

法学部A方式Ⅰ日程・文学部A方式Ⅱ日程・経営学部A方式Ⅱ日程

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。

<p>(1) 正しいマークの例</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;"> A ① ② ● ④ ⑤ </div>	}	<p>(2) 悪いマークの例</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;"> A ① ② ● ④ ⑤ </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;"> B ① ② / ④ ⑤ </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;"> C ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ </div>
} 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] つぎの英文を読んで、問いに答えよ。

An introductory text is a negotiation between the writer and the reader. The writer is responsible for presenting accurate information in a fashion that is reasonably coherent and concise, but should (A). The introductory textbook is therefore a kind of information filter. For every fact or concept that is included, several are excluded. Some information that might be presented (C) completeness may not be highly relevant to the course for which the book is used or to the reader's eventual purposes. The writer must select the pieces of information that fit into a conceptual whole. The reader's task is to determine what is important to him or her. (D) does the reader seek to memorize each and every fact. Rather, readers do their own kind of information filtering, separating the highly relevant information from the (E). Writer and reader are then involved in a mutual process, and it is fortunate that readers frequently make up for the failings of the writer, occasionally filtering out the unnecessary information and integrating pieces of knowledge that have not been woven tightly in the book.

Few of us have photographic memories and we therefore learn selectively. (G) Some things we commit to memory; others we merely acknowledge as being retrievable from some source should the need arise. Some information should be shelved so that it can be retrieved when (H). Other information is intrinsic to the subject matter and serves as the conceptual framework for (I) basic understanding.

1. 空所 (A) を補うのに最も適切な表現をつぎの a ~ e から 1 つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. be aimed at experts | b. contradict some points |
| c. cover enough information | d. discourage beginners |
| e. exclude key points | |

2. 下線部(B)によると、含まれる事柄と省かれる事柄の、どちらが多いか。最も適切な答えをつぎの a～e から 1 つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- a. 含まれる事柄の方が省かれる事柄より多い。
 - b. 省かれる事柄の方が含まれる事柄より多い。
 - c. 含まれる事柄と省かれる事柄は同じくらいである。
 - d. 時と場合による。
 - e. 本文からは何とも言えない。
3. 空所 (C) を補うのに最も適切な表現をつぎの a～e から 1 つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- a. for spite of b. have no lack of c. in the interest of
 - d. take note of e. the justification of
4. 空所 (D) を補うのに最も適切な表現をつぎの a～e から 1 つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- a. Always b. Occasionally c. Rarely
 - d. Sometimes e. Usually
5. 空所 (E) を補うのに最も適切な表現をつぎの a～e から 1 つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- a. correct information b. exciting information
 - c. interesting information d. inessential information
 - e. wrong information

6. 下線部(F)で、なぜ「相互過程」と言われているのか。最も適切な答えをつぎの a～e から 1 つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- a. 著者は読者からの質問を受け付けているから。
 - b. 著者は読者の必要に合わせた教科書を書くものだから。
 - c. 著者自身、読者でもあり、かつ、読者も自分自身何かを書く機会があるから。
 - d. 執筆時の著者のみならず、読者も、読む際に情報の取捨選択をするから。
 - e. 良い読者というものは、著者の言葉を正確に理解しようとするものだから。
7. 下線部(G)の内容に最も近いものをつぎの a～e から 1 つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- a. 写真があると、ものをおぼえるのが楽になる。
 - b. 見た景色を記憶しても、その記憶を映像化するのはきわめて困難である。
 - c. 何の選択もせずに事実そのままをそっくり記憶できる人は稀である。
 - d. 写真を撮っても、いつどこで撮ったのかまではおぼえていられないものである。
 - e. 読んだ事実と自分の意見を混同してしまうのが普通である。
8. 空所 (H) を補うのに最も適切な表現をつぎの a～e から 1 つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- a. is needed b. is needing c. need d. needed e. needs
9. 下線部(I)の意味に最も近いものをつぎの a～e から 1 つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- a. 本質的に重要である。
 - b. あまり重要でない。
 - c. 正確である。
 - d. 権威がある。
 - e. 間違っている。

〔Ⅱ〕 つぎの英文を読んで、問いに答えよ。

Political leaders have always understood the power of pictures. The 1537 portrait of King Henry VIII of England shows authority and vitality — even if the king no longer possessed either by then. And the 1806 painting of (A) Napoleon, sword in hand on the throne, makes the newly crowned emperor look invincible.

Since the 20th century, photographs of political leaders have largely taken over from paintings. In totalitarian regimes, they remain admired, celebrating the wisdom, beauty and humanity of dictators. In democracies, they are more unbiased. But a leader can still hope to be flattered: “Be kind to me,” Henry (B) Kissinger once pleaded with Richard Avedon. However, he (or occasionally she) will be scrutinized from all angles — full-faced, side-on, standing, seated, tearful in the back seat of a car — and it’s rare for the wrinkles not to show. Cecil Beaton’s wartime portrait of Winston Churchill in an armchair shows him as grave and authoritative, but also as gruff and impatient: it’s clear he hates (C) .

With the advent of the Internet and 24-hour television news, politicians have many other means of putting themselves across to the public. And (D) photographs still seem to matter. David Cameron recently hired a photographer to work full-time for the Conservative Party — a first in British politics. And the most powerful images of Barack Obama’s rise to power came not from television footage but through the lens of Callie Shell, who followed his presidential campaign for *Time* magazine, and of Nadav Kander, who photographed 52 members of Obama’s incoming administration for the *New York Times*.

Snapper and snapped have different agendas: (E) is looking to enhance an existing image, (F) to transcend that by finding something new. There will be anxiety on both sides, but a degree of trust has to be

[III] Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

There are many problems and controversies associated with the way people farm and produce food. One of these difficulties involves the use of synthetic fertilizer, and another is related to the pursuit of finding a more natural method of food production through the development of organic farming techniques.

Since the time of its invention and introduction to farming in the first half of the 20th century, synthetic fertilizer has grown in popularity due in part to its ability to provide in plentiful amounts the nutrients which plants need to survive. Indeed, the results of early studies pointed to synthetic fertilizer's robust ability to sustain crops. In one study, plant growth in a part of a field that had been sprayed with fertilizer and in another part of the field that had not been sprayed was compared—the fertilized crops were the clear . These supplements can be spread easily over large areas, and their effective use results a high yield of crops. When the crops are grown and harvested in great abundance, they form the base of the food supply for densely populated areas. You could even go as far as to say that without their development and wide implementation, current population levels in certain regions would be difficult to maintain.

The overuse of synthetic fertilizers, , has been raised as an issue of concern. The runoff of the chemicals from fields into inhabited areas and neighboring water supplies has created both environmental and ecological damage that may be irreversible. The chemicals endanger the livelihood of local species and pollute the environment. As the effects of excessive use are now starting to impact residents of rural areas, calls for the elimination of these factory-created substances are receiving more attention in not only local, but also national political circles.

In reaction to the worsening environmental situation resulting from the

use of synthetic fertilizer, a more ecologically acceptable method of farming has been gaining in popularity. Advocates of organic farming claim to solve the environmental issues caused by the use of synthetic fertilizer chiefly by relying naturally produced materials that can fill the role of synthetic fertilizer. One method employed by organic farming adopters is planting other crops around the target crops. Through the proximity of the supporting plants, the crops that the farmers are trying to grow receive additional nutrients from the other plants. This relieves the need to cover the target crops with artificial fertilizer.

Ideal as this may sound, these practices are not without their . The field space, materials, and costs associated organic techniques create a burden for both farmers and consumers. Higher costs of crop production are passed along to shoppers in all areas. A significant problem facing organic farmers is the need to improve their methods so that they can support a larger body of consumers without breaking their wallets. Lacking improvements and technological developments, this promising method of agriculture seems confined serving a relatively small number of people.

1. Choose the word that best completes , and mark the letter on your answer sheet.

- a. losers b. opponents c. proponents d. winners

2. For each of the blanks to , choose the most suitable word among the choices below, and mark the letter on your answer sheet.

Use each choice only once.

- a. at b. for c. in d. of e. on
f. out g. to h. with i. without

3. Choose the word or phrase that best completes , and mark the letter on your answer sheet.
- a. for instance b. however c. moreover d. therefore
4. Choose the word that best completes , and mark the letter on your answer sheet.
- a. advocates b. critics c. farmers d. shoppers
5. Which **two** of the following are true according to the passage? Mark the letters on your answer sheet.
- a. Plants and animals that are local to a specific region where fertilizer is excessively applied are put at risk.
- b. Synthetic fertilizer can improve the environment without destroying the ecosystem.
- c. Politicians at the national level have called for the increased use of fertilizers.
- d. Organic farming is based on the use of processed materials to enhance crop growth.
- e. Organic farming has been criticized because all of the plants suffer when different kinds of crops are planted alongside the target crops.
- f. Not many people can afford organic products; therefore, organic farming benefits only a relatively small number of customers.
- g. Organic farming has replaced farming based on synthetic fertilizer as the primary supplier of food.

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

Humans constantly process a lot of information in their surroundings.^(A) According to new research, the working of the brain may be even more complex than we knew. These studies, while small, suggest avenues of research that could change the way we think about our perception of the world.^(B)

Have you ever been lost in the woods and felt as if you were going in circles? New research in the journal *Current Biology* suggests that, in fact, people do tend to walk in circles if they do not have a C point such as the sun. In one experiment, participants were taken to the Sahara Desert and given the direction of camp, then left to wander for four hours. In a second experiment, participants were dropped in a forest in Germany, also given a direction, and walked for four hours. It turns out that, even though people thought they were going straight, they were actually going in circles when the sun was not visible. However, they did much better at this task when the sun was out. "Walking in a straight line is a complicated process when you think about it from the perspective of the brain," said Jan Souman, a researcher at the Max Planck Institute for Biological Cybernetics in Germany, who was a member of the research team.

Their hypothesis is that, the longer people walk, their errors in relation to a straight line build up by chance to the left or right. This may result in a zigzag pattern.^(D) Over time, the tendencies to the left or right will take the person in a circle.^(E) The researchers are now testing these principles in a virtual reality environment, with participants walking on a treadmill that allows F changes in direction.

The lesson from this study is that, if you want to walk straight, G a landmark such as a tower, mountain, or the sun to update your direction, Souman said. If it's a matter of life or death that you get to your destination, bring a compass or a GPS. These navigational technologies have

allowed humans to surpass the limits of their innate skills, said David Uttal, a professor of cognitive psychology in the United States, who was not involved in this research. Other animals, such as whales and some birds, are born with more advanced directional skills than humans, Uttal said.

The German study, which Uttal found “elegant and creative,” illustrates how humans evolved to be good at track of their orientation for short distances, but in trying to go long distances, they fail in the absence of cues such as the sun. From prehistoric “ice men” getting lost in the snow to early sailors getting lost at sea, a lack of long-distance navigational skills has contributed to the invention of various tools. Curiously, although the sun moves at an angle during the course of the day, people seem to inherently correct for this change, and use it to walk in a somewhat straight line.

1. Choose the word that is most similar in meaning to surroundings as it is used in the passage, and mark the letter on your answer sheet.
(A)
 - a. environment
 - b. neighborhood
 - c. schools
 - d. sides

2. Choose the phrase that is most similar in meaning to avenues of research as it is used in the passage, and mark the letter on your answer sheet.
(B)
 - a. directions of inquiry
 - b. policies of education
 - c. streets of examination
 - d. results of investigation

3. Choose the word that best completes , and mark the letter on your answer sheet.
 - a. bright
 - b. large
 - c. reference
 - d. static

9. Which **two** of the following are true according to the passage? Mark the letters on your answer sheet.
- a. In previous studies, researchers had precisely understood the working of the human brain.
 - b. In one of the experiments, participants were told to walk either to the left or to the right.
 - c. The participants were not able to accurately judge whether they were walking in a straight line.
 - d. Navigational tools can be threatening to the users of such devices.
 - e. Some humans are born with more advanced directional skills than some whales or birds.
 - f. Evolution seems to have enhanced our ability to easily travel substantial distances.
 - g. Humans' inability to efficiently navigate to faraway places has influenced technological development.
 - h. The sun is not an ideal navigational tool due to its motion through the sky.