情報科学部Ａ方式

1 限 英 語 （90分）

〈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. 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

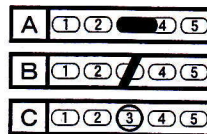　マークシート解答では，鉛筆でマークしたものを機械が直接読みとって採点する。したがって解答は HB の黒鉛筆でマークすること（万年筆，ボールペン，シャープペンシルなどを使用しないこと）。

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

A ① ② ● ④ ⑤

A ① ② ● ④ ⑤
B ① ② ／ ④ ⑤
　　　　　　　　枠外にはみださないこと。

C ① ② ③ ④ ⑤　　　　○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。

問1　(1)から(5)は英語における代表的な強勢型である。それぞれについて同じ型になるものを①～⑩のうちから，二つずつ選べ。

(1)　● ●　　　　　　　（強弱）　例：happy

(2)　● ● ● ●　　　　（弱強弱弱）　例：intelligent

(3)　● ●　　　　　　　（弱強）　例：about

(4)　● ● ●　　　　　　（強弱弱）　例：camera

(5)　● ● ●　　　　　　（弱強弱）　例：expensive

①　excellent　　②　fortune　　③　require　　④　manipulate

⑤　potential　　⑥　continuous　⑦　strategic　　⑧　analyze

⑨　process　　⑩　occur

問2　次の(1)から(5)の空欄に入れるのに最も適切なものを，それぞれ①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

(1)　I heard my name 　　　　　 while I was sleeping.

①　calling　　　　②　calls　　　　③　called　　　　④　call

(2)　The girl 　　　　　 at the corner of the restaurant is my sister.

①　standing　　　②　to stand　　　③　stands　　　④　stood

(3)　My sister can't play the piano and 　　　　　.

①　I either can't too　　　　　　②　I can neither too

③　neither can I　　　　　　　　④　either can I not

(4)　I 　　　　　 to live in this house when I was small.

①　am used　　　　　　　　　②　used

③　was using　　　　　　　　④　have being used

(5)　The weather forecast 　　　　　 that it will be sunny tomorrow.

①　tells　　　　　②　says　　　　③　hears　　　　④　teaches

問3　次の文章は, *What Is This Thing Called Language?* という本の一部で
あって, 言語の変化について述べている。これを読んで, (1)から(5)の空欄
に入れるのに最も適切なものを, それぞれ①〜④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

The other day, I overheard two Chinese people talking. While I am not
in the habit of listening to other people's conversations, the sounds that the
two speakers were making attracted my attention.   (1)   . After they
had finished their conversation, one of them walked away. I asked the
other one what language they had been speaking. He gave me a strange
look and replied, "English, of course!"

Take a look at the following sentences, and decide whether or not you
think the speakers are using English.

Wah lau you maken yet?

So kiasu one.

Hey he talk cock lah.

These sentences are a type of English used in Singapore known as
Singlish. The "regular" English meanings of the sentences are, respectively,
Have you eaten yet?, He's really aggressive, and *He talks a lot of nonsense.*
In Singapore, people have become so worried about the growth of this type
of English that the government is determined to get rid of it, arguing that it
will cost Singapore a high price in jobs and money.   (2)   , where the
people's English-speaking ability is rapidly improving to match Singapore's
level. The government now has a "Speak Good English" campaign, to
improve the quality of English and get rid of Singlish. I wish them luck.
If we have learned anything at all about language and the way it spreads
and changes, it's this: (3)   . It pays little attention to demands for
purity, and when used for communication in foreign and second language
situations, it will exist together with local languages and mix with them.
In Singapore, the languages generally used besides English are Chinese,
Tamil, and Malay, and it is out of these languages that Singlish has been

born.

The samples of Singlish provided above raise the question: At what point does a language stop being English, or Spanish or Chinese, and become something else? Another question is: What degree of diversity[*1] can we accept before a particular language breaks down?　(4)　. In Missouri, immigrant communities from Latin America these days speak a language that they claim to be Spanish, but which is largely impossible to understand for native speakers of Spanish.

Languages are in a constant state of change; this is an inevitable result of the fact that they are practical tools for communication.　(5)　. Minority languages are in danger, and are dying out in increasing numbers. Majority languages such as English, Spanish, and Chinese are changing so much that they may become impossible for native speakers to understand.

[*1] diversity：多様性

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(1)の選択肢

① I joined their conversation, knowing that they would welcome the chance to practice their English

② Although I understood what they were saying, their pronunciation seemed strange

③ They were using a language that seemed familiar, but it was one I didn't recognize

④ I recognized that it was not the language of northern China, but Cantonese, from the south

(2)の選択肢

① These, the government believes, will move to other countries in the region

② For one thing, it is expensive to hire native English teachers for schools and businesses

③ Many fluent English speakers from neighboring countries are moving into Singapore

④ Otherwise, they say, it will be necessary to bring in more Indonesian and Malaysian workers

(3)の選択肢

① language cannot be allowed to change so much that it becomes unrecognizable

② a language has its own character, just as a person does

③ essentially, a language will only spread if it is economically useful

④ language, like teenagers, cannot easily be controlled

(4)の選択肢

① America has responded to such questions by increasing its emphasis on diversity in the workplace

② Speakers of other languages do not seem to be so concerned about the question of language purity

③ These questions are relevant, not just for English, but for other languages as well

④ To some extent, the answer to this question may depend on which language we are talking about

(5)の選択肢

① It is our duty to ensure that this change is for the better, not for the worse

② As living things, they are constantly coming into being, evolving, and dying

③ Because English is a practical tool, it will remain a majority language

④ Every time we communicate, we change our language in some way

問4　次の文章中(1)から(12)の空欄に文脈上最も適切な語句を①～⑫のうちから一つずつ選べ。但し，同じ選択肢を二度以上繰り返して使うことはできない。

Get clear on your purpose, intent, and motivation

When you are clear on your purpose, your intent, your motivation, and your agreements, action flows. Many of you want ⬚(1) with clarity of action, and yet the true starting point is clarity of purpose. Clarity of perception lets you create the vision that matches your motivation, inner self, and core being.

If you want to know more about your life purpose, or about any personal situation, then ask. You will need to create the intention and a time ⬚(2) a response. Take the time to sit quietly. It may not happen the first time you try. However, if you continue to create the space for the ideas ⬚(3) , that is all that is required.

Any time you create a clear, relaxed space, ⬚(4) your mind, link with your soul, and ask for information, your soul will give it to you. You are ⬚(5) a radio receiver that can pick up various broadcasts. Your soul is always ⬚(6) you the answers and guidance you need; all you need to do is ⬚(7) to the information that it is offering. The more you take time to listen within, the more you will ⬚(8) . The more you

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spend time getting clear — quiet ⬚(9) time, linking up with the higher energies within — the more you will find yourself taking actions that are entirely different from ⬚(10) you might have taken. You may ⬚(11) 80 percent or more of unnecessary actions. One half hour spent thinking and getting clear can keep you from ⬚(12) years on a slower path.

① calm   ② tune in   ③ receive   ④ eliminate

⑤ like   ⑥ to start   ⑦ to hear   ⑧ to come through

⑨ sending   ⑩ thinking   ⑪ spending   ⑫ those

問5　正しい英文になるように選択肢を並べ替えたとき，空欄 (ア) ～ (コ) に入る語句を①～⑤のうちから一つずつ選べ。

(1) I was no (ア)⬚ ⬚ (イ)⬚ ⬚ .

① in a concert   ② in taking   ③ interested

④ longer   ⑤ part

(2) I ⬚ (ウ)⬚ (エ)⬚ ⬚ ⬚ in the morning.

① had   ② me   ③ my friend

④ up   ⑤ wake

(3) It is (オ)⬚ ⬚ ⬚ (カ)⬚ ⬚ someone in a difficult situation.

① advantage   ② mean   ③ of

④ take   ⑤ to

(4) The children ⬚ (キ)⬚ ⬚ ⬚ (ク)⬚ their toys.

① away   ② put   ③ to

④ told   ⑤ were

(5) He pretends ⬚ ⬚ (ケ)⬚ (コ)⬚ ⬚ .

① around   ② how   ③ the problem

④ to get   ⑤ to know

問6　次の会話(1)から(5)の空欄に入れるのに最も適切なものを，それぞれ①～④
　　のうちから一つずつ選べ。

(1) A: What's the weather forecast for today?

　　B: Sorry, I haven't checked.

　　A: Do you think it's going to rain?

　　B: ☐ . I want to go hiking this afternoon.

　　　① You bet

　　　② What a pity

　　　③ Never mind

　　　④ I hope not

(2) C: What do you think of Paul's drawing?

　　D: Well, it's unusual, but . . .

　　C: Is this a dog, or is it a horse?

　　D: Hmm . . . ☐ .

　　　① It's hard to tell

　　　② No wonder

　　　③ Don't get me wrong

　　　④ I can't stand it

(3) E: Have you read any of Natsume Soseki's books?

　　F: Yeah, I read one at school, but I can't remember the title. It
　　　was about a schoolteacher.

　　E: Oh, you mean Botchan?

　　F: Right, ☐ !

　　　① all at once

　　　② it's there

　　　③ that's the one

　　　④ sure thing

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(4) G: What are you doing in the summer?

H: I'm planning to go cycling in Hokkaido.

G: Oh, nice. How long will you be there?

H: A week ☐ .

① by and large

② sooner or later

③ nearby

④ or so

(5) I: What's the matter? You look worried.

J: Well, actually, I've got ☐ problem.

I: Really?

J: Yeah, I've lost my wallet.

① somewhat

② a bit of a

③ quite a few

④ too bad

問7　次の文章は「複雑系」という新しい科学を説明した本の一部である。日本語
　　　での説明が英文の内容に最も近いものを①～⑧の中から二つ選べ。

At the center of most real-world examples of complexity is the situation in which there is competition for some kind of limited resource — for example, food, space, energy, power, or wealth. In such situations, the formation of a crowd*¹ can have very important practical results. For example, in a financial market, or the housing market, the formation of a crowd of people who want to sell — and are therefore competing for buyers — can lead to a market crash in which the price falls dramatically in a short time. A similar crowd*¹ phenomenon occurs when drivers are competing for space on a particular road at the same time. This rapidly slows down traffic, which is something like a market crash. Other examples include

Internet overloads and power failures, in which many people decide to access a particular computer system or power network at the same time and therefore use all its available resources. Even wars and terrorism can be viewed as the collective, violent actions of different groups of people who are fighting for control of the same resources, such as land or political power.

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*1 crowd：集団（人やものの集まり）

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① テロリストたちは集団となってマーケットを壊している。

② コンピュータの電源が失われると電力ネットワークは使えなくなる。

③ 集団となって人が住宅を売りに出すとマーケットは暴落する。

④ 渋滞とマーケットの暴落は同様な現象によって引き起こされる。

⑤ 限られた資源への競争は必ず暴力へと繋がる。

⑥ インターネットは負荷が変動するため使いにくい。

⑦ 異なる集団の出現はインターネット時代には必要なことだ。

⑧ 複数のグループが政治権力を求めて争うことは良いことだ。

問8　次の記事はプログラミング言語を 4 つの異なるカテゴリー毎にランク付けし，それぞれでトップ10を求めたものである。文章と図を参考に以下の質問(1)～(6)に答えよ。

　　質問(1)から(4)までは空欄 ア ～ ク に入る適切な数字を解答群から選べ。（各空欄は右詰めにし，余った上位の桁は⑩と解答せよ。例えば，空欄 ウ エ に 1 桁の数字 4 を答える場合には04として， ウ エ はそれぞれ⑩，④とマークせよ。）

ア ～ ク の解答群

① 1	② 2	③ 3	④ 4	⑤ 5
⑥ 6	⑦ 7	⑧ 8	⑨ 9	⑩ 0

The Top 10 Programming Languages[*1]

Listing programming languages is easy — Wikipedia's page has more than 600 languages — but ranking them by popularity is hard. You can't send out a group of researchers to look over programmers' shoulders and see what languages they are using. So you have to find out indirectly.

To do that, you can search the Web and use the number of hits as a way of representing popularity in programming languages. And you can change the way of searching to target different kinds of popularity: Which languages are the most urgently required in the job market? Check a job site. Which are used by elite programmers? Check their chat sessions. How established is a language? Visit an online bookstore — new and unusual languages don't have many reference books about them.
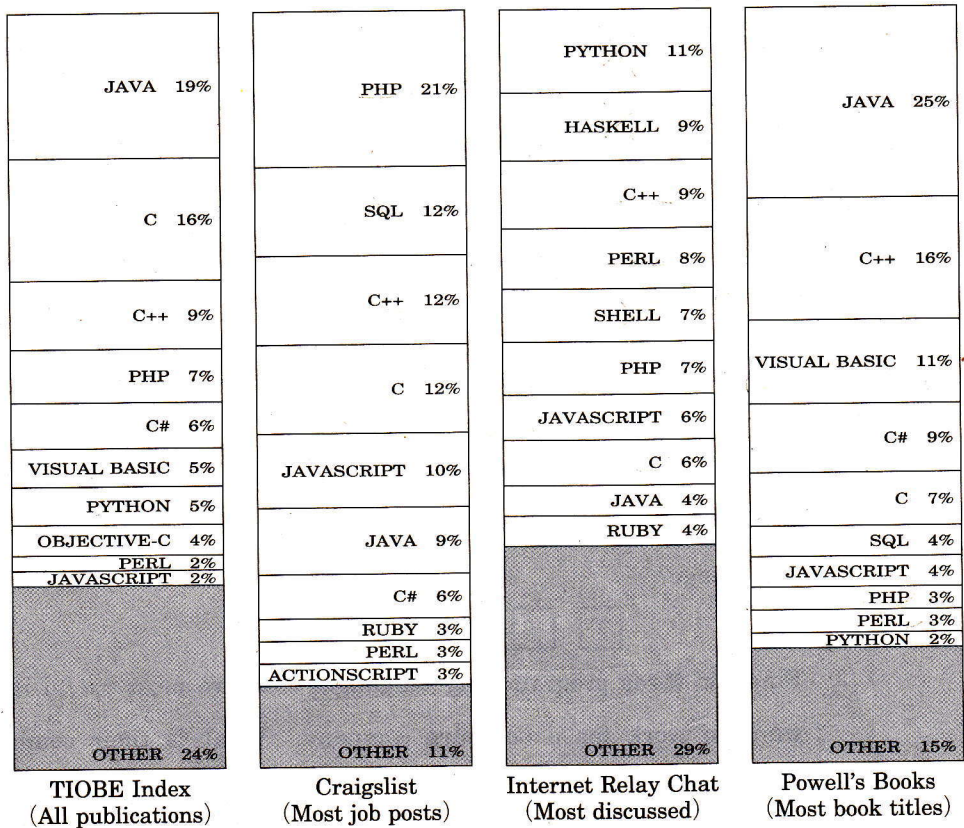
TIOBE Index (All publications)	Craigslist (Most job posts)	Internet Relay Chat (Most discussed)	Powell's Books (Most book titles)
JAVA 19%	PHP 21%	PYTHON 11%	JAVA 25%
C 16%	SQL 12%	HASKELL 9%	C++ 16%
C++ 9%	C++ 12%	C++ 9%	VISUAL BASIC 11%
PHP 7%	C 12%	PERL 8%	C# 9%
C# 6%	JAVASCRIPT 10%	SHELL 7%	C 7%
VISUAL BASIC 5%	JAVA 9%	PHP 7%	SQL 4%
PYTHON 5%	C# 6%	JAVASCRIPT 6%	JAVASCRIPT 4%
OBJECTIVE-C 4%	RUBY 3%	C 6%	PHP 3%
PERL 2%	PERL 3%	JAVA 4%	PERL 3%
JAVASCRIPT 2%	ACTIONSCRIPT 3%	RUBY 4%	PYTHON 2%
OTHER 24%	OTHER 11%	OTHER 29%	OTHER 15%

Figure 1. Top Ten Programming Languages in Four Different Categories in 2011

The data here come in part from TIOBE, a software research company based in the Netherlands. Each month, the analysts there produce a list of everything published about programming languages until now. I also looked at Welton's LangPop.com, which shows the results of individual searches, such as on Craigslist, Internet Relay Chat, and Powell's Books.

Generally speaking, the languages being talked about by programmers online aren't quite the same as the ones at the top of the TIOBE Index or those that have generated a lot of book titles (C++ is an exception). Those most needed by employers seem to be PHP, a language used in Web development, and SQL, which is used for writing database searches. No surprises there.

What has been interesting in recent years is the rise of JavaScript for writing Web-based software that connects users to databases. In fact, JavaScript's rise is largely due to Google's use of it in its Chrome browser.

And then there's Objective-C, which underlies Mac OS and iOS and was near the bottom of TIOBE's top 40 several years ago. But since then, it's climbed rapidly in popularity because people have been using it to write programs for the iPhone and iPad.

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[1] This article was published in October 2011.

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(1) Find the three programming languages most talked about in chat sessions by elite programmers. What is their combined percentage?

　　　ア　イ %

(2) Find the three programming languages that are most useful if you want to work for a software company. What is their combined percentage?

　　　ウ　エ %

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(3) Find the three programming languages included in all four categories which are most discussed by elite programmers. What is their combined percentage?

オ カ %

(4) Find the three programming languages included in all four categories which are most important to employers. What is their combined percentage?

キ ク %

(5) According to the text, which reason best explains why JavaScript receives a lot of attention?

① The popularity of JavaScript has increased most rapidly in the last few years, and it is used in Google and Mac OS.

② JavaScript is used in the Chrome browser, Mac OS, and other programs.

③ JavaScript is increasingly used for writing Web software, although it is not near the top in any category in Figure 1.

④ JavaScript is less often used than Objective-C, but it is a promising language for Web programming on iPhones and iPads.

(6) Why does the writer think we should pay attention to Objective-C? Choose the most appropriate answer.

① The range of software using Objective-C, such as Google, iOS, and the Chrome browser, is expanding, so in future more people will probably write programs for it.

② It is used in the development of currently popular products such as Mac OS and the iPad, and therefore there are many employment opportunities.

③ It is necessary for writing software for the iPhone, Chrome, and so on, and therefore the number of users is expected to increase.

④ It is linked to sales of Mac OS, iOS, iPhones, and iPads, so its popularity is increasing rapidly.