

2012 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. Every time she drinks beer, she feels sick. Beer doesn't (1) with her.
2. You will be sorry if you don't go to the dentist and (2) your teeth taken care of.
3. My father is not home now. I'll (3) him to call you back as soon as possible.
4. The best way to make my lower back (4) better is to do one hour's exercise every day.
5. I watched the film which everybody is talking about, but I don't (5) what they liked about it.

- a. agree
- b. feel
- c. get
- d. have
- e. see

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. She usually wears a T-shirt and jeans. But today she looks wonderful (1) that new suit.
2. I am amazed (2) the boy's talent. He plays the piano surprisingly well.
3. In spite (3) all her scandals, she is one of the most popular politicians in the country.
4. The mother is worried about her children because they are so interested in the computer game that they can't stay away (4) it.
5. The teacher is very particular (5) students' pronunciation of English.

- a. about
- b. at
- c. from
- d. in
- e. of

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. Please don't be late. The meeting will be held (1) on schedule.
2. At last I understood (2) detail of the truth.
3. The news was (3) about the huge earthquake that hit Japan in 2011.
4. Every morning he is only (4) in time for school.
5. I hate chicken and like beef (5) less.

- a. all
- b. even
- c. every
- d. just
- e. right

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

1. When the economy is not doing well, supermarkets and convenience stores often cut their prices to attract more customers.

- a. do away with
- b. make little
- c. press
- d. put behind
- e. reduce

2. The laboratory has a large tube to prevent the release of harmful gas into the room.

- a. absorption
- b. emission
- c. loosening
- d. pushing
- e. relief

3. The purpose of the new campaign is to raise money for poor children.

- a. aim
- b. consequence
- c. effect
- d. proposal
- e. suggestion

4. The rescue team was sent to the areas most damaged by the fire.
(4)
- a. dangerous
 - b. extinct
 - c. harmed
 - d. isolated
 - e. threatened
5. The government has made a pledge that there will be no tax increase this year.
(5)
- a. anticipation
 - b. campaign
 - c. estimation
 - d. promise
 - e. protest
6. In that old house, residents often hear a weird sound at midnight.
(6)
- a. clear
 - b. faint
 - c. irritating
 - d. piercing
 - e. strange
7. She has a lot of friends, but she sometimes likes to be on her own.
(7)
- a. at times
 - b. frequently
 - c. for a while
 - d. more often than not
 - e. more than once

8. Doctors have observed that the patients with that disease were all males in their teens. ⁽⁸⁾
- a. heard
 - b. disagreed
 - c. neglected
 - d. realized
 - e. predicted
9. Soon after they moved to the countryside from the city, things started to work out for them. ⁽⁹⁾
- a. become unstable
 - b. be rearranged
 - c. change a lot
 - d. get quiet
 - e. go well
10. We did not have the heart to tell him the news. ⁽¹⁰⁾
- a. were not careful enough
 - b. were not courageous enough
 - c. were not happy enough
 - d. were not serious enough
 - e. were not unwilling enough

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

1.
 - a. All the guests but Mary want sugar in their tea.
 - b. I would rather stay silent than to tell my parents the truth.
 - c. Ken's father expected him to be a scientist instead of a computer programer.
 - d. The long awaited issue was finally decided at the last meeting.
 - e. We've got to clear the leftovers out of the refrigerator before we go on a trip.

2.
 - a. Despite their frequent quarrels, they are good friends and respect each other.
 - b. Lillian took a bus from New York to San Diego so that she could see the country.
 - c. Some members of the audience were critical of our results, said that we had only used a small sample.
 - d. You don't sound too happy about going to the shopping mall with your mother.
 - e. Watison wants his friend to find out what is being served in the cafeteria today.

3.
 - a. He had to find a reliable alternative to the bus in order to get to work.
 - b. The flowers, which were just delivering, are from my old friend.
 - c. The friend you are trying to reach is no longer at this number.
 - d. Those of us who are over fifty years old should get our blood pressure checked regularly.
 - e. Today's modern TV cameras require only a little light compared with earlier models.

4.
 - a. In recent years, educators have become more concerned with language teaching methods.
 - b. Returning to her room, she found some of her jewelry was missing.
 - c. The cost of living has raised three percent in the last decade.
 - d. There are a number of possible signs that appear when students are under stress.
 - e. You had better buy your tickets well in advance in order to take advantage of the low air fares.

5.
 - a. She was very upset when she overheard her neighbors gossiping about her.
 - b. That woman is one of the most eminent film critics who often appears on TV.
 - c. The coach is of major importance for the team as to some extent he determines their success.
 - d. The office where I'm a receptionist is only a six-block walk from my house.
 - e. When students register late for classes, they must pay an additional fee.

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

1. The store was crowded with (1).
 - a. customers who bought many pieces of furniture
 - b. customers who bought many furnitures
 - c. customers who bought a plenty of furniture
 - d. guests who bought quite a few furniture
 - e. guests who bought a large number of furnitures

2. After (2) for centuries, the Mayan culture suddenly collapsed.
 - a. being lasted
 - b. having been lasting
 - c. having being lasted
 - d. lasted
 - e. lasting

3. A wind instrument is just a pipe arranged so that air (3) into it to make music.
 - a. can be being blown
 - b. can be blown
 - c. can blow
 - d. can have been blown
 - e. can have blown

4. He was (4).
- a. chosen governor of Tokyo on his fourth term
 - b. chosen to be the governor of Tokyo of the fourth term
 - c. elected governor of Tokyo for his fourth term
 - d. elected as a governor of Tokyo in his fourth term
 - e. selected governor of Tokyo as his fourth term
5. I would like to give these jewels to (5) wants them.
- a. who
 - b. whoever
 - c. whom
 - d. whomever
 - e. whichever
6. Culture and language influence the way (6).
- a. is the view of the world
 - b. of viewpoints
 - c. that we view the world
 - d. the world view
 - e. viewing the world
7. We haven't seen the man for (7) a year.
- a. almost
 - b. mostly
 - c. not
 - d. twice
 - e. very seldom

8. I met (8).
- a. five American old men at Osaka station at eight in July 15
 - b. American five old men at eight at Osaka station on July 15
 - c. five old American men at Osaka station at eight on July 15
 - d. old American five men at Osaka station in July 15 at eight
 - e. old five American men at eight on July 15 at Osaka station

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

(30 points)

It was a familiar first day at school: there was excitement, eagerness, nervousness over whether she'd make new friends. For Rubina Akter, there was an additional emotion — relief that she would no longer have to spend all day every day making earrings at her home in a central slum.

“I love being at school,” says Akter, sitting on the floor of her one-room school which she joined four years ago. “I've got lots of friends, we all learn together, and if some paper or form comes to my parents, everyone asks me for help.”

Akter has become part of one of Bangladesh's fastest-growing groups — girls attending school. She studies under one of the government's programs, in which 6,500 fee-free schools are only open to children from poor areas, sponsored by Unicef, foreign donors and local NGOs. According to a policy aimed at improving the situation for girls, the ratio of girls to boys at the schools has been set at 15 to 10.

“If I weren't at school, I'd be (1),” she says. “Learning from school is useful for everybody, but making earrings is not that useful for everything.”

Bangladesh was successful in achieving the goal of getting rid of gender differences in primary and secondary education by 2005. While the target of gender equality in higher education remains more difficult to achieve, the number of female pupils at school now is greater than that of boys.

It was a former military dictator who made education free for rural girls up to the age of 14 in 1990. But the most dramatic shift took place after 1994 when the government introduced a program of giving small amounts of cash of around 200 taka (250 yen) every month to girls at rural schools — partly to postpone marriage and early childbirth.

Of the 16 million children who entered primary school in 2008, 8.1 million

were girls, compared with 5.3 million in 1990. In 2009, 53.7 percent of secondary pupils were girls. The head of the Campaign for Popular Education called it a "silent revolution." She says, "With all the poverty, the disasters and things we are known for, we have achieved gender equality. India hasn't been able to do that. The focus now needs to be on quality and higher education."⁽⁸⁾

However, there are still around 3.3 million children who have never been inside a classroom. A taxi driver explains how his 14-year-old daughter works in a clothing factory, earning 3,000 taka (3,750 yen) a month. "With her wages, my wages, and my wife's wages, we can barely make ends meet, let alone if I sent her to school."

Activists believe the progress made in getting girls into school suggests a future in which Bangladeshi women are stronger and more confident in controlling their lives. A member of a women's organization says, "Rising education has taught girls what is possible, and where they can go. People are refusing to get married, and saying 'I can go and work in the big city', or if their marriage doesn't work, they have the option of leaving. They feel their opinion counts for more."

But, she adds, "There are negative things. Suicide rates among women have gone up, and sexual harassment takes place in streets and in factories. The fact that people are now talking about it is (2) — people are beginning to feel they have a right to complain."

Their complaints have led to major legal decisions at the High Court. Sexual harassment has been made a crime, with guidelines issued to workplaces following complaints of harassment at a university. Forcing a woman to wear a veil has become illegal after a village school headmistress received sexual comments from an education official for having her hair uncovered. In July, "fatwa", punishments based on Islamic law, were also declared illegal.

But despite the legal action, a leading lawyer who was involved in many of the cases said, "I don't think we have anything to be particularly satisfied about.

There are areas where women have made progress. Women are active in student movements, feminist movements, and trade unions. But family law is based on religion, where we don't have the same divorce rights, or property rights."

With two female prime ministers since the end of the dictatorship in 1991, Bangladesh is often regarded as an inspiring example. But the women's movement is very unwilling to use this as evidence that the battle is over. More (3), they say, is the fact that five cabinet ministries — including home, foreign, agriculture and labor — are headed by women. They also point out how women were important during the war of independence against Pakistan in 1971 as freedom fighters and as civilian support, but didn't have much say in governing the new country.⁽⁹⁾ Even now, the current record of 64 women members of parliament is only 19% of the total.

More women participate in local government, yet politics remains mostly male. The state minister for women and children's affairs says rising female participation in politics is "(4)." "We are trying to achieve economic power. But we need to change the way of thinking, change the style in which people think men should decide everything. Men also have to be involved in the process of gender equality."

The worlds of business and media have started to produce female role models. But Akter's greatest inspiration is somewhat less modern: a 19th century feminist and writer, a pioneer who established the first Muslim girls' school. "That was a wonderful story," she said. "She struggled so much because she respected learning. I really learned from that."

1. Which best fits blank (1)?

- a. comfortable
- b. excited
- c. free
- d. pleased
- e. unhappy

2. Which best fits blank (2)?

- a. a pity
- b. challenging
- c. depressing
- d. interesting
- e. positive

3. Which best fits blank (3)?

- a. controversial
- b. disagreeable
- c. important
- d. interesting
- e. worrying

4. Which best fits blank (4)?

- a. disappointing
- b. encouraging
- c. meaningless
- d. shocking
- e. struggling

5. According to the article, which of the following is not true?
- a. Adults living around Akter have no confidence in their literacy.
 - b. The Bangladeshi government can not afford to run fee-free schools without support from international organizations.
 - c. Since 1994, girls have been taught in school how to live independently throughout their lives.
 - d. The taxi driver does not allow his daughter to attend school because of the economic costs.
 - e. Even legal professionals have been influenced by people who do not hesitate to express their opinions about sexual harassment.
6. According to the article, which of the following is true?
- a. So far the number of girls attending school has been increasing moderately every year.
 - b. A former military dictator began a policy of giving small amounts of money to girl students.
 - c. The number of girls at school increased less than 50% between 1990 and 2008.
 - d. Sexual harassment has become a problem not only in business but also in educational organizations.
 - e. "Fatwa" is the punishment for people who sexually harass women for wearing no veil.

7. According to the article, which of the following is not true?
- a. Bangladesh is more advanced than India in terms of gender equality.
 - b. There are more than 320 people in the Bangladeshi parliament.
 - c. Islamic law is seen as more important than Bangladeshi national law.
 - d. The area in which Bangladeshi women have been least successful is family law.
 - e. Women are in charge at some of the most important ministries.
8. Why is the increase of girl students called “a silent revolution” by the head ⁽⁸⁾ of the Campaign for Popular Education?
- a. Because no Bangladeshi people are interested in this change, and they do not know much about it.
 - b. Because it took place only in slums.
 - c. Because other countries did not believe it.
 - d. Because the Bangladeshi government did not make an official announcement of this change.
 - e. Because it has brought about an important change in Bangladesh without any violent acts.
9. Which is the closest in meaning to “women didn’t have much say in governing the new country”? ⁽⁹⁾
- a. Women were encouraged by men to join in governing the new country.
 - b. Women were not very eager to claim their right to express their opinions about governing the new country.
 - c. Women did not have many opinions about governing the new country.
 - d. Women expressed their opinions about governing the new country but all of them were ignored.
 - e. Women did not have a lot of opportunities to express their opinions about governing the new country.

10. Choose one thing which has not been attained by women yet as a result of the gender equality movement.
- a. Chances to improve their daughters' education.
 - b. Chances to leave their birthplace.
 - c. Chances to make their experiences of sexual harassment public.
 - d. Chances to join political movements.
 - e. Chances to have the legal right to get divorced easily.

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. Just under three years ago, people in a village in southern Africa went unexpectedly hungry. They felt a deep hunger. Not like Japanese do if (1), but that deep hunger that prevents sleep and dulls the senses when there has been no food for weeks.

Oddly, there had been no drought, which is the usual cause of hunger in southern Africa, and there was plenty of food in the markets. For no obvious reason the price of basic foods such as grains and rice nearly doubled in a few months. Unusually, too, there was no evidence that the local merchants were keeping large amounts of unsold food. It was the same story (2). There were food riots in more than 20 countries and governments had to ban food exports and give financial help to local producers of basic foods.

The explanation offered by the UN and food experts was that (3) had combined to greatly increase prices. UN agencies said oil and fertilizer prices had risen steeply because US farmers had taken millions of acres of land out of production to grow biofuels for vehicles, the Chinese were shifting to (4), and droughts linked to climate-change were affecting major crop-growing areas. The UN said that an extra 75 million people suffered from a lack of food and poor nutrition because of the price rises.

But a new theory is emerging among economists. Banks and securities companies are thought to be causing food prices to vary and increase. Critics say they are making billions from (5), and causing misery around the world.

- a. in 100 other developing countries
- b. meat-eating from a vegetarian diet
- c. natural and human factors
- d. speculating on food
- e. they miss a meal or two

B. As the global flow of international students continues to expand and cross countries and continents, there is at least one corner of the world that seems to (1): Japan. According to the latest statistics of the Japanese Ministry of Education and Science, the number of Japanese students studying abroad declined 11 percent to 67,000 in 2008, compared to 2007. The number was 20 percent less than the peak in 2004 and this downward trend has continued since 2008.

However, the falling number of Japanese youth eager to go overseas appears to be more than a trend among students. The serious problem is that it is also strikingly inconsistent with the direction that the leading Japanese companies want to take, as they seek to expand their global reach in (2). Their strategy relies mainly on young people who have a good knowledge and understanding of the world.

The education ministry and universities are pushing students to study abroad in order to meet the growing needs of the society to (3). Despite this fact, college professors and government officials often complain about students whose interests in overseas studies have become gradually weaker. There seems to be a gap between what the companies are looking for and the college students whose knowledge and skills do not (4).

Until several years ago, "there would be 6 or 7 students in my class of 20 who had overseas study experience," said a professor at one of the large universities in Tokyo. "Currently, there are none in my class of 17." He explained why this is the case, "It is said that young Japanese are unwilling

to (5). Their lack of interest in going abroad is part of that growing unease with the unknown and the unfamiliar.”

- a. accept new challenges and run risks
- b. be going against the flow
- c. become more internationally oriented
- d. match the employers' requirements
- e. search of new markets

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

(24 points)

New Caledonian crows use tools to investigate unfamiliar and possibly dangerous objects, according to scientists. New research shows crows (1) investigating new objects using sticks as an extension of their beaks. It is already known that New Caledonian crows know how to make tools to get food sources such as beetle eggs. Scientists suggest this study is the first time birds have been recorded using tools for multiple purposes.

The findings are published in the journal *Animal Cognition*. New Caledonian crows are known for their intelligent and unusual use of “tools,” such as twigs, to get insects from places that are hard to reach. (2), studies have revealed that the crows will make tools into more suitable shapes and use more than one in order to reach food.

To understand more about their (3), researchers from the University of Oxford introduced a group of crows to a variety of objects including a rubber snake, a flashing LED bike light and a tin of paint. The research team aimed to study how the crows reacted to objects that were not associated with food. (4), researchers placed unfamiliar objects except food near the birds’ nests without their knowledge. By doing so, they hoped to avoid any link between human action and food.

“We presented our crows with a variety of unusual objects and found that some crows first contacted the objects with a tool, rather than their beak,” explains Dr Jo Wimpenny. Dr Wimpenny believes this behavior shows a previously unrecorded use of tools in New Caledonian crows. “The crows were using tools to gather information; that is, in order to learn about the object which was new, and therefore possibly dangerous, without making direct contact,” she says. “We might do the same if we were out walking in the woods and came across a strange object that we had never seen before — it would be safer to push

it with a stick than with our fingers!”

New Caledonian crows are a type of bird with relatively large brains which are considered highly intelligent; however, none of the other birds demonstrate the ability to solve problems quite as complex as that of New Caledonian crows. Scientists suggest that this kind of crow could be regarded even more highly: as the only birds that use tools for more than one purpose. “Only a few species, other than humans, use tools to achieve multiple functions, so our observations are (5) because they suggest that New Caledonian crows may also qualify to join this small group,” says Dr Wimpenny.

Dr Wimpenny explains that by using tools for more than one function, New Caledonian crows demonstrate that bird brains could be more complex than previously thought. “Up until now, no species of bird has been reported using tools to achieve more than one function, and that might suggest that the use of tools by birds has developed for one purpose — typically getting food,” she says. “The use of tools for multiple purposes — in this case getting food and information-gathering — would suggest that tool use is under a broader level of control, involving high intelligence and greater flexibility in information-processing.”

New Caledonian crows are named after the islands on which they are found in the South Pacific Ocean to the east of Australia and north of New Zealand. Unlike many other crow species, New Caledonian crows are not highly social but live in small, close family units. According to research published in 2010, parents make considerable effort to “teach” their offspring to use and adapt tools.

1. Which best fits blank (1)?
 - a. cautiously
 - b. dangerously
 - c. foolishly
 - d. playing at
 - e. with surprise

2. Which best fits blank (2)?
 - a. Consequently
 - b. Even so
 - c. In addition
 - d. Naturally
 - e. Unfortunately

3. Which best fits blank (3)?
 - a. behavior
 - b. dislikes
 - c. emotions
 - d. fears
 - e. food tastes

4. Which best fits blank (4)?
 - a. Carelessly
 - b. Despite this
 - c. For this purpose
 - d. Surprisingly
 - e. To avoid this

5. Which best fits blank (5)?
- a. boring
 - b. depressing
 - c. exciting
 - d. rather normal
 - e. routine
6. According to the article, which of the following is true?
- a. Various birds use tools to collect information.
 - b. Apart from humans, the New Caledonian crows are the only species to use tools for multiple functions.
 - c. The new research has not changed beliefs about the complexity of bird brains.
 - d. Many crow species are very social.
 - e. New Caledonian crows are found in various countries.
7. According to the article, which of the following is true?
- a. When the New Caledonian crows use tools to investigate new objects, they use one tool at a time.
 - b. Before this research was conducted, it was not known that crows make use of tools to get food.
 - c. The New Caledonian crows' large brains are not considered to be linked with their high intelligence.
 - d. The researchers were not impressed by the New Caledonian crows' way of information-processing.
 - e. The skillful use of tools is passed from generation to generation among the New Caledonian crows.

8. According to the article, which of the following is not true?
- a. Birds have never before been recorded using tools for multiple functions.
 - b. The crows can improve the shapes of the tools they use.
 - c. The researchers wanted to find out which types of food the crows would eat.
 - d. Some of the crows contacted the new objects with their beaks, not tools.
 - e. New Caledonian crows are probably one of the most intelligent types of bird.