

## 2020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。
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。
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、誤記のないようにしてください。
7. 一度記入したマークを修正する場合、しっかりと消してください。消し残しがあると、マーク読み取り装置が反応して解答が無効となることがあります。
8. 満点が150点となる配点表示になっていますが、大学入試センター試験利用入試併用方式の満点は100点となります。



I 次の各英文の下線部について、もっとも意味が近いものを1～4の中から一つずつ選び、その番号をマーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。(10点)

(1) I never saw Julia when she looked content.

- 1 angry            2 satisfied            3 confused            4 substantial

(2) A narrow majority of voters support the new law.

- 1 specific            2 significant            3 silent            4 small

(3) I don't think you should try to justify Sam's rude behavior.

- 1 defend            2 eliminate            3 punish            4 control

(4) The factory implemented stricter safety measures after the accident.

- 1 eradicated            2 evaluated            3 introduced            4 inspected

(5) It is hard to believe that the police took no notice of that suspicious car.

- 1 checked            2 chased            3 overtook            4 overlooked

II 次の各日本文と英文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、空所に入るもっとも適切なものを1～4の中から一つずつ選び、その番号をマーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。

(20点)

(6) 彼がゴルフをしている姿なんて想像できません。

I can't (            ) him playing golf.

- 1 design            2 picture            3 sketch            4 trace

- (7) この地域の貧しい家庭のために10万ドルを集めました。  
We (            ) \$100,000 for poor families in this area.  
1 raised            2 held            3 included            4 topped
- (8) 昨日起こったことは、これまででもっとも屈辱的だったかもしれない。  
What happened yesterday was possibly the most (            ) thing ever.  
1 puzzling            2 stimulating            3 humiliating            4 frightening
- (9) これは早く利益を得たい人々への警告です。  
This is a warning to people (            ) for a quick profit.  
1 eager            2 balancing            3 reactionary            4 sustainable
- (10) 先月、私は住宅ローンの返済を終えました。  
Last month, I paid (            ) the loan on my house.  
1 by            2 off            3 toward            4 with
- (11) 彼が犯罪現場にいたという証拠はありません。  
There is no (            ) that he was at the scene of the crime.  
1 doubt            2 denying            3 imagining            4 evidence
- (12) 路面凍結のために多くの事故が起きている。  
Many accidents occur on (            ) of icy road conditions.  
1 behalf            2 purpose            3 account            4 benefit
- (13) チームのメンバーは、ただ運がよかったから成功したと思っているようだ。  
The team members seem to (            ) their success to plain old good luck.  
1 appreciate            2 attribute            3 achieve            4 attain

(14) この二つの筆跡は私には同じに見える。

These two handwriting samples look ( ) to me.

- 1 intentional    2 intermediate    3 identical    4 idealistic

(15) テロへの恐怖に屈してはならない。

We must not ( ) to fear of terrorism.

- 1 give in    2 live up    3 go through    4 sit back

Ⅲ 次の各組の英文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、空所に入るもっとも適切なものを1～4の中から一つずつ選び、その番号をマーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。(10点)

(16) Had it not been for his advice, I would have never passed the test.

( ) he had not given me advice, I would have failed the test.

- 1 When    2 Since    3 If    4 Even though

(17) You are not allowed to smoke in this restaurant.

Smoking in this restaurant is ( ).

- 1 annoying    2 hated    3 tolerant    4 forbidden

(18) Yesterday's tornado caused a tremendous amount of damage.

Yesterday's tornado was highly ( ).

- 1 improbable    2 destructive    3 sensitive    4 regarded

(19) The lady collapsed in the middle of the road.

The lady ( ) in the middle of the road.

- 1 fell down    2 stood still  
3 took a deep breath    4 lost her temper



V 次の各組の会話文において、空所に入るもっとも適切なものを1～4の中から一つずつ選び、その番号をマーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。(20点)

(26)

A: Pam, what are you reading?

B: A novel.

A: Is it any good?

B: So far, it's great. I'm almost finished.

A: Who's the writer?

B: Greg Osborne.

A: I've never heard of him.

B: That's not surprising. This is only his second book.

A: Is he young?

B: No. In fact, he's in his late sixties. I read an article about him last year and it said that he had been a doctor and didn't start writing fiction until after he had stopped practicing medicine at the age of 65.

A: That sounds unusual.

B: Maybe it is. But anyway, according to the article, he had dreamed of being a novelist for years, but was extremely busy with his medical career, and that's why he ( ).

A: Well, as they say, better late than never.

- 1 finally realized that he didn't have the talent to be a decent writer
- 2 published a long succession of books
- 3 wrote his best fiction while he was still treating patients
- 4 started writing fiction at such a late stage in life

(27)

A: Excuse me.

B: Yes?

A: If you don't mind, I'd like to ask you a question.

B: Sure. Go ahead.

A: Do you see that bakery on the corner over there?

B: Yes.

A: Wasn't there an Italian restaurant there before?

B: As a matter of fact, there was. It was called Gino's. But it closed years ago.

A: I see. I grew up in this neighborhood and haven't been back in about thirty years, but I still remember that restaurant. It was really popular when I was a kid.

B: Yeah. For years on Saturdays and Sundays there were always people lined up halfway down the street waiting to eat dinner there. ( ). But then, about nine or ten years ago, the owner, Gino Marchetti, suddenly closed the place and moved down to Florida.

A: Really? I live in Florida now. In Tampa.

B: I think Gino moved to the Miami area, but I'm not sure. At any rate, I assume he made a ton of money in the years he ran that restaurant.

- 1 For whatever reason, the place just never caught on
- 2 In those days, few people had an interest in eating Italian food
- 3 People came from all over the city to eat there
- 4 The restaurant was obviously losing money



(28)

A: Stephanie, you have a daughter, don't you?

B: Yes, I do.

A: Is she still a student?

B: No, she graduated from college about five years ago and is living and working in California.

A: What does she do?

B: She's an actress.

A: Really? That's fascinating. I hear that's a really tough profession.

B: It is, and (                    ). For the first few years, she only had a few minor parts in some low budget movies. But then, last December, she got a pretty good part in a science fiction thriller and so she's really hopeful.

A: That's great. I wish her the best of luck.

B: Thank you.

- 1 it's been a real struggle for her
- 2 that's why she's miserable
- 3 she was a great success in no time at all
- 4 fortunately I was able to persuade her to do something else

(29)

A: Leon, do you know who Mike Bass is?

B: You mean the baseball player with the Angels?

A: Yes.

B: Of course. He's one of the best players in the game. Why?

A: Well, he's sitting three tables away from us. On your right.

B: You're right! That is him. The guy wearing the red cap.

A: I don't know about you, but I'm going to go over there and say hello to him. Maybe he'll sign my napkin.

B: I don't think you should do that, Bart. He's eating breakfast!  
A: I'm sure it will be okay. Celebrities are used to this sort of thing.  
B: Well, I don't think it's right. Even a celebrity ( ).  
A: I'll be right back, Leon. And hopefully I'll have his autograph.  
B: Suit yourself, Bart.

- 1 has the right to be noticed
- 2 has the right to eat a meal in peace
- 3 should be able to be a nuisance
- 4 should be able to invade a person's personal space

(30)

A: Marlene, on my way home I stopped at The Best Music Store and looked at the guitars there. I found a really good one for only a thousand dollars.  
B: I hope you didn't buy it!  
A: No, not yet. I thought I'd discuss it with you first.  
B: Good, because the answer is "No"!  
A: Why?  
B: Are you serious? ( ). We have less than two hundred dollars in savings and bills are coming in almost every day. I have no idea how we're going to pay them. How in the world could you think of making such a big purchase at a time like this?  
A: Sorry.

- 1 You should have never bought something like that
- 2 That's relatively cheap for a guitar
- 3 We're in terrible financial condition
- 4 You know I don't concern myself with money

VI 次の英文を読み、(31)~(39)の設問に答えなさい。文章は、それぞれ数段落をまとめた6つのブロックに分けられており、各ブロックの先頭には番号が付してあります。なお、\*印のついた語句には注があります。(30点)

[ I ] Before I had any children of my own, I spent a decade and a half living in places where I was an outsider. While I never lost the feeling of \*estrangement that comes from missing basic cultural cues, for me this was a period of great liberation. I loved the freedom that being a stranger gave me. I loved the fact that people were unable to “place” me and that I was also largely free of \*preconceptions about them.

This experience was only amplified when I met and married my husband. I had grown up in Boston in a white Anglo-Saxon Protestant family. He was a \*Maori from New Zealand, and when we married we both became members of communities we knew little about. This, too, had its challenges, but we both experienced it primarily as an opportunity to learn — and be — something new.

When we began having children — three boys in seven years — I was excited by the idea that our kids were going to have a complex identity. It would begin simply with the way they looked. My husband is dark, I am fair, our children are a range of in-between. They all have dark eyes, dark hair, neither curly nor straight, and skin that is light in winter and goes brown quickly in the sun. Ethnically speaking, they are quite difficult to place; over the years they have been mistaken for Latino, Iranian, Turkish, Pakistani, half-Korean, half-Japanese.

[ II ] I loved the idea that our children were ethnically ambiguous. I saw this as their passport to freedom and viewed our boys as citizens of the world. I wasn't sure how long it would take them to understand it, but I was confident that the rich complexity of their \*ancestry would become apparent to them in time. It <sup>(A)</sup> never crossed my mind that it could be anything other than a bonus.

It helped that early in our married life we lived for a time in Honolulu. Hawaii is an unusual place, \*demographically speaking. The population is European,

Japanese, Hawaiian, Filipino — there is no ethnic majority, and nearly a quarter of the people who live there identify as “hapa,” meaning that they belong to two or more different groups. Hawaii was a comfortable place for us as a family. Our friends were Indonesian, half-Chinese, Pakeha New Zealander; it seemed as though everyone we knew was either some kind of mixture or came from someplace else.

[III] Our three sons are now grown, and it recently occurred to me to ask about their experience of being hapa. Some of what they told me came as a surprise.

One of my sons described his childhood in terms of being “culturally \*unmoored.” “We were like \*expats,” he said, which, in fact, we were for much of his early life.

But it was a feeling that stuck, even after we moved back to live with my family in Boston. He always felt that we were different from the people around us, an experience he likened to being “not quite a native speaker.”

He conceded that being different was in some ways an asset, in that people were interested in him, but also that “it makes the game harder.” When you’re different, he said, you stand out, regardless of whether you want to or not. “Not everyone is suited to it,” he observed.

[IV] This was certainly the case for another of my sons. “From the first day of school,” he told me, “I felt different from my classmates.” He described this as a “slightly bad feeling” and said he’d been bullied, something he’d never told me before. For him, difference was not an advantage, it was a burden, and his looks, which are somewhat exotic, were “a card you could play but don’t really want to.” He, too, acknowledged that this exoticism could be an asset, but it was not one he had ever wanted and the price he’d had to pay for it was steep.

My third son had an entirely different take. By the time he was in middle school, he told me, he had recognized that being unusual gave him a social advantage. “I knew it was something that was cool,” he said. He told me that he got a kick out of the fact that people couldn’t pronounce his surname (something that caused his brother endless misery) and observed that the \*social cred effect

had only increased with age.

[V] Despite having grown up in the same family and sharing almost everything in their lives, my sons had very different accounts of what growing up hapa had been like.

At least part of the reason is that they themselves have different strengths and weaknesses, different instincts, different tastes. One's shyness is a disadvantage in this context, another's \*gregariousness is a plus. Birth order also plays a role; it's harder to be first than third. But of my three sons, only one had enjoyed the \*unadulterated pleasure at being "difficult to place" that I had so confidently envisioned for them.

I'm kind of amazed at how wrong I got this. I had loved being out of my element,<sup>(C)</sup> but I had been a grown-up. I had chosen the experience of estrangement. I had traveled on my own to the far side of the world. They, on the other hand, had been children. They had never had any choice in the matter; being different was something that had been \*foisted upon them.

[VI] It's such an obvious distinction that I wonder now how I failed to see it. Perhaps the answer lies in the way we, as parents, project ourselves onto our children. We forget that they are not us and that their experiences are not ours and that the world they inhabit is different from the one in which we grew up.

They will, however, have other experiences, many of which will have to do with the way the world is changing around them. Hapa kids belong to one of the fastest growing segments of the American population. The percentage of people with mixed ancestry, now estimated at about 7 percent of the population, is expected to triple in the next 30 years.

I asked my sons whether they had any sense of belonging to this broader hapa community. One of them said that, in his experience, people who are half one thing and half another tend to identify one another. "It's kind of tribal," he said. "Like trading business cards."

This made me curious about how strong the bond between members of this

new tribe might be. He thought about this for a moment.

"About as strong as that between, say, Toyota owners," he ventured — a group to which, I should point out, both he and I belong.

- [注] \*estrangement : 疎外      \*preconception(s) : 先入観  
\*Maori : マオリ人 (ニュージーランドの先住民)      \*ancestry : 祖先, 家柄  
\*demographically : 人口統計的に      \*unmoored : つながれていない  
\*expat(s) : 国外在住の人      \*social cred : 社会的信用  
\*gregariousness : 社交性      \*unadulterated : 純粋な  
\*foist(ed) : 無理強いする

(31) 本文中の下線部(A)の, この文脈での意味としてもっとも適切なものを1~4の中から一つ選び, その番号をマーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。

- |                    |                        |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1 I was never sure | 2 I was never informed |
| 3 I never thought  | 4 I never prayed       |

(32) 本文中の下線部(B)の, この文脈での意味としてもっとも適切なものを1~4の中から一つ選び, その番号をマーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。

- |                 |                       |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1 He protested  | 2 He admitted         |
| 3 He had doubts | 4 He finally recalled |

(33) 本文中の下線部(C)の, この文脈での意味としてもっとも適切なものを1~4の中から一つ選び, その番号をマーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。

- 1 being in familiar surroundings
- 2 staying out of trouble
- 3 being out of my mind
- 4 being in a situation that I was not used to

(34)～(39)：それぞれ指定したブロックの内容に照らしてもっとも適切なものを1～4の中から一つずつ選び、その番号をマーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。

(34) ブロック I

- 1 When the author lived in a place where she was an outsider, she was very happy because people could not identify her background.
- 2 When the author married, she and her husband joined communities which were very familiar to them.
- 3 When the author had children, she was worried that they would all have an inferiority complex.
- 4 All of the author's sons resemble her much more than they resemble her husband.

(35) ブロック II

- 1 The author thought that her children's ethnic ambiguity would be a benefit to them.
- 2 The author believed that her sons would never be able to understand the rich complexity of their ancestry.
- 3 At present, hapa people account for more than half of Hawaii's population.
- 4 When the author lived in Hawaii, she did not have friends who had mixed ancestry.

(36) ブロックⅢ

- 1 The author always looked for opportunities to ask her children about their experiences of being hapa.
- 2 One of the author's sons used to feel that he was different from people around him, but that feeling disappeared when the family lived in Boston.
- 3 One of the author's children told her that being different was advantageous in all respects.
- 4 One of the author's sons thinks that for some people standing out is difficult.

(37) ブロックⅣ

- 1 One of the author's sons was a bully in school because he was just like everyone else.
- 2 One of the author's children suffered because he was different from others.
- 3 By the time he was in middle school, the author's third son was fed up with being unusual.
- 4 The author's third son felt uncomfortable when people could not pronounce his surname well.

(38) ブロックⅤ

- 1 The author's three sons thought differently about being hapa because they had grown up apart from one another.
- 2 The author thinks that her sons' feelings about growing up hapa varied in part because of their different characteristics.
- 3 The author thinks that birth order does not affect the way children feel about their experiences.
- 4 The author's sons all decided to travel to the far side of the world when they were children.



(39) ブロック VI

- 1 The author thinks that parents are good at separating their experiences from those of their children.
- 2 Thirty years from now, it is thought that the percentage of people in the U.S. with mixed ancestry will be three times greater than it is at present.
- 3 One of the author's sons confesses that he has no knowledge of people in the hapa community.
- 4 The author indicates that the bond among hapa kids is very strong because their communities are mainly composed of Toyota owners.

VII 次の英文を読み、(40)～(45)の設問に答えなさい。文章は、それぞれ数段落をまとめた5つのブロックに分けられており、各ブロックの先頭には番号が付してあります。なお、\*印のついた語句には注があります。(30点)

[ I ] For most of the six million years of human evolution, all humans and \*protohumans lived like somewhat glorified chimpanzees, at low population densities, scattered over the landscape as families or small bands. Only within the past 6,000 years, a small fraction of human history, did some of our ancestors come together in cities. But today more than half the world's people live in these new settings, some of which have tens of millions of inhabitants.

Urban life involves trade-offs. We may gain big benefits in return for suffering big disadvantages. Let's consider two of them: the trade-off between individual freedom and community interests, and the trade-off between social ties and anonymity.

[ II ] To understand the issue of freedom, take first the city of Singapore, in effect one of the world's most densely populated micro-countries. Singapore's nearly six million people are packed into about 250 square miles — 230 times the average U.S. population density. It's an Asian financial center, a major port on one of the

world's busiest shipping straits, and a tiny piece of prime real estate wedged between two giant, powerful neighbors, Indonesia and Malaysia. Singapore was part of Malaysia until 1965, when economic and racial tensions spurred its separation. But Singapore depends on Malaysia for most of its water and much of its food, and can't afford to make mistakes or provoke its neighbors.

So Singapore's government monitors its citizens closely, to make sure that individuals don't harm the community. Inspectors check for water standing in each household's pots, lest they furnish breeding sites for disease-transmitting mosquitoes. Smart-technology sensors measure (or will measure) the traffic on every street, the movements of every car, and the temperatures of and shadows cast by buildings. They also will track the water and electricity consumption of every household and will note the time whenever a household toilet is flushed. Americans may view such measures with horror, as George Orwell's novel *1984* come true. But for Singapore's citizens, it's the bargain that they have made with their government: less individual freedom in return for First World living standards, health, and security.

[III] Next consider Germany's cities, also densely populated. Local governments have rules about the shapes and colors of tiles that Germans may use on their houses' roofs, and about the sizes and ages of trees that they can or can't cut down on their property. To obtain a fishing license, Germans must attend many hours of fishing classes, then pass a 60-question exam. Most Americans would \*bristle at such restrictions. But benefits to German communities include beautiful regional architecture, green cities, government support for the arts, and healthy fish populations.

At the opposite extreme comes my own city of Los Angeles, where rights of the individual property owner are prized as sacred. The result is a free-for-all, in which many individuals and communities suffer disadvantages. Almost any style of house is permissible; local architectural character is nonexistent. Tree cover is vanishing, temperatures are rising, and landowners' \*excavated dirt and sprayed

\*pesticides end up on neighbors' property. To fish in the local bay waters, anyone can buy a fishing license — no questions asked — so of course fish populations decline.

The outcomes of trade-offs differ for Singapore, Germany, and L.A. because different geographies and histories have led to different customs. Population density is highest in Singapore, intermediate in Germany, lowest in the United States (including California). China — \*whence the ancestors of most of Singapore's population arrived — has had cities for five millennia, Germany for two millennia, the United States for just a few centuries. Chinese traditional farming is communal; Germans have close-packed individual farms; and U.S. frontier settlements had self-sufficient, widely scattered families. The cultural legacies of those differences live on today.

[IV] Another issue of urban life is the trade-off between social ties and anonymity. Traditional living arrangements still practiced today in rural areas of New Guinea, where I've been working since the 1960s, resemble those formerly practiced in pre-urban Western societies. New Guinea villagers live out their lives where they were born, constantly surrounded by lifelong friends and social support.

A first reaction of many lonely, urban Americans is: How heartwarmingly wonderful! When New Guinea villagers move to cities, they find themselves surrounded by strangers, their friends few or recent or scattered across the city. The frequent results are unhappy isolation, decline of social support, and \*proliferation of urban crime.

Still, we American city dwellers shouldn't romanticize traditional village living arrangements. My New Guinea friends tell me that those arrangements are also socially \*suffocating, and limit individuals' abilities to realize their potential. In New Guinea villages, everybody knows, constantly watches, and incessantly discusses what everybody else is doing.

[V] As a result, a New Guinea friend who spent years living in a U.S. city loved

it — because (as she told me) she could sit alone and read a newspaper in peaceful anonymity in a sidewalk café without being \*importuned by fellow clan members asking her for money and \*bemoaning their troubles. New Guineans have learned to appreciate the modern urban inventions of \*opaque bags and trouser pockets — because those inventions permit them to conceal things from neighbors and thereby to acquire small luxuries without becoming targets of village comment. Thus, New Guineans recognize drawbacks as well as heartwarming benefits of village life. They also understand the benefits, not just the pains, of urban anonymity.

It all comes down to compromises. As the world becomes increasingly urban, will all of us be forced to adopt more of Singapore's solutions? If a government meter that records every flushing of your toilet is part of the price you'd have to pay for living in safety, health, affluence, and beautiful surroundings, what would you choose?

[注] \*protohuman(s) : 原人, 原始人    \*bristle : いらだつ  
\*excavate(d) : 掘り出す    \*pesticide(s) : 殺虫剤    \*whence : そこから  
\*proliferation : 急増    \*suffocating : 息苦しい  
\*importune(d) : 悩ませる    \*bemoan(ing) : 悲しむ    \*opaque : 不透明の

(40)～(44)：それぞれ指定したブロックの内容に照らしてもっとも適切なものを1～4の中から一つずつ選び、その番号をマーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。

(40) ブロック I

- 1 For the last six million years, people have chosen to live in crowded communities.
- 2 People gathering in cities is a relatively recent phenomenon.
- 3 Now, most people live in cities that have tens of millions of inhabitants.
- 4 In cities, community interests give people individual freedom.

(41) ブロック II

- 1 Singapore has a small population, but roughly the same population density as that of most of the United States.
- 2 Economic tensions were partly responsible for the separation of Singapore from Malaysia.
- 3 Inspectors in Singapore furnish households with pots that are breeding sites for mosquitoes.
- 4 In Singapore, government control has led to a lowering of living standards.

(42) ブロック III

- 1 The German government has removed all restrictions on materials that people can use on the roofs of their houses.
- 2 The environment in many German cities has been damaged because there are too many rules.
- 3 The outcomes of trade-offs in Singapore, Germany, and Los Angeles reflect geography as well as history.
- 4 U.S. frontier settlements were made up of families that depended a lot on each other.

(43) ブロックⅣ

- 1 Since they are highly mobile, New Guinea villagers can retain lifelong friends and strong social support.
- 2 The first reaction of many lonely, urban Americans to New Guinea village life is disgust.
- 3 The author's New Guinea friends think city life doesn't allow people to realize their potential.
- 4 In New Guinea villages, people don't get a wealth of privacy.

(44) ブロックⅤ

- 1 A New Guinea friend of the author's loved life in a U.S. city even though she disliked the feeling of being anonymous in public.
- 2 New Guineans appreciate modern urban inventions that keep others from knowing what they have.
- 3 In general, New Guineans don't think there is anything good about village life in their own country.
- 4 The author is certain that, in the future, Singapore's solutions will not spread to other countries.

(45) ブロックⅢの下線部を和訳し、記述解答用紙に記入しなさい。

VIII 次の日本語を英訳した文を空欄に英語を補って完成させなさい。なお、の中には1語のみ、( )の中には3語以上を入れること。答えは記述解答用紙の該当する欄に記入しなさい。(10点)

(46) 新しい博物館の開館式は三月末まで延期すると、市長は報道陣に語った。

The mayor told the  that the opening  for the new museum ( ) the end of March.



