



英 語 問 題

はじめに、これを読みなさい。

1. この問題用紙は 20 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、かっこの中に単語を一つ入れて、解答欄に記入しなさい。

1. [There is a good chance of his winning first prize.
[He is very () to win first prize.

2. [I have a stomachache and I don't have any appetite.
[I have a stomachache and I don't () like eating.

3. [I don't care which team wins.
[It makes no () to me which team wins.

〔Ⅱ〕 以下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. There is no (need) to keep the nuclear power plants in operation.
2. The majority of the (apply) for entry to this university are eighteen years old.
3. We often take modern conveniences such as electricity and running water for (grant).
4. We have come to the (conclude) that the politician is guilty.
5. It is required by international law to give all necessary assistance to (refuge).
6. We will climb to the summit tomorrow, weather (permit).
7. I called Betty to suggest that she (come) over to have lunch with us on Saturday.

〔Ⅲ〕 次の英文を読んで、以下の設問に答えなさい。

① “Who do you think you are?” is a phrase often said in English to people who are behaving badly — in particular, when they are being arrogant or rude. Its literal meaning is, “do you think that you are such an important person that you don’t need to be polite or kind to others?” However, in Britain the phrase has recently taken on quite another meaning, because it is the name of a BBC documentary series in which various celebrities search for their ancestors and find out family stories from the past. The show has been running for more than ten years now, and more than 100 actors, athletes, writers, politicians, models, artists and other famous people have appeared on the show and discovered what their ancestors were doing one hundred, two hundred, and in one case, over a thousand years ago. It has been so successful that an American version was made.

② Many of the stories shown on *Who Do You Think You Are?* are very moving. The actress Gwyneth Paltrow discovered that one of her ancestors had been a rabbi in Poland who had been much admired by his community for having “magical” powers. The African American film director Spike Lee found out that his great-great-great grandmother, Matilda Griswold, had been a slave in the middle of the 19th century, and that she was probably the daughter of a white slave owner and one of his black female slaves. It seems that Matilda’s father gave her as a gift to another daughter — a white daughter whose mother was his white wife. Meanwhile, the American chat show host Jerry Springer discovered that both his grandmothers were killed in the Holocaust, and the British television journalist Jeremy Paxman, famous for his tough and insistent way of interviewing politicians, shed tears when he discovered how his grandfather had endured terrible poverty and became an orphan at the age of ten.

③ ⁽²⁾ *Who Do You Think You Are?* reveals a lot of intriguing things about celebrities. A lot of the British celebrities want to discover that they have ⁽³⁾

ancestors who are (あ) in some way. Like many British people, they think that it is very dull only to have English ancestors; it is more interesting to have ancestors from somewhere more (. ㄨ), either from a faraway place, or at least from Scotland or Ireland. Indeed, actor John Hurt (star of films such as *The Elephant Man* and *1984*) was deeply disappointed when he discovered that his ancestors were not Irish, as he had first thought. Most celebrities are intensely pleased when they discover that they have Jewish roots, or ancestors from places such as India or (in the case of Boris Johnson), Turkey. They are excited when they find out about aristocratic ancestors, criminal ancestors, or ancestors who were political revolutionaries, and fascinated but sympathetic when they discover that their ancestors had lives of poverty and suffering. But they are much less interested when they discover ancestors who were shopkeepers or factory workers and led quiet, ordinary lives. Indeed, some famous people have actually been rejected by the programme because their ancestors were just “not interesting enough” for television. Cherie Blair, wife of the former Prime Minister Tony Blair, was one of these.

[4] *Who Do You Think You Are?* has inspired⁽⁴⁾ many British and American people to research their own family history, and *genealogy has become big business in those countries. Indeed, I've done it myself (and yes, we do, happily, have both Scottish and Jewish names in our **family tree). This kind of research can also bring people together in some unexpected ways. One day in 2004, I typed my great-grandmother's name into Google, found a website belonging to a long-lost cousin, and discovered a whole family I never knew I had. We've been great friends since.

[5] But the title of the programme, *Who Do You Think You Are?*, makes us a little uneasy. It implies⁽⁵⁾ that our identity is formed before we are even born, and that we have no control over it; we are who we are because of who our ancestors were. But does it really matter whether your great-great-great-great grandfather was a prince or a peasant? Does it make you a better person if your ancestors

were heroic or brave? The famous people featured on the programme often celebrate the courage, strength and power of endurance that their ancestors had, and clearly they see their success today as a result of the personal qualities they have inherited from them. But what if your ancestors were not strong, ⁽⁶⁾ courageous, tough or adventurous? What if they were weak, careless, or a little lazy, if they did nothing in particular with their lives — what if they were just a bit boring? My fear is that while some people may feel inspired by finding out about their ancestors, others might be discouraged and begin to feel “well, nobody in my family has ever done anything exciting or important, so I probably won't either.”

- [6] It's fascinating to know who your ancestors were, but you are not them. My great-great-great-great grandfather, Richard Morland, was a clockmaker, and one of his clock faces is in the British Museum. But this does not make me a clockmaker. I have sixty-four great-great-great-great grandparents, and could have inherited characteristics ⁽⁷⁾ from any of them. In the end, I have had to make my own way in life, and whatever they were, it does not make me any better or any worse.

*genealogy 家系学, 系図調べ

**family tree 家系図

問 1 下線部(1)～(7)の文中における意味に最も近い語句をそれぞれA～Eから一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

(1) rude

- A. honest
- B. impolite
- C. obedient
- D. serious
- E. stubborn

(2) endured

- A. attempted
- B. demonstrated
- C. enjoyed
- D. recovered
- E. suffered

(3) reveals

- A. discloses
- B. hides
- C. promotes
- D. reduces
- E. worships

(4) inspired

- A. damaged
- B. encouraged
- C. installed
- D. irritated
- E. watched

- (5) implies
- A. announces
 - B. confirms
 - C. declares
 - D. renounces
 - E. suggests

- (6) inherited
- A. cherished
 - B. learned
 - C. made
 - D. received
 - E. stolen

- (7) characteristics
- A. articles
 - B. contents
 - C. features
 - D. pieces
 - E. quantities

問 2 本文中の各段落の内容と一致するものをA～Eから一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

第1段落

- A. American people do not often use the British phrase “Who do you think you are?”
- B. People from common ancestors have found each other in *Who Do You Think You Are?*
- C. Various celebrities have made discoveries about their ancestors in *Who Do You Think You Are?*
- D. “Who do you think you are?” is an old-fashioned phrase because people today aren’t as interested in finding their roots.
- E. *Who Do You Think You Are?* is the name of a news show running for more than ten years in Britain.

第2段落

- A. Gwyneth Paltrow found that one of her ancestors had been a communist.
- B. Jeremy Paxman found that one of his ancestors had been an orphan.
- C. Jerry Springer found that one of his ancestors had been a politician.
- D. Matilda Griswold found that one of her ancestors had been a slave.
- E. Spike Lee found that one of his ancestors had been a gifted actor.

第3段落

- A. Boris Johnson found that he had ancestors from Turkey.
- B. Cherie Blair once appeared in *Who Do You Think You Are?*
- C. John Hurt was excited to find that his ancestors were Irish.
- D. Many British people feel relieved to find that they have only English ancestors.
- E. Most celebrities feel embarrassed when they find that their ancestors were very poor.

第4段落

- A. After appearing on the show, the author found her long-lost cousin.
- B. American and British people have now lost interest in finding their family history.
- C. Genealogy became big business because it proved parent-child relationships.
- D. The author found the name of her great-grandmother on the Internet.
- E. The author is pleased that she has both Scottish and Jewish ancestors.

第5段落

- A. The author believes that heroic people often have heroic ancestors.
- B. The author believes that our identity is determined before we are born.
- C. The author believes that we are who we are because of who our ancestors were.
- D. The author fears that people can never do anything important if they have lazy ancestors.
- E. The author fears that some people might be discouraged by finding out about their ancestors.

第6段落

- A. The author believes that one of her sixty-four great-great-great-great grandparents had exactly the same characteristics as she has.
- B. The author believes that we should all know who our ancestors were.
- C. The author is ashamed that her great-great-great-great grandfather was a clockmaker.
- D. The author is determined to shape her own life regardless of who her ancestors were.
- E. The author's family donated one of the clocks made by her great-great-great-great grandfather to the British Museum.

問3 空所(あ)(い)に共通して入る語として、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. educated
- B. excited
- C. exotic
- D. successful
- E. traditional

問4 この英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. Celebrities and Their Ancestors
- B. How to Make a Family Tree
- C. The History of Genealogy
- D. The Trouble with Ancestors
- E. Your Identity and Your Ancestors

[IV] 次の英文を読んで、以下の設問に答えなさい。

① Baseball tradition states that the game was invented in 1839 by Abner Doubleday in a small cow pasture in Cooperstown, New York. Thirty-three years later the term “baseball” was first defined in an English-Japanese dictionary as 「球遊び」(ball playing). Later an 1885 sports book defined baseball as 「打球鬼ごっこ」(playing tag with a batted ball). These early references show how quickly the game took (1) in Japan. The discipline of baseball found a friendly second home far from the country of its origin. It also became an important vehicle of cultural exchange across the Pacific. ^(a)₍₇₎

② Horace Wilson was an American schoolteacher who helped introduce American baseball to Japan in 1872. Upon his arrival in Japan, Wilson became a teacher at Ichiban Chugaku in Tokyo, later renamed Kaisei Gakko. That same year a fairly large athletic field was built at the school, and baseball was soon being played with great passion. Around the same time, American teachers in other parts of Japan, such as Kobe, Kumamoto, and Yokohama, were also introducing baseball to their students. Hiroshi Hiraoka, one of the Japanese pioneers of baseball, discovered the sport in New York City when he was sent there by the Meiji government to study western culture. After returning to his home country in 1876, he organized Japan's first baseball club, the Shimbashi Athletic Club (SAC), associated with the Shimbashi Railway Station where he worked as an engineer. Near this station, on a plot of land the Tokugawa family agreed to sell to Hiraoka, he planned and built Japan's first field dedicated exclusively to baseball. In the 1880s and 1890s, former SAC athletes played a key role in the development of baseball in Japan, ⁽¹⁾ and by the end of the nineteenth century, interest in the sport had (2) throughout the country. In 1894, Kanae Chuman, one of the early baseball players, translated “baseball” as 「野球」 in an article written for his former high school's magazine. Ever since, 「野球」 has been the established Japanese name for baseball.

3 When baseball was introduced to Japan, there was some (3) by the Japanese government. Many believed that baseball was a foreign entity and should not be played at Japanese institutions of higher learning, that a "proper" Japanese student practiced judo or kendo. Horace Wilson, however, was a mathematics teacher who might have seen how baseball could assist him in teaching his subject matter. In the game of baseball, you can be a success as a batter if you get a hit three out of ten times. You can be a legend if you hit four for ten. If you *walk the first batter in an inning, seven out of ten times he will score; if your first pitch to the batter is a strike, seven out of ten times it will lead to an out. One can speculate that Wilson saw that there were many statistical and (4) truths that could be explored through baseball more than through any other sport or after-school activity. Wilson might also have recognized the value of baseball for teaching things other than mathematics, for example the spiritual aspects of learning a game that requires a team of players to flow with one mind. He might have realized that his students could benefit from the many life lessons that baseball teaches. ^(b) Pitchers were not always going to throw a **no-hitter; batters were not able to hit home runs in every ***at bat. Winning and losing were part of the fabric of the game. In 1874, only two years after Wilson's arrival in Japan, an illustration and simple description of how to play baseball appeared in a Japanese schoolbook, *Shogaku Tokuhon*, providing (5) of the popularity that baseball had achieved in Japan only one generation after the game had been invented in America.

4 For Japanese immigrants to the United States, the Issei, and their American-born children, the Nisei, baseball provided a connection to the ancestral country ^(c) even as it enabled them to become "Americanized." As the historian Jacques Barzun wrote, "Whoever (あ) learn baseball." More than just a means of relaxing for a few hours on a Sunday afternoon from hard labor in the fields and cities, baseball helped the Issei and Nisei to build communities and a sense of pride in being Japanese Americans, while giving them something in (6)

with other Americans who often wanted little to do with them. During World War II, when they were unjustly imprisoned by the United States government simply for looking like the enemy, they continued to play baseball within the ****internment camps. After the war, they rebuilt their communities and their baseball leagues, and by the 1970s, some Sansei, the third generation of Japanese Americans, had made it to the major leagues. Japanese Americans as well as Japanese have been playing baseball for well over a hundred years, and baseball will no doubt continue to provide a (7) between Japan and the United States as it has already done for more than a century.

*walk <打者を>(四球で)歩かせる

**no-hitter 無安打試合

***at bat 打席

****internment camps 強制収容所

問 1 本文中の(1)～(7)の空欄に最もふさわしい語をそれぞれA～Eから一つずつ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

(1)

- A. advantage
- B. interest
- C. measures
- D. power
- E. root

(2)

- A. diminished
- B. dropped
- C. focused
- D. returned
- E. spread

(3)

- A. backup
- B. cooperation
- C. opposition
- D. promotion
- E. support

(4)

- A. artistic
- B. historical
- C. mathematical
- D. religious
- E. unbelievable

(5)

- A. evidence
- B. opportunity
- C. secrets
- D. suspicion
- E. values

(6)

- A. case
- B. common
- C. contrast
- D. memory
- E. turn

(7)

- A. barrier
- B. bridge
- C. conflict
- D. gap
- E. wall

問 2 下線部(ア)～(エ)の文中における意味に最も近いものをそれぞれA～Eから一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

(ア) It also became an important vehicle of cultural exchange across the Pacific.

- A. Baseball as well as American vehicles brought a significant change in Japanese culture.
- B. Baseball changed its meaning when it was imported into Japan.
- C. Baseball improved cultural understanding between Japan and America.
- D. Baseball speeded up cultural exchange between the United States and Europe.
- E. Baseball was invented as a vehicle for cultural exchange across the Atlantic as well as the Pacific.

(4) former SAC athletes played a key role in the development of baseball in Japan,

- A. Former SAC athletes became coaches for Japan's most famous post-war baseball players.
- B. Former SAC athletes contributed greatly to the development of baseball in Japan.
- C. Former SAC athletes were able to bring many star players to Japan from the United States.
- D. Japanese children who became professional baseball players were all taught by former SAC athletes.
- E. The rules of baseball in Japan today were developed by former SAC athletes.

(7) his students could benefit from the many life lessons that baseball teaches.

- A. His students could go on to make a living by teaching about baseball.
- B. His students could learn about life by studying baseball in the classroom.
- C. His students could learn about life through the history of baseball.
- D. His students could learn a lot about life through playing baseball.
- E. His students could learn useful things about the lives of great baseball players.

(丑) baseball provided a connection to the ancestral country even as it enabled them to become "Americanized."

- A. Baseball enabled them to discover that America was their ancestral country.
- B. Baseball enabled them to feel close to Japan while also helping them assimilate into American society.
- C. Baseball helped them decide whether they wanted to return to Japan or not.
- D. Baseball reminded them of their ancestors and prevented them from becoming "Americanized."
- E. Baseball was a method approved by the United States government for acquiring American citizenship.

問 3 第1段落の下線部(a)は何を指しているのか。最も近いものをA～Eから一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

- A. an American school
- B. a pasture in New York
- C. Japan
- D. the Pacific
- E. the United States

問 4 第 2 段落の内容に合致しないものを A～E から一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

- A. Hiroshi Hiraoka formed Japan's first baseball club near Shimbashi Railway Station.
- B. It was in the nineteenth century that American baseball was introduced to Japan by American schoolteachers.
- C. Kanae Chuman, who was a baseball player, translated "baseball" into Japanese as 「野球」.
- D. The first playground exclusively for baseball in Japan was built by Horace Wilson.
- E. The founder of Shimbashi Athletic Club, Hiroshi Hiraoka, didn't know about baseball until he went to the United States.

問 5 第 3 段落の内容に合致しないものを A～E から一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

- A. It was only two years after Wilson's arrival that a Japanese schoolbook carried a description of baseball.
- B. There are various factors in baseball other than winning and losing.
- C. Victory or defeat is all that matters in baseball.
- D. Wilson came to Japan as a mathematics teacher.
- E. Wilson might have thought baseball would be helpful to him in teaching mathematics.

問 6 第4段落 “Whoever (あ) learn baseball.” の空所(あ)に、以下の (イ)~(ハ)の語句を文脈に照らしあわせてもっともふさわしくなるように並び替えて入れるとすれば、2番目と5番目に来る語句は何になりますか。正しい組み合わせをA~Eから一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

- (イ) the heart and mind of America (ロ) had (ハ) to
(ニ) wants (ホ) better (ヘ) know

- A. (イ), (ハ)
B. (イ), (ホ)
C. (ハ), (ロ)
D. (ハ), (ヘ)
E. (ホ), (ニ)

[V] 空所(1)～(5)に入る最も適当なものを、それぞれA～Eから一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

James: I was watching a TV show about dogs last night. Probably, most people already know that dogs have a powerful sense of both smell and sight, but their sense of hearing is also incredibly good. It's (1).

Emma: Actually, I happen to know quite a bit about dogs. Yes, a dog's sense of hearing comes second only to smell. Before dogs were domesticated, they could survive in the wild because their sense of hearing enabled them (2).

James: Yes, and in last night's show, I was really impressed by the way dogs use their keen sense of hearing (3).

Emma: It's not just assistance dogs who are alert to every sound. Haven't you noticed how any dog pricks up its ears at sounds you can't hear? Dogs can hear sounds over a greater range of frequencies than human beings, they can pick up sounds much further away, and they can pinpoint (4).

James: That's right! We human beings use "silent" dog whistles (5).

- A. part of a dog's natural biological make-up
- B. the origins of those sounds with an exceptional degree of accuracy
- C. to assist human companions who are hearing impaired
- D. to track the sounds made by both prey and predators
- E. to train our dogs or to call them home to us

