F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. feeling angry about something because you think it is unfair
 - B. the act of seeking to achieve something you want
 - C. the degree of probability that something will or will not happen
 - D. being ready to do anything because you are in such a bad situation
 - E. to have or own something, often something important
 - F. a belief that something good will happen in the future

3. 本文第1段落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. Parents are consciously lying in saying they want their children to be happy.
 - B. Parents should be ready to tell their children what they disapprove.
 - C. Many people sincerely feel that western civilization is made up of lies.
 - D. People who are apparently doing well are not without their dissatisfactions.

4. 本文第2段落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. Many people consider the role of happiness in life to be a trivial matter.
 - B. Happiness is not worth attaining because you will always be wanting more.
 - C. It is extremely difficult to determine what makes a person happy.
 - D. Children cannot be happy if they engaged in antisocial activities.

5. 本文第3段落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. Modern mythology suggests that true happiness tends to be forgotten.
- B. It is old-fashioned to take the good things you are given for granted.
- C. Having unrealistic ideas about your life will keep you discontented.
- D. Satisfaction of hunger is a problem that has to do with human rights.

III 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。なお、各段落には参照を容易にするために(1)~(5)の番号がふってある(*印の語は〔注〕を参照しなさい)。(35点)

(1) Jellyfish live in the ocean and usually don't bother anyone. They just float around and look strange, sometimes washing up on the beach. A jellyfish *jiggles like gelatin, and some just look like small, clear *blobs. But others are bigger and more colorful with a bunch of tentacles that hang down underneath it, kind of like an octopus. Beware those tentacles! Jellyfish need to eat in the ocean, so their sting helps them catch other sea creatures. Unfortunately, that sting can be turned on people. Jellyfish can sting with their tentacles if they brush against you when you're swimming in the ocean. You also can get stung if you step on a jellyfish, even one that is dead. Usually, jellyfish stings will hurt, but are not emergencies. Most cause pain, red marks, or itching. But a few types of jellyfish are very dangerous, and can cause people to get very sick quickly.

(2) If you get stung, take these steps right away. (a) Get out of the water and tell an adult. (b) See the lifeguard next, if there's one at your beach. He or she may be able to help and can also warn other swimmers. It's helpful to know what kind of jellyfish stung you. Your lifeguard may be able to tell you what type is usually at that beach.

(3) Jellyfish stings aren't like bee stings when it comes to the stinger. A bee sting leaves behind a single stinger that you can usually see and pull out. When a jellyfish stings a person, it leaves thousands of very tiny stingers called nematocysts in the skin. These stingers can continue to release jellyfish venom (poison) into the person's body. Sometimes, they can be rinsed off with seawater. They also can be scraped off. Here's what a parent or other adult can do to help you feel better if a jellyfish stings you. (a) Rinse the area with seawater. Avoid rubbing the area, which also can make things worse. (b) With many types of jellyfish stings, it helps to soak the area of skin with vinegar for 15 to 30 minutes. (c) Use a credit card to scrape off the stingers still in your skin. If available, put

shaving cream or a paste of seawater and baking soda on the area. Then scrape it off.

(4) You may have heard people say you should *pee on a jellyfish sting. First, no way! Secondly, experts say that's not necessary. Seawater and vinegar are recommended instead. Yes, vinegar — the same stuff you might use in a salad dressing. Why does vinegar work sometimes? Vinegar is a weak acid. For many kinds of jellyfish stings, that chemical makeup may keep the nematocysts from “firing,” or releasing venom. Remember that nematocysts are the tiny stingers the jellyfish leaves behind in someone's skin. That's why seawater is best for rinsing off. Seawater — the jellyfish's home environment — doesn't seem to cause the stingers to fire. But fresh water is unfamiliar and may cause the stingers to fire.

(5) Reduce your chances of getting stung by a jellyfish by swimming only at guarded beaches. You're more likely to get a warning about jellyfish at a beach that has lifeguards. They might post a sign or fly a warning flag. Some beaches fly a purple warning flag whenever there's “dangerous marine life” in the water. So if the purple flag is flying, find out why!

*〔注〕 jiggle 小刻みに揺れる

blob フニャフニャした物体

pee おしっこをする

設 問

1. 段落(1)~(5)の各々に見出しをつけるとしたら、どのようなものがよいか。最も適当なものをA~F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. What If You Get Stung By a Jellyfish?
- B. What About Pee for a Jellyfish Sting?
- C. What Are Jellyfish?
- D. How Can We Get Rid of Jellyfish?
- E. One Jellyfish Sting=Thousands of Tiny Stingers
- F. Avoiding Jellyfish Stings

2. 本文の内容に関する質問の答えとして、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。

- イ. What is the best substance to be used when you are stung by a jellyfish?
 - A. Chemical makeup.
 - B. Salad dressing.
 - C. Seawater.
 - D. Bottled water.

- ロ. What are nematocysts?
 - A. Weak acid which is similar to vinegar.
 - B. Very small stingers.
 - C. Chemical venom.
 - D. Tentacles.

ハ. Why do lifeguards post a purple flag?

- A. In order to remind people to watch out for risky marine life.
- B. In order to warn you to get out from the water.
- C. In order to tell some chemical makeup is flowing in the ocean.
- D. In order to show the direction of the wind.

ニ. When does a jellyfish sting people?

- A. It stings you if you look at the tentacles of a jellyfish.
- B. It stings you when a jellyfish brushes against you.
- C. It stings you before a jellyfish dies on the beach.
- D. It stings you if you walk aside from a jellyfish.

ホ. What can be the cause of pain, red marks, or itching?

- A. Acid in the vinegar.
- B. Seawater.
- C. A paste of seawater and baking soda.
- D. Jellyfish venom.

IV 次の各英文の空所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。(16点)

1. Your future depends on () you do in the present.
A. that B. however C. what D. whether
2. It's very kind () you to say so.
A. about B. of C. on D. to
3. She could neither laugh () weep: she was too shocked at the news.
A. and B. nor C. or D. with
4. I am more than () to assist you with your work.
A. to will B. will C. would D. willing
5. It rained heavily, () I would have played tennis outside.
A. then B. otherwise C. since D. because
6. () a little bit hungry, he went out to buy some snacks.
A. Since he is B. Having C. Being D. To be
7. I was () sit and wait for two hours in the waiting room.
A. made to B. to made C. making to D. made
8. There came () 30 thousand people to that pop singer's live concert, although much less had been expected.
A. no less than B. no more than
C. not so much D. as few as

