

2011 年度 入学試験問題

英 語

(試験時間 10:30~12:10 100分)

1. 解答用紙は、マーク解答用紙のみです。
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。マーク解答用紙に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。
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。

I From the choices 'a'—'e' below, select the best answers to fill blanks (1) — (5). Each answer can be used only once. (10 points)

1. Don't (1) it seriously. He is just playing a trick on you.
2. He used to (2) into trouble with his neighbors because he always played loud music.
3. If you (3) challenging yourself, your dream will come true.
4. I'll (4) you a ride because it's so late and raining heavily.
5. The government has to (5) considerable progress in solving environmental problems.

- a. get
- b. give
- c. keep
- d. make
- e. take

II From the choices 'a'—'e' below, select the best answers to fill blanks (1) — (5). Each answer can be used only once. (10 points)

1. After the interview, the short list was narrowed (1) to three candidates.
2. Did the professor's lecture ever get (2) the point?
3. Do you participate (3) the Tokyo marathon every year?
4. He often made (4) interesting stories for his children.
5. The wife prepared a room (5) her husband's old friend.

- a. down
- b. for
- c. in
- d. to
- e. up

III From the choices 'a' – 'e' below, select the best answers to fill blanks (1) – (5). Each answer can be used only once. (10 points)

1. A recommendation letter will be sent on (1) to the graduate school.
2. By (2) we met at the station the other day.
3. In (3) with other endangered languages, the one he researches still has quite a number of speakers.
4. She looked in the mirror to make sure that her brooch was in (4).
5. Sociology by (5) is the scientific study of societies and human behavior in groups.

- a. chance
- b. comparison
- c. definition
- d. place
- e. request

IV From the choices 'a' – 'e' below, select the words which are closest in meaning to the underlined words (1) – (10). (20 points)

1. The journalist refused to reveal the source of his information.
(1)

- a. express
- b. identify
- c. keep secret
- d. prove
- e. survey

2. The doctor told us that the patient's condition was critical.
(2)

- a. dangerous
- b. important
- c. possible
- d. sound
- e. stable

3. The company desperately needs effective management.
(3)

- a. aggressive
- b. authentic
- c. competent
- d. complex
- e. tyrannical

4. This exhibition shows how Japanese glassware affected⁽⁴⁾ the lives of people from the Edo Period to the Meiji Period.
- a. accumulated
 - b. changed
 - c. improved
 - d. interfered
 - e. surprised
5. Vaccines have played a major role in retarding⁽⁵⁾ the spread of polio.
- a. finalizing
 - b. fulfilling
 - c. promoting
 - d. slowing
 - e. stopping
6. Decreasing biological diversity⁽⁶⁾ is as important a challenge as global warming.
- a. dimension
 - b. environment
 - c. process
 - d. space
 - e. variety
7. If aliens visit us, the outcome⁽⁷⁾ would be much as when Columbus landed in America, which didn't turn out well for the Native Americans.
- a. attack
 - b. influence
 - c. reception
 - d. result
 - e. welcome

8. It is merely a joke.

(8)

- a. just
- b. kind of
- c. more than
- d. not at all
- e. worse than

9. He makes nothing of working 12 hours a day.

(9)

- a. doesn't mind
- b. doesn't think of
- c. makes no money by
- d. makes no progress in
- e. was

10. I will stop you at all costs.

(10)

- a. at once
- b. if possible
- c. no matter what
- d. once in a while
- e. paying too much

V Select the sentence that is incorrect in each group. (10 points)

1.
 - a. An employee has made a suggestion for change the method of reporting daily profit.
 - b. In the old days people did not live very long because of infectious diseases.
 - c. Even more important may be the role of early experiences such as relations with brothers and sisters.
 - d. It's been a tradition in our family to go backpacking every summer.
 - e. Some students believe that what they are taught has little usefulness in the outside world.

2.
 - a. He was disappointed by his friend's refusal to help.
 - b. My father's business has shown slow and steady growth.
 - c. She was as sweet and lovely as ever a woman could be.
 - d. The boy was somewhat shorter than he should have been.
 - e. The two most impressive things about him were his courage and hard-working.

3.
 - a. I was on my way overseas at the time of the second attack, and learned of it in an email from my mother.
 - b. If the price of gasoline continues to rise, he will probably sell his car.
 - c. Not only did he seemed incapable of supporting himself, but it never occurred to him to find a job.
 - d. Without exaggeration, he sounded like a genius.
 - e. Would you be so kind as to help me find a place to park my car?

4.
 - a. If I had known you were coming, I would have baked a cake for you.
 - b. Let's not give up until everyone agrees with us.
 - c. Set the flower pot in front of the brick wall, which it will look pretty.
 - d. A son often feels pressured to enter the same profession as his father.
 - e. We are now expected to drive less and use public transportation instead.

5.
 - a. All secretaries that worked in the office were asked to give their own opinions.
 - b. He must have had some accident on the way, or he would have been here by now.
 - c. It is essential that he bring the document with him by noon.
 - d. Judges are supposed to be rational and not make judgments based on emotion.
 - e. Neither Charlie nor his sisters has arrived at the restaurant yet.

VI From the choices 'a' – 'e' below, select the best answers to fill blanks (1) – (8). (16 points)

1. The boy could (1) contain his curiosity about what was in the box.
 - a. hardly
 - b. justly
 - c. nearly
 - d. readily
 - e. seldom

2. It is still uncertain (2) he will come to the party tomorrow.
 - a. about
 - b. as if
 - c. unless
 - d. until
 - e. whether

3. You have (3).
 - a. had away time
 - b. been time away
 - c. have time away
 - d. had time away
 - e. had been time away

4. There are some who will (4) defining journalism is difficult.
 - a. contend that
 - b. contend which
 - c. contended that
 - d. contended which
 - e. content

5. Information overload affects journalists (5) readers.
- a. after
 - b. as good as
 - c. as well as
 - d. better than
 - e. over than
6. The main challenge for the next government is (6) to reset the nation.
- a. anything but
 - b. anything less than
 - c. nothing less than
 - d. nothing more than
 - e. something less than
7. The teacher taught me to look for (7) meanings and deeper connections.
- a. another
 - b. double
 - c. hostile
 - d. minute
 - e. obvious
8. Identity (8) to be created, just like works of art are created.
- a. desires
 - b. fears
 - c. hopes
 - d. likes
 - e. needs

VII Read the following passage and select the best answer for each question.

(30 points)

The incredible amount of food and drink thrown away in Britain is costing the country 17 billion pounds a year, at a time when the economy is still struggling to emerge from the longest recession on record.

An astonishing new report paints the first complete picture of the scale of the UK's waste mountain, which hit 18.4 million tons in 2009. The figures, which include food, drink and excess packaging thrown away by households, distributors, retailers and manufacturers, will increase pressure on the Government to accelerate its long-awaited plans to cut waste.

The Waste Resources Action Programme (Wrap), the Government's recycling organization that published the report, said the environmental cost is worsening the economic impact. The carbon emissions from all that wasted food and drink is equivalent to an extra 12.4 million cars on British roads.

Environmental activists emphasized the figures, which they said highlighted the Government's failure to focus on waste prevention. Julian Kirby, a member of Friends of the Earth, said, "Neither the economy nor the planet can afford to pay for the almost unbelievable level of waste in the UK food chain. There is not enough talk about prevention, which is what the Government and industry need to focus on. The Government must act on this report across the food supply chain and end its own thoughtless and costly obsession with burning waste."

The report underlined that households produce the vast bulk of food and drink wasted in Britain, throwing away 11.9 million tons every year, at a cost of 12 billion pounds. This is two-thirds of the country's total waste mountain. Manufacturers are the next worst offenders, wasting 5 million tons annually, with retailers wasting 1.4 million tons and a further 100,000 tons getting lost during the distribution process.

(1) the government's pressure, some retailers are trying to send less

waste to landfill to meet EU targets and avoid big fines. Critics believe this focus on landfill is stopping retailers from exerting pressure on suppliers to cut waste throughout the supply chain.

Liz Goodwin, the chief executive of Wrap, said the survey would help to focus attention on where the most food and drink are being wasted. But she warned that retailers and manufacturers had to work together to have any hope of reducing the vast quantities of unused food and drink, and the piles of excess packaging. “We need to improve communication between various parts of the supply chain. (2), if retailers discuss the matter with their suppliers, we will be able to get the best outcomes,” she said.

(3) the big numbers concern household waste, Ms Goodwin said there is a lot of potential to reduce waste from manufacturing. Some efforts were already working, she added, pointing to an attempt by one supermarket to throw away fewer bananas. “Getting them to recognize the need for customers to accept more cosmetically imperfect fruit resulted in less than 3 per cent of its bananas being wasted in 2008, down from 40 per cent in 2002.”

Wrap has also commissioned a number of so-called “food maps,” which Ms Goodwin said would spell out exactly where food was being wasted along the supply chain. One example concerns onions: millions were being thrown away because they were not all standard shapes and sizes.

Members of parliament want the Government to force retailers and manufacturers to reveal how much food their businesses waste annually. They are also suggesting that retailers with annual sales greater than 50 million pounds should publish details of their waste prevention strategies, spelling out their targets to reduce each type of product. (4) Wrap also recommended that companies measure waste so they could track their progress in reducing it, the Government said it would “not be logical” to isolate retailers.

One shocking example of waste is a biscuit factory that lost 20 tons of biscuits for every 100 tons that it baked. A further 6 tons were lost throughout

the process, including 2.4 tons wasted by filling the packs with more than the stated weight.

The report urged manufacturers to focus on cutting the amount of waste they produce, (5) coming up with new and creative ways to avoid sending rubbish to landfill, which is expensive and environmentally questionable. It admitted this would require companies to overhaul their existing cultures.

But with the cost of doing nothing so high, Wrap questions whether companies can afford to ignore the findings. "Seventeen billion pounds is a large sum of money to waste and we need to (6) it, especially when times are hard. This is something that businesses will want to do to save money," said Ms Goodwin.

More than 40 grocery retailers and manufacturers have signed up to government targets to help householders cut the amount of food thrown away by 155,000 tons by 2011. (7), they are trying to decrease packaging waste by 5 per cent. "We can all do our bit to try to cut the amount of food and drink being wasted," Ms Goodwin added.

The carbon emissions break down as 10 million tons of CO₂ equivalent from food and packaging waste in the supply chain, and a further 26 million tons of CO₂ equivalent from household waste. A spokesman for the Carbon Trust, which campaigns to cut carbon, said, "Helping people to understand the carbon footprint of the food they buy, cook and throw away is critical to help us all to lead lower-carbon lifestyles."

1. Which best fills blank (1)?

- a. Complaining about
- b. In response to
- c. In support of
- d. Overcoming
- e. Resisting

2. Which best fills blank (2)?

- a. Despite this
- b. Even so
- c. For example
- d. However
- e. Surprisingly

3. Which best fills blank (3)?

- a. Because
- b. In spite of
- c. Unfortunately
- d. While
- e. Without doubt

4. Which best fills blank (4)?

- a. Although
- b. As a result
- c. Moreover
- d. Nevertheless
- e. Sadly

5. Which best fills blank (5)?

- a. again
- b. aiming at
- c. as well as
- d. even
- e. rather than

6. Which best fills blank (6)?
- a. consider
 - b. increase
 - c. reduce
 - d. spend
 - e. waste
7. Which best fills blank (7)?
- a. In addition
 - b. In spite of this
 - c. Nevertheless
 - d. Shockingly
 - e. Unfortunately
8. According to the article, which of the following is true?
- a. Compared to 2002, one supermarket is selling a lot of strangely-shaped bananas.
 - b. Food maps show where you can buy different types of food.
 - c. The government makes retailers with sales over 50 million pounds publish the results of their attempts to reduce waste.
 - d. Wrap thinks that companies will not listen to the results of the survey.
 - e. There is a campaign to reduce the waste thrown away by householders by 5 per cent.

9. According to the article, which of the following is not true?
- a. It would take over 12 million cars to move the wasted food and drink.
 - b. Friends of the Earth is an environmental organization.
 - c. Households produce twice as much wasted food and drink as manufacturers.
 - d. Only households wasted more food and drink than manufacturers.
 - e. Some people believe that there is too much emphasis on landfill.
10. According to the article, which of the following is not true?
- a. Manufacturers, retailers and distributors produce waste that costs the country 5 billion pounds annually.
 - b. The government has announced ambitious plans to reduce waste.
 - c. One biscuit factory loses over 25 per cent of its product during the whole production process.
 - d. Wrap believes companies should reduce the amount of waste they produce instead of decreasing the amount of waste sent to landfill.
 - e. The total amount of waste is at least 36 million tons of CO₂ equivalent.

VIII From the choices 'a' — 'e' below, select the best answers to fill blanks (1) — (5). Each answer can be used only once. (20 points)

A. The Hubble Space Telescope has captured evidence of a sun-like star (1). Astronomers knew that stars were capable of swallowing planets in orbit around them, but this is the first time the event (2). Although the planet was too far away for the Hubble Space Telescope to photograph, scientists have created an image of it, based on analysis of the telescope's data.

The researchers say the planet, which is called Wasp-12b, may only have another 10 million years left before it is (3). It is so close to its star that it completes an orbit in 1.1 Earth days and is superheated to more than 1,500 degrees Celsius. Because it is so close, the planet's atmosphere has ballooned to (4) the radius of Jupiter and parts of the planet are spilling on to the star.

Carole Haswell from the UK's Open University led the research team. She explained, "We see (5) around the planet which is escaping and will be captured by the star." Hubble's detection of the cloud has made it possible for scientists to draw conclusions about how it was made. Dr Haswell said, "We have identified chemical elements never before seen on planets outside our own solar system."

- a. a huge cloud of material
- b. completely destroyed
- c. "eating" a nearby planet
- d. has been "seen" so clearly
- e. nearly three times

B. Jero, the popular American “enka” singer who in 2008 injected new energy into the tradition-bound genre, made his Southern California concert debut at a theater in Los Angeles in April 2010.

In front of a (1) consisting of old and young, Japanese and Americans alike, Jero, 28, whose real name is Jerome Charles White Jr, performed enka classics from his favorite artists as well as his own music, including his 2008 hit “Umiyuki.”

Before his evening show, the Pittsburgh native expressed a desire to truly connect with his American audience. “I hope they get a sense of enka, for those who haven’t listened to it before,” he said. “I hope they really enjoy the performance and maybe want to listen to more enka. I also hope to gain more fans of my music as well.”

He grew up listening to his Japanese grandmother’s enka recordings and found that he could really move her when he sang for her. With the contrast between his hip-hop/R&B clothing style and the traditional enka ballad sound, Jero has brought (2) and in many ways revitalized a style of music mostly associated with older generations.

Named best new artist at the 50th Japan Record Awards and having appeared on the (3) New Year’s Eve NHK musical competition “Kohaku Uta Gassen,” Jero has found (4) in Japan. In the United States, Jero has certainly (5) with an energetic American audience, including some younger members. “Jero is awesome,” said Marcella Flores, 30, of San Bernardino, California. “I never liked enka before, but my friend suggested I watch Jero on YouTube. On stage, his voice quality is perfect. It’s just beautiful.”

- a. a fresh approach to an old tradition
- b. celebrated
- c. connected
- d. diverse, sold-out crowd
- e. immense popularity

IX Read the following passage and select the best answer for each question.

(24 points)

British children are spending twice as much time in front of a TV or computer screen as in the classroom, according to a new book on how big business targets young consumers aggressively through new media.

It says that today's children are a key target for sophisticated and energetic marketing techniques because they spend so much of their day online or in front of the television.

On average British children spend 5 hours 18 minutes watching television, playing computer games or going online each day. The total of 2,000 hours a year compares with 900 hours in class and 1,270 hours with their parents.

The new book warns about the (1) relentless marketing to children through websites and other media, saying that it is an intrusion into their privacy and is destroying family life.

(2) parents appear to be waking up to the threat of men seeking children online for sex, they have no concept of how business manipulates their children for profit, the authors say. Children are recruited through special membership schemes or special offers to promote products to their friends, and their favorite websites are full of advertisements made to look like content. Personal information is (3) sought, often as a condition of getting access to a site.

The book also reveals surprising new data on the dominance of the media on children's lives, saying that it is hard for young people to escape from big business.

On average children spend 2 hours 36 minutes watching television each day, 1 hour 18 minutes on the internet and 1 hour 24 minutes on a games console such as Wii or PlayStation. "The screen can no longer be classed as an electronic babysitter that keeps children occupied," the book says. "It is a whole electronic

world which they can inhabit and which is based firmly and securely on a profit motive. The conventional concept of childhood as a stage that evolves around family and schools has had to change. It's the (4) world that dominates the time of today's children."

Children's bedrooms have become "high-tech media apartments" with more electronic devices than an entire family would have had a generation ago.

About 90 per cent of teenagers have a television in their bedroom, as do 60 per cent of five- to six-year-olds. The trend is not driven by income, with 98 per cent of teenagers from poor backgrounds having their own TV compared with 48 per cent from richer families. Two-thirds of five- and six-year-olds watch TV before school each day and a similar proportion watch it before bedtime.

More than a third have their own laptop or PC and two-thirds have a games console. One quarter have access to the internet in their bedroom. That makes it far easier for business to obtain children's personal details while disguising their sales promotions as entertainment.

One piece of research found that 85 per cent of children's favorite websites collected some sort of personal information, including e-mail addresses, users' names, postcodes, dates of birth, gender and age. Most of this information is "compulsory," meaning that the child cannot use parts of the site without handing over these details. About 15 per cent of sites demand information to take part. Another 35 per cent offer ringtones, wallpaper, newsletters and screensavers in exchange for information.

The researchers say that the size of the market for children's consumer goods means that companies will stop at nothing to get information. They estimate that the total market stands at about 99 billion pounds, up 33 per cent in the past 5 years, 12 billion pounds of which comes from pocket money.

1. Which best fits blank (1)?

- a. benefits of
- b. dangers of
- c. difficulties of
- d. interesting
- e. pleasure of

2. Which best fits blank (2)?

- a. Because
- b. However
- c. Moreover
- d. Surprisingly
- e. While

3. Which best fits blank (3)?

- a. never
- b. obviously
- c. politely
- d. rarely
- e. routinely

4. Which best fits blank (4)?

- a. commercial
- b. educational
- c. family
- d. natural
- e. real

5. According to the article, which of the following statements about British children is not true?
- a. Parents worry about how companies try to sell things to their children.
 - b. It is difficult for children to avoid the impact of big business.
 - c. More than half of the teenagers in rich families do not have their own TV.
 - d. Children must often give personal information if they want to access the whole of a website.
 - e. The market for children's consumer goods is very large.
6. According to the article, which of the following statements about British children is not true?
- a. Poorer families are more likely than richer families to buy TVs for their children.
 - b. Most young children watch TV twice a day.
 - c. Most children have their own computer.
 - d. Most children have their own games console.
 - e. A minority of the children have access to the internet in their bedroom.
7. According to the article, which of the following statements about British children is not true?
- a. The time that average British children look at screens is more than double the time spent in class.
 - b. About half of the time that children look at screens is spent watching TV.
 - c. Childhood is no longer a stage that is centered just on families and schools.
 - d. Children often inhabit an electronic world because they want to make a profit.
 - e. In the last two to three decades, there has been a big increase in the number of electronic devices in children's bedrooms.

8. According to the article, which of the following statements about British children is not true?
- a. Children spend more time in front of screens than with their parents.
 - b. Children spend almost as much time on the internet as on game consoles.
 - c. More teenagers have TVs than small children.
 - d. Researchers say that companies will stop gathering children's information.
 - e. About 12 per cent of the market for children's consumer goods comes from pocket money.





