

## 2015 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き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. After years of dialogue and negotiation, they were finally able to ( 1 ) an end to the conflict in the area.
2. He came back home from the vacation to ( 2 ) a window broken.
3. I know I should stay away from sweet drinks like soda to be healthy, but I just cannot ( 3 ) it.
4. She is still young, but old enough to ( 4 ) better.
5. These TV commercials are funny, but they ( 5 ) the viewer very little about their goods.

- a. find
- b. help
- c. know
- d. put
- e. tell

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 must have left my pencil case in the classroom. Can I borrow something to write ( 1 )?
2. Successful people do not let a great opportunity go ( 2 ).
3. The investigation should be carried out independently ( 3 ) the authorities.
4. There is something moving ( 4 ) the ceiling! Please get rid of it now. I'm scared of bugs.
5. Why don't we take a vote? Who is ( 5 ) the proposal?

- a. by
- b. for
- c. of
- d. on
- e. with

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. He had a ( 1 ) reason for coming late to the meeting.
2. It looks as if he hasn't been keeping ( 2 ) recently.
3. It was hard for the children to stand ( 3 ) for an hour.
4. Only members are admitted ( 4 ) to the golf club.
5. The sea is ( 5 ) both in the early morning and late at night.

- a. calm
- b. free
- c. good
- d. still
- e. well

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 professor's rigid attitude made him unpopular among his students.  
(1)
  - a. arrogant
  - b. cold
  - c. indifferent
  - d. inflexible
  - e. tolerant
  
2. We wish to express our deepest gratitude to those who have supported us.  
(2)
  - a. appreciation
  - b. congratulations
  - c. feelings
  - d. joy
  - e. satisfaction
  
3. She reluctantly conceded that she was wrong.  
(3)
  - a. admitted
  - b. denied
  - c. doubted
  - d. proved
  - e. said

4. According to a recent survey, nearly 50 per cent of Americans usually make New Year's resolutions and about 40 per cent of them are related to weight.  
(4)
- a. acts of separation
  - b. clear images
  - c. formal opinions
  - d. medical decisions
  - e. promises to oneself
5. As soon as the performance finished, the audience stood up and gave enthusiastic applause to the orchestra.  
(5)
- a. attractive
  - b. certain
  - c. excited
  - d. honest
  - e. refreshing
6. In order to grasp the nature of this issue, we need to look at the bigger picture  
(6)
- a. comprehend
  - b. develop
  - c. emphasize
  - d. ignore
  - e. persuade

7. Since the first impression is usually based on how you look, you should go to an interview in appropriate clothes.<sup>(7)</sup>
- a. confident
  - b. effective
  - c. significant
  - d. suitable
  - e. unique
8. We stayed at the 18th century hotel and it was anything but cheap.<sup>(8)</sup>
- a. a little
  - b. hardly
  - c. not at all
  - d. to some extent
  - e. very
9. Would you try to get in touch with me as soon as you come home?<sup>(9)</sup>
- a. contact me
  - b. give me advice
  - c. help me
  - d. hold my hand
  - e. remember me
10. Their user-friendly products and excellent customer service account for the company's popularity and success.<sup>(10)</sup>
- a. are the connection with
  - b. are the outcomes of
  - c. are the principles of
  - d. are the reactions to
  - e. are the reasons for

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

1. a. He made so many mistakes in the letter that he had to write them again.  
b. The cost of living has increased while there has been no increase in the basic wage.  
c. This area attracts quite a few eco-tourists who like to watch the wildlife.  
d. You can come to the party if you don't bring that awful friend of yours.  
e. You need to use the old photocopier while the others are being repaired.
  
2. a. He works part-time as well as being a student, so he has a busy life.  
b. She's still on good terms with the man whom she used to be her husband.  
c. There is something hanging from the bottom of his coat.  
d. Whether the war could have been avoided is a question that continues to interest historians.  
e. Would you like to have a non-smoking room with an ocean view?
  
3. a. Name some of the attractions you can find in Yokohama.  
b. Thank you for your inquiry regarding to our new clothes for teenagers.  
c. The book is good up to a point, but it doesn't tackle the problem deeply enough.  
d. The result of the meeting was completely unpredictable.  
e. Whoever wins the election, nothing will really change.



4.
  - a. I love antique furnitures, but I would need advice from a specialist before I had bought any.
  - b. It was so foggy that they could barely see ahead of them.
  - c. She's been working at the same low-paying job and she's really fed up with it.
  - d. The real victims of wars are the children who are left without parents.
  - e. You'll get to the train station no matter which bus you take.
  
5.
  - a. Apart from other responsibilities, I am now also in charge of staff training.
  - b. Have you ever turned down an invitation that you later regretted?
  - c. Honestly, neither we were welcome at our friend's house-warming party.
  - d. The plane was delayed by a storm and the passengers were stuck at the airport overnight.
  - e. You're way ahead of me in understanding all this technology.

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

1. He kindly lent me his umbrella. ( 1 ), I would have got very wet.

- a. Anyway
- b. Even if
- c. In case
- d. On the contrary
- e. Otherwise

2. The doctor told the villagers to be sure to avoid ( 2 ) any water from the lake.

- a. being drinking
- b. drinking
- c. having drunk
- d. not to drink
- e. to drink

3. I am very curious to know ( 3 ) the rumor is true.

- a. however
- b. if
- c. that
- d. unless
- e. what

4. With an average lifespan of 10 to 15 years, small dogs generally live longer than large ( 4 ).
- a. another
  - b. ones
  - c. others
  - d. some
  - e. those
5. You can stay at my house while I am away ( 5 ) you don't make a mess or break anything.
- a. as if
  - b. as long as
  - c. by the time
  - d. even though
  - e. in order that
6. What time ( 6 ) arrive at the town?
- a. do you think that they will
  - b. do you think they will
  - c. will they you think
  - d. you think they will
  - e. you think will they
7. Do you think the new building ( 7 ) by next month?
- a. has been completed
  - b. is being completed
  - c. is completed
  - d. will have been completed
  - e. would have been completed

8. I ( 8 ) to the movies.
- a. prefer watch TV to go
  - b. prefer watching TV than going
  - c. would rather watching TV to going
  - d. would rather watch TV than go
  - e. would watch TV rather than go

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

(30 points)

In 2013, at an exclusive west London hotel, the most expensive beefburger in history was ( 1 ) cooked and served before an invited audience. Costing about \$400,000, the 150 gram burger was made of artificial meat which was grown in a laboratory from the stem cells of a dead cow. Stem cells are cells that can grow into any organ of the body.

The scientists behind the beefburger believe artificial meat could help to save the world from the growing consumer demand for beef, lamb, pork and chicken. The future appetite for beef alone, ( 2 ), could easily lead to much of the world's forests becoming open fields by the end of this century.

The precious beefburger was made of some 3,000 pieces of artificial beef, each the size of a rice grain, grown from cow stem cells which were grown in the laboratory. Scientists believe this could possibly lead to artificial meat being sold in supermarkets within five to ten years.

Stem cells taken from just one animal could, in theory, be used to make a million times more meat than could be taken from a single cow. The reduction in the need for land, water and feed, as well as the decrease in greenhouse gases and other environmental pollutants, would change the environmental effect of meat-eating. Artificial meat could make a meat-eating diet more acceptable to the green movement as well as to vegetarians opposed to animal farming. Animal rights organizations have already given approval to the idea, and some vegetarians have said they would be happy to eat it.

The main research was done by Professor Mark Post in the Netherlands. He said, "Eventually, my vision is that you have a limited group of donor animals which you keep in stock in the world. You basically kill animals and take all the stem cells from them, so you would still need animals for this technology. Right now, we are using 70 per cent of all our agricultural capacity to grow meat

through animals. You are going to need alternatives. If we don't do anything, meat will become a luxury food and will become very expensive."

Meat-eating is a huge global industry, producing some 228 million tons of meat each year; the retail value of beef in the United States alone is \$74 billion. By 2050, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization, the world will be eating twice as much meat as we eat now, primarily driven by the increased demand from a growing middle class in China and other developing nations.

Each person in Britain, on average, eats about 85kg of meat a year, which roughly translates into 33 chickens, one pig, three-quarters of a sheep and a fifth of a cow. This kind of appetite explains why some 30 per cent of ice-free land in the world is used for growing food for animals while just 4 per cent is used for crops for human consumption.

The essential problem with meat is that it is a highly inefficient method of converting plant material into human food. Every kilogram of meat requires between 4 and 10kg of feed made from plants, ( 3 ) artificial meat uses only about 2kg of feed. "It comes down to the fact that animals are very inefficient at converting vegetable protein into animal protein. This helps to drive up the cost of meat," Post said. "Animals also contribute a lot to greenhouse gas emissions, more so than our entire transport system. Animals produce 39 per cent of global methane, 5 per cent of the CO<sub>2</sub> and 40 per cent of the NOx. Eventually, we will have an 'eco-tax' on meat," he added.

One report, published in 2011 by scientists from Oxford University, estimated that artificial meat uses far less energy than most other forms, except for chicken, and some 45 per cent less energy than beef, the most environmentally destructive meat.

They also found that artificial meat needs 99 per cent less land than animals, between 82 and 96 per cent less water, and produces between 78 and 95 per cent less greenhouse gas. In terms of relative environmental damage, there is no contest.

The Food Standards Agency said that before going on sale, artificial meat would need official approval. The manufacturers would have to prove that all the necessary safety tests had been carried out, a spokeswoman said.

“Artificial meat is not yet commercially possible, but the technology used to produce artificial meat could be advanced enough for trials to take place. Any new type of food, or food produced by a new process, must undergo strict and independent safety testing before it is placed on the market,” she said.

“Anyone seeking approval of an artificial meat product would have to provide a lot of evidence to show that the product is safe, nutritionally equivalent to existing meat products, and will not mislead the consumer. This would be evaluated under the EU regulations for new foods, before a decision by the authorities.”

People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (Peta), which is offering a prize of \$1 million for the first person or organization to produce artificial chicken meat, said that artificial meat would be ethically acceptable if it meant less killing of animals. “We do support lab-grown meat if it means fewer animals are eaten. Anything that reduces the suffering of animals would be welcome,” said Ben Williamson, a Peta spokesman.

However, apart from the technical and commercial problems of bringing artificial meat to market, the big question is whether the public will want to eat something that started out as a piece of pink tissue in a factory.

Then there is the issue of taste. Could a beefburger made from artificial meat ever be as good as one made from good-quality beef?

1. Which best fits blank ( 1 )?
  - a. badly
  - b. carelessly
  - c. mistakenly
  - d. nervously
  - e. quickly
  
2. Which best fits blank ( 2 )?
  - a. despite this
  - b. for instance
  - c. fortunately
  - d. instead
  - e. that is
  
3. Which best fits blank ( 3 )?
  - a. because
  - b. even if
  - c. for example
  - d. so
  - e. whereas
  
4. According to the article, which of the following is not true?
  - a. Animal meat is increasingly popular.
  - b. Artificial meat will not be available in shops for at least five years.
  - c. Each cow has many stem cells that could be used.
  - d. Forests might be cleared to provide more land for animals.
  - e. The price of artificial meat is not likely to change in the future.



5. According to the article, which of the following is not true?
- a. A lot of money is involved in meat-eating.
  - b. Animals will still be needed because we would have to have a supply of stem cells.
  - c. If we don't grow artificial meat, meat will no longer be cheap.
  - d. It is not possible to continue getting all the meat we need from just animals.
  - e. Most animal rights organizations oppose artificial meat because some animals would still be killed.
6. According to the article, which of the following is true?
- a. Animals produce nearly as much greenhouse gas as the transport system.
  - b. Artificial meat needs more water than animals.
  - c. Artificial meat uses much less energy than chickens.
  - d. Chickens cause more environmental damage than cows.
  - e. If there were less animals, it would be better for the environment.
7. According to the article, which of the following is true?
- a. A fifth of a cow weighs 85kg.
  - b. British people eat a lot of chickens, pigs, sheep and cows.
  - c. By 2050 the Chinese will eat over 450 million tons of meat.
  - d. People in Britain eat less meat than Americans.
  - e. The world production of beef is worth \$74 billion per year.
8. According to the article, which of the following is true?
- a. Food for animals uses more land than crops for humans.
  - b. Meat is a good way of changing plants into human food.
  - c. Most ice-free land is used for agriculture.
  - d. Over half the world's methane comes from animals.
  - e. We need to grow more crops both for humans and animals.

9. According to the article, which of the following is true?
- a. Artificial meat is much better than animal meat from an environmental point of view.
  - b. Artificial meat needs less land than animals, but produces more gas.
  - c. It is difficult to compare the environmental costs of artificial meat and animals.
  - d. It was decided that there should be no competition about the environment.
  - e. There was going to be a competition between animal meat and artificial meat, but it was cancelled.

10. According to the article, which of the following is not true?
- a. The EU would carry out strict tests before the artificial meat could be sold commercially.
  - b. The makers of the beefburger could win the \$1 million prize offered by Peta.
  - c. There might be a difference in taste between artificial meat and beef.
  - d. People may not like to eat something that is artificial.
  - e. Peta supports the killing of less animals.

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. More than a million children attend public schools in New York City. About 780,000 of them are poor enough to qualify for a free or reduced-price lunch. Getting into the program requires the filling in of a form, which is a burden but not a terrible one; the application is just one page. So why do so many poor children — about 250,000 — not participate?

The problem, experts say, isn't so much dislike of the menu — today across the city, it's roast turkey, stewed beans, and an oatmeal raisin cookie, plus salad for high school students — as it is ( 1 ) that come from being identified as poor, from being seen taking the "free-free," the shameful nickname New York schoolchildren give to city-provided lunches.

This bad feeling is real, widespread and shown by school-lunch participation rates, which decrease greatly as children get older. It's 81 per cent in elementary school, 61 per cent in middle school and 38 per cent in high school. Many teenagers, it seems safe to assume, would go hungry or eat junk food ( 2 ) instead of being seen in the line for turkey and beans. The most realistic and understanding approach would be to find other ways to encourage children to take the food ( 3 ).

Here's an idea we like: Make lunches free for everyone. The city should stop collecting lunch money and pay what it takes to eliminate the bad feeling connected with the "free-free" lunch.

Expert groups and elected officials in the city are pushing this idea. They argue that for a very small investment in universal free lunches — about \$20 million in a \$25 billion annual schools budget — the city would increase participation by 20 per cent, or 120,000 meals a day.

The benefits are obvious because it's easier to teach children who aren't hungry and unable to concentrate. The experts also say the plan would

actually bring in \$59 million in federal and state support if participation increased by 20 per cent. Working-class families whose incomes are too high to qualify for free or reduced-price lunches under the current federal plan would also benefit. Free lunches would help many struggling families make ends meet.

A senior city official, Letitia James, supports this campaign for universal free lunches. Similar logic backs up a separate campaign ( 4 ) to serve school breakfasts, which are currently free for everyone, in classrooms at first period when students are at their desks instead of in the cafeteria before the bell. The mayor should embrace these ideas because students ( 5 ) are more ready to learn.

- a. from vending machines
- b. that are better nourished
- c. the embarrassment and bullying
- d. they qualify for
- e. urging the city

B. The recent news that Kyoto University will publicly seek candidates for its next president from abroad, as well as from Japan, may come as a shock to some in the academic world. The proposal is an ambitious move intended to improve university education in Japan. Everyone knows that Japanese universities ( 1 ) and competitive, but this is the first time for a national university to consider a presidential candidate from outside Japan.

The proposal is not an easy one to imagine. Japanese universities resist change in their present systems, and change comes slowly. The current Japanese practice of hiring from within the ranks of full-time professors has the advantages of having a president who knows details well and has established contacts. However, it is sometimes just those details and contacts

that make it difficult to reform.

Japanese universities should be creative, thoughtful and open-minded in tackling the institutional, systemic and personnel changes that would ( 2 ). If Japan is ever going to truly educate a future workforce, nurture active citizens and produce scholars and researchers, the old habits of teaching, researching and learning must be renewed. Hiring an outside, non-Japanese as president is one good way to do that.

Universities also must continue to improve learning in other ways, too. Globalizing universities involves more than top-down decisions. Professors and students need to work together to ( 3 ). That means getting more foreign students on to campuses in Japan and getting more Japanese students on to foreign campuses. That will also involve current administrators making serious reforms, especially about English.

Universities also have to consider new systems to handle practical issues such as budgets, together with broader teaching issues such as ( 4 ) and promoting individual learning. By bringing in an outside point of view, a non-Japanese president could help with such structural reforms and educational approaches.

Fresh ideas and the power to get them working could provide an important starting point for globalizing Japanese campuses in many ways. Handing over decision-making to an outsider may seem unthinkable to many universities in Japan, although ( 5 ) is a common practice in America and Europe. Because of the rigid present system, few other universities are likely to follow Kyoto University's lead. If they don't, they must find other ways to globalize Japanese universities. Bringing in fresh ideas, reorganizing structures and striving for excellence are values that must be brought into Japanese universities, whether from abroad or from inside Japan.

- a. developing more active classrooms
- b. hiring full-time professors from outside
- c. make the process easy to carry out
- d. need to become more globalized
- e. upgrade the level of English

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

(24 points)

Targeted advertisements (based on web surfing history) have become established online, but how will the public react as advertisers start to focus on our habits and interests in our offline life too? Imagine walking into a shopping center and the video screens nearby bring up scenes from the DVD of your favorite TV series. As you approach a shoe store, your mobile phone flashes a special offer for a pair of shoes of the same brand as those you're about to wear out. Then, as you walk into a coffee shop, the displays change to promote the giant-sized version of your favorite drink. ( 1 ) you find the ideas fascinating or scary, they could soon be common.

Facial recognition cameras are already being fitted to large screens ( 2 ) advertising companies can monitor the sort of people looking at advertisements at each location. "It manages to recognize them through a number of traits," says Mike Hemmings, marketing director of Amscreen, one of the firms offering the technology. "These traits can be things that characterize a male or a female or a person of a certain age. ( 3 ), if you are a male, it will pick up the cheekbone structure. It puts it all together and then tells the advertiser and us how many people and what types of people are seeing the advertisement at any particular time and at any particular place."

The company claims more than 50 million people globally see its screens each week. In the UK, that amounts to around 3,500 screens in places like doctors' waiting rooms, railway stations, airports, and gas stations. "Next is serving advertisements in real time to people as they're standing in a line," adds Simon Sugar, Amscreen's chief executive.

Facial recognition is not the only idea about how to bring online personalization into the real world. Students at the European Institute of Technology are working on a system to link Facebook accounts to RFID (radio

frequency identification) chips which are in store members' cards. RFID tags in Burberry clothes bring up related videos on screens in its main London store. The idea is that these chips could be used to flash up personalized advertisements and special offers on screens when consumers visit the shops. The team behind the project suggest their software would study the customers' various tastes and choose the advertisements most likely to appeal to the majority of those who are present.

Fashion brand Burberry is already using RFID tags in a more limited way by fitting the technology into its latest collections. When customers wearing the clothes stand in front of "magic mirrors" in its main London store, the screens start showing pictures of how the products looked when modeled with other Burberry goods. For now the firm says its system can only recognize its products and not the people wearing them. But it adds, "It is possible that in the future we may link the RFID tags to our customer database."

It's not hard to imagine the technology being used one day to recognize the return of big-spending customers and adjusting displays to suit them.

Another system is designed to trigger advertisements within applications on mobile phones when they are carried close to a shop or other organization paying to use the technology. It gathers data from a phone's sensors and combines it with the owner's web surfing history, application use and other saved data to build up a profile of them. Based on their interests, their current activity and the time of day, their phone then picks which advertisements to show.

Japan was the first to test the technology. The company said trials suggested users were three times more likely to click on those advertisements than normal advertisements.

As retailers test such technology, they are well aware there is a risk of an invasion of privacy. Clothes store Nordstrom recently cancelled a scheme which tracked customers' movements through its stores using their phones' wi-fi signals after complaints.



Campaigners warn there must be limits. "Part of the bargain with the public is that watching people is necessary to keep us safe," says Nick Pickles. "Now we are seeing that the technology that is being installed in shops and in streets that was for public safety purposes is being used for advertising. Are we willing to accept our everyday movements being monitored and analyzed, not to keep us safe but purely to allow advertisers to target us? I think people will start to say no, our privacy is worth more than a few advertising dollars."

1. Which best fits blank ( 1 )?

- a. Because
- b. Even though
- c. If
- d. Moreover
- e. Whether

2. Which best fits blank ( 2 )?

- a. although
- b. despite the fact that
- c. furthermore
- d. nevertheless
- e. so that

3. Which best fits blank ( 3 )?

- a. Even
- b. For instance
- c. In spite of
- d. Surprisingly
- e. That is

4. What does the underlined word "It" refer to?  
(4)
- a. the age of the person
  - b. the cheekbone structure
  - c. the number of traits of people
  - d. the sex of the person
  - e. the technology
5. According to the article, which of the following is true?
- a. Amscreen's technology can only recognize whether someone is male or female.
  - b. Amscreen's technology can serve advertisements in real time to people waiting in a line.
  - c. Amscreen's technology of facial recognition is not the only way to bring online personalization into the real world.
  - d. Amscreen is the only company whose technology can recognize people.
  - e. Fifty million people watch Amscreen's advertisements on 3,500 screens around the world.
6. According to the article, which of the following is not true?
- a. RFID tags are used to link to Burberry's customer database.
  - b. RFID tags are used to show other goods in Burberry's main London store.
  - c. RFID tags could in future be used to show special offers.
  - d. RFID tags could in future be used to personalize which advertisements are shown.
  - e. RFID technology may be used in future to recognize customers who spend a lot of money.

7. According to the article, which of the following is not true?
- a. Data from mobile phones are used to personalize advertisements.
  - b. Retailers have found that people are always comfortable with the way the technology is used.
  - c. Some people believe that privacy must be considered as well as just advertising profits.
  - d. The advertising technology is based on technology that was developed for public safety purposes.
  - e. When data from phones are used, the consumer is more likely to view the selected advertisements.
8. According to the article, which of the following is true?
- a. Campaigners have been very concerned about safety.
  - b. Campaigners have carried out investigations about privacy with the public.
  - c. Nick Pickles believes that the costs of watching people in the street are very cheap.
  - d. There is a unspoken agreement that there needs to be a balance between privacy and the use of technology.
  - e. The value of privacy is only worth a few dollars.