

## 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) Everything is probably all right. All the same, I had better go and make sure.

- 1 And                      2 Besides                      3 For                      4 Nevertheless

(2) An understanding of different cultures is indispensable to the promotion of tourism.

- 1 committed              2 essential                      3 added                      4 due

(3) The villagers called for an urgent inquiry into the train accident.

- 1 stopped                      2 canceled                      3 demanded                      4 needed

(4) Various proposals were made for cutting down the number of cars on the roads.

- 1 reducing                      2 increasing                      3 examining                      4 counting

(5) Most people who work in Tokyo must come to terms with commuting long distances.

- 1 receive                      2 believe                      3 accept                      4 teach

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 label says this bread is (                      ) of genetically modified ingredients.

- 1 much                      2 free                      3 good                      4 characteristic

(7) She comes from a country ( ) political situation is unstable.

- 1 that                    2 which                    3 its                    4 whose

(8) After a long spell of rainy weather, the sunny morning ( ) my spirits.

- 1 cleared                    2 made                    3 lifted                    4 opened

(9) The young people in the village love to play chess to ( ) the time in the evening.

- 1 pass                    2 avoid                    3 leave                    4 delay

(10) My exam results turned out ( ) better than I had expected.

- 1 more                    2 much                    3 so                    4 very

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'm against changing the present system, which I think is the best for us.

I'm ( ) to changing the present system, which I think is the best for us.

- 1 opposed                    2 agreeing                    3 angry                    4 disappointed

(12) His father supported him whenever he was in trouble.

His father ( ) by him whenever he was in trouble.

- 1 brought                    2 came                    3 stood                    4 took

(13) I just had to endure the pain.

I had no choice ( ) to put up with the pain.

- 1 so                    2 and                    3 though                    4 but

(14) Would you mind lending me your dictionary?

Would you mind ( ) I borrowed your dictionary?

- 1 whether      2 if      3 unless      4 when

(15) It's impossible to judge the character of a person from his clothes.

We cannot ( ) a person's character from his outward appearance.

- 1 know      2 trust      3 think      4 believe

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) 隣人にそんなことをしたらとんでもないことになるぞ。

You'll ( ) for it if you do something like that to your neighbors.

- 1 buy      2 get      3 pay      4 sell

(17) 二人の幸せな結婚生活が長く続くかは定かでない。

It is an ( ) question whether their happy married life will last long.

- 1 obscure      2 obvious      3 unusual      4 open

(18) それぞれの問題にすばやく答えなさい。さもないと、時間がなくなりますよ。

Answer each question quickly, or you'll ( ) out of time.

- 1 run      2 step      3 slip      4 drift

(19) ジョンソンはいつも彼女の文章能力を高く評価していた。

Johnson has always thought ( ) of her writing ability.

- 1 less      2 highly      3 more      4 nothing

(20) その小説家は友情の印として彼の小説を私にくれたのです。

The novelist gave me his novel as a ( ) of our friendship.

1 gift                      2 work                      3 thought                      4 token

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) これらの製品の品質は私たちの基準に達していない。

The (1 is    2 not    3 of    4 products    5 quality    6 these

7 to    8 up) our standards.

(22) 今年の夏は節電が至上命令だった。

It was (1 down    2 must    3 electricity    4 to cut    5 absolute

6 an    7 for us    8 on) consumption last summer.

(23) 私たちは天気がよいのを利用して野外活動をした。

We (1 our    2 of    3 the    4 advantage    5 took    6 do    7 to

8 weather) outdoor activities.

(24) 彼女はもう礼儀作法を知っていてもよい頃だ。

It (1 how    2 is    3 time    4 knew    5 behave    6 she    7 to

8 high) herself.

(25) 彼の両親は彼の無作法なふるまいに気づいていないか見て見ぬふりをしているかのどちらかだ。

His parents are (1 rude behavior    2 a blind eye    3 or    4 unaware

5 his    6 either    7 turning    8 of) to it.

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: Why did you decide to study economics?

B: I think that studying economics will help me get a good job and make lots of money.

A: Is that your only ambition in life, to make a lot of money?

B: Yes, ( ).

A: But don't you want to do something good for society? There are so many problems in the world that good economists could help us solve.

B: I think you are being too idealistic. Money makes the world go round.

A: Well, I think you are being too greedy and selfish.

- 1 I don't want to be greedy
- 2 I disapprove of that
- 3 I see nothing wrong with that
- 4 I think money is not so important in life

(27)

A: Oh, no! How stupid of me!

B: What's the matter?

A: I've left my shoulder bag on the train. It contains an important document.

B: ( ) In our country, lost property found on the train is almost always restored to its rightful owner.

A: I know that, but what should I do?

B: The best thing you can do now is to report it to the station staff.

- 1 Take it easily!
- 2 Don't panic!

- 3 You'd better hurry back.
- 4 You must have been very careful.

(28)

A: Where are you going to fly to on your next business trip?

B: To Paris.

A: Will it be your first trip there?

B: No, I've already been there three times on business and three times on vacation.

A: (            ).

B: I most certainly do. I'm very fond of French food and wine. So for me, Paris is paradise on earth.

- 1 You want to stay here
- 2 You must really hate visiting there
- 3 You make me feel that you're not at all interested in France
- 4 You must really like it there

(29)

A: Do you prefer to live in the city or in the country?

B: I prefer to live in the city. There is so much more to do there.

A: Yes, but isn't it more expensive and far less healthy than living in the country?

B: Maybe. But I find city life very exciting and a lot more enjoyable than the slow pace of life in the country.

A: Well, I suppose you think like that because you are still young and independent.

B: You may be right. (            ) when I get married and have children. After all, fresh air and open spaces are good for children.



- 1 I won't change my opinion
- 2 I will still think the same even
- 3 I might change my mind
- 4 I might not think

(30)

A: Are you ready to go back home?

B: Yes and no.

A: Well, you can come back to our home anytime you want to. You know, you're now one of our family.

B: Thank you. You are very kind and thoughtful. I'm going to miss you all.

A: We are going to miss you, too. ( )

B: No, there is no need for that. I'm almost done.

- 1 Can I help you pack?
- 2 Please say hello to your family.
- 3 Let's keep in touch.
- 4 Can't you stay a little longer?

VII 次の英文を読み、(31)~(36)の設問に答えなさい。(30点)

[ I ] Soaring food prices are being driven by speculative investments and the rising price of oil. Partly in response to the diminishing value of the dollar, some investors are sinking their money into food futures (along with gold and silver) as a speculative hedge. At the same time, the price of oil is edging toward \$100 per barrel, making it increasingly profitable for farmers to switch from growing corn for human consumption to growing it for the manufacture of ethanol, which in turn reduces the amount of farm acreage devoted to food. Oil would have to

fall below \$50 per barrel to make the cultivation of corn as a food product competitive with ethanol production — and that’s not likely to happen. So, even <sup>(A)</sup> if more corn is produced this year, less will be available for food purposes and the price of what remains is bound to rise.

[II] The sharp rise in oil prices has startled the experts. Not so long ago, the US Department of Energy was suggesting a price range of \$70-\$80 per barrel in 2011, but as the year began oil was already trading above \$90 a barrel and some analysts predict that it will reach \$100 before the year is out. A few are even talking about the \$150 barrel and gas prices at service stations of \$4 or more. If prices climb above \$100, global consumer spending could drop further.

“Oil prices are entering a dangerous zone for the global economy,” says Fatih Birol, the chief economist for the International Energy Agency (IEA). “The oil import bills are becoming a threat to the economic recovery.”

[III] As with food, the rising cost of oil is a product of growing demand, insufficient supplies, and speculative investments. According to the most recent projections from the IEA, daily global oil consumption in 2011 will average 87.4 million barrels, an increase of about two million barrels from the first quarter of 2010. Much of the extra demand is coming from China, where a new middle class is buying automobiles at a record pace, as well as from the United States, where previously cautious consumers are slowly returning to pre-2008 driving habits.

At a time when the oil industry is experiencing declining rates of output at many existing oil fields and finding it ever more difficult to add production, even two million extra barrels per day can be a huge challenge (and greater demand is expected in the coming years). In the United States, for example, much hope was placed in oil exploration in the deep waters of the Gulf of Mexico and offshore Alaska, but after the BP disaster, this seems an unlikely prospect. Production in Mexico and the North Sea, two bright spots of recent years, is

facing a sharp decline, while other key producers, including those in the Middle East, are struggling to maintain current output levels at existing fields.

[IV] Many energy analysts believe that the world is at (or will soon reach) peak oil — the moment when global petroleum output achieves a maximum sustainable daily rate and begins a long-term, irreversible decline. Others contend that higher levels of output are still possible. Whatever the truth of the matter, at this moment the oil industry is finding it difficult, and ever more costly, to increase output above current levels. This, combined with much greater demand, is driving prices skyward.

Under these circumstances, speculators are again being drawn into the oil market. Such speculators helped push oil prices to a record \$147 per barrel back in 2008, but fled the market when prices crashed as the American economy headed to a meltdown. Now, they're coming back.

Most analysts are expecting a price surge this spring or summer when American motorists go on their holidays. The rising price of gas will, in turn, hurt consumers just as they show signs of opening their wallets again. No less worrisome, oil-importing countries like the United States, Japan, and many in Europe will face soaring bills for fuel imports, further enfeebling economies already suffering from profound weakness.

[V] According to some calculations, oil prices added another \$72 billion to America's balance-of-payments deficit last year. Europe had to provide an additional \$70 billion for imported oil and Japan \$27 billion. "It is a very worrying situation," says the IEA's Fatih Birol of recent oil-price data. "2010 rang the first alarm bells and 2011 price levels could bring us to the same financial crisis times that we saw in 2008."

Rising food prices leading to riots, protests, and revolts, mounting oil prices, mammoth worldwide unemployment, and a collapsed recovery — it looks like the

perfect set of preconditions for global instability.

(31) 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 The rising price of oil has made it profitable for farmers to increase their food production.
- 2 The increase in oil prices has made it profitable for farmers to increase the amount of corn they produce for ethanol.
- 3 Increased oil prices will have no impact on food prices.
- 4 Increased oil prices have made it highly unprofitable for farmers to reduce their food production.

(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 All oil experts expect oil prices to fall in 2011.
- 2 According to the world's oil experts there is no chance that oil prices will increase in 2011.
- 3 There is no agreement among the world's oil experts about how much the price of oil will increase in 2011.
- 4 The world's oil experts are completely confident that they can predict the price of oil in 2011.

(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 Rising oil prices are the result of a number of factors.
- 2 The only reason why oil prices have increased is plentiful supply.
- 3 Rising oil prices are completely unrelated to the relationship between supply and demand.
- 4 Increased demand from China is the only reason why oil prices have been

rising.

(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 There is absolutely no danger of oil production declining in the near future.
- 2 It is possible that oil production will decline in the near future.
- 3 Speculators have no responsibility for the rise in oil prices a few years ago.
- 4 In recent years it has become much cheaper to produce oil because of unlimited supply.

(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 recent increase in oil prices has had no negative effect on the finances of developed countries.
- 2 The finances of the developed countries have adjusted easily to the increase in oil prices.
- 3 Among the developed countries, Japan's finances have benefited from the increase in oil prices.
- 4 Increases in oil prices have had negative effects on the finances of developed countries.

(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)～(42)の設問に答えなさい。(30点)

In 1973, Lydia and I were offered a job together as caretakers of a farmhouse in the south of France. We had both run out of money by then, and without this offer we would have been compelled to return to America — which neither one of

us was prepared to do just yet.

It turned out to be a curious year. On the one hand, the place was beautiful: a large, eighteenth-century stone house bordered by vineyards on one side and a national forest on the other. The nearest village was two kilometers away, but it was inhabited by no more than forty people, none of whom was under sixty or seventy years old. It was an ideal spot for two young writers to spend a year, and Lydia and I both worked hard there, accomplishing more in that house than either one of us would have thought possible.

On the other hand, we lived on the brink of permanent catastrophe. Our employers, an American couple who lived in Paris, sent us a small monthly salary (fifty dollars), a gas allowance for the car, and money to feed the two Labrador retrievers who were part of the household. All in all, it was a generous arrangement. There was no rent to pay, and even if our salary fell short of what we needed to live on, it gave us a head start on each month's expenses. Our plan was to earn the rest by doing translations. Before leaving Paris and settling in the country, we had set up a number of jobs to see us through the year. What we had neglected to take into account was that publishers are often slow to pay their bills. We had also forgotten to consider that checks sent from one country to another can take weeks to clear, and that once they do, bank charges and exchange fees cut into the amounts of those checks. Since Lydia and I had left no margin for error or miscalculation, we often found ourselves in financial difficulty.

Our only other source of income that year came from a man named James Sugar. Sugar worked as a staff photographer for *National Geographic*, and he entered our lives because he was collaborating with one of our employers on an article about the region. He took pictures for several months, driving throughout Provence in a rented car provided by his magazine, and whenever he was in our neighborhood he would spend the night with us. Since the magazine also provided him with an expense account, he would very graciously slip us the money that had

been given him for his hotel costs. In effect, Lydia and I became his private innkeepers, and since Sugar was a friendly man, we were always glad to see him. The only problem was that we never knew when he was going to turn up. He never called in advance, and more often than not weeks would go by between his visits. We therefore learned not to count on Mr. Sugar. He would arrive out of <sup>(2)</sup>nowhere, pulling up in front of the house in his shiny blue car, stay for a night or two, and then disappear again. Each time he left, we assumed that was the last time we would ever see him.

The worst moments came for us in the late winter and early spring. Checks failed to arrive, one of the dogs was stolen, and little by little we ate our way through the stockpile of food in the kitchen. In the end, we had nothing left but a bag of onions, a bottle of cooking oil, and a packaged pie crust that someone had bought before we ever moved into the house — a remnant from the previous summer. Lydia and I held out all morning and into the afternoon, but by two-thirty hunger had gotten the better of us, and so we went into the kitchen to prepare our last meal. Given the few elements we had to work with, an onion pie <sup>(3)</sup>was the only dish that made sense.

After our pie had been in the oven for what seemed a sufficient length of time, we took it out, set it on the table, and began to eat. <sup>(4)</sup>( ) all our expectations, we both found it delicious. I think we even went so far as to say that it was the best food we had ever tasted, but no doubt that was an attempt to keep our spirits up. Once we had chewed a little more, however, disappointment set in. Reluctantly — ever so reluctantly — we were forced to admit that the pie had not yet cooked through, that the center was still too cold to eat. There was nothing to be done but put it back in the oven for another ten or fifteen minutes.

To suppress our impatience, we went outside for a brief stroll, <sup>(5)</sup> thinking the time would pass more quickly if we removed ourselves from the good smells in the kitchen. As I remember it, we circled the house once, perhaps twice. Perhaps we drifted into a deep conversation about something (I can't remember), but

however it happened, and however long we were gone, by the time we entered the house again the kitchen was filled with smoke. We rushed to the oven and pulled out the pie, but it was too late. Our meal was dead. It had been burned to a charred and blackened mass, and not one bite could be salvaged.

(37) 下線部(1)の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 They had to feed two Labrador retrievers properly every day.
- 2 They did not have to pay their rent monthly.
- 3 Some of their income neither arrived on time nor was it paid in full.
- 4 Their employers were Americans who lived in Paris.

(38) 下線部(2)の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 Mr. Sugar worked with one of their employers.
- 2 Mr. Sugar did not appear on a regular basis.
- 3 Mr. Sugar was rather unfamiliar with the region.
- 4 Mr. Sugar stayed only for one night or two.

(39) 下線部(3)の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 Someone bought a bag of onions in the morning.
- 2 Both of them were particularly fond of onions.
- 3 Onions were in season.
- 4 All they could do was to make use of a bag of onions.

(40) 下線部(4)の空欄に入る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 According to



- 2 Below
- 3 Against
- 4 For

(41) 下線部(5)の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 They could hardly wait until the pie was baked.
- 2 They wanted to be deep in conversation.
- 3 They caught the smell of something burning.
- 4 They felt impatience with the dogs.

(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) 中国は過去30年で著しい経済発展を遂げた。





