

2012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、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。
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) My friend is very good at coming up with great ideas for the festival.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1 getting up | 2 thinking up |
| 3 discussing | 4 forgetting |

(2) I'm not sure to what extent he was worried by the bad news.

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 limit | 2 length | 3 degree | 4 amount |
|---------|----------|----------|----------|

(3) You have to turn in the evaluation sheet by 5:00 p.m. tomorrow.

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| 1 submit | 2 turn on | 3 call in | 4 distribute |
|----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|

(4) He gets on well with his teachers.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 1 is concerned | 2 goes out |
| 3 has trouble | 4 has good relations |

(5) My daughter always tries to live up to the high standard set for her.

- | | | | |
|----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| 1 demand | 2 increase | 3 achieve | 4 surprise |
|----------|------------|-----------|------------|

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) The school has () under attack for keeping all kinds of strict rules.

- | | | | |
|---------|--------|--------|--------------|
| 1 taken | 2 gone | 3 come | 4 criticized |
|---------|--------|--------|--------------|

(7) On () thought, I don't think I'll wear this jacket.

- 1 after 2 first 3 mere 4 second

(8) My brother wanted to () on working until he was 65.

- 1 keep 2 continue 3 get 4 step

(9) These days I see my school friends only very ().

- 1 repeatedly 2 occasionally
3 often 4 frequently

(10) John is on equal () with his wife in every aspect of married life.

- 1 attitudes 2 honors 3 respects 4 terms

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) This book is concerned with environmental problems.

This book has to () with environmental problems.

- 1 be 2 do 3 have 4 get

(12) He was beside himself with joy when he won the lottery.

He () overexcited with joy when he won the lottery.

- 1 sank 2 fell 3 ran 4 became

(13) They walked for an hour and came to the mountain cottage.

An hour's walk () them to the mountain cottage.

- 1 allowed 2 set 3 took 4 helped

(14) If you leave now, you'll reach the department store before it closes.

() that you leave now, you'll arrive at the department store before the closing time.

- 1 Provided 2 Supposed 3 Demanded 4 Conditioned

(15) You should save money for the future.

You should () aside some savings for the future.

- 1 have 2 get 3 put 4 earn

IV 次の各日本文とは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) 濃いコーヒーを一杯ください。

I'd like a cup of () coffee.

- 1 thick 2 deep 3 strong 4 mixed

(17) 子供は潜在能力を最大限に発揮するように励ますべきだ。

Children should be encouraged to realize their full ().

- 1 potential 2 possibility 3 adaptability 4 improvement

(18) 残念ながら、君の作文はまだ完成にはほど遠いよ。

Unfortunately, your composition is still a () way from perfection.

- 1 little 2 long 3 more 4 much

(19) 長く着られる服を選びたい。

I want to choose clothes that will () a long time.

- 1 continue 2 put off 3 put on 4 last

(20) 彼の研究論文はこの難問解決の手がかりになるだろう。

His research paper will throw () on the solution of this difficult problem.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| 1 salt | 2 light |
| 3 a threatening look | 4 a vivid sign |

V 次の各日本文とほぼ同じ意味になるように、かっこ内の語句を並べ替えて英文を完成させるとき、かっこの中で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) 彼は数学がよくできるが、実務的な事柄に関してはまるでだめだ。

He is brilliant in math, but when (1 affairs 2 comes 3 he
4 hopeless 5 it 6 business 7 to 8 is).

(22) 彼は昔の友情に感傷的になるような男ではない。

He's not (1 man 2 about 3 the 4 of 5 who
6 sentimental 7 sort 8 gets) old friendships.

(23) 政界で起きていることに絶えず目を向けているべきだ。

You (1 of 2 in 3 is 4 aware 5 happening
6 should 7 what 8 be) politics.

(24) ジョンはその時に届いた小包を開きたいという衝動を抑えることができなかった。

John (1 the package 2 open 3 the temptation 4 arrived
5 resist 6 couldn't 7 which 8 to) then.

(25) この映画は皆が言うほど面白くない。

This movie (1 say 2 not 3 it 4 interesting
5 people 6 as 7 is 8 so) is.

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: I couldn't get through to you on the phone yesterday. What's the matter?

B: My phone was disconnected.

A: Why was that?

B: ().

A: Why?

B: The boss at my part-time job failed to transfer my salary into my bank account and the bank refused to make the payment to the phone company.

A: That's disgraceful.

B: I agree, and now I will have a lot of trouble to have the phone reconnected.

1 I forgot about my money

2 I forgot to pay my bill

3 My bank was careless

4 My bill wasn't paid on time

(27)

A: Did you find something that pleases you in Japan?

B: Yes, I did. First of all, I like Japanese trains. They are so reliable.

A: Yes, we can count on their being on time.

B: ()!

A: The problem we have is, you know, the crowded commuter trains.

They are really packed during rush hours.

- 1 You can say that again
- 2 You can't rely on that
- 3 You are wrong on that
- 4 You are good at accounts

(28)

A: We are planning to hold a meeting tomorrow to discuss our new mobile phone. Can you attend?

B: At what time?

A: At eleven thirty. Is that all right?

B: Yes. That will be fine.

A: Will Hiroshi be able to attend?

B: No. He has to attend another meeting.

A: That's a pity because () about how to increase our sales.

B: Yes, we will miss his contribution.

- 1 he has little knowledge
- 2 he doesn't care
- 3 he is quite ignorant
- 4 he has some really good ideas

(29)

A: Look. Those people who are sitting on the priority seats are not old.

B: You are right. Some people don't obey the rules and regulations at all.

A: Yes, and one of them is talking loudly on his mobile phone.

B: I wonder if he knows the meaning of the word, "consideration."

A: ().

B: Right. Some people never learn and just ignore what's going on around them.

1 He has a lot of admirers

2 He should know better

3 He has reached the age of 80

4 He has an important appointment with his doctor

(30)

A: I don't believe you'll ever leave the bank and get a job in sales.

B: Why do you say that?

A: Well, you've been at the bank eight years.

B: True.

A: And you're used to getting a regular salary.

B: True again.

A: And I just don't think ().

B: I understand. But I'm excited by the chance to do something new, and to make a lot more money.

1 you'll want to be happy

2 you'll want a holiday

3 you'll want to give that up

4 you'll not study hard

VII 次の英文を読み、(31)～(36)の設問に答えなさい。(30点)

[I] When Winston Churchill reached the age of 65, his career was still regarded as a bit of a failure. Had he retired then, as most modern 65-year-olds would, he would never have become prime minister, made the speeches for which he has become famous or topped polls of the greatest Britons ever. Is the rich world ignoring the potential of its older workers whose finest hours could still be ahead of them?

As things stand, the absolute number of people of working age in the developed world is set to fall. In the EU it is likely to drop from 305 million in 2010 to 286 million in 2030 and just 255 million in 2050. Over the same period the number of those aged over 65 in those countries will rise from 87 million to 142 million.

[II] Economic growth is a function of the size of the workforce, the amount of capital employed and the rise in productivity. If the workforce shrinks, as demography shows it will, all the growth will have to come from capital investment and productivity improvements. In Japan, where the working population is already getting smaller, economic growth has been extremely small, despite a good productivity record. To counteract a shrinking labor force, the retirement age needs to be raised. Around half the countries in the OECD have already acted on this or are planning to do so. In America the age at which full pension benefits can be claimed was recently raised to 66 and is due to go up to 67 in 2026.

Working longer has two obvious economic benefits: it boosts output and reduces the length of time for which pensions need to be paid. But governments are barely managing to keep pace with increasing longevity. Between 1960 and 2010 life expectancy at 65 in OECD countries rose by around four years for men and more than five for women.

[III] By 2050 the average official retirement age in the OECD is set to reach around 65, an increase of about 1.6 years for men and 2.5 years for women on today's figure. But over the same period life expectancy at 65 is expected to grow by around three years for men and three-and-a-half for women. So governments are not making any progress.

Changing the official retirement age is only the start. In some countries most people actually retire much earlier. In Luxembourg the official pension age is 65 but men on average leave the workforce at 57.

The actual retirement age in OECD countries fell sharply in the second half of the 20th century. In five European countries it is still below 60 for men and in ^(A) eleven for women. In America more than half of all workers stop at 62, the age at which they can start drawing a pension, although at a reduced rate. By contrast, the average Japanese man works until he is almost 70. Even then he will still have 15 years of retirement ahead of him. A 70-year-old Japanese woman has a life expectancy of 19 years.

[IV] Raising the official retirement age is not much use if people simply draw unemployment or sickness benefit instead of a pension. But fewer jobs now require a big physical effort, and older people's health has generally improved; in the 20 years to 2004 the proportion of Americans over 65 unable to live independently with ease fell from 26% to 19%.

Participation rates for older workers vary widely between countries. In some countries they have gone down, most notably in Turkey, where for a long time just 25 years of contributions entitled a worker to a full pension. But some countries have also managed to push up their rates. In New Zealand, which increased its official pension age from 60 to 65 over a nine-year period, the employment rate of 60-64-year-olds duly rose from 24% in 1992 to 66% in 2009.

[V] A potential barrier to older people staying on in the workforce is the

“lump-of-labor fallacy” — the belief that there is only so much work to go around. In the old days this was used by men to argue against women joining the workforce, and it is still cited by those opposed to immigration today. But it seems obvious that it is better for the economy if a 60-year-old does a productive job than if he is sitting idle, supported by the taxpayer. And the data clearly disprove the fallacy. In Europe the participation rates of those aged 20-25 and 55-59 respectively are positively correlated; in other words, if more older people are working, the chances are that younger people will be too.

As Alicia Munnell and Steven Sass point out in their book, *Working Longer*, the trend for American men to retire early started to reverse after 1990. That may have been for a variety of reasons: the shift from manufacturing work that often involved heavy manual labor to a service-based economy; a more highly educated workforce (brainpower declines more slowly than physical ability); and women’s recent tendency to return to work when their children have left home.

⑧) 第 I 段落の内容と一致するものを 1～4 の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- 1 Before Winston Churchill reached 65, he had made the speeches for which he became famous.
- 2 If Winston Churchill had retired at 65, he would not have become prime minister.
- 3 The number of people of working age will fall all over the world.
- 4 In the EU the number of people older than 65 will double from 2010 to 2030.

(32) 第II段落の内容と一致するものを1～4の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- 1 In Japan, economic growth has been spectacular because of improved productivity.
- 2 As the labor force is becoming smaller, the developed world except for Japan needs to raise the retirement age.
- 3 Economic growth is determined not only by capital investment and productivity improvements.
- 4 The longer people work, the longer is the period for which pensions need to be paid regardless of life expectancy.

(33) 第III段落の内容と一致するものを1～4の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- 1 In Luxembourg, almost all men continue to work after the retirement age of 57.
- 2 In America, more than half of all workers stop working at 62 because they can draw a full pension.
- 3 The average retirement age for men in Japan is lower than that in America.
- 4 The average official retirement age in the OECD today is nearly 63.4 for men and 62.5 for women.

(34) 第IV段落の内容と一致するものを1～4の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- 1 The number of Americans who can live without help fell 7% in the 20 years to 2004.
- 2 In Turkey, the number of older workers increased because they can receive a full pension.
- 3 Raising the official retirement age is useless if workers can get various benefits before retirement.
- 4 In New Zealand, the employment rate for older people has decreased over the years.

(35) 第V段落の内容と一致するものを1～4の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- 1 The “lump-of-labor fallacy” is the contention that the amount of work available to the workforce is fixed.
- 2 The economic data don't disprove the “lump-of-labor fallacy.”
- 3 If older workers remain in the workforce, younger ones will lose the opportunity to work.
- 4 American men started to retire early from their jobs after 1990 because of the change to a service-based economy.

(36) 下線部(A)を和訳し、記述解答用紙に記入しなさい。(itが指すものを明確にすること)

VIII 次の英文を読み、(37)～(42)の設問に答えなさい。(30点)

It was the Saturday of Thanksgiving weekend that Ethan Potter suggested to Nadia Diamondstein that she have Ginger play Annie's Sandy. I had no idea what he was talking about. I knew, of course, that Ginger referred to Nadia's beloved and talented dog. However, the word *play* meant playing a part in a musical show about an orphan named Annie in a show called *Annie*, and Sandy was the name of the dog belonging to the title character. Epiphany High School was putting on the play for The Holiday Season. Until we moved to Epiphany, I had no idea how busy Americans are between Thanksgiving and New Year's Day, the time they refer to as The Holiday Season.

When Ethan suggested that Nadia have Ginger try out, Nadia said, "Ginger does not do Arf." Another remark I did not understand. I did not intend to ask. I knew that if I waited, an explanation would come. It did.

The play, *Annie*, is based on an American comic called "Little Orphan Annie," and when Annie's Sandy speaks, in the balloon over his head is written *Arf!* Everyone had already been cast for the high school production but not the dog Sandy, and Mrs. Reynolds, the play's director, had put a notice on the bulletin board that anyone with a well-trained dog could try out.

Ethan said, "They call that a 'cattle call'."

Noah, our friend, said, "Why would they call it a cattle call, if they are asking for dogs?"

Ethan said, "It's a theatrical saying. It means an open audition. Even if they mean people, they call it a cattle call."

"Then what do they call a cattle call?" Noah asked.

Ethan replied, "A round-up, I guess." He turned to Nadia and said, "Ginger's bark will do very well. Besides, she looks a lot like Sandy except that her eyeballs aren't blank." (In time I came to understand that remark, too. The artist who drew the comic never drew irises on the eyes of people or dogs.)

Noah said, "There is one other thing."

Nadia ignored Noah. She said to Ethan, "If I do have Ginger try out, she will get the part. Ginger is a genius."⁽³⁾

"Nadia, my dear," Noah insisted, "Sandy is a male and Ginger is a female. From everything I've ever learned in health education, genes, not genius,⁽⁴⁾ determine sex. So she won't fit the part."

Nadia said, "Noah, is there any subject in this whole world that you do not know more about than every other person on this planet?"

Noah shrugged. "Not every other person on the planet. Let's just say, 'Every other person in this room'."

"Do you have a dog?" she asked.

"No, but "

"Just answer the question. Do you have a dog?"

"No, but "

"Just answer the question. Have you ever had a dog?"

"No, but "

Ethan interrupted. "Getting back to Ginger. You ought to let her try out."

Nadia said, "I shall. She will get the part, and they will consider themselves lucky, which they should, because Ginger is a genius."

The quarreling between Nadia and Noah no longer made me uncomfortable. As a matter of fact, I had begun to enjoy it. And so had we all, including Noah and Nadia.

Once Nadia made her decision to have Ginger try out for the part, I told them that in the days when I had traveled with my parents on the cruise line, I saw a⁽⁵⁾ number of animal acts. There were not many, for keeping animals on board a ship is not easy. I explained that wild animals were out of the question as were the larger varieties of domestic animal such as cow or horse. There was a monkey, once, but it was a terrible thief. The monkey whose name was Sapphire would swing down from a flagpole or a railing and steal shiny objects like pens

or, even worse, jewelry. Sapphire always would drink anything that was left unattended in a cup or a glass. As a result Sapphire was often drunk. Most passengers were not amused, and the captain had Sapphire and his owner put off the ship at the next port.

“Most of the animal acts on board a ship involved dogs,” I explained. “From watching them I learned what trainers do.”

So it was that even before the cattle call, they began the intensive training of Ginger.

I taught each of them how to hide a treat so that no one in the audience would notice. First, we taught Ginger to respond to Nadia, and then Nadia joined with Ethan and then Ethan with Noah, then Noah with me until at last Ginger would respond to the treat and not the person. We trained Ginger to accept the treat without excessive salivating. Most people who are not dog owners, and even ^(A) many who are, do not care very much for having their faces licked all over by a dog.

Ethan got a copy of the script. In the play, the policeman asks, “Is that your dog, little girl?” and Sandy is supposed to bark. We taught Ginger to bark on cue, and the more she did it, the more it sounded like Arf!

Ginger had learned her lines. Ginger had learned her cues. Ginger was a genius.

(37) 下線部(1)の言い換えとしてもっとも適切なものを1～4の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- 1 that belongs to the leading part of a musical show, *Sandy*
- 2 that belongs to the leading part of a musical show, *Annie's Sandy*
- 3 that belongs to Annie
- 4 that belongs to Sandy

(38) 下線部(2)の意味にもっとも近いものを1～4の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- 1 Ginger does not shake hands like Sandy.
- 2 Ginger does not bark like Sandy.
- 3 Ginger does not sit like Sandy.
- 4 Ginger does not do tricks like Sandy.

(39) 下線部(3)が具体的に示す内容としてもっとも適切なものを1～4の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- 1 Nadia ignored Noah.
- 2 Ginger will get the part.
- 3 Ginger is a genius.
- 4 Sandy is a male and Ginger is a female.

(40) 下線部(4)の言い換えとしてもっとも適切なものを1～4の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- 1 it is not genius but genes that determine sex
- 2 it is genius that determines sex but not genes
- 3 genes and sex determine genius
- 4 not only genius but also genes determine sex

(41) 語り手が下線部(5)のような発言をした理由としてもっとも適切なものを1～4の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- 1 He wants them to know that animals are honest.
- 2 He wants to inform them that it is not difficult to keep animals on ships.
- 3 He wants to tell them what trainers should do.
- 4 He wants to explain what wild animals and domestic ones never do on board a ship.

(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) 発電には自然エネルギーを大いに利用すべきだ。