

2013 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。(10点)

(1) Today the train service was halted due to a strike.

- 1 affected 2 defeated 3 checked 4 stopped

(2) I don't know whether he has accomplished his job.

- 1 done 2 continued 3 left 4 suspended

(3) My grandfather established his company in his early twenties.

- 1 divided 2 employed 3 founded 4 neglected

(4) He wanted to live a peaceful life in the country.

- 1 be 2 lead 3 revive 4 send

(5) A few years after his death he was almost forgotten.

- 1 all and 2 all any 3 all but 4 all far

II 次の各英文の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。(10点)

(6) Please see () it that a detailed instruction manual is attached to the microscope.

- 1 by 2 in 3 to 4 with

(7) () here are interviews with key figures in French cultural history.

- 1 To include 2 Included 3 Including 4 Include

(8) We should not () off relations with the countries around us.

- 1 break 2 carry 3 give 4 take

(9) At your office, you have to () fairly with your staff.

- 1 conceal 2 redeem 3 put 4 deal

(10) Children () in rural areas often have a greater appreciation for nature than their urban counterparts.

- 1 raising 2 who raised 3 are raised 4 raised

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の中からそれぞれ一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。(10点)

(11) Am I catching you at a bad time?

Is it () for you now?

- 1 indifferent 2 inconvenient 3 interesting 4 inferior

(12) It is time to do away with the old way of thinking.

It is time to put an () to the old way of thinking.

- 1 action 2 end 3 input 4 option

(13) My boss is not here right now.

My boss is () at the moment.

- 1 out 2 over 3 going 4 breaking

(14) She makes a point of attending important meetings.

She makes it a () to attend important meetings.

- 1 process 2 need 3 trial 4 rule

(15) When is the deadline for submitting this paper?

When is this paper ()?

- 1 must 2 turn 3 due 4 file

IV 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の中からそれぞれ一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。(10点)

(16) 勤勉が経験不足を補うこともある。

Diligence may () for lack of experience.

- 1 add 2 compensate 3 make 4 recognize

(17) 青春期に少年少女が経験する変化は、肉体と精神の両面にわたる。

During adolescence, the changes that boys and girls () are both physical and mental.

- 1 go through 2 bring through
3 take through 4 make through

(18) 雨が降ったときのために傘を持っていきなさい。

Take an umbrella just in () of rain.

- 1 advance 2 occasion 3 time 4 case

(19) 牛乳に含まれるビタミンの量は、主として牛が食べる飼料に左右される。

The amount of vitamins that milk contains (mostly) () the type of feed the cow eats.

- 1 falls below 2 asks for
3 depends on 4 hits upon

(20) 経済が成長したにもかかわらず、貧富の差はかなり広がってしまった。

() economic development, the gap between wealthy and poor people has widened considerably.

- 1 Despite 2 Instead of 3 In spite 4 Although

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) 広報担当の方をお願いします。

I'd (1 public 2 someone 3 in 4 to 5 like 6 charge
7 of 8 to talk) relations.

(22) ハッピーエンドの映画を見に行きたいですか？

Do (1 like 2 a 3 with 4 you 5 to 6 going 7 feel
8 movie) a happy ending?

(23) 11世紀には、人間の中で80歳まで生きたものはごくわずかだったろう。

Very (1 would 2 the 3 of 4 few 5 age 6 reached
7 us 8 have) of eighty in the 11th century.

(24) 彼は古代史の理解にかけては誰にもひけをとらなかった。

He was (1 to 2 ancient 3 in 4 second 5 of 6 his
7 understanding 8 none) history.

(25) 君がそんなことを言うのは無責任だ。

It (1 like 2 irresponsible 3 things 4 say 5 to 6 you
7 of 8 is) that.

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: How is the new job going, Paul?

B: Quite well, I think. Everyone seems very friendly and the salary is not bad.

A: That's good. Is there anything about the job that you don't like?

B: Well, it's a long commute for one thing; nearly two hours each way.

A: Wow! ()?

B: Usually, I get my computer out and get some work done.

A: That's good, but I prefer to read a book or listen to music on my way to work.

B: Well, I sometimes do that, too. Sometimes I just like to take a nap.

- 1 How do you tell the time when you are on the train
- 2 How do you find the time to have such a long trip
- 3 How do you pass the time on such a long journey
- 4 How do you make the time to travel that way

(27)

A: How are your driving lessons going, Max?

B: Quite well, but I am still having some problems.

A: What kind of problems are those?

B: Well, I keep forgetting to look in the mirror and sometimes I don't signal before I turn.

A: I see. What does the driving instructor say about that?

B: I think she's not too happy about having to remind me all the time.

A: Well, ().

B: Thanks. I certainly hope so. My test is coming up in two weeks.

- 1 in any case you have to give up
- 2 you'd better tell her to concentrate on driving the car
- 3 I always knew you were hopeless
- 4 I'm sure you'll get better with enough practice

(28)

A: Hello Dick. How was your homestay in Japan?

B: Okay, I guess. Japanese etiquette and manners seem to be so different from our culture. I enjoyed being there, but I think I made a lot of mistakes. I think I offended a lot of people.

A: Oh dear! What kind of things did you do that people took offense to?

B: Well, () when I put ketchup on the sushi. Also, one time they actually shouted at me when I left my chopsticks sticking in my bowl of rice.

A: How strange!

- 1 my homestay family looked absolutely delighted
- 2 my homestay family was completely satisfied
- 3 I don't think my homestay family was pleased
- 4 I don't think my homestay family was disappointed

(29)

A: Mr. Sato is leaving on Saturday to go back to Japan. What do you think we should buy him as a leaving present?

B: Well, I am not sure really. Have you found out anything about his hobbies and interests?

A: I know he likes golf. Perhaps we should give him a set of golf balls or something like that.

B: I'm not so sure. He can probably get those just as easily in Japan. Perhaps we should get him something that he can't get so easily back home and that

will remind him of his time in Australia.

A: O.K. How about a boomerang? ().

B: That's a good idea.

- 1 That's sort of Australian and easy to get in Japan
- 2 That's uniquely Australian and can't be that common in Japan
- 3 Every Japanese businessman wants one
- 4 It is cheap and made in Japan

(30)

A: Good morning. CU Bank. How may I help you?

B: Good morning. Can I speak to Mr. Hurley, please. ?

A: May I ask who's calling, please?

B: Yes. My name's Pritchard. Ronald Pritchard from Johnson, Pritchard and Company.

A: Just a moment. Please hold the line . . . I am sorry. Mr. Hurley is in a meeting at the moment. Can I get him to call you back?

B: I'll call back later. Can I leave him a message that I called and that I will call him back this afternoon?

A: Certainly, ().

B: Thank you so much. Goodbye.

- 1 I'm afraid that your request will be rejected
- 2 I will let him know that you called and that you'll call again
- 3 let me think about that
- 4 I'm sure you will call back later and leave him a message yourself

VII 次の英文を読み、(31)～(36)の設問に答えなさい。(30点)

It was the winter of 1937, just after Christmas. The Great Depression was still going on, but I was in good spirits. At the end of January, I was going to graduate from elementary school. I was just twelve — younger than all the other boys in my class and much smaller. My mother still dressed me in shorts, and when the cold weather came, I wore woolen *knickers and knee-high socks. Most of my classmates had given up wearing shorts, but even though they were older and taller than I was, they still wore knickers. Only a couple of the taller fourteen-year-old fellows had moved on to long pants.

However, for the graduation ceremony, all the boys were expected to dress the same way. They were supposed to wear white shirts, navy-blue ties, and dark-blue wool pants. When I asked one or two kids in knickers what they were going to do, they said that they were going to show up on graduation day wearing long pants.

I waited until a week before graduation before I told my mother. I figured⁽¹⁾ I'd better break the news to her as gently as I could.

I remember that it was a cold Monday afternoon. I had come home from school. Inside the house it felt warm and comforting. I put my heavy coat away in the hall closet, all the while breathing in the lovely smell of fish being fried in butter. I went into the kitchen for a glass of milk, one of the few luxuries of life in our house.

“Wow, Mom,” I said, “that smells good. I love fish.”

“Don't start bothering me for some now,” she said, “the way you always do. Remember, if you have some now, you won't get your share at dinner.”

This was a little game we played, always with the same result.⁽²⁾ I would ask her again and again until she swore that I was driving her to distraction. Then she'd give in and let me have a generous sample. I'd invariably get my full share at dinner.

This time, I didn't put the game in motion.

"Mom," I said, "about graduation . . ."

"Yes?" she answered, shuffling the frying pan on the burner.

"They're going to give me the first-prize medal," I said.

Still working over the stove, she looked over her shoulder at me and smiled broadly. "That's wonderful, Babe. Dad and I will both be there, and we'll be the proudest parents in the place."

(A) She must have seen by the look on my face that something was wrong. She turned her back to the stove and said, "So?"

"So, I have to get long pants," I said.

It was not long before I got the answer I expected.

"Babe, we don't have the money for new pants right now," she said very quietly. "You know that."

"Okay," I burst out. "Then I won't go to graduation. Plus, I'm running away from home!"

I waited. My mother shook the pan several times and then turned over the pieces of fish one by one. It was very quiet except for the sound of butter cooking in the pan.

She turned to me. Her outstretched hand held the spoon on which she had balanced a golden piece of fried fish.

"Here," she said. "Cut one of the rolls on the table and make yourself a nice fish sandwich. And if I were you, I wouldn't pack my bags just yet. We'll solve the pants problem somehow."
(3)

My mother watched me make the sandwich. She continued to watch me eat it, obviously amused by the way each bite was accompanied by moans of delight. "That ought to hold you," she said.

The following Saturday, when my mother said, "Let's go shopping," I knew that she had solved the problem.

Midmorning we bundled up against the bitter cold that had settled over the

city and took the trolley that ran along Westchester Avenue. We got off at Southern Boulevard, the best shopping street in the East Bronx. Our clothing store was just a couple of blocks away. We had been getting my pants there from Mr. Zenger ever since I could remember. I liked Mr. Zenger, and I enjoyed hearing him say, as he always did, “Trust me, sonny, I’ll give you the best, and with those pants,⁽⁴⁾ you’ll look like a million dollars.”

But first we walked a short way down the boulevard and stopped at a place I had never noticed before.

My mother said, “Wait here.”

She opened the door and entered a storefront that looked a little like a bank. I read the sign over the door: Home Thrift and Loan.

She came out about ten minutes later, and we went to the pants store. There Mr. Zenger fitted me with what was surely the greatest pair of 100 percent pure-wool navy-blue trousers ever to be had in the whole world.

Mr. Zenger measured me and then sewed the cuffs while we waited. The cost was three dollars and fifty cents, including the *alterations.

The new trousers⁽⁵⁾ were wrapped up in brown paper and tied with string. I was holding the package tightly under my arm when my mother went to pay Mr. Zenger. I saw her take a tiny brown envelope from her purse, tear back the sealed flap, and remove the contents. There were four brand-new one-dollar bills inside. She carefully unfolded them and handed them to Mr. Zenger. He opened the cash register and gave my mother the fifty cents change.

Sitting next to my mother on the trolley, I had the window seat and looked out for most of the ride. About halfway home, there wasn’t much to look at rattling over the Bronx River Bridge, and as I shifted around in my seat to face forward, I glanced down at my mother’s hands folded across her purse, which was resting on her lap. It was then that I saw that the plain gold wedding band that had always circled the ring finger on her left hand was no longer there.

*knickers : ニッカーズ (ひざ下丈のゆったりしたズボン)

*alterations : (洋服の) 直し代

(31) 語り手が下線部(1)のように考えた理由として、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 was the youngest in his class, so he didn't have to move on to long pants.
- 2 He knew that his family didn't have much money.
- 3 He was planning not to attend the graduation ceremony and to run away from his house.
- 4 It was announced that he was going to be given the first-prize medal.

(32) 下線部(2)の具体的な内容として、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 He would get only a small share at dinner.
- 2 His mother would swear to make him angry.
- 3 He would never distract his mother's attention.
- 4 His mother would give him a taste.

(33) 下線部(3)の発言の意図を説明したものとして、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 His mother didn't intend to attend the graduation ceremony anyway.
- 2 His mother intended to get him long pants somehow.
- 3 His mother intended to make a fish sandwich.
- 4 His mother didn't intend to go shopping any longer.

(34) 下線部(4)の具体的な内容として、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 as he always said
- 2 as he always enjoyed

- 3 as he always trusted
- 4 as he always liked

(35) 下線部(5)の購入費用の説明として、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 His mother got them as a great bargain.
- 2 His mother borrowed a million dollars from a bank.
- 3 His mother parted with something precious to her.
- 4 His mother was hired at Mr. Zenger's clothing store.

(36) 下線部(A)を和訳し、記述解答用紙に記入しなさい。

VIII 次の英文を読み、(37)～(45)の設問に答えなさい。(30点)

[I] In 1924, a young mining engineer named Ira Joralemon made an earnest address to the Commonwealth Club of California. "The age of electricity and of copper will be short," he said. "At the intense rate of production that must come, the copper supply of the world will last hardly a score of years. . . . Our civilization based on electrical power will decline and die."

[II] Copper — and civilization — are still here. Yet almost a century on from Joralemon's warning, similar wake-up calls can still be heard. The price of copper has surged to a series of all-time highs on the back of increased demand from China. The supply of copper will soon start to fall, say some; reserves will run out within a couple of decades, say others.

[III] Such prophecies of doom overlook something important. For most of our history, the way technology has developed has been determined by the materials available; think Stone Age, Bronze Age, Iron Age. But while we might label our era the Silicon Age — or perhaps more accurately, the *Hydrocarbon Age — we

are not dependent on one technology any more. These days the rapid pace of technological development is more likely to change the materials we rely on.

[IV] The Engineering and Mining Journal-Press emphasized the point in a far-sighted editorial response to Joralemon's warning. "We can hardly believe that all our electricity will go back to the clouds where Benjamin Franklin found it, just because copper is scarce," it said. "Maybe copper won't be required at all for transmission purposes; we may just use something else." And indeed we do, for long-distance communications that once required large quantities of wire. We take full advantage of *optical fibers, a technology whose widespread use was hardly imagined back in the 1920s.

[V] That makes trying to predict tomorrow's materials landscape too risky over timescales of mere decades, let alone millennia. "Within 50 or 60 years we will have made so much progress that it's almost impossible to make any predictions beyond that," says Ian Pearson of Futurizon, a consultancy specializing in future technologies.

[VI] The *rare-earth metals are a case in point. Shortages of these elements, whose applications range from touchscreens to batteries and energy-efficient light bulbs, are widely predicted within the next decade or so. Much beyond that, though, and it seems implausible to argue that we won't have innovated our way around supply bottlenecks.

[VII] "It's fashionable to talk about a shortage of *neodymium for magnets in wind turbines, for example," says Pearson, "but the fundamental problem is not neodymium. It is how we extract energy efficiently from wind." No doubt there are as yet undreamed-of ways to do that without building turbines. In the longer term, other innovations may render the whole idea of wind energy old-fashioned.

[VIII] Whatever problems we do face in the far future, Pearson reckons a shortage of materials is unlikely to be one of them. "Regardless of what humanity is like in 500 or 1,000 years' time, we will probably still be filling only 10, maybe 15 meters of air above ground with stuff," he says. "But there's 6,000

kilometers of ground with stuff in it beneath us.” It’s also plausible that it will become technologically and economically possible to mine nearby *asteroids for elements we may be running short of.

[IX] To ensure the continued survival of our species, it makes sense that we should save the resources of the Earth and its surroundings, rather than exploit them. Technology could make that easier. Whenever we use stuff, we hardly ever export the constituent atoms and molecules beyond the Earth system; we merely rearrange them chemically, for example converting carbon locked in fossil fuels into carbon dioxide. At present, we are not particularly good at converting our waste products into something useful. But given a few more decades, things could look very different thanks to innovations.

[X] By then things will probably be out of our hands anyway, says Ray Hammond, another consultant. At some point, we will create computers far more capable than ourselves. “What these machines may be able to suggest to us in the way of resource management or in the construction of synthetic resources is wholly unknowable,” he says.

[XI] That suggests we should be worrying about other existential threats in the far future. “The idea that ‘things will run out’ is to think about the future using today’s concepts,” Hammond says.

*Hydrocarbon：炭化水素（石油，天然ガスなど）

*optical fibers：光ファイバー

*rare-earth metals：希土類金属

*neodymium：ネオジウム（元素の名前）

*asteroids：主に火星と木星の軌道間に多数存在する小惑星

設問A

(37) 第I段落から第V段落までの内容と一致するものを1～5の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- 1 Ira Joralemon believed in the permanency of our civilization.
- 2 Today nobody gives a warning similar to that of Ira Joralemon.
- 3 Benjamin Franklin devoted his time and energy to the development of new materials.
- 4 Today copper is the only material that can be used for long-distance communication.
- 5 The progress of technology makes it almost impossible to forecast tomorrow's metal landscapes.

設問B

(38) 第VI段落から第XI段落までの内容と一致するものを1～5の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- 1 Today rare-earth metals are not widely used, because we still have no ideas about how to apply them.
- 2 Pearson thinks that the shortage of rare-earth metals is the most important problem we have to solve immediately.
- 3 Innovations of technology could make it easier to save the resources of the Earth.
- 4 When we make use of fossil fuels, we convert carbon dioxide into carbon.
- 5 The day will never come when we can create computers much more capable than human beings.

設問C

以下の(39)~(44)について、第I段落から第XI段落までの内容と一致する場合は1を、一致しない場合は2をマークしなさい。

- (39) 中国で需要が減っているにもかかわらず、銅価格は高騰し続けている。
- (40) 光ファイバーの普及は1920年代から予測されていた。
- (41) 長期的には現在の風力発電のやり方自体、時代遅れになるかもしれない。
- (42) いずれ地球で不足する元素を小惑星で採掘することも夢ではない。
- (43) 将来、物質を構成する原子や分子を地球外へ輸出する産業が繁栄するだろう。
- (44) 現在、廃棄物を有益なものに変えることはあまりうまくいっていない。

設問D

- (45) 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)

- (46) 劇場に行くのに予想より1時間半余計にかかった。