

2015 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. 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) I need to hand in the essay tomorrow morning.

- 1 prepare 2 finish 3 complete 4 submit

(2) Any reasonable person would have done exactly as you did.

- 1 sensitive 2 sensible 3 sensational 4 senseless

(3) The TV news report discloses that human error was to blame for the ship accident.

- 1 reveals 2 conceives 3 expects 4 hides

(4) The young woman contended that the minister's thinking was wrong on some important points.

- 1 predicted 2 reported 3 excited 4 insisted

(5) The data provide compelling evidence that the climate is changing.

- 1 unreliable 2 conflicting 3 convincing 4 abundant

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の中からそれぞれ一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。(20点)

(6) 天気が悪くて、遠足は取りやめになった。

Our school trip was () off because of bad weather.

- 1 stopped 2 called 3 canceled 4 taken

(7) 彼が運転するといつも、最後には道を間違える。

Whenever he drives, we end up () the wrong way.

- 1 to take 2 take 3 taking 4 look

(8) 私は朝一番にその小包を送るつもりです。

I'm going to send the package first () in the morning.

- 1 place 2 prize 3 matter 4 thing

(9) それから私たちは、徒歩で急な丘を下った。

We then () our way on foot down a steep hill.

- 1 did 2 gave 3 made 4 ran

(10) 彼は口論について何も触れなかったので、私のことを許してくれたものと思った。

As he made no () to our quarrel, I assumed he had forgiven me.

- 1 reference 2 attempt 3 suggestion 4 touch

(11) 私が成功できたのはあの人のおかげだ。

I () my success in life to him.

- 1 borrow 2 owe 3 lend 4 blame

(12) とても驚いたことに、その男は話すのをやめて逃げ去ってしまった。

() to my surprise, the man stopped talking and ran away from us.

- 1 Very 2 Best 3 Great 4 Much

(13) 昨年は大雪のために住宅に大きな被害があった。

The heavy snow did a lot of () to the houses last year.

- 1 wrong 2 ruins 3 damage 4 wounds

(14) 時間は言うまでもなく、お金を無駄にしすぎたよね。

We have wasted too much money, to say () of time, haven't we?

- 1 nothing 2 anything 3 regardless 4 not

(15) 最近の気候は、農業生産に悪影響を及ぼすことになるだろう。

The recent weather will have a bad effect () agricultural production.

- 1 to 2 for 3 into 4 on

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)

(16) I am sorry I didn't mention it earlier.

I () have mentioned it earlier.

- 1 ought 2 should 3 may 4 must

(17) It is getting more difficult for many people to own a house in this city.

Owning a house is becoming out of () for many people in this city.

- 1 reach 2 payment 3 budget 4 bank

(18) As he was poor, he could not afford the tuition.

Poverty () him from paying the tuition.

- 1 left 2 made 3 took 4 prevented

(19) People in that area are always concerned that there will be a big earthquake in the future.

People in that area are always anxious () a big earthquake in the future.

- 1 to 2 on 3 about 4 from

(20) You do not really need much acting ability to appear in this film.

This is the sort of film that doesn't really () much acting ability.

- 1 look for 2 allow 3 require 4 urge

IV 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2番目と5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) お金を必要としているときに仕事をやめるなんて、トムも愚かなことだ。

It's (1 Tom 2 when 3 of 4 silly 5 his job 6 to quit) he needs money.

(22) あなたの仕事が全然はかどっていないことは分かっています。

We are (1 you 2 that 3 are not 4 any progress 5 making 6 aware) at all.

(23) 企業が成功できるような環境を作る必要がある。

We need to create (1 can 2 a 3 companies 4 climate 5 which 6 in) succeed.

(24) 政府は、十分な基金が復興への鍵であると強調した。

The government stressed that plenty (1 funding 2 to 3 the key 4 of 5 recovery 6 was).

(25) 心配なのは、私たちが携帯電話のせいでどんどん注意散漫になっていることだ。

What (1 that 2 me 3 we 4 worries 5 is 6 are) increasingly distracted because of cell phones.

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の中からそれぞれ一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。(20点)

(25)

A: A friend of mine is visiting us from London next Sunday.

B: Who's visiting you?

A: Oh, Bill is, but he is staying with us only for three days.

B: And you are going to show him something typically Japanese, aren't you?

A: Yes, of course. I am thinking of taking him to some famous temples in Kyoto ().

- 1 because he prefers sport to culture
- 2 because he is very interested in Japanese culture
- 3 because he has no interest in Japanese history
- 4 because he is indifferent to Japanese culture

(27)

A: Don't you just love this warm weather, Jack?

B: To be frank with you, no. ()

A: What do you mean by that?

B: Well, it shouldn't be so hot as this in February! We should be wearing down jackets, not T-shirts. This is probably because of climate change, you know.

- 1 It scares me a lot!
- 2 I couldn't agree more.
- 3 I'm afraid I can.
- 4 You can say that again!

28

A: Jack, I was thinking of going for a meal somewhere after work.

B: Oh, were you?

A: Yes, would you like to come with me?

B: Yes, I'm free tonight.

A: If you don't mind, we'll split the cost. ()

B: That's all right by me. See you later, then.

- 1 Let me treat you.
- 2 This is on me.
- 3 Would you pay for the meal?
- 4 My budget won't cover both of us!

29

A: Professor, I'd like to talk to you about my exam results.

B: Certainly. What do you want to know?

A: Well, I am worried that I did poorly on your last exam.

B: Well, you didn't fail but (), especially if you study harder and don't miss classes.

- 1 I know you need to study more
- 2 regular attendance is necessary
- 3 I know you could do better next time
- 4 you had the best grade in the class

(30)

A: Hello, can I speak to Mr. Suzuki?

B: This is Suzuki speaking. How can I help you?

A: Oh, good morning. This is John Smith of the Metro Company calling.

B: Ah, yes, I was hoping to hear from you!

A: You had an excellent interview with us last week and we are ()
in our company.

B: That's wonderful. I will consider it an honor to join your company.

- 1 making a lot of profit
- 2 unhappy with the idea of giving you a job offer
- 3 sad to say that we cannot give you a position
- 4 pleased to be able to offer you a position

VI 次の英文を読み、(31)~(39)の設問に答えなさい。(30点)

Go in to any convenience store or supermarket in Japan and you are likely to find a wide selection of brightly packaged nutritional drinks and supplements that are supposed to help you train longer and recover quicker. These items, which previously targeted niche markets such as gyms and health shops, now appeal to a much wider public, including both very serious and more casual sports enthusiasts.

Yet as competition between products grows, so does doubt over their effectiveness. According to a joint investigation in Europe by the BBC's TV program, *Panorama*, and the *British Medical Journal* last year, there was a "striking lack of evidence," to back up claims made by many of the makers of these products. So how do we know what brands to trust?

The truth is that it is very difficult. For ordinary members of the public, it is virtually impossible to measure the effectiveness of nutritional products. What we need is scientific data that show the impact these items have on our bodies and help us decide for ourselves which to pick up from the shelf. That is what companies like a Japanese giant food manufacturer, the first company to conduct extensive research into amino acids, have been trying to provide.

"I think it is our scientific background and knowledge that gives us a big advantage over our rivals," says a spokeswoman of the food company, when we meet in Tokyo. "We have more than 1,000 scientists constantly developing and helping to improve our products. Two of our most well-known items, Amino VITAL PRO 3600, which mixes 12 amino acids together, and Amino VITAL PRO 4000, which blends nine, both required years of study and testing (a) they could be sold. I don't think other companies are going to those lengths."

The items mentioned above are said to give athletes sustained muscle energy while also accelerating recovery. This sounds like a great slogan to put on their labels, but the problem is that here in Japan the law prohibits food companies from doing so, or actively promoting the advertised health benefits of their

products. It is in complete (b) to places like the US and the UK, where a well-known brand like Lucozade can market itself as an isotonic performance fuel that “will take you faster, stronger for longer.”

In this country, for non-pharmaceutical* companies, the messages — or claims — products hold must be subtle, meaning there is a somewhat clouded picture for consumers.

Another issue is that many sports-type drinks look and taste very (c). If you removed the labels of Pocari Sweat, Aquarius or Kirin Loves Sports, for example, you might have a pretty tough time recognizing the difference between the three. Even the labels look pretty much the same. Adding flavors like orange or grapefruit is an option for brands trying to make an impression. However, according to the spokeswoman, such flavors are not popular in sports drinks, and that is why so many tend to select something simple.

⁽²⁾ Standing out from the crowd is therefore not easy, and that is why celebrity advertisements have become so important. It is one of the reasons Gatorade dominated the market in the US — in order to play like your NFL hero, you should drink Gatorade like him. Back here in Japan, Amino Vital has attached itself to the country's biggest sports stars, with names such as soccer star, Keisuke Honda, and the country's best tennis player, Kci Nishikori, associated with the brand.

In 2012 the Japanese food company struck an agreement with the Japan Olympic Committee, guaranteeing that only members of the Japanese team at the London Olympics would be permitted to use Amino VITAL PRO 4000, though the spokeswoman points out that “athletes from other nations requested Amino VITAL PRO 3600.”

These are clearly items trusted by sporting professionals, people who require peak performance over sustained periods. That is all well and good, but what about those of us who go for the occasional jog or just take part in some light activities at the weekend? Do we really benefit from taking these supplements? The spokeswoman believes that we do, even if we don't notice it.

⁽³⁾

“These items are having a positive effect,” she tells us. “However, it is difficult for members of the general public who don’t train so much to fully appreciate those effects. Top athletes, on the other hand, work on their muscles everyday. They are more sensitive to (d) that take place in their bodies and they therefore have a greater understanding of how these products work.”

No doubt the debate concerning the effectiveness of sports drinks and supplements will continue. There are companies out there providing useful scientific data, while others appear to be somewhat lacking in the area. Yet even with all of these uncertainties, consumer demand appears to be growing, even if many of us don’t fully understand the impact on our bodies.

*non-pharmaceutical : 製薬に関わらない

設問A

本文の下線部(1)~(4)の意味をもっとも適切に表しているものを、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。

(1) 下線部(1)

- 1 so that doubt grows over their effectiveness
- 2 the competition doubts their effectiveness, too
- 3 and so competition causes doubt over their effectiveness
- 4 doubt also grows over their effectiveness

(2) 下線部(2)

- 1 To stand on the heads of a lot of people
- 2 To be different from other products
- 3 To go away from other people
- 4 To be successful by selling products to lots of people

(33) 下線部(3)

- 1 we benefit
- 2 we take part
- 3 we notice it
- 4 we take these supplements

(34) 下線部(4)

- 1 other companies appear to provide lacking useful scientific data
- 2 other people seem to lack useful scientific data
- 3 other companies don't seem to provide useful scientific data
- 4 other people appear in the place to provide useful scientific data

設問 B

本文の空所(a)~(d)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。

(35) (a) 1 unless 2 after 3 before 4 that

(36) (b) 1 experiment 2 threat 3 contrast 4 comparison

(37) (c) 1 strange 2 stimulating 3 safe 4 similar

(38) (d) 1 changes 2 means 3 qualities 4 drugs

設問 C

(39) 下線部(A)を和訳し、記述解答用紙に記入しなさい。

VII 次の英文を読み、(40)～(45)の設問に答えなさい。(30点)

[I] China reached the point at which its urban population exceeded that in rural areas in 2010. This represented a milestone in what has been a remarkable period of sustained urban population growth. Economic opportunities in the country's cities, started by reforms introduced after 1980, attracted vast numbers of workers from the countryside. Rapid growth in agricultural productivity promoted the transition by providing the means to support a bigger urban population. China's urban population stood at 670 million in 2010, compared with less than 140 million in 1980.

[II] The appearance of a majority urban population has occurred at an astonishing speed. China's urbanization rate stood at just 14% in 1980, when it began the process of economic "reform and opening." It took the US more than 60 years to complete a similar transition, while Western Europe is estimated to have done so in 1930, some 100 years after its urban population represented around 20% of the total.

[III] Meanwhile, a number of other developing countries have struggled to keep pace. India had a higher urbanization rate than China in 1980, according to the World Bank. However, by 2010, the rate had risen to just 31%. Sub-Saharan African countries had an average urbanization rate of 23% in 1980, but 30 years later this had grown to only 36%. China's urban population grew at its most rapid rate in 1981-89, when it increased by an average of 8.3% a year, as economic reforms motivated workers to pursue opportunities in cities and towns. The pace of average annual expansion subsequently fell, to 4.8% in the 1990s and to 3.6% in 2000-09. While the urban population has grown, the number of people living in the countryside has been in absolute decline since 1987. China's rural population fell in number by an annual average of 0.5% in the 1990s and 1.6% in 2000-09.

[IV] However, the country still has a long way to go to catch up with developed economies. In 2010, the average urbanization rate across OECD economies

was just below 80%. At the top end of the global urbanization league lie, unsurprisingly, a number of small countries and city-states. They are followed by countries like Japan (with an urbanization rate of 91%), Australia (89%), France (85%) and the US (82%). High levels of urbanization are not just a rich-country characteristic. A number of Latin American societies are highly urbanized: more than 80% of the population in Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay and Venezuela lived in urban areas in 2010.

[V] The Economist Intelligence Unit expects China's march toward becoming an urbanized society to continue in the coming decades. We forecast that the country's urbanization rate will increase to 61% by 2020. Ten years later it is expected to reach 67%. In absolute terms, the urban population will near 940 million by 2030, while the number of people living in the countryside will fall to around 450 million. In the coming decade, China will be a recognizably urban country, in which major cities are complemented by a network of smaller cities with populations of one million or more.

[VI] Much of the projected growth in the urban population will reflect recent migration patterns. People who moved from the countryside over the past thirty years have set down roots in cities. Their children will likely choose to bring up their own families in the same environment. The increase in migration since 1980 has created a dynamic that will sustain urban population growth in the period up to 2030.

[VII] Policy reforms will also have an impact. The authorities have said that they will begin to remove the distinction maintained between holders of urban and rural household registration (*hukou**) certificates in the period up to 2020. Although the reform is unlikely to apply in the largest cities, it is meant to help promote migration to small- and medium-sized cities. The *hukou* system has been an obstacle to urban migration by tying a person's welfare rights to where their household is registered.

[VIII] China's cities will also continue to attract new workers from the

countryside, tempted by prospects of a better job and the opportunity to live a modern, urban lifestyle. The drawing power of China's eastern megacities will remain strong, but less prominent urban centers may have to compete with each other to attract people, as they seek to boost their economies and improve their finances. Competition could take the form of offering better lifestyles, such as through enacting progressive social welfare.

[IX] However, migration will take place on a smaller scale than in the past, given that much of the working-age population has already moved to cities.^(A) Rural China now consists of the young and the old. Population increases from migration will therefore come less from working-age rural residents and increasingly from those unable to participate in the labor force, like elderly rural residents. Even though *hukou* reform will not boost the country's labor force by much, it will have a positive impact on consumption: workers without *hukou* living in major cities currently save too much for healthcare and their children's education.

[X] The impressive scale of China's urban population by 2030 hides a marked slowdown in its growth. Further declines in the national birth rate, which, according to UN data, fell from 2.5 children per female in 1990 to 1.7 in 2010, will limit the scope for faster urban population growth. Controversial family-planning policies have played a significant role in reducing the number of children a woman bears in her lifetime, but the overall rise in the country's development standards has played its part as well. According to our forecasts, urban population growth will average 2.5% a year in 2010-19. It will slow further, to 1.2%, in the following decade.

[XI] The country's forecast urbanization ratio of 67% in 2030 still falls short of current OECD levels. It may not be until 2080 that China approaches an urbanization rate of 80%. However, we expect the country's total population to enter a gradual decline after peaking at 1.39 billion in 2029 as a result of the country's unfavorable age structure. At some point in the 2040s, China's urban

population is also likely to start to fall in absolute terms. Countries with younger populations, such as India and Nigeria, will instead drive the world's urban population higher in the period after 2030. Companies making long-term investments in China should ensure that their strategies are flexible enough to manage a changing age structure.

* *hukou* : 日本の戸籍に相当する制度

(40) 第I段落から第II段落までの内容に照らしてもっとも適切なものを1～4の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- 1 The recent growth of China's urban population has been much slower than that of Western Europe in the past.
- 2 In China the number of people living in cities is more than the population living in the countryside.
- 3 In 1930, about 20% of the population of Western Europe lived in cities.
- 4 The recent growth rate of China's urban population has been the same as that experienced by the US in the past.

(41) 第III段落から第IV段落までの内容に照らしてもっとも適切なものを1～4の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- 1 In 2010, the urbanization rate of India was higher than that of Sub-Saharan African countries.
- 2 Thanks to population growth, China's urban population is now about the fifth largest in the world.
- 3 The urban population of China increased at its fastest rate in the 1980s.
- 4 Only Asian and Latin American countries have more people living in cities than in the countryside.

④ 第V段落から第VII段落までの内容に照らしてもっとも適切なものを1～4の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- 1 The number of people living in the countryside in China will come close to 940 million by 2030.
- 2 In China, the children whose parents moved from cities will bring up their own families in the same environment.
- 3 The Chinese government intends to slow the growth of the urban population.
- 4 The *hukou* system has restricted people's migration by binding their welfare rights to their registered household.

④ 第VIII段落から第IX段落までの内容に照らしてもっとも適切なものを1～4の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- 1 Fewer people in China will be attracted to the cities by the prospect of better jobs and the urban lifestyle.
- 2 In the future, there will be a large increase in the number of workers moving from the countryside to the cities in China.
- 3 In China, it is likely that fewer people of working age will move to the cities in the future.
- 4 Changes in the *hukou* system will not have a positive impact on the economy.

(44) 第X段落から第XI段落までの内容に照らしてもっとも適切なものを1～4の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- 1 China's population growth will stop well before the end of the twenty-first century.
- 2 Family-planning policies in China have contributed to an increase in the population of the countryside.
- 3 Throughout the twenty-first century, the declining birth rate in China will encourage faster urban population growth.
- 4 During the twenty-first century, China's urban population will continue to grow faster than that of any other country.

(45) 下線部(A)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、記述解答用紙に記入しなさい。(10点)

(46) その美術館は、一度は行ってみる価値があるが、母は忙しすぎてそこへ行く計画すら立てられない。