

文学部A方式I日程・経営学部A方式I日程・人間環境学部A方式

1 限 英 語

〈注意事項〉

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、問題冊子を開かないこと。
2. 解答はすべて解答用紙に記入しなさい。
3. 志望学部・学科によって試験時間が異なるので注意すること。

志望学部・学科	試験時間
文学部(哲・日本文・史学科)	60分
経営学部(経営学科)・人間環境学部	90分

4. 志望学部・学科によって解答する問題が決まっている。問題に指示されている通りに解答すること。指定されていない問題を解答した場合、採点の対象としないので注意すること。
5. マークシート解答方法については以下の注意事項を読みなさい。

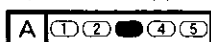
、マークシート解答方法についての注意

マークシート解答では、鉛筆でマークしたものを機械が直接読みとって採点する。したがって解答はHBの黒鉛筆でマークすること(万年筆、ボールペン、シャープペンシルなどを使用しないこと)。

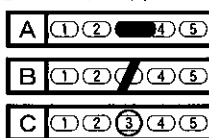
記入上の注意

1. 記入例 解答を3にマークする場合。

(1) 正しいマークの例



(2) 悪いマークの例



} 枠外にはみださないこと。

○でかこまないこと。

2. 解答を訂正する場合は、消しゴムでよく消してから、あらためてマークすること。
3. 解答用紙をよごしたり、折りまげたりしないこと。
4. 問題に指定された数よりも多くマークしないこと。

[I] Read the passage below, and answer the questions following it.

Ever since his childhood, when his parents sent him to an English conversation school, he had felt a deep love for foreign languages. He would never forget his first encounter with (1). The sounds that (2) of the American teacher's mouth were so different from those he had (3) heard from his parents and schoolmates, whose native Japanese he (4). He was fascinated when he understood that those strange new sounds formed words, and that those words in turn formed (5), just as in his own language.

He studied hard in high school, memorizing hundreds of English nouns, verbs, and adjectives. By the time he graduated he had read through a dozen American books, more than half of them entirely in the English (6). The other (7) he read partly in Japanese (8).

All his efforts (9) off when he was accepted by a famous university. As a freshman, he decided to major in English. But what would he select as his second foreign language? Should it be a European language, such as French or German? Or should he (10) Korean or Chinese instead? Would (11) English for so long make the first choice easier? Or would an Asian language be a more stimulating challenge?

He finally settled on Chinese, because a professor started (A) future. What the professor said made sense. He would have the language (he was now quite fluent in, the language he would take up, and the language with which he had started out: namely, (12). These three languages would surely give him an excellent start in the world.

1. For each of the blanks

(1)

 ~

(12)

, choose, from a. to d., the word or words most suitable, and mark that letter on your answer sheet.

- (1) a. each b. it c. one d. that
- (2) a. echoed loudly b. flowed away
c. spoke clearly d. streamed out
- (3) a. partially b. possibly
c. presently d. previously
- (4) a. accepted b. listened c. shared d. taught
- (5) a. compositions b. dictionaries
c. letters d. sentences
- (6) a. chapter b. order c. original d. volume
- (7) a. eleven or twelve b. four or five
c. seven or eight d. ten or eleven
- (8) a. comprehension b. creation
c. literature d. translation
- (9) a. laid b. paid c. played d. stayed
- (10) a. conclude b. connect c. consider d. contain
- (11) a. be studying b. being studying
c. have studied d. having studied
- (12) a. Chinese, English, and Japanese
b. Chinese, Japanese, and English
c. English, Chinese, and Japanese
d. Japanese, English, and Chinese

2. For blank (A), arrange all the words from a. to h. in the correct order, and mark the letters indicating the first word, the fourth word, and the last word on your answer sheet.

- | | | | |
|---------|-------|--------|-------------|
| a. good | b. it | c. his | d. thinking |
| e. for | f. be | g. him | h. might |

[II] つぎの英文を読み、問いに答えよ。

Apart from comfortable bedding, what kind of environment promotes deep, refreshing sleep? Many studies have been carried out to determine the answer, and although much is still (1), it is now thought that light plays a major role in determining the quality of one's slumber.

In general, sleep is said to become shallow if bedroom lighting is brighter than 30 lux* (just bright enough to be able to read a book). It is also believed that the more morning sunlight your bedroom receives, the easier — and earlier — you'll wake up.

Early exposure to sunlight can also help ensure healthy sleep the following night. About 14 hours after our bodies are first exposed to sunlight, the brain produces the hormone melatonin, which causes sleepiness.

Artificial bright light is therefore used to treat those suffering from sleeping-pattern disorders such as delayed sleep phase syndrome, in which the onset of sleep occurs much later than desired.

According to Hiroyuki Suzuki, a researcher at the National Institute of Mental Health, light therapy in the early morning may help sufferers fall asleep earlier in the evening. The institute, which carries out studies on human sleep, has a research center where those suffering from sleeping disorders are treated on an experimental basis. Sufferers stay at the institute's nearby hospital and are brought every morning to the center, where they are exposed to 5,000-lux lamps for varying periods of time. While the most appropriate length of exposure is still not known, the treatment has helped a number of sufferers return to a more regular sleep pattern.

“Trying too hard to sleep is not effective. What is the best amount of sleep for one person might not be so for another, and so you should

determine the right amount for you by monitoring how easily you can do your activities during the day in relation to the ,” said Suzuki.

If sleep eludes you, consider the following several factors as well:

If you are disturbed by background noise, try listening to the recorded sounds of birds or streams. Certain kinds of music can help soothe the mind and even prevent insomnia. Bach’s *Goldberg Variations*** , for example, was composed at the request of a Russian patron who had difficulty sleeping and is said to be particularly soothing. To promote sleep, music should be soft and of slow tempo, and have a regular rhythm and no syncopation.

Studies have shown that the temperature around the body in bed should be kept at around 33°C and the humidity level inside the covers at around 55 percent for the deepest sleep, while the bedroom temperature and humidity should be kept at around 25°C and 60 percent, respectively.

A full or empty stomach makes it hard to achieve a sound sleep. If you are very hungry, have a small amount of an easily digestible food or drink herb tea. Caffeinated drinks such as coffee, tea, green tea, cola and hot chocolate should be consumed more than four hours before going to bed.

*lux…ルクス, 明るさを表す単位

**Bach’s *Goldberg Variations*…バッハの『ゴルトベルク変奏曲』

1. 空所 に入る最も適切なものを, つぎの a ~ d の中から一つ選び, その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| a . being clear | b . gone wrong |
| c . discovering | d . not understood |

2. 下線部 slumber の意味に最も近い語を、つぎの a ~ d の中から一つ選び、
(2)
その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- a. room b. sleep c. comfort d. brightness
3. 下線部 Sufferers が指すものはどのような人か。つぎの a ~ d の中から最も
(3)
適切なものを一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- a. People who have trouble sleeping
b. People who cannot stay up all night
c. People who fall ill while they are sleeping
d. People who cannot afford the ideal number of blankets
4. 空所 につぎの a ~ h の単語を並び替えて入れ、意味の通るように
せよ。その際に、3番目と5番目にくる語の記号をそれぞれ解答欄にマーク
せよ。
- a. sleep b. of c. before d. you
e. amount f. had g. night h. the
5. 下線部 eludes の意味に最も近いものを、つぎの a ~ d の中から一つ選び、
(5)
その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- a. gives comfort to b. stays together with
c. slips away from d. provides excitement to
6. よい眠りのためのアドバイスとして本文で述べられていないものをつぎの a
~ d の中から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- a. You should not be too hungry when you go to bed.
b. Your bedtime clothing should not be too tight.
c. You should not worry too much about getting to sleep.
d. Some kinds of sounds help you to go to sleep.

7. 本文の内容と合致するものをつぎの a ~ e の中から二つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- a. There is no standard number of sleeping hours for everyone.
- b. The bedroom should not be so dark that you cannot fall asleep.
- c. The air under the bed should be more humid than the air in the bedroom.
- d. Getting sunlight at 8 a.m. would help you go to sleep at 10 p.m. that night.
- e. People with sleeping problems should avoid caffeine after getting up.

〔Ⅲ〕 つぎの英文を読み、問いに答えよ。

Some people believe that the most important thing Charles Lindbergh contributed to the field of aviation was not the flight in the *Spirit of St. Louis*, but the safety checklist. Being his youngest daughter, I have mixed feelings about this theory, though I think it may be correct. As a pilot, my father habitually kept comprehensive lists on all his equipment and all his flying procedures. He checked and rechecked these constantly to make sure that everything he did before, during, and after each flight was

B

, and that the aircraft was in top condition. It was a habit that saved his life more than once, and it most likely saved the lives of many other flyers who followed him. Yet those who lived with him found that our lives, like the airplanes, were also monitored by checklists (one per child), and for us his list making, and checking, and rechecking resulted in some anxiety, a degree of boredom, and a certain measure of gloom.

I knew, for instance, that when my father returned to Connecticut he would call me into his office within twenty-four hours, then look at the current list to see what was written under my name. All of our names were there, each underlined at the head of its own column, in his neatly penciled print: Jon, Land, Anne, Scott, Reeve. Some of the columns were long, others were short. One or two items in each column had a check mark penciled to the left of it, or a line drawn through the word entirely. Most, however, did not. That was why we were summoned into his office. There was much to be thought about when our father came home, and even more to be done.

I did not think it was honorable to sneak a glance, but by the time my father had read out my list, I already knew what was on it. I had learned to read upside down almost as soon as I could read at all. From where I was standing in the doorway, at the very beginning of my visit to his office,

I could usually estimate how long it would be before I could leave. Were there many items in the column under my name, or just a few? And were they specific concerns, like “bicycle left out in rain,” for F I could apologize and then leave the office, or were they of a more general nature, like “reading comics” or “chewing gum,” which would require discussion, and take more time? And God help me if there was something really big written on my list, like “Freedom and Responsibility.” Freedom and Responsibility were good for half an hour, sometimes half an hour each.

There was a “Freedom and Responsibility” lecture — “If you’re going to have freedom, you must have responsibility” — applied to anything from dating boys to coming to the dinner table on time. There was an “Instinct and Intellect” lecture, about appreciating nature, using common sense, and not getting carried away with contemporary trends, “fuzzy” ideas, or fancy advertising tricks. That one sometimes included a discussion of the unnecessary expense of modern toys, and ended with, “Why, when I was your age, I was perfectly happy to play all day with a stick and a piece of string!” There was a “Downfall of Civilization” lecture, prompted by our father’s encounters with air conditioning, television, politics, and Pop Art. Even Mother’s Day and Father’s Day. These he felt were G, commercially inspired artificial holidays. He therefore would not allow us to celebrate them at our house. We could not overtly disobey him, but if he was H when Mother’s Day came around, we set flowers on the table to honor our mother, showered her with crayoned greeting cards, mine covered with princesses and flowers and hearts, and happily indulged in our defiant sentimentality.

1. 下線部 this theory の意味に最も近いものを、つぎの a ~ d の中から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
(A)
- a. Charles Lindbergh should be honored for his habit of making safety checklists.
 - b. Charles Lindbergh should be in people's mind as a hero because he completed a successful flight in the *Spirit of St. Louis*.
 - c. Charles Lindbergh would have completed a successful flight even if he had not made his safety checklist.
 - d. Charles Lindbergh's flight in the *Spirit of St. Louis* was a failure because he did not make a perfect safety checklist.
2. 空所 に入る最も適切なものを、つぎの a ~ d の中から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- a. accidental b. appropriate c. departing d. questionable
3. 下線部 many other flyers who followed him の意味に最も近いものを、つぎの a ~ d の中から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
(C)
- a. several passengers on board his flight
 - b. a number of enemy forces pursuing him from behind
 - c. the group of on-duty flight attendants
 - d. subsequent generations of pilots
4. 下線部 Most, however, did not. の内容に最も近いものを、つぎの a ~ d の中から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
(D)
- a. Most of the columns were not straight or short enough.
 - b. Most of the items were not marked or crossed out.
 - c. Most of the lines were not penciled or drawn.
 - d. Most of the names were not written down or underlined.

5. 下線部 I had learned to read upside down almost as soon as I could read
^(E)at all. の理由として最も正しいと思われるものを、つぎの a ~ d の中から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- a. Because the author did not know which side of the letters was up when she first began to read.
- b. Because the author hoped to get better grades in reading than either of her brothers or her sister.
- c. Because the author often entered his office walking on her hands.
- d. Because the author wanted to promptly prepare herself for his questioning.

6. 空所 に入る最も適切なものを、つぎの a ~ d の中から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- a. what
- b. when
- c. which
- d. whom

7. 空所 に入る最も適切なものを、つぎの a ~ d の中から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- a. inexpensive
- b. innocent
- c. insincere
- d. instructive

8. 空所 に入る最も適切なものを、つぎの a ~ d の中から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- a. away
- b. back
- c. by
- d. up

9. 本文の内容と合致するものを、つぎの a ~ e の中から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- a. The author decorated her father's place at the table with flowers in order to please him.
 - b. The author expected lectures on "Freedom and Responsibility" to last for thirty to sixty minutes.
 - c. The author learned to express her defiance toward her father because he encouraged her to do so in his lectures.
 - d. The author was told to pay more respect to fancy advertisements in a lecture on "Instinct and Intellect."
 - e. The author's mother was content with playing with a stick and a piece of string while she was a child.

つぎの問題〔Ⅳ〕〔Ⅴ〕は、経営学部経営学科または人間環境学部を志望する受験生のみ解答せよ。

〔Ⅳ〕 つぎの(1)～(6)の各英文について、下線部(a)～(d)の中から、誤りをそれぞれ一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- (1) Students who work more than 15 hours a week in high school shows lower rates of college completion, suggests a new study assessing the harm of high school work intensity.
(a) work (b) shows (c) suggests (d) assessing
- (2) The new study, conducting at the University of Michigan, used data from a national survey of high school seniors called the Monitoring the Future Project. The survey has followed more than 68,000 students, starting with the class of 1976.
(a) conducting (b) used (c) followed (d) starting
- (3) Only about 20% of those who had worked 31 hours or more a week in high school finished college. But might other factors besides long work hours are to blame?
(a) more (b) besides (c) are (d) are
- (4) For some students, work may be an escape from an already failing academic record. Students who work intense hours are those what typically haven't been successful in the classroom.
(a) may (b) already (c) what (d) successful
- (5) Though part-time work can be a beneficial learning experience for students, counselors say it's important to help students prioritize to keep them of falling behind, and parents and employers alike should take notice if a student seems to be slipping.
(a) Though (b) of (c) alike (d) seems
- (6) "There may be times when kids don't choice wisely," the expert says. He argues that if a student suddenly wants more hours at work, it's OK for parents and employers to step in and ask, "What are you giving up to have these hours?"
(a) times (b) choice (c) more (d) step

[V] つぎの英文を読み、問いに答えよ。

It is 3 a.m. Thud, thud, thud go the footsteps up the stairs. Sure enough, laughter and music are soon pouring through the ceiling. Even with my head buried under the pillow, bass notes pound through my skull. Eventually I drop off, only to be woken a few hours later by starting engines as the rush hour begins.

Being kept awake by noisy neighbors and traffic is maddening. It is not just the angry feeling that your personal space is being invaded and the stress of trying to deal with it; constant noise pollution can seriously damage your health too, and it is a growing problem.

So what can I do about it? Short of leaving the city, the only option is to find some sort of soundproofing. There are various kinds on the market, but they seem fairly crude, and anyway they are not that effective against the loud noise of 21st century urban living. As I settle down for another long night with lumps of wax jammed into my ears, I think surely there must be something more high-tech than nailing thick panels of plasterboard to my walls and ceiling. And what about windows — must I settle for nothing more than double windows?

The next morning I set to work, and find that engineers and physicists are indifferent to the problem. They have devised insulation that controls sounds like a conductor does an orchestra: smart windows whose slight vibrations cancel the most annoying sounds, as well as new kinds of materials made from rubber sheets, metal poles or even bubbles, all designed to stop sound dead in its tracks. So can they really bring peace to our noisy neighborhoods?

Noise pollution is a serious problem, more and more people as cities expand, population increases and machinery invades our lives. In recent years, researchers have started to appreciate the harmful effect this

has, physically and mentally, on the human body. Stress and loss of sleep increase your metabolic rate, your blood pressure can rise, and over long periods noise can increase your risk of developing a number of psychological disorders, F depression. Long term exposure to traffic noise has been linked to an increased risk of heart disease. The World Health Organization estimates that each year, constant noise contributes to the ^(G) death from heart disease of more than 200,000 people worldwide.

Despite this, there is little information on just how many people might be affected. Some cities in the US, such as San Francisco, are beginning to map urban noise levels, and the European Environmental Agency estimates that for roughly 20 percent of the population of the European Union—around 80 million people—such levels are “unacceptable”. In 2006 the European Union ruled that every European city with more than 250,000 citizens must monitor its noise environment. There are numerous laws regulating major sources of urban noise, such as building construction, aircraft, and so on, but for many people forced to live in the city, these just aren’t enough.

Some researchers, including urban design specialist Anne Moudon from the University of Washington in Seattle, advocate more serious action. “The time has come for the health sector to acknowledge background noise as an eminent public health burden and to promote its reduction as one of its responsibilities,” she concludes in the *Journal of* H .

1. 下線部 Eventually I drop off, only to be woken a few hours later の内容に
 最も近いものを、つぎの a ~ d の中から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
 (A)
- a. Although I have tried to get to sleep for a few hours, I finally give up.
 b. Even though I fall asleep, I end up waking up a few hours later.
 c. I feel sleepy, yet I am kept awake for a few hours.
 d. I fall asleep, and I cannot wake up again when I should do so.
2. 下線部 Short of の意味に最も近いものを、つぎの a ~ d の中から一つ選び、
 その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
 (B)
- a. As for b. Apart from c. In spite of d. Due to
3. 空所 , , に入る最も適切なものを、つぎの a ~ d の中から一つずつ選び、その記号をそれぞれ解答欄にマークせよ。(ただし、同じ選択肢を二度以上使用しないこと。)
- a. affecting b. amazing c. feeling d. including
4. 空所 に入る最も適切なものを、つぎの a ~ d の中から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- a. at all costs b. by no means
 c. in the event d. once and again
5. 下線部 contributes to の意味に最も近いものを、つぎの a ~ d の中から一つ
 選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
 (G)
- a. keeps off b. leads to
 c. looks like d. participates in

6. 空所 に入る最もふさわしいものを、つぎの a ~ d の中から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- a. *European Agriculture* b. *Peace Studies*
c. *Preventive Medicine* d. *Window Display*

7. つぎの英文が本文の内容に合致するよう、空所 に入る最も適切なものを、a ~ d の中から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

Noise levels are not found to be intolerable for Europeans.

- a. 80 million b. 160 million c. 320 million d. 400 million

8. 本文の内容と合致するものを、つぎの a ~ d の中から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- a. Constant noise pollution seriously impacts the urban economy and traffic conditions.
b. Cutting-edge technology of the 21st century completely prevents noise pollution.
c. Noise pollution is associated with the expansion of urban areas.
d. Traffic noise is unrelated to the increased rate of heart disease.