

2020 年度 明治大学

【文学部】



解答時間 60分

配点 100点

英 語 問 題

はじめに、これを読みなさい。

1. この問題用紙は 21 ページある。ただし、ページ番号のない白紙はページ数に含まない。
2. 解答用紙に印刷されている受験番号が正しいかどうか、受験票と照合して確認すること。
3. 監督者の指示にしたがい、解答用紙の氏名欄に氏名を記入すること。
4. 解答は全て解答用紙の所定欄に記入するか、またはマークすること。所定欄以外のところには何も記入しないこと。
5. 問題に指定された数より多くマークしないこと。
6. 解答は、必ず鉛筆またはシャープペンシル(いずれも HB・黒)で記入のこと。
7. 訂正する場合は、消しゴムできれいに消し、消しくずを残さないこと。
8. 解答用紙は、絶対に汚したり折り曲げたりしないこと。
9. 解答用紙は持ち帰らず、必ず提出すること。
10. 問題用紙は必ず持ち帰ること。
11. マークシート記入例

| 良い例 | 悪い例 |
|---|---|
|  |  |



[I] 次の各組の意味が同じになるように、かっこ内の最初の1文字から始まる単語1語を入れて、解答欄に記入しなさい。記入する際は、与えられた1文字も含めること。

1. Everyone, it's already six. Let's stop working now.
Everyone, it's already six. Let's (c) it a day.
2. He decided to continue with what he had been doing for years.
He decided to (s) to what he had been doing for years.
3. The local practice was established a long time ago, but now we must abolish it.
The long-standing local practice should be (d) away with right away.

〔Ⅱ〕 次の英文を完成させるために、かっこの中の語を適当な活用形(例 pay→paid) または派生語(例 music→musical)に変えて解答欄に記入しなさい。変える必要のない場合には、かっこの中の語をそのまま記入しなさい。いずれの場合も、解答欄に記入する語は1語のみとする。

1. Is there any (vacant) in your office?
2. The mere (see) of a spider scared him.
3. There was a slight earth tremor, which you could (hard) feel, for about five minutes.
4. There is a common view that Hanako is less (rely) than her sister.
5. I'm used to (take) the first train every weekday morning.
6. They say that it is no use crying over (spill) milk, so let's move on.

〔Ⅲ〕 次の英文を読んで、それに続く設問に答えなさい。

① Most of us are familiar with the experience of riding on a roller coaster. You climb into a seat. You and your fellow passengers are fearful and excited. Suddenly, your car begins to move and the hair stands up on the back of your neck. You hear the clicks of the gears as you begin very slowly to climb higher and higher. At last you reach the top. You wait for a few seconds. Then quickly the wind hits you in the face as the ride takes off and your car dives down suddenly. You feel nervous and elated and hear the loud screams of other riders as your cart twists and loops. Roller coasters are very popular in theme parks across the world. Yet learning about them can also reveal to us fascinating things about a variety of topics: from the English language to physics; ⁽⁷⁾ American and Russian history to engineering.

② First of all, there are several possible explanations for the use of the word “roller coaster”. Early roller coasters were based on sleds — land vehicles used to slide over ice or snow. According to some, the word “roller coaster” comes from an early American design in which a slope was fitted with rollers. A sled would coast over these rollers. In the end, people abandoned the design, preferring to fit the wheels to the sled. Nonetheless, the name continued. ⁽¹⁾ According to others, the word comes from a ride in an 1887 Massachusetts roller-skating rink. Here a sled was raised onto a track consisting of hundreds of rollers. It then coasted slowly to the floor. The debate (あ) the different origins of the word demonstrates the enthusiasm many people feel for roller coasters.

③ Roller coasters also have an interesting history. The first examples are believed to be the “Russian mountains”. These were slides of ice around twenty-four meters tall that were popular in Russia. In 1784, the Russian Empress Catherine the Great constructed one in the gardens of her palace in St. Petersburg. Later, in nineteenth-century America, when demand for coal was low, rail companies allowed people to ride the tracks of railroads designed to carry coal. In 1881, the designer LaMarcus Adna Thompson was inspired by

this to design the famous “Switchback Railway”. This was constructed at Coney Island in New York in 1884. Riders climbed a tower to board a large car. They would then shoot one hundred and eighty meters across a track to the top of a second tower. At the top of the other tower the vehicle would “switch back” to a return track—hence the name. Although many people look to roller coasters for excitement, they also show us fascinating things about history.

4 At the same time, roller coasters are impressive achievements of engineering. One of the most important roller coasters was the “Matterhorn Bobsled”, built by Disneyland in 1959. This was the first roller coaster to use tracks made out of tubular steel—long narrow cylinders of steel—rather than wood. Unlike wood, tubular steel can be bent in any direction. This helped designers to create more unusual and exciting shapes, such as loops and corkscrews. As this example demonstrates, most modern roller coasters use this material. Roller coasters do not only provoke fear and excitement, but also inspire creativity on the part of designers and engineers.

5 There is also an interesting science behind roller coasters. Roller coasters do not use engines. Instead an electric winch—a device used to pull a rope—winds a car to the top of a hill. Once there, the car is released. The force of gravity makes the car fall downwards. The further the car goes down the hill, the faster it accelerates. Each time a car races up a hill, it gains more potential energy by rising higher into the air. In turn, each time it races down, it lets off that potential energy in the form of kinetic energy. In theory, this process could continue forever. However, in practice, the potential energy the cars started off with is gradually used up by friction. In other words, energy is lost due to air resistance, the wheels rubbing against the track, even the rattling noise that the roller coaster makes. The cars lose more and more energy the longer the ride continues. Since the cars have no engines, there’s no way of replacing them. That’s why the loops on a rollercoaster ride always get smaller and smaller. In this manner, learning about roller coasters can help us to better understand the science of energy.

⑥ Moreover, these amusement rides have striking effects on the human body. The biggest force you feel is weight: your weight; the weight of the cars; and the weight of the other people on the ride. All that weight doesn't simply pull you straight down. It also pulls you forward when you race down a hill and backward when you climb up one. At the same time, air resistance pushes against your body. There's also a frictional force between the cars and the track. Moreover, because you push down on the seat with your body, it pushes back up on you. All these forces are never quite in balance. Nonetheless, the biggest force you're likely to feel on a roller coaster is no more than about 2–3g. By (お), a jet fighter pilot feels a force of about 9g!

⑦ As well as having an interesting effect on our bodies, roller coasters help us understand human psychology. Roller coasters are designed to make us feel afraid. We experience physical sensations, such as a pounding heart, faster breathing and an energy boost caused by the release of glucose. These are known collectively as the “fight-or-flight response”. On the one hand, riders experience higher levels of a hormone called “cortisol”, which is known to increase when people experience stress. On the other, we can also enjoy increased levels of endorphins in the blood. This produces feelings of intense pleasure. For many, this combination of stress and pleasure creates a sensation (x) of euphoria. Euphoria is a positive kind of stress that many people enjoy experiencing. For some people rollercoaster rides are exhilarating experiences, while for others they are horrifying ordeals. But roller coasters can also help us learn about engineering, history, language, physics and psychology. (y)

参考文献

Chris Woodford, “How Roller Coasters Work”, *Explain that Stuff!*, 2008/2017, <https://www.explainthatstuff.com/rollercoasters.html>, [Accessed: 15 May, 2019].

David Bennett, *Roller Coaster: Wooden and Steel Coasters, Twisters and Corkscrews* (Edison, New Jersey: Chartwell Books, 1989).

問 1 下線部(ア)～(オ)と最も近い意味の語をそれぞれ(A)～(E)の中から一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

(ア) fascinating

(A) appealing

(B) comforting

(C) demanding

(D) disappointing

(E) frightening

(イ) abandoned

(A) accepted

(B) deleted

(C) discarded

(D) located

(E) promoted

(ウ) shoot

(A) cut

(B) explain

(C) hit

(D) project

(E) wave

(エ) intense

(A) ambiguous

(B) confusing

(C) extreme

(D) feeble

(E) static

(オ) ordeals

(A) delights

(B) excitements

(C) feelings

(D) hardships

(E) promises

問 2 本文中の空欄(あ)～(お)に入るのに最もふさわしい語をそれぞれ(A)～(E)の中から一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

(あ)

(A) adding

(B) confusing

(C) demanding

(D) heating

(E) surrounding

(い)

(A) back

(B) front

(C) part

(D) sort

(E) top

(う)

(A) acts

(B) designs

(C) manners

(D) ways

(E) words

(え)

(A) clue

(B) form

(C) loss

(D) point

(E) way

(お)

(A) accident

(B) chance

(C) contrast

(D) result

(E) standard

問 3 段落 [5] 下線部(1)の空欄(a)(b)に入るのに最もふさわしい語句の組み合わせを(A)~(E)の中から一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

That's why the loops on a rollercoaster ride always get (a) and (a). In this manner, learning about roller coasters can help us to better understand (b).

- (A) (a) bigger (b) history
- (B) (a) faster (b) mathematics
- (C) (a) faster (b) psychology
- (D) (a) smaller (b) physics
- (E) (a) smaller (b) psychology

問 4 “roller coaster”の語源に関して、段落 [2] の内容と一致するものを(A)~(E)の中から一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

- (A) An explanation is that the term “roller coaster” is related to an ice-skating rink in the US.
- (B) Different origins of the word “roller coaster” confused people who enjoyed riding roller coasters.
- (C) It is possible to identify the moment at which the word “roller coaster” was first invented.
- (D) One explanation is that land vehicles that were used to coast over water evolved into roller coasters.
- (E) Some argue that an American invented the word “roller coaster” when he designed a slope with rollers.

問 5 段落 [3] の内容と一致するものを(A)~(E)の中から一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

- (A) LaMarcus Adna Thompson designed the “Switchback Railway” in St. Petersburg.
- (B) Rail companies came up with a service in which they let people ride on the “Switchback Railway”.
- (C) The name “Switchback Railway” is related to the movement between two towers on which a vehicle runs.
- (D) The prototypes of roller coasters date back to the nineteenth century.
- (E) The Russian Empress Catherine the Great changed her mind about constructing a slide for the gardens in her palace.

問 6 段落 [3] の波線部 this が指す内容として最も適切なものを(A)~(E)の中から一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

- (A) Empress Catherine the Great’s palace in St. Petersburg
- (B) “Russian mountains” that were specially constructed slides of ice
- (C) The looping tracks and dramatic slopes at Coney Island
- (D) Thrill-seekers’ opinions about the ride on the looping tracks
- (E) The alternative use for the railroads that the rail companies arranged

問 7 段落 7 の内容と一致するものを(A)~(E)の中から一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

- (A) A sensation of euphoria is something that rollercoaster riders usually want to avoid.
- (B) It is possible to better understand how our minds work by studying our reactions when we ride roller coasters.
- (C) Only those who like to take it easy can enjoy a rollercoaster ride.
- (D) Roller coasters can give engineers anxiety because of the way they are designed.
- (E) The “fight-or-flight response” is not related to one’s bodily reactions.

問 8 本文のタイトルとして最も適切なものを(A)~(E)の中から一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

- (A) Different Elements of Roller Coaster Technology
- (B) Many Sides of Tourism and Roller Coasters
- (C) The Importance of Roller Coasters in Theme Parks
- (D) The Multiple Aspects of Roller Coasters
- (E) The Various Horrors of Roller Coasters

〔IV〕 次の英文を読んで、それに続く設問に答えなさい。

① In April 2019, Notre-Dame cathedral, a symbol of the beauty and history of Paris, was damaged by a massive fire. The fire caused its spire to collapse and filled the Parisian skies with smoke. The vision of flames on the cathedral's wooden roof—its spire glowing red then turning into hot ash—stunned^(ア) thousands of onlookers who gathered along the banks of the river opposite and packed into the plaza of a nearby hotel. These witnesses covered their mouths in horror and wiped away tears. The damage to Notre-Dame caused great sadness across the country. This reaction was due to the building's location at the heart of the French nation's intellectual life.

② Notre-Dame is an important part of the Latin Quarter. This area is named after the language spoken by the scholars and students that flocked there in medieval times. Just down the river are the *Louvre*, a royal palace turned into the world's largest museum, and the grand building of the *Institut de France*, the country's foremost learned society. During the twelfth century, France's first celebrity philosopher, Pierre Abélard, taught logic and theology here, (あ) admirers from all over Europe. Since the sixteenth century, book lovers have wandered among the bookstalls that line the banks of the Seine in the cathedral's shadow. The English-language bookstore *Shakespeare and Company* used to be located in nearby Luxembourg Park and now lies beside a bridge on the southern bank of the Seine. Writers such as Ezra Pound, Ernest Hemingway, and James Joyce came often to this famous bookshop to enjoy French culture, discuss new ideas and seek inspiration.

③ The history of Notre-Dame, however, was (い) its pre-fire appearance suggested. During the medieval period, there were many wars of religion in France. These had a big effect on the cathedral. In 1572 the future King Henri IV married Marguerite de Valois. The couple were from opposing sides of the conflict that was raging at that time. Their wedding was celebrated in front of

Notre-Dame — although Henri was careful not to enter the building to avoid making his enemies angry. But the reconciliation on the cathedral's doorstep ⁽²⁾ did not last long. Within days, thousands of Henri's supporters who had come to Paris to attend the wedding were killed by his opponents.

[4] Things got even worse for the cathedral during the French Revolution. During this time, all of the churches were taken over ⁽¹⁾ by the Revolutionary French government. Church bells were removed across the country. In 1791, those of Notre-Dame were crushed and melted down. In 1793, rioters removed the heads of twenty-eight statues of kings that stood above the front portals of Notre-Dame. Later that year religion was banned and the cathedral was converted into a "Temple of Reason" ⁽³⁾ dedicated to Revolutionary ideals. Eventually, the cathedral was turned into a place to store food.

[5] Later, in 1804, Notre-Dame was the place where Napoleon was crowned Emperor of France. He chose Notre-Dame over the cathedral in Reims, where French kings were traditionally crowned. He did so to indicate an important change from the past. But Napoleon's favor did not make things better for the cathedral. In the first two decades of the nineteenth century many medieval buildings were regarded as old eyesores. ⁽⁴⁾ Some were pulled down and others were treated badly. Notre-Dame itself did not seem safe from demolition.

[6] But Notre-Dame benefited from a change in architectural fashion. No one did more to save Notre-Dame than Victor Hugo, author of the famous 1862 novel *Les Misérables*. In 1825, the young writer published *On the Destruction of the Monuments of France*. "The hammer that mutilates the face of France must be stopped", he wrote. But it was his hugely popular 1831 novel *The Hunchback of Notre-Dame* — simply "Notre-Dame de Paris" in French — that had the most influence. Hugo portrayed the building as a character, bringing it back to life. ⁽⁴⁾ A nationwide campaign led to an important renovation project. The repairs, between 1844 and 1864, returned the cathedral to its former glory — and more.

[7] In the twentieth century, Notre-Dame witnessed a succession of traumas — ⁽⁵⁾

including two World Wars — but it escaped undamaged. It also became a place for historical ceremonies. A Christian ceremony was celebrated there to mark the end of World War One. Following the liberation of Paris from the Nazis in August 1944, the head of Government Charles de Gaulle attended a similar service after marching with his troops through Paris. As the General stepped out of his car, the sound of guns was heard. This caused many people to panic. De Gaulle walked into the cathedral and calmly took his seat. To this day, no one knows who fired the shots.

- [8] When de Gaulle died in 1970, a ceremony attended by Presidents and Prime Ministers from around the world was held at Notre-Dame. François Mitterrand, who died in 1996, was the only other former French president to be (じ) in the same way. But the best sign of Notre-Dame's significance is not [], but the homage of thirteen million visitors every year — more than any other site in Western Europe. Notre-Dame is a symbol of endurance. The fire shocked Parisians because it showed that such a famous cultural icon was vulnerable. Despite this, the cathedral has also shown its power for renewal in difficult times.

参考文献

Henri Astier, *BBC News*,

https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-47971044?intlink_from_url=https://www.bbc.com/news/topics/cxqv8kqext/long-reads&link_location=live-reporting-story [Accessed: 26 April, 2019].

問 1 下線部(ア)～(エ)と最も近い意味の語句をそれぞれ(A)～(E)の中から一つ選び、
解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

(ア) stunned

(A) astonished

(B) dropped

(C) exhausted

(D) pleased

(E) tired

(イ) taken over

(A) demolished

(B) occupied

(C) restored

(D) shadowed

(E) succeeded

(ウ) eyesores

(A) bleak, dark views

(B) delights to the eye

(C) hallucinatory visions

(D) ugly, unpleasant scenes

(E) visions of pain

(エ) troops

(A) ceremonial messages

(B) church bells

(C) fighters

(D) heavy weapons

(E) vehicles

問 2 本文中の空欄(あ)～(う)に入るのに最もふさわしい語句をそれぞれ(A)～(E)の中から一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

(あ)

- (A) attracting
- (B) controlling
- (C) dispelling
- (D) excluding
- (E) preventing

(い)

- (A) aesthetically subtler than
- (B) as joyful as
- (C) less satisfying than
- (D) more misleading than
- (E) stormier than

(う)

- (A) despised
- (B) honored
- (C) negotiated
- (D) nominated
- (E) revived

問 3 段落 1 の下線部(1) the French nation's intellectual life の実例として段落 2 には挙げられていないものを(A)～(E)から一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

- (A) Booklovers strolling along the banks of the Seine to browse bookstalls
- (B) Frequent visits of writers to the bookstore *Shakespeare and Company* for literary inspiration
- (C) The courses on logic and theology conducted by a celebrated scholar
- (D) The educated people who gathered in the Latin Quarter in medieval times
- (E) The use of the *Louvre* for a prestigious learned society

問 4 段落 [3] の下線部(2) the reconciliation on the cathedral's doorstep の説明として最も適切なものを一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

- (A) It was a reconciliation between France and its neighboring countries.
- (B) It was an attempt to reach a compromise, but failed.
- (C) The cathedral was chosen as a venue because it was a holy place for neither side.
- (D) The conflicting sides met on the cathedral's doorstep before going inside.
- (E) The fact that Henri did not enter the cathedral triggered the enemies' violence.

問 5 段落 [4] の下線部(3) a "Temple of Reason" が意味するものについて内容と一致するものを一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

- (A) Religion was banned, but not in this Temple.
- (B) The cathedral became a warehouse to show God's mercy.
- (C) The cathedral was called a Temple but not with a conventional meaning.
- (D) The concept has been retained until today.
- (E) The phrase showed people's affection for the cathedral.

問 6 段落 [6] の下線部(4) A nationwide campaign について最も適切なものを一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

- (A) Before the campaign many important assets of the cathedral had been damaged.
- (B) Hugo saved the cathedral by using it as an important venue in *Les Misérables*.
- (C) It was a change in fashion led by opponents of the cathedral, such as Hugo.
- (D) Napoleon's campaign left the cathedral virtually uninhabited.
- (E) *The Hunchback of Notre-Dame*, a famous poem, was written at the start of the campaign.

問 7 段落 [7] の下線部(5) a succession of traumas に含まれるものを一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

- (A) Charles de Gaulle and François Mitterrand
- (B) restoration campaign
- (C) the French Revolution
- (D) the German occupation of Paris
- (E) the Reformation

問 8 段落 [8] の空欄[]に入る語句として内容的にふさわしくないものを一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

- (A) a couple of important politicians
- (B) famous historical events
- (C) its solemn appearance
- (D) people's respect for the cathedral
- (E) the odd official event

問 9 本文のタイトルとして最もふさわしいものを(A)~(E)から一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

- (A) Notre-Dame: Fire and its renovation plans
- (B) Notre-Dame: Centuries of turbulent history
- (C) Notre-Dame: Its brief magnificent history
- (D) Notre-Dame: The cathedral eternally loved by the French people
- (E) Notre-Dame: The post-war story

[V] 次の英文を読んで、それに続く設問に答えなさい。

Anne: Hi there, Michael. I'm glad I ran into you. I just read about a new technology that I was really thrilled by and I wanted to tell someone about it.

Michael: Really? (1)

Anne: A university in Britain has introduced a digital assistant.

Michael: What's that?

Anne: It's an artificial intelligence tool to answer students' questions. The students have to download it as a mobile app. The assistant answers timetable questions and reminds students about classes and deadlines. It even suggests societies they might be interested in joining.

Michael: Is that so? Doesn't the university already employ staff to help students? (2)

Anne: The main benefit of using an app is that it will be available twenty-four hours a day to answer questions. Even if it receives the same (あ) over and over again, it won't get bored. The digital assistant would also make learning more (い), which would be especially helpful for students with part-time jobs.

Michael: Is that the case? (3)

Anne: For instance, the app could remind students to study and help them keep track of how long they have been reading a particular textbook. It could even assess their grades.

Michael: I can see how that would be helpful. But isn't university a place in which students should develop (う) skills for life? In real life, you have to make decisions for yourself. You don't always have an app to tell you what to do. Surely, studying at university is about improving your ability to think for yourself, not (え) relying on technology.

Anne: Yes, I can appreciate your point. But if you are going to classes and doing your work, you're fulfilling your obligations. (4)

Michael: Well, I am not comfortable sharing my (お) information.

Anne: That's an interesting perspective. In my view, it would be really helpful to be able to check the time of my next class whenever I feel the need. However, I do not think it is appropriate for me to tell you how you should feel about your own individual data. Let's agree to disagree.

Michael: Good idea. Nonetheless, thanks for informing me about it.

参考文献

Naomi Larsson, "It's an Educational Revolution': How AI is Transforming University Life", *The Guardian*, 17 April, 2019, p. 25.

問 1 本文中の空欄(1)~(4)に入るのに最もふさわしい文をそれぞれ(A)~(E)の中から一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。但し、空欄にはそれぞれ異なる文が入る。

- (A) Could you give an example?
- (B) What are you excited about?
- (C) What's the advantage of using an app?
- (D) Why shouldn't you stop it?
- (E) Why should you be worried?

問 2 本文中の空欄(あ)～(お)に入るのに最もふさわしい語をそれぞれ(A)～(E)の中から一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

(あ)

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| (A) advice | (B) conversation |
| (C) donation | (D) homework |
| (E) query | |

(い)

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (A) flexible | (B) provisional |
| (C) repetitive | (D) stressful |
| (E) wasteful | |

(う)

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| (A) accomplished | (B) beautiful |
| (C) musical | (D) physical |
| (E) valuable | |

(え)

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (A) negatively | (B) passively |
| (C) promptly | (D) separately |
| (E) slowly | |

(お)

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| (A) historical | (B) identical |
| (C) personal | (D) redundant |
| (E) scientific | |

