

2013 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、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。



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. I hear that the director resigned last week. Do you know who will take (1) from him?
2. We have discussed this matter enough. May I move (2) to the next topic?
3. Let me call him. I think he should be home (3) now.
4. All they could see in the dark was a vague outline of a woman (4) white.
5. The teacher worried about the boy because he did not turn (5) at school.

- a. by
- b. in
- c. on
- d. over
- e. up

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. I spilt coffee on my dress and could not (1) the stain out.
2. These universities are famous because they (2) excellent biology courses.
3. She took a small sheet of paper from her pocket to (3) a note of his address.
4. At last he became a world-famous singer, but his only wish was to (4) a normal life.
5. -It is so hot that I am afraid the eggs will (5) bad unless you put them in the refrigerator.

- a. get
- b. go
- c. lead
- d. make
- e. run

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. As she is much more experienced than the other members, we should take (1) of her opinion.
2. Just in case an earthquake hits us, we should keep some water and food in (2).
3. Since the problem will be solved in the long run, there is no (3) in worrying about it.
4. It was a university student who took the (4) in the nation-wide traffic safety project.
5. That morning the girl said she woke up on the wrong (5) of the bed.

- a. account
- b. lead
- c. point
- d. reserve
- e. side

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 novelist's work was full of pessimism and sadness since he had become increasingly disillusioned with modern society.

- a. disappointed
- b. disgraced
- c. disliked
- d. dismissed
- e. distracted

2. When the first computer was made in the early twentieth century, few people realized its potential to change our life.

- a. ability
- b. development
- c. fame
- d. influence
- e. reputation

3. The bear can grow up to six feet in height and can carry prey as big as a human being.

- a. enemies
- b. friends
- c. partners
- d. rivals
- e. victims

4. Their father has been in a critical condition since the traffic accident.
(4)
- a. attended
 - b. dangerous
 - c. important
 - d. unconscious
 - e. undermined
5. Out of necessity, he came up with the idea of digging wells to provide the people in his village with fresh water.
(5)
- a. despair
 - b. inspiration
 - c. need
 - d. poverty
 - e. request
6. At the outbreak of World War II, the bank had more than one hundred branches all over the country.
(6)
- a. beginning
 - b. blank
 - c. growth
 - d. period
 - e. time
7. For years he had asked her to marry him until she finally gave in.
(7)
- a. accepted
 - b. admitted
 - c. conquered
 - d. rejected
 - e. turned down

8. According to the latest report, about 75% of lung cancer cases among middle-aged men can be attributed to smoking.
(8)
- a. be guaranteed by
 - b. bring by
 - c. come to
 - d. consist of
 - e. result from
9. The teacher spoke so slowly and clearly that it was easy for me to take down everything she said.
(9)
- a. consider
 - b. give notice of
 - c. listen attentively to
 - d. memorize
 - e. note
10. If you need further information, please feel free to get in touch with our office.
(10)
- a. don't be bothered to
 - b. don't hesitate to
 - c. don't worry to
 - d. make no effort to
 - e. take action to

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

1.
 - a. For thousands of years people have used vast amounts of wood for building and heating their homes.
 - b. Please make sure to include all the information requested on the form.
 - c. She didn't realize how long it would take to finish her course work.
 - d. There was no pie left when he went to get some from the kitchen.
 - e. Zurich is the commercial, industry, and financial center in Switzerland.

2.
 - a. Until recently charcoal was the most commonly used fuel for cooking in the world.
 - b. It is simply impossible for me to give you any advice.
 - c. New words are constantly being invented to describe new objects and concepts.
 - d. Thank you very much to responding to my request so soon.
 - e. The idea behind this is to make employees more conscious of the new demands of the rapidly changing business environment.

3.
 - a. For over twenty years after winning the World Chess Championship, he played in either a tournament nor an exhibition game.
 - b. How's the project you're working on coming along?
 - c. Many of the animals that dwell in the desert are active only at night because of the intense heat during the day.
 - d. The French designer took much of his inspiration from nature.
 - e. When linguists encounter a new language, they work to identify all of the sounds it contains.

4.
 - a. Ethics is the study of moral duties, principles, and values.
 - b. Fashion design, like all types of design, has been greatly aided by computer technology.
 - c. It has been known since the third century that coffee has a stimulating effect.
 - d. Other countries are realizing of high-quality education is essential for successful competition in the world market.
 - e. From tomorrow students will no longer be allowed to use the gym for free.

5.
 - a. I heard Tom ended up in an emergency room after the accident this morning.
 - b. Many bridges in New England were covered with wooden roofs to protect it from rain and snow.
 - c. Today, many varieties of fruit are available all year because of improved storage and transportation methods.
 - d. We'll have to hurry if we want to get this project done on time.
 - e. What causes some trees to have red leaves and some to have yellow or brown ones in autumn?

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

1. In the nineteenth century, Charles Dickens was one of the most famous novelists in England (1) to read his work.
 - a. who dedicated during his life to go on tour
 - b. who dedicated for his life in touring
 - c. who dedicated his life to going on tour
 - d. who dedicated his life to tour
 - e. who dedicated in his life to tour

2. (2) as “the queen of the roses,” that kind of red rose was the most popular flower in the early twentieth century.
 - a. Having often reference to
 - b. Making frequent reference to
 - c. Often referred to
 - d. Referring frequently to
 - e. With often reference to

3. Despite (3) most people still prefer to travel by plane.
 - a. increase air fares
 - b. the increase in air fares
 - c. the increased in air fares
 - d. the increasing in air fares
 - e. to increase air fares

4. Paris and Kyoto are sometimes compared (4) they both have regulations to prohibit the construction of buildings that would spoil the view.
- a. as
 - b. because of
 - c. in order that
 - d. in terms of
 - e. so that
5. (5) of people went abroad by plane in those days.
- a. A small only number
 - b. Only a small number
 - c. Only any small number
 - d. Only small number
 - e. Only some small number
6. We face (6) to crimes such as identity theft today.
- a. dangers to expose
 - b. dangers to be exposing
 - c. the danger of being exposed
 - d. to be exposed to dangers
 - e. to be exposing danger
7. It is (7) that the President will be re-elected in the next election.
- a. considered highly of
 - b. highly likely considered
 - c. highly thought of likely
 - d. thought highly likely
 - e. to be considered highly

8. A fire broke out when the plane (8).
- a. hardly took off
 - b. was about to take off
 - c. was for preparation for take off
 - d. was scarcely going to take off
 - e. would take off

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

(30 points)

The American Civil War was the bloodiest conflict in American history, and it remains unknown — and unknowable — exactly how many men died during the war. Old estimates of those who died in the war could be wrong by as many as 130,000 deaths. That is 21% of the earlier estimate and more than twice the total number of US soldiers who died in the Vietnam War.

The American Civil War began in 1861 when many states that held slaves left the United States after the election of President Abraham Lincoln. The southern states feared that the practice of slavery would be (1) threat in a nation governed by the northern states. The war ended in 1865 with the surrender of the southern Confederate army to the northern Union army. The American Constitution was then changed and slavery was officially abolished. The war ruined the economy and society of the southern states where most of the fighting occurred, and killed so many Americans that it was impossible to count the dead. “The American Civil War caused a degree of damage to families and society that had not occurred in any Western society before,” says David Blight, a Civil War historian at Yale University.

In the 1860s, the northern Union and southern Confederate governments were poor record-keepers. They had no comprehensive system of registering births and deaths, and lists of soldiers were intended more for (2) the size of the army than recording fatalities. In the American Civil War, like all wars, men ran away during battles or decided to join the enemy, bodies vanished in the mud or were identified incorrectly, and soldiers initially listed as wounded in battle later died from their injuries. Southern records were largely destroyed in the war’s final stages, when the Union army ruined its capital Richmond, Virginia.

For more than a century, it has been accepted that about 620,000 Americans died in the conflict, with more than half of those dying not on the battlefield but

from diseases or from their wounds. From the beginning, however, historians sensed that the estimated number of deaths from the war was low. Even so, no historian undertook the task of recounting the number of war dead.

That was until December 2011, when historian Professor J. David Hacker published a paper that used new methods and sophisticated statistics software to study US census records from 1850 to 1880. His findings estimated 750,000 soldiers died in the war — 21% higher than the nineteenth century estimate. “We already knew that the war was terrible,” Professor Hacker says. “In one sense, increasing that total by 20% or so doesn’t change that story. (3) I’m a ⁽⁸⁾historian, and we need to do the most precise job we can at determining what the impact of the war was.”

Professor Hacker’s findings, published in the December 2011 issue of *Civil War History*, have been supported by some of the leading historians of the American Civil War. The publication’s editors wrote that his research was “among the most important reports ever to appear in this journal’s pages.” Professor Hacker began by taking samples from the census held every ten years between 1850-1880 and formatting them so they could be analyzed with computer software.

Using statistics software, he counted the number of American white men of military age in 1860 and determined how many of that group were still alive in 1870. He compared that survival rate with the survival rates of the men of the same ages from 1850-1860, and from 1870-1880, the 10-year census periods before and after the American Civil War. The calculations produced the number of “excess” deaths of military-aged men between 1860-1870 who died in the war or in the five years afterwards from causes related to the war. Professor Hacker declines to make bold claims for his method’s accuracy. He acknowledges it ⁽⁹⁾cannot distinguish between Union and Confederate dead, between deaths on the battlefield or from illness, nor account for postwar deaths from battle wounds. American Civil War deaths therefore could range from 617,877 to 851,066. Hacker

settles on an estimate of 750,000 dead.

“I have been waiting more than 25 years for an article like this one,” writes James McPherson in a commentary on Professor Hacker’s work. Professor Hacker’s findings “further show just how destructive the Civil War was,” says Joshua Rothman, a historian at the University of Alabama. “The moral weight of the American Civil War is so large and the consequences of ending slavery so great that we forget just how brutal the war actually was. It’s good to remember that.” Professor McPherson notes that if we compared the population of America during the American Civil War to the population in 2012, Professor Hacker’s figure of 750,000 war deaths would be equal to about 7.5 million US deaths in proportion to the American population now.

Before Professor Hacker’s work, historians had widely relied on an estimate that 620,000 soldiers died in the war, a figure reached through the (4) efforts of two former Union army officers in the late nineteenth century. William Fox and Thomas Livermore based their estimates on battlefield reports, pension records of American Civil War widows and orphans, and other sources that significantly underestimated the number of war dead.

1. Which best fits blank (1)?
 - a. in
 - b. on
 - c. over
 - d. the
 - e. under

2. Which best fits blank (2)?

- a. averaging
- b. criticizing
- c. decreasing
- d. estimating
- e. increasing

3. Which best fits blank (3)?

- a. Although
- b. Because
- c. On the other hand,
- d. Otherwise
- e. Similarly,

4. Which best fits blank (4)?

- a. combination
- b. combine
- c. combined
- d. to be combined
- e. to combine

5. According to the article, which of the following is true?
- a. Abraham Lincoln fought the war in order to abolish slavery and ruin the economy and society of the southern states.
 - b. According to new research, the number of people killed in the American Civil War is much greater than historians once believed.
 - c. As many as 130,000 people died in the American Civil War, making it the bloodiest war in history.
 - d. More than twice the number of American soldiers killed in the American Civil War were killed in the Vietnam War.
 - e. The Union army destroyed the Confederate records in order to hide the number of war dead.
6. According to the article, which of the following is not true?
- a. Hacker's findings have been highly praised by other historians.
 - b. Hacker was able to calculate a more accurate estimate of how many soldiers died in the war by using historical documents from the nineteenth century and modern computer technology.
 - c. Of the 620,000 people said to have been killed in the war, it is known that more than 50% actually died while fighting.
 - d. One of the difficulties in estimating the number of war dead is that the governments in the north and south did not have an integrated system to register births and deaths during the nineteenth century.
 - e. Hacker's research gives historians a better understanding of the effect of the American Civil War on American society.

7. According to the article, which of the following is true?
- a. American historians consider the American Civil War a moral war as it was so violent.
 - b. Based on the new research, some historians think that 617,877 were killed in the war, while others believe 851,066 were killed.
 - c. If the Civil War broke out today, Hacker estimates 750,000 Americans would be killed.
 - d. Even before Hacker published his paper, historians were already aware that the estimate of war dead in the American Civil War was unreliable.
 - e. William Fox and Thomas Livermore disagree with Hacker's results as the new research does not use pension filings of Civil War widows and orphans or battlefield reports.
8. What does Hacker mean when he says "increasing that total by 20% or so doesn't change that story"⁽⁸⁾?
- a. A 20% increase of war deaths does not affect the significance of the American Civil War.
 - b. Hacker's research is not very helpful to understand how violent the war was.
 - c. Hacker's research is meaningless as the calculations are not exact.
 - d. Hacker wanted to change the history of the American Civil War with his research.
 - e. Hacker would have preferred to decrease the total number of fatalities by 20%.

9. Why does Hacker decline to make bold claims for his method's accuracy?⁽⁹⁾
- a. Because the information he used to count the war dead in the American Civil War was entirely wrong.
 - b. Because he is not a humble man.
 - c. Because he is afraid that his method will make other historians angry.
 - d. Because his calculations do not give a completely accurate number of the war dead.
 - e. Because Hacker didn't try to find a better way to count the war dead in the American Civil War.
10. From the choices below, select the best title for the article.
- a. A new discovery about the war dead in the American Civil War
 - b. The conflict among historians about the American Civil War
 - c. The devastation caused by the American Civil War
 - d. The difference between the old and new ways of counting the dead
 - e. The future possibility of counting the war dead

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. Did you ever wonder how people in Japan connect to websites based in San Francisco? It sounds crazy, but Earth's continents are physically linked to one another through a vast network of underwater fiber-optic cables that stretches around the globe. Cables no thicker than the cables used for (1) stretch along the bottom of the Pacific, Atlantic, and Indian Oceans; through the Suez Canal; across the Mediterranean Sea and around the coasts of Africa and South America.

An Indian company named Tata, one of the world's largest providers of underwater fiber-optic cables, manages 130,500 miles of fiber sitting at the bottom of the ocean floor. That's enough to circle the planet five times. It takes a ship six weeks just to load the cable for a cross-ocean voyage. Why is all that underwater cable necessary? It's (2) and putting in enough safety measures to be sure that the Internet won't suddenly stop working.

These fiber-optic cables under the sea can tie two giant centers of business together, reducing data traffic delays. Three companies are in the process of building cable networks that link London directly to Tokyo with cables capable of (3). That's 2,000 times faster than your Internet connection at home.

Another benefit of underwater cables is that they are (4) and other destructive forces. They don't require massive towers to carry them, like overland cables do. They're literally just laid on the bottom of the sea, and once placed there, they can more or less be left untouched for a quarter of a century. But sometimes cables get cut, particularly in shallow water. About twice a year, the cables get accidentally cut by ship anchors.

Having multiple cables connecting continents from many different locations means the Internet is (5) when a cable is broken. That's why

Tata says it was critical to build the final section of the world's first round-the-planet network, which it completed in March 2012. The final cable connected India to France. Tata's other links tie the United Kingdom to the United States, Spain to Africa and Japan to Australia. Together, those cables handle 25% of the world's Internet traffic.

- a. a matter of speed
- b. probably not going to be seriously interrupted
- c. protected from wind, trees, storms
- d. your home's broadband connection
- e. 10 gigabit-per-second speeds

B. No sport, surely, would be considered more genuinely (1) than baseball. Yet the Great National Game appears to have begun not in the United States, but in Great Britain, sometime around the beginning of the eighteenth century. It was a simpler game then, with uncertain rules, but it did involve the use of a ball, a stick or bat, and a circle of stations already called "bases" that the players had to touch in order to score. In England it (2), one of which is cricket. On the other side of the Atlantic it became popular under the name of base ball — in two words — among boys who played it on vacant blocks of land and other places sufficiently distant from breakable windows. It was a schoolboy's pastime. "The only thing," according to baseball historian Robert Smith, "outside the stern discipline of home chores and schoolroom studies, that gave a boy's life any goal." Baseball was not restricted to schoolboys, however, young gentlemen were enjoying it in their free time and even girls played a gentle form of it known as softball.

The game (3). Teams and baseball clubs multiplied, and in 1845 the founder of the Knickerbocker Club of New York, Alexander J.

Cartwright, wrote down the first set of rules, ordering the use of four evenly spaced bases, of a bat instead of an ordinary stick, and of two teams of nine players each. In 1857 the National Association of Baseball Players was formed for the purpose of standardizing the rules further, and two years later the Association formally did not allow players to accept any payment for their participation in the game.

This last rule was meant to protect the amateur status of the game. In fact, some players had already (4), but the practice remained secret until 1869, when the Cincinnati Red Stockings admitted that they had indeed been receiving a regular salary. The notion of baseball as a professional game was received at first with considerable skepticism. Who would pay good money to watch a handful of men “hit a little ball with a big stick and then run and kick a sandbag”? It seemed (5)! But obviously baseball had many fans willing to do just that, and “pro” baseball flourished, developing over the years all sorts of complications, tricks, and refinements that made it increasingly exciting to watch for fans, and increasingly confusing for the rest of humanity.

- a. absurd
- b. American
- c. evolved into several games
- d. received money for playing
- e. spread rapidly

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

(24 points)

When the magnitude 9.0 earthquake struck Japan on March 11, 2011 and knocked out telephone lines, Twitter was flooded with messages for the people affected by the disaster. These messages included many expressions of (1), which have been gathered together in two books as memorials of the country's biggest postwar crisis.

When the massive earthquake hit parts of northern and eastern Japan at 2:46 p.m., the Internet became practically the only communication tool, and Twitter marked its highest number of daily tweets at 177 million. The social networking site, which was relatively late to spread in Japan, also saw as many as 572,000 new accounts created the following day. Twitter addresses, such as *#prayforjapan*, *#earthquake* or *#tsunami*, received thousands of messages per second worldwide at the time. *Pray For Japan* is a printed version of the *prayforjapan.jp* website, which in May 2011 became the No.1 seller at Kinokuniya Bookstore in New York. Another book in memorial of the disaster, a paperback given the name "Quakebook", was released through bookstores in Japan in mid-June that year. Both are written in English and Japanese.

Hiroyuki Tsuruda, the 20-year-old student who founded *prayforjapan.jp*, said, "Starting the website and publishing a book was my way of saying 'don't ever forget that day.'" The book is primarily a collection of tweets about the disaster. "Everyone had kindness in their heart that day. But, as time passes by, people are starting to (2) the tragedy, especially in Tokyo," the Keio University student said. "That was one of the reasons I decided to accept an offer to publish my website as a book." Ryosuke Hayashi, who works at the Japanese bookstore's New York branch, said the book "sold well throughout the month especially among young Japanese living in the city."

Tsuruda, who was attending a driving school just south of Fukushima,

where the disaster triggered a nuclear crisis, was one of those who watched the (3) messages streaming online. “A historical event was happening in social networks,” he said. “I felt an obligation to take action immediately, to record it for future generations.” He launched his website less than 16 hours after the earthquake, working for two hours under a blanket inside a room that was dark because of the power being cut by the disaster. He said he first started the website to “share the moment with my close friends.” It unexpectedly drew nearly 3 million online accesses and was tweeted 150,000 times in 48 hours, and its Facebook page immediately became the seventh largest in Japan. By March 20, Tsuruda had received nearly 1,000 e-mails, including from the United States and Germany, saying they were “touched” or “moved” by the website, as well as more than 200 inquiries from artists, media and advertising agencies asking to be involved in related projects.

Also, more than 30 translation volunteers contacted him on the Internet and made *prayforjapan.jp* readable in 12 languages. “It was beyond my expectations and I was thrilled just reading those e-mails and offers,” said Tsuruda. He also worked on an iPad version of the book. “I thought I must tell people that we should always keep this day in our mind.”

Meanwhile, in Chiba Prefecture, a British blogger who calls himself “Our Man in Abiko” had his Twitter-sourced charity paperback released on June 14, 2011. The 40-year-old, who did not reveal his name, used Twitter to collect ideas, stories, volunteers and even the publisher for *2:46: Aftershocks: Stories from the Japan Earthquake*, nicknamed the “Quakebook,” which was initially published as a free English e-book in mid-April 2011. Using Twitter, he gathered the collection of firsthand essays, art and photographs in 15 hours a week after the disaster. “Quakebook” includes work from Asia, Europe and North America, and has been translated into Dutch, German and Chinese. “Whenever I had a problem I would ask Twitter for help,” said the blogger who works as an English teacher in the city of Abiko.

Tamio Okumura, editor-in-chief of a language learning material publisher who released the bilingual version of the book for sale in Japanese bookstores, said he had been “overwhelmed” on reading the e-book. Money from sales will be donated to the Japan Red Cross. “This earthquake, tsunami and nuclear disaster are the biggest events to hit Japan since 1945. I had to help make a record of this for future generations. There has been (4) as important as this in my life,” the British blogger said.

Twitter as well as Facebook helped start many websites or messages supportive of Japan (5) their high information-gathering capabilities. In “Quakebook,” a contributor from Tokyo said, “Together with thousands of people in my online community, most of whom I never met, I felt fear, gratitude and sometimes despair, but I never felt alone.”

1. Which best fits blank (1)?

- a. anger
- b. desire
- c. doubt
- d. encouragement
- e. frustration

2. Which best fits blank (2)?

- a. dream
- b. fear
- c. forget
- d. hope
- e. remember

3. Which best fits blank (3)?

- a. few
- b. finite
- c. infinite
- d. numerous
- e. same

4. Which best fits blank (4)?

- a. anything
- b. everything
- c. many things
- d. nothing
- e. something

5. Which best fits blank (5)?

- a. because
- b. due to
- c. into
- d. onto
- e. through to

6. According to the article, which of the following is not true?
- a. As the Internet was the only means to communicate during the disaster, it was knocked out by the thousands of messages being sent.
 - b. Because of the disaster, Twitter became more popular in Japan.
 - c. Immediately after the March 11 earthquake, the Internet became the most important means of communication.
 - d. Thanks to the new social networking systems, people from all around the world were able to express their support for Japan after the earthquake.
 - e. Tsuruda hoped to help people remember the disaster in the future.
7. According to the article, which of the following is true?
- a. Tsuruda, a professor at Keio, launched the website so people would not forget the March 11 disaster.
 - b. People in Tokyo are starting to forget the disaster according to Tsuruda.
 - c. Tsuruda's "Quakebook" became a top seller in New York.
 - d. Tsuruda decided to publish *Pray For Japan* to share the experience of the disaster with his friends.
 - e. On March 11, at the time the earthquake struck Japan, Tsuruda's Facebook page was the seventh largest in Japan.

8. According to the article, which of the following is not true?
- a. Money from the sales of “Quakebook” will be donated to the Japan Red Cross.
 - b. Not since the Second World War has there been a disaster in Japan as significant as the March 11 earthquake.
 - c. Social networking systems have played a key role in helping people with the psychological effects of the disasters as well as providing a record for the next generation.
 - d. The essays, art and photographs published in “Quakebook” were all first published on Twitter.
 - e. Using Twitter, “Our Man in Abiko” was able to gather together the material for “Quakebook” in 15 hours.

