

2011 年度 入学 試験 問題

英 語

(試験時間 10:30~12:00 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、電算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。
6. 設問文にある点数は、満点が150点となるような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配点は100点になります。

I 次の各英文の下線部ともっとも意味が近い語句を1～4の中からそれぞれ一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。(10点)

(1) From what I understand, many employees are angry about this decision.

- 1 applicants 2 owners 3 workers 4 students

(2) When I heard what Mary had said, I became furious.

- 1 a little sad 2 extremely angry
3 very happy 4 quite hopeful

(3) Ms. Brown took over the company a few days ago.

- 1 gained control of 2 became interested in
3 investigated thoroughly 4 sold off

(4) The movie received many favorable reviews.

- 1 critical 2 lengthy 3 shallow 4 positive

(5) I haven't achieved my goal yet.

- 1 organized 2 understood 3 indicated 4 accomplished

II 次の各英文の空所に入るもっとも適切な語を1～4の中からそれぞれ一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。(10点)

(6) I hate the way Judy is always boasting. She should learn to be more ().

- 1 frank 2 humble 3 immature 4 joyful

(7) I'm not looking for a temporary position. I want to find something that is ().

- 1 fast 2 brief 3 permanent 4 quick

(8) I refuse to () in to the kidnappers' unreasonable demands.

- 1 keep 2 take 3 believe 4 give

(9) People are () from a shortage of water this summer.

- 1 suffering 2 refraining 3 preventing 4 differing

(10) Doctors have been () over whether losing weight quickly or slowly is the best approach to weight control.

- 1 made 2 determined 3 divided 4 regarded

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語を1～4の中からそれぞれ一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。(10点)

(11) I want you to go to Bill's house immediately.

I want you to go to Bill's house at ().

- 1 once 2 times 3 all 4 last

(12) Lucy has held a number of different executive positions in this company.

Lucy has held () executive positions in this company.

- 1 rewarding 2 exceptional 3 powerful 4 various

(13) You can't smoke in restaurants in this town.

In this town, smoking is () in restaurants.

- 1 encouraged 2 permitted 3 banned 4 promoted

(14) Many people have owned this painting in the past.

This painting has changed () many times in the past.

- 1 toes 2 feet 3 shoulders 4 hands

(15) Feel free to tell me if you find something ambiguous in my suggestion.

Feel free to () me know if you find something ambiguous in my suggestion.

- 1 get 2 let 3 allow 4 lead

IV 次の各日本文とほぼ同じ意味になるように、英文の空所に入るもっとも適切な語句を1～4の中からそれぞれ一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。(10点)

(16) 昨日、キャシーと仲直りしました。

Yesterday, I () up with Kathy.

- 1 put 2 looked 3 made 4 stood

(17) 食糧供給だけが動物の数を決定する要因ではないと考える科学者たちがいる。

Some scientists () that food supply is not the only factor involved in determining animal population levels.

- 1 investigate 2 doubt 3 deny 4 suspect

(18) その料理はどんな味がしますか。

What does that dish taste ()?

- 1 about 2 like 3 for 4 with

(19) それを、しなくてはいけないことと考えるのではなく、いい機会だと考えるのです。

Don't think of it as something you have to do, but as ().

1 a machine 2 an opportunity 3 a distinction 4 a meeting

(20) これらの人々は被害者なのに犯罪者のように扱われている。

These people are being treated as criminals () they are victims.

1 even though 2 as if 3 only if 4 just because

V 次の各日本文とほぼ同じ意味になるように、カッコ内の語句を並べ替えて英文を完成させるとき、カッコの中で3番目と6番目にくるものを選び、その番号をマークしなさい。(20点)

(21) 母が私に、野菜をもっと食べるように言いました。

My (1 me 2 more 3 mother 4 eat 5 should

6 that 7 I 8 told) vegetables.

(22) 昨日の会議に出席しなかったのは私だけです。

I was (1 only 2 who 3 yesterday's 4 the 5 attend

6 not 7 person 8 did) meeting.

(23) 彼は私に、ギターの手打ち方を教えてくれるだろうか。

I am not (1 to 2 he 3 will 4 how 5 if 6 me

7 sure 8 teach) play the guitar.

(24) 礼状を出すと書き手の感謝の気持ちが明白になり, 受け取る人の心が暖かくなる。

A thank-you note makes the writer's (1 the person 2 warms
3 who 4 clear 5 gratitude 6 and 7 of
8 the heart) receives it.

(25) 私の両親は, 私同様, 日本の古文を読むことができない。

My parents are no (1 to 2 more 3 classics 4 Japanese
5 than 6 able 7 read 8 I) am.

VI 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の中からそれぞれ一つ選び, その番号をマークしなさい。(20点)

(26)

A: Dad, I made the wrestling team!

B: That's great, Walter. But remember what we agreed on earlier.
(), you have to quit the team.

A: Don't worry, dad. I'll keep my grades up.

B: Okay, but just remember. Even a slight drop in your grades and you have
to quit the team immediately.

- 1 If you grade people strictly
- 2 If your grades remain steady
- 3 If you retain the grades you have now
- 4 If your grades fall

(27)

A: Cynthia, do me a favor and call up Mr. Burns and tell him that I can't meet with him today. () and that I can meet with him tomorrow or Monday instead.

B: Okay, but he's not going to be happy. He was originally scheduled to come in last Friday and we had to reschedule that appointment because you were sick.

A: I know, but I can't help it. I have an emergency with another client and I have to go over to her office right away.

- 1 Tell him that I'll be right over
- 2 Tell him that something's come up
- 3 Tell him that it's his own fault
- 4 Tell him that I demand an apology

(28)

A: Johnny, I want you to clean up your room right now.

B: Do I have to?

A: Yes, you do. I just saw it and it's a real mess.

B: But I just cleaned it yesterday.

A: (). I've never seen anything so dirty in my life. And if you cleaned it yesterday, why did I see the same garbage on the floor that I saw last week? Now stop complaining and get started.

- 1 Well, I shouldn't have scolded you without looking
- 2 That's why I'm mistaken
- 3 I find that hard to believe
- 4 You had no right to do that

(29)

A: Fred, why are you walking back and forth like that?

B: I'm really worried about my presentation.

A: Why are you so worried? You've given plenty of presentations before.

B: I know, but this one is really important. There are a lot of people depending on me. ().

A: Well, that may be true, but worrying isn't going to help you make a good presentation. Just try to relax.

B: That's easy for you to say.

- 1 As a result, I feel totally at ease
- 2 That's why this is of minimal concern
- 3 If I don't do a good job, we will probably lose an important client
- 4 If I fail, they will certainly feel very relieved

(30)

A: Your sister is very nice, Tom.

B: She's okay, I guess, but sometimes we don't get along very well.

A: Most brothers and sisters are like that. At any rate, ().

B: Did she accept?

A: Yes. I'd like to take her to dinner, too, but I don't have enough money right now.

B: Well, I can lend you a few dollars.

A: That's very nice of you. I'd really appreciate that.

- 1 she suggested that we go to see an exhibition together
- 2 sometimes they don't get along at all
- 3 she turned me down when I asked her out
- 4 I asked her to go to a movie with me tonight

VII 次の英文を読み、(31)～(36)の設問に答えなさい。(30点)

The night before I went away to summer camp I was really excited. Up to that time, I had never been away from home for an extended period of time, and the pictures of the camp that I had seen in a brochure had made it seem like paradise. There was a lake and a lot of trees and a beautiful baseball diamond, and the kids in all of the pictures looked incredibly happy. As it turns out, I myself was generally happy in the month that I spent away at camp, but that doesn't mean that the experience was just one big laugh after another.

One problem was that for the first few days I was extremely homesick. I didn't expect to feel that way, but as soon as I got off the bus that took us to the camp, I was struck by feelings of loneliness and a longing to see my parents. Because of those feelings, I had trouble enjoying almost everything that we did during those days, and it was only due to a boy named Brian that my homesickness didn't last longer than it did. Brian, who slept in the *bunk below me, was the type of kid who got along with everybody, and for whatever reason he took a special liking to me: That might have been because both of us liked music, but at any rate we developed a solid friendship rather quickly, and due to that friendship I was able to get used to being away from home and to enjoy most aspects of camp life.

I would like to stress that it was most, and not all, aspects of camp life that I came to enjoy, and in particular one thing that I absolutely hated throughout my camp experience was the food. I don't know where the owner of the camp found the cooks that he hired, but he couldn't have done any worse, and I should say that all of the campers that I knew felt the same way about this. The food was the source of numerous jokes, and about the only good thing that I could say about it was that it made me appreciate my mother's cooking — something that I had never done before.

Another aspect of camp life that I never cared for was all of the hiking that

we did. Our counselor, a guy named Brad, loved to take us on long hikes, and whenever he did he would go on and on about how they helped to get us into good physical condition and build group unity. As far as I was concerned, the only thing that the hikes did besides tiring me out was to make my feet sore, but you couldn't win an argument with Brad when it came to hiking. He had apparently learned to love going on long hikes when he was in the army, and as far as he was concerned he was doing us a great favor by making us walk ten miles on a hot, humid summer day.

Brad was actually an excellent athlete, and in addition to that he also had one other great skill, and that was as a storyteller. No matter what the story, he could make you believe that it was true, and this was great except for the fact that on several occasions the scary stories that he told us late at night wound up keeping me up for hours. I still remember some of the stories that he told, and there was one that I am sure I will never forget. The story was about a masked man who Brad said had terrorized a town not far from our camp, and at the end of the story he told us that the man had never been arrested and that he had been spotted on our camp grounds a few months earlier.

Now that I think about it, the story was absolutely ridiculous, but that night, after Brad told the story and left the cabin to be with some other counselors, I couldn't help thinking about the masked man in the story and wondering if he was lurking around our cabin. For a while, some other guys in the cabin talked about the story, and as long as they did I was able to keep my fear under control. But after a while, everything became quiet and I started to shake with fear. I became increasingly convinced that the man in the story would come walking through the cabin door, and I was sure that he would notice that I was the only person awake and attack me.

Hours passed in absolute darkness and silence, and I rolled around and around in my bunk, but as tired as I was I just couldn't get to sleep. Then, all of a sudden, I heard something. It was a creaky sound, and it was followed by the

sound of the cabin door. I heard the door close, and then I heard footsteps^(A) which slowly got closer and closer to me. I held my breath and tried to be as quiet as I could, but then, all of a sudden, I felt something touch my shoulder and I screamed at the top of my lungs for what must have been ten or even twenty seconds. I would have screamed even longer than that, but I finally realized that someone was talking to me in a familiar voice.

“Are you okay?” the voice asked. It was Brad. “Sorry,” he said, “I thought you might be awake and I just wanted to make sure you were okay.”

“I’m fine,” I said, and then, after waiting for my heart to slow down a bit, I added, “I guess I just had a nightmare.”

“Well,” Brad said, “you better get to sleep.” And then, before walking away, he patted me on the shoulder and spoke once again.

“I wouldn’t worry about that guy,” he said. “I don’t think he’s around tonight.” And then he turned around and I heard a short, quiet laugh.

*bunk：寝台

次の(31)～(35)の書き出しの各英文を完成させるのに、本文の内容に照らして、もっとも適切なものを各組の1～4の中からそれぞれ一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- (31) According to the author of this essay, pictures in a brochure made
- 1 him nervous about going away to summer camp.
 - 2 the camp that he went to seem very attractive.
 - 3 campers seem a little bit upset.
 - 4 camp appear like a place where someone would get lonely.

(32) From what the author has written, it is clear that

- 1 Brian helped him get over his homesickness.
- 2 he couldn't get over his homesickness because of Brian.
- 3 he was one of the few people who could get along with Brian.
- 4 he had nothing in common with Brian.

(33) The author

- 1 has words of praise for the cooks that worked at his summer camp.
- 2 slowly but surely learned to appreciate the food at his summer camp.
- 3 never came to like the food at his summer camp.
- 4 sympathizes with the cooks that worked at his summer camp.

(34) Brad, the author's counselor,

- 1 couldn't stand going on hikes with campers.
- 2 took campers on long hikes and justified doing so.
- 3 frequently changed his opinions regarding hiking.
- 4 forced campers to go on hikes as a form of punishment.

(35) Brad's story about a masked man

- 1 ended with the suggestion that the man had been captured.
- 2 is one that the author still finds believable.
- 3 doesn't seem realistic to the author now.
- 4 had little effect on the author.

(36) 下線部(A)を和訳し，記述解答用紙に記入しなさい。

VIII アメリカの住宅や生活に関する以下の英文を読み、(37)~(42)の設問に答えなさい。
(30点)

What were living conditions like in 1783? American homes, of course, had no central heating. Instead, they relied primarily on one open fireplace, which was fed about 6 *cords of wood a year. By contrast, families that relied on wood heat in 1980 also consumed perhaps 6 cords, but in houses that had far better *insulation as well as efficient stoves.

Houses, of course, lacked *plumbing. They had no hot water. Nor did they have running cold water, except in Boston and Philadelphia. Toilets were all outside. A pitcher of water and a bowl served for washing. On extremely cold mornings the frozen water discouraged excessive washing and shaving.

Lacking plumbing, the house also lacked electricity or gas. Lighting came from candles, which were used so economically that one provided an evening's illumination. The bedroom had a bed (without springs) but no chairs, lamps, end tables, dressers, or mirrors.

The kitchen, lacking electricity, had no electric lights, no refrigerator — nor toaster, coffeemaker, dishwasher, grill, and so on. It had no can opener, and more than a century was to pass before even a handful of families used canned food.

The housewife was expected to bake over a half a ton of bread a year. She also had to kill the chickens, help butcher the pigs, and clean, peel, and prepare all vegetables, serving some fresh and preserving the rest in jars. She likewise made whatever pickles, sauces, jams, ketchup, cakes, and donuts the family consumed. Nearly all families lived on a diet that included salt pork, salt beef, lard (instead of butter or margarine), corn meal, and molasses (instead of sugar or other syrups). This was true as late as 1900. It was truer a century earlier. Of the 8,000 items available in today's supermarket, hardly any were available to even the 5 percent of all Americans who lived in villages and cities in 1800. Of the 9,000 items in today's drugstore, only a similarly tiny proportion was available.

How had this primitive level of living changed by 1860? Farm workers, both free farmers and slaves, retained their traditional workday. They continued to labor in the tradition of “first light to dark” and even beyond, amid the urgencies of the wheat harvest or sugar boiling. But by 1860 half the free labor force was engaged in nonfarm pursuits. The workday in many factories, shipyards, and shops had been cut from the average of thirteen hours in the early factories. A reliable observer declared that ten hours was a common workday.

A three-hour decline sounds trivial in an era when most workers work eight, minus coffee-break time, and minus long lunch hours. Its importance can, however, be measured by the forgone consumption it represented. If hours had not fallen, nonfarm workers would have had something close to 25 percent more goods and services each year than they actually did. Workers gave up that possible increase in their standard of living in return for a significant reduction in the effort, attention, and boredom of their *workweek.

Housing changed little in terms of comfort. Most families lived in wooden houses in 1783. Most still did so in 1860. (Even in one of the more urbanized states, New York, 91 percent of all dwellings were still wooden.) Of course no homes had electricity. Few had gas. Fewer still had running water. Indeed, not even 2 percent had indoor toilets and cold running water. The one significant advance in housing was that stoves replaced open fireplaces. As cities grew and the trees around them were cut down for firewood, the price of wood rose steadily. When careful inquiry demonstrated that a sheet-iron cylinder stove required only one-tenth as much wood and gave as much heat as an open fireplace, the cost incentive proved *irresistible. While almost no American families had stoves in 1789, about two-thirds did in 1860.

*cord : 材木や薪まきの体積の単位 *insulation : 断熱性 *plumbing : 配管設備
*workweek : 一週間の労働 *irresistible : たまらなく魅力的な

(37) 下線部(1)の excessive washing and shaving とほぼ同じ意味のものを 1～4 から一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- 1 washing and shaving using modern methods
- 2 very rapid washing and shaving
- 3 washing and shaving in a comfortable setting
- 4 more washing and shaving than necessary

(38) 下線部(2)の forgone consumption とほぼ同じ意味のものを 1～4 から一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- 1 consumption that was enjoyable
- 2 consumption that was sacrificed
- 3 consumption that was expensive
- 4 consumption that increased

以下の(39)～(41)について、本文の内容に照らして、もっとも適切なものを、各組の 1～4 の中からそれぞれ一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

(39)

- 1 Central heating was not used in American homes in 1783.
- 2 In 1783, fireplaces in American homes were simply used for decorative purposes.
- 3 By 1980, no American used wood to heat a house.
- 4 Prior to 1980, insulation was not used in American homes.

(40)

- 1 In 1800, the majority of Americans lived in villages and cities.
- 2 Most items available in today's supermarkets were not available to Americans who lived in villages and cities in 1800.
- 3 Surprisingly, most items that can be found in a drugstore today were also available to Americans in 1800.
- 4 Currently, drugstores sell far fewer items than do supermarkets.

(41)

- 1 By 1860, farm workers were finally able to cut back on their work hours.
- 2 By 1860, harvesting wheat had become a thing of the past.
- 3 In 1860, half of the free labor force was working in nonfarm occupations.
- 4 In general, the workday in factories increased significantly between 1783 and 1860.

(42) 下線部(A)を和訳し、記述解答用紙に記入しなさい。

IX 次の日本語を英訳し、記述解答用紙に記入しなさい。(10点)

(43) 経済学を学びたいなら、まず社会について多くを知らなければならない。