

法学部A方式Ⅱ日程・国際文化学部A方式  
キャリアデザイン学部A方式

## 1 限 外 国 語 (90 分)

科 目	ページ	科 目	ページ
英 語	2～23	独 語	24～29
仏 語	30～35	中 国 語	36～40

## 〈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. 独語、仏語、中国語は国際文化学部志望の受験生のみ選択できる。
4. 試験開始後の科目の変更は認めない。
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)。

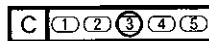
## 記入上の注意

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。

# (英 語)

{ I } Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

On July 2, 1994, life was looking pretty good for Kim Williams. She was playing the best golf of her life. Her drives were long and straight. Her chips and putts were right on the mark. For once, she felt as if she could beat anyone.

This was quite a change for Williams. Until this point she had not had much luck. In six years as a professional golfer, she had struggled. Her total winnings were just \$23,077. Williams had not won a single tournament. In fact, she had never come close. It was now halfway through the 1994 season. Again, she had started the year poorly. She had failed to finish among the top 20 golfers in any of her first 14 tournaments.

But at the Youngstown-Warren Classic she turned her game around. Things looked better—much better. The Classic is a three-day, 54-hole tournament. Williams had a great first day. On the second day, it rained. The women had to stop playing after just 10 holes. But at last Williams was up with the leaders. She was just two strokes behind. She felt she could win for the first time.

That night, Williams headed to a drugstore. She needed some baby oil. She used the oil on her putter. The oil kept the club from getting rusty when it rained. As Williams walked toward the store entrance, she suddenly felt a sharp pain in the left side of her neck. “It felt like somebody hit a baseball line drive into me,” she later said. “What was that?” she asked herself. For a split second, she thought it might have been a golf ball. But she wasn’t on a golf course. She was standing on a sidewalk next to a parking lot. “Then I put my hand up to my neck and pulled it down,” she said. “It was covered with blood.”

Only then did she realize what had happened. She had been shot!

Williams walked into the drugstore. She was still in a daze and not quite sure what to do. She asked someone to call an ambulance. Then she slumped to the floor. A man grabbed some paper towels. Pressing them to Williams's neck, he tried to stop the bleeding. "Oh my God, I'm going to bleed to death!" she remembered thinking.

A few minutes later, an ambulance arrived. Williams was rushed to the hospital. The police also hurried to the scene. They had lots of questions but few answers. Where had the shot come from? Who had fired it? Why would anyone want to shoot Williams?

At first, it seemed that Kim Williams might have been the victim of a drive-by shooting. In other words, someone might have driven by and shot at her from a car window. But the next day the police learned the truth. The shooting had been a very peculiar accident. A man from a nearby town confessed to the crime. He had been taking target practice in the woods about a mile away. One of his bullets missed the target. It flew out of the woods and struck Kim Williams in the neck.

When Williams arrived at the hospital, doctors quickly went to work on her. They discovered that the bullet was lodged against her esophagus\*. Yet they couldn't believe how lucky she was. The bullet hadn't hit any organs. The doctors took several tests. At last, they decided not to take the bullet out. It was too risky. The operation might do more harm than good. Instead, they decided to wait and see how she healed with the bullet still inside her.

For the next several hours, Williams drifted in and out of sleep. At first she was listed in only "fair" condition, but she grew more stable with each passing minute. At one point a nurse came in and looked at Williams's chart. It showed that Williams was getting better much faster than anyone expected. "Wow!" the nurse exclaimed. "You had an angel on your shoulder."

Williams agreed. Later she said she could feel the bullet every time she

swallowed. But at least she was alive. “I feel lucky,” she said. “There’s really no explanation for it. It’s a miracle that a bullet can go into your neck and not hit anything.”

After just two days in the hospital, Williams was released. It hurt to move her head. Her legs felt weak. Still, she wanted to get right back out and start playing golf again. She had missed the end of the Youngstown Warren Classic. But another tournament was coming up the following weekend. It was called the Jamie Farr Toledo Classic. To everyone’s surprise, Williams entered it.

In the first round, she shot an 18-hole score of 68. That tied her best score for the year. She was so tired at the end of the round that she nearly collapsed. Nonetheless, she didn’t drop out. Williams went on to play the last two rounds. Again, she did very well. Her score was good enough to tie for 10th place. It was her best finish of the year, winning almost \$10,000.

Williams found that the accident had made her famous. Several news organizations wanted to report her story, and people who had never heard of her before now called her by name.

\*esophagus : 食道

1. Based on the passage, choose the best way to complete each of the following sentences.

(1) At the Youngstown-Warren Classic,

- a. a man came onto the golf course with a gun.
- b. Kim Williams played poorly on the first day.
- c. Kim Williams won \$10, 000.
- d. the competition was stopped on the second day because of rain.

(2) When Kim Williams was shot,

- a. she called an ambulance from the drugstore.
- b. she didn't realize what had happened to her at first.
- c. she immediately fell to the ground.
- d. she was carried into the drugstore by a man.

(3) The bullet that hit Williams

- a. could not be found by doctors.
- b. eventually had to be removed.
- c. moved around inside her body.
- d. was left in her neck.

(4) After the accident, Kim Williams

- a. attended another tournament on the following weekend.
- b. became an author to write her own story.
- c. took many years to play golf well again.
- d. was shot again during another tournament.

2. Choose the sentence that is the closest in meaning to the underlined sentence as it is used in the passage.

(A) Her chips and putts were right on the mark.

- a. Her chips and putts went exactly where she wanted them to go.
- b. Her chips and putts went extremely far every time.
- c. Her chips and putts went long and straight.
- d. Her chips and putts went to the right of the hole.

(B) she turned her game around

- a. she changed the position for her swing
- b. she got advice from the people around her
- c. she started to improve her play
- d. she used a different brand of clubs

3. Choose the word which is the closest in meaning to the underlined word or phrase as it is used in the passage.

(C) in a daze

- a. cautious
- b. confused
- c. nervous
- d. suspicious

(D) peculiar

- a. sad
- b. strange
- c. terrible
- d. unfortunate

4. Based on the passage, choose the FOUR statements from the following that are NOT TRUE.
- a. A man shot Kim Williams from the window of a car while driving by.
  - b. After being shot, Kim Williams stayed in the hospital for only two days.
  - c. Kim Williams became the best golf player for the year in the US after being shot.
  - d. Kim Williams collapsed on the golf course at the Jamie Farr Toledo Classic.
  - e. Kim Williams earned less than \$4,000 per year in her first six years as a professional golf player.
  - f. Kim Williams used baby oil on her golf clubs to protect them from the rain.
  - g. Kim Williams was much more well-known after being shot than before.
  - h. Kim Williams was surprised by her own recovery.
  - i. The police caught the man who shot Kim Williams on the day she was shot.

[ II ] つぎの英文を読んで、問いに答えよ。

One of the benefits — there have to be some — of becoming longer in the tooth is observing the huge changes in the automotive world. It is shocking how superior cars are today to those of 20 years ago. The safety aids, not to mention longevity, we take for granted now would have been considered works of science fiction then.

Road design has changed immensely, though not always for the better. It is disappointing to drive down a fondly remembered Cornish\* country road, for instance, to find it has an extra lane in each direction and that miles of white paint, crash barriers and speed cameras have been installed.

One particularly unfortunate change is the lack of tolerance in everyday motoring situations, especially in London. Where once a mistake such as forgetting to indicate or getting in the wrong lane and having to push your way back again would have been D, today it invites a flood of accusations.

And who gets it worst? The cyclist. A couple of years ago as a driver I had encounters with some cyclists, one of whom I accidentally cut up\*\*. Nothing serious but his reaction (despite my apology) suggested he was on the brink.

Now the boot is on the other foot: I've begun cycling in earnest, partly to get fit, partly for fun, partly to avoid petrol and parking costs and partly to avoid public transport, which I increasingly hate.

Why, if I'd had the sense to cycle to work this Tuesday, I'd have escaped the frustration of a supposed eight-minute train ride from Herne Hill to Victoria turning into an hour and 20-minute hard journey, during which we sat waiting after the train ahead broke down.

But we car drivers have a lot to answer for. For a start, too many crowd the advanced "stop box"\*\*\* for bicycles, which is silly. If you give the cyclist a bit of a head start it means they're less in the way when you put your foot



down.

Many motorists continue to ride too close to cyclists, others think nothing of suddenly turning left across a cyclist's path without indication.<sup>(1)</sup> It's a dangerous world out there.

But help is at hand. This Sunday, from 10am to 4pm, it's the third London Free-wheel, now renamed the Mayor of London's Skyride. It's all on central London roads, which are closed to motorised traffic for the day.

It offers one great hope; that it will attract more newcomers to cycling and that many will leave their cars to do so. Because it will make for less crowded roads and demonstrate how unsafe you can feel on two fragile wheels.

So sign up and give it a go. You'll be surprised how much fun it is — and how differently you see things.

\*Cornish : イングランドのコーンウォール地方の

\*\*cut up : ~の進路をさえぎる

\*\*\*the advanced "stop box" : 路面前方に設けられた停止帯

1. 下線部(A) becoming longer in the tooth の本文中で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. changing for a new bicycle
  - b. driving an old motorcar
  - c. eating healthy food
  - d. living for many years

2. 下線部(B) those は何を指しているか。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. benefits
  - b. changes
  - c. cars
  - d. aids
3. 下線部(C) The safety aids, not to mention longevity, we take for granted now would have been considered works of science fiction then. を日本語にした場合、つぎの空欄  ～  を埋めるのに適当な語句を考えて日本語で解答欄に書け。
- 自動車の耐久年数の長さは  , 安全補助装置のことを我々は今日では  と思っているが,  。
4. 空欄  に入る最も適切な語を、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. avoided
  - b. corrected
  - c. forgiven
  - d. punished
5. 下線部(E) he was on the brink の本文中で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. he almost had a grave accident
  - b. he nearly accused me of causing his foot injury
  - c. he was about to apologize to me
  - d. he was at the point of changing lanes

6. 下線部(F) Now the boot is on the other foot の本文中で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. My health has turned for the worse
  - b. My trouble has gone away
  - c. Something has become inadequate
  - d. The situation has been reversed
7. 下線部(G) which は何を指しているか。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. to cycle to work
  - b. this Tuesday
  - c. a supposed eight-minute train ride
  - d. an hour and 20-minute hard journey
8. 下線部(H) you put your foot down の本文中で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. you get down from your car
  - b. you make your car go
  - c. you stop your car
  - d. you take part in cycling

9. 下線部(I) think nothing of suddenly turning left across a cyclist's path without indication の本文中で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. do not consider turning left suddenly across a cyclist's path without indication
  - b. do not dare to turn left suddenly across a cyclist's path without indication
  - c. do not hesitate to turn left suddenly across a cyclist's path without indication
  - d. do not imagine turning left suddenly across a cyclist's path without indication
10. つぎの英文 a～fの中から本文の内容に合致するものを二つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- a. The author thinks that installing speed cameras for a country road is perfectly fine.
  - b. The author started cycling partly because he wanted to save money.
  - c. Normally it takes eight minutes from Herne Hill to Victoria by train.
  - d. The author was sensible enough to go to work by bicycle this Tuesday.
  - e. It is no problem for any automobile to occupy the advanced "stop box."
  - f. You can go to central London by car around noon this Sunday.

[Ⅲ] つぎの英文を読んで、問いに答えよ。

I was talking with my friend who is a neuroscientist\* at a college in California, and we were having one of those maddening conversations in which neither of us could remember the name of the person we were talking about.

She was telling me about a dinner party she [ 1 ] [ 2 ] [ 3 ]  
the night before [ 4 ] [ 5 ] [ 6 ] <sup>(A)</sup> not, for the life of her, remember  
the name of a well-known scientist. She said, “I was at this party and I was  
talking and I just could not remember Richard Dawkins’s name.”

After a while, when the conversation moved on to current events, she said,  
“Now I can’t remember another name — the name of that conservative pastor,  
you know, the one who was against marijuana smokers and then turned out to  
be one? Oh, you know. What is his name? Oh, dear, <sup>(B)</sup> now it’s happening  
again.”

I tried to think myself. I wanted to help. I could see this guy in my mind  
and picture him giving a news conference. I, too, knew his name well. Just  
not at that moment.

“I think his name was Danny. Danny something. And I think it had an *H*  
in it,” I offered, doing the best I could.

In fact, over the course of our conversation for the next *two* hours, neither  
she nor I could come up with this man’s name. At certain points, she would  
stop and wonder out loud, “Oh, what is his name? This is really annoying me.  
I can see his church. It’s like a big warehouse. What *is* his name? I’m going  
crazy.”

Why do names go missing? My friend’s theory is that “it’s because of the  
way words are stored and organized in the brain.” She says, “The sound of the  
word — its phonology, and the information about that word — the concept of  
the word, are in different areas of the brain and the connection between them  
weakens. It can weaken if we don’t use the name. But it also weakens as we

age,” much like that running muscle. It happens most often with the names of people we know but have not seen recently.

It happens, too, D the link between a person and his name is usually so random. Names that are unusually descriptive of their characters, like Grumpy (bad-tempered), are remembered more easily than common names such as Bob Jones. This must be E I've never forgotten the name of my childhood dentist, Dr. F. In general, however, there's absolutely no reason for Brad Pitt to be called Brad Pitt. There's no reason for Mr. Baker to be called Mr. Baker.

At the same time, we remember what a person does for a living. In fact, my friend and I didn't forget the occupation of the man we were talking about. That's because a person's occupation embodies a wide range of information that's stashed all over the brain, and that can be recovered through various paths. When we hear that someone is a baker and later we're trying to come up with that fact, we might get there through an assortment of associations, from *white* and *apron* to *flour* or even *hats*.

“If I say *baker*, all sorts of information is called to mind,” my friend says. “There are different ways to activate the 100,000 nerve cells, lots of different connections that lead you to that concept.”

Forgetting names is part of normal aging and it concerns only one piece of processing an identification or recognition. Even if you forget that your husband's boss's name is Ed, it's not Alzheimer's, a progressive disease I you might forget you have a boss, or even what a boss is.

Still, it's unsettling. At the end of our talk, my friend still could not remember the name of the conservative pastor. As we spoke, she'd interrupt herself to say, “This is driving me crazy.”

\*neuroscientist：神経科学者

1. 下線部(A)の空欄 [ 1 ] ~ [ 6 ] に入るよう、つぎの a ~ f の語を並べ替えよ。ただし解答としては、[ 2 ] と [ 4 ] に入る記号のみ、解答欄にマークせよ。
- a. been    b. could    c. where    d. had    e. she    f. to
2. 下線部(B) turned out to be one の本文中で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. proved to be a single man  
b. was acknowledged as a conservative pastor  
c. was driven out and became lonely  
d. was found to be a marijuana smoker
3. 下線部(C) running muscle の本文中で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. muscle moved quickly                      b. muscle running out of energy  
c. muscle running through the body    d. muscle used to run
4. 空欄  ・  ・  に入る最も適切な語を、つぎの a ~ f の中から一つずつ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。ただし、同じ語を二度以上用いてはならない。
- a. because                      b. though                      c. what  
d. where                      e. which                      f. why
5. 空欄  に入ると考えられる最も適切な人名を、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. Baker                      b. Dawkins                      c. Smiley                      d. Smith

6. 下線部(G) stashed の本文中で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. completely changed                      b. swiftly gone  
c. unconsciously stored                      d. widely floated
7. 下線部(H) get there through an assortment of associations の本文中で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. bring up a wide range of information by relating the word “baker” with the person  
b. get to the place where we can find a baker by asking shop attendants  
c. reach the point where we can recall correct information about a baker by eliminating other occupations  
d. recall the fact that someone is a baker by connecting various images with the person



8. つぎの英文 a～gの中から本文の内容に合致するものを三つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- a. The author's friend could not remember the name of a well-known scientist when she was talking with the author.
  - b. The author forgot the name of a conservative pastor, though the author once took his picture at a news conference.
  - c. As we grow older it becomes more difficult to connect the memory of someone's characteristics with that of their names.
  - d. The author's friend could remember that the person she was talking about was a conservative pastor because associations help people to recall occupations.
  - e. All the names of persons can be remembered easily because there is usually a direct link between the persons and their names, as in the case of Grumpy.
  - f. Forgetting names makes us uneasy because that unavoidably leads to the development of Alzheimer's.
  - g. At the end of the talk, the author's friend still had a hard time remembering the pastor's name and expressed her frustration.

[IV] Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Making conversation at a small dinner always comes easier for me. I think a lot of people feel this way. Usually, at this kind of party, the guests know each other or at least are there because of something they have in common. You have more choices and more techniques available to you in talking to others and getting them to talk to you.

I like to control such settings. That doesn't mean I dominate the conversation at the table.<sup>1</sup> Quite the contrary, it means I can direct the flow of the talk, making it go where I want it to, cover what subjects I want it to, and involve the guests I want it to — all to make sure the guests are enjoying themselves. But I have to do it in such a way that everyone around my part of the table will be interested in the conversation. Especially at this kind of event, it's  to listen to what everybody says.

Even then, there are certain things you can't control — somebody had too much to drink before dinner; another guest had a terrible day at the office. Someone has a serious illness in the family and doesn't really feel up to a whole lot of conversation tonight. The best you can do is steer the conversation away from those people and let  do more of the talking. It also helps if you can find a lighthearted subject that may take their minds off their own problems.<sup>(C)</sup>

Outside of those exceptions, I can usually help to make the evening enjoyable and successful for all parties concerned. <sup>(D)</sup> "Quarterbacking" a conversation is a skill I've been able to develop over the years in my profession. But even if you are not a professional talker, you can do it too. Here are some tips.

*Choose a Topic That Will Involve Everybody*

Try to avoid topics that only some of the guests are going to be expert in, or

the non-experts will be shut out. An obvious example is shop talk. If eight people are at a dinner party, and half of them all work in the same law firm, once they start talking about the office it can be unbearable for the rest who don't know, or care, about the firm's daily affairs.

### *Asking for Opinions*

Don't just offer your own opinions. You'll be remembered as a better conversationalist if you ask the opinions of others around you. Henry Kissinger, a former diplomat who is good at controlling things because he has done it all his life, is a great one at this. Even on a subject on which he's an expert — and you can imagine there are a lot of them — he'll often turn and ask “ F ”

### *Help the Shyest Person in the Group*

I'm always aware of the need to keep the guests on both sides of me participating in the table talk, especially those who don't seem to be joining in. If the person on my left seems on the G side but the guest on my right is H, I make a special attempt to bring that one on my left into things. I nod to them as if seeking their agreement on what's being said. I apply the Kissinger method, and suddenly the shy person is involved in the conversation. Another idea is to move on to a topic that you know that person will talk about. If the conversation is about education, you can say, “That reminds me, your daughter is at Washington High. How's she liking it?”

### *Don't Monopolize the Conversation*

A serious danger in social talk is to go on so long that you monopolize the conversation, turning yourself from a gifted conversationalist into a bore. Give those you talk to a chance to talk back—equal time, as we say in broadcasting. And don't feel that you have to cross every t and dot every i by

including every detail of a story you're telling. That's what people do after telling you, "To make a long story short..." When you hear that, get ready for a long story. Keep your own stories brief; the more people there are in your conversational group, the briefer they should be.

1. Which one of the following best describes the main idea of the first four paragraphs?—
  - a. Not everyone may know each other, so it is a good idea to introduce all guests first.
  - b. Steering a dinner conversation means avoiding any serious topics just to be safe.
  - c. Dinner will be enjoyable if everyone participates in conversation that interests them.
  - d. If someone feels down, it is impossible to control a dinner-time conversation.
  
2. Choose a word from the following that best fills the blank 

A
---

 .
  - a. humorous
  - b. boring
  - c. confusing
  - d. essential
  
3. Choose a word from the following that best fills the blank 

B
---

 .
  - a. guests
  - b. experts
  - c. others
  - d. them
  
4. Among the following options, which one is similar in meaning to lighthearted?  
(C)
  - a. romantic
  - b. casual
  - c. health-related
  - d. touching

5. What does “quarterbacking” a conversation mean in this context?  
(D)
- attacking someone in a conversation
  - discussing recent football games
  - talking for about one-fourth of the time
  - leading the direction of a conversation
6. Choose the most suitable definition of shop talk from the following.  
(E)
- a conversation about your work
  - a chat about your favorite stores
  - a salesperson’s promotional talk
  - a workshop to teach how to speak
7. Choose a question that best fills the blank .
- What do you think?
  - What time is it?
  - How are you?
  - Where are you going?
8. Choose the combination of the words that best fills the blanks  and .
- |    |   |                                |          |    |   |                                |              |
|----|---|--------------------------------|----------|----|---|--------------------------------|--------------|
| a. | { | <input type="text" value="G"/> | shy      | b. | { | <input type="text" value="G"/> | angry        |
|    |   | <input type="text" value="H"/> | reserved |    |   | <input type="text" value="H"/> | disappointed |
| c. | { | <input type="text" value="G"/> | quiet    | d. | { | <input type="text" value="G"/> | humorous     |
|    |   | <input type="text" value="H"/> | outgoing |    |   | <input type="text" value="H"/> | enthusiastic |
9. What does cross every t and dot every i mean in this context?  
(I)
- pray for everyone
  - spell accurately
  - correct mistakes
  - be very thorough

10. To which one of the following would the author NOT agree?
- a. It is a good idea to encourage everyone to talk to one another while eating dinner in a small group.
  - b. When others are shy, you have no choice but to dominate the conversation at small dinners.
  - c. Controlling the flow of the conversation means inviting people to enjoy each other's company.
  - d. It is probably safe to avoid topics that a few of the guests are familiar with or care about.

(白 紙)