

## 英 語

## 注 意

1. 問題は全部で18ページである。
2. 解答用紙に氏名を忘れずに記入すること。
3. 解答はすべて解答用紙に記入すること。
4. 問題冊子の余白等は適宜利用してよいが、どのページも切り離してはいけない。
5. 解答用紙は必ず提出のこと。この問題冊子は提出する必要はない。

## マーク・シート記入上の注意

1. HBの黒鉛筆またはシャープペンシルを用いて記入すること。
2. 解答用紙にあらかじめプリントされた受験番号を確認すること。
3. 解答する番号の○を塗りつぶしなさい。○で囲んだり×をつけたりしてはいけない。

解答記入例(解答が1のとき)

1	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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4. 一度記入したマークを消す場合は、消しゴムでよく消すこと。×をつけても消したことになる。
5. 解答用紙をよごしたり、折り曲げたりしないこと。

I

次の英文を読んで、あとの設問に答えなさい。

The country of Chad is the fifth largest country in Africa, and it has a population of 13,630,000 people. It is known as "the dead heart of Africa" for two reasons. First, Chad is not near the ocean. It is in the heart or the center of Africa. Secondly, the climate makes it a very hard place for people to live. The country is made up of dry plains in the middle of the country, a desert in the north, and dry mountains in the northwest. Most of the people in Chad live in the tropical lowlands in the south.

Recently, one of the world's most important historical objects was discovered in Chad's desert. In 2001, a skull of what could be the ancestor of all humans was discovered by a team of four scientists from France and Chad. This skull is from a human-like creature, nicknamed "Toumai," which means "hope of life" in the local language. This creature lived approximately 7 million years ago. Some time shortly before then, certain experts believe, the human branch of the apes, *Homo*, split off from the branch that became today's chimpanzees.

In fact, Toumai's bones show a creature with thick eyebrows, short teeth, and a face that strongly resembles that of a modern human. But its head is much smaller, measuring just 350 cubic centimeters, about the same size as a chimpanzee's. In contrast, the skull of a modern human measures 1,350 cubic centimeters. Unfortunately, it is impossible to tell from just its skull if Toumai walked on two feet or four. Some scientists think that Toumai is "the missing link" between apes and humans. They argue that Toumai might be the mother of all human beings. Others disagree, saying that the bones are only those of an early type of gorilla.

This find in Chad came only months before another extraordinary discovery of a Toumai-like creature, this time in Kenya. Leg and arm bones dating back almost 6 million years were discovered alongside teeth and skull

fragments. This second Toumai was strong enough to climb trees, but did it walk on two legs or on all fours? That was the big question.

A long and angry scientific argument began over the meaning of these two sets of bones. They appeared to contradict what we know of genetics. Genetically speaking, the split between man and chimpanzee cannot have occurred much earlier than 6 million years ago. Any further back in time, and our genes, which are at least 96 percent the same as those of chimpanzees, wouldn't be so similar.

A recent re-examination of some bones that were found back in 1974 has actually provided genetic scientists with just the kind of fossil evidence they need to support their theory that the split between humans and chimpanzees took place more recently than 7 million years ago. These bones belonging to another type of human that lived in Ethiopia about 3.2 million years ago were discovered by an international team of scientists headed by Donald Johanson, an American expert.

On the 30th of November, 1974, near the Awash River, Johanson and one of his students, Tom Gray, were searching for ancient human bones when they found the fragments of an arm bone sticking out from a small hill. After digging there, they found more bones: a jawbone, additional pieces of an arm bone, a thigh bone, and ribs. Over time, they uncovered 40 percent of a female skeleton.

The scientists called the skeleton "Lucy" because it was clearly that of a woman. Also, at the time of the discovery, Johanson was listening to the Beatles' song, "Lucy in the Sky with Diamonds." Lucy was about 1.1 meters tall and weighed about 29 kilograms. When the discovery was made, it created a huge sensation. Scientists could tell from the shape of her pelvis\* that she was definitely the earliest known ape to have definitely walked on two feet.

Four years later, another team of bone-hunters made a second extraordinary discovery in nearby Tanzania. They found a series of footprints

perfectly preserved in the ash of a volcano. These footprints have been dated to 3.7 million years. There was no mistaking the shape of these footprints. They were made by a creature that, like Lucy, walked on two feet.

These discoveries supported the genetic understanding of the split between humans and chimpanzees, but overturned a very widely believed scientific theory. Scientists used to believe that early humans had big brains and their intelligence gave them the idea of walking upright on two feet. Walking upright meant that they could use their hands to make tools and weapons to help them survive. However, Lucy and her species had small heads. They were not much larger than those of chimpanzees.

Generally, a smaller head means a smaller brain and less intelligence. Lucy and other creatures like her show that walking upright came before humans had big brains and big heads. What made these creatures walk upright when moving on all fours is faster? There are some other serious drawbacks to life on two feet. To walk comfortably, two-footed females have to have a much smaller, narrower pelvis. This makes childbirth extremely painful and more dangerous to children and their mothers.

No one knows why creatures like Lucy stood up. Maybe it started when these creatures sat on the forest floor searching for food. Over time, perhaps these creatures got flatter feet, making it easier for them to stand and balance themselves. Then, many generations later, they got into the habit of walking on two feet. Walking on two feet was an important improvement. Walking requires only 25 percent of the energy used by animals walking on four feet. Also, walking upright meant that these early creatures could eat while walking, just as people do today eating fast food. With their hands free, these early creatures could now carry food more easily. This gave them the confidence to spread out beyond the trees and hunt in the vast grassland.

But were Lucy and creatures like her truly human? If being human is being like an ape yet walking on two feet, then Lucy is clearly human. But if

being human is about having larger brains and much more intelligence than other creatures, then we must wait another 800,000 years. Then, about 2.4 million years ago, the bones of the first *Homo Habilis*\*\* appeared. *Homo Habilis* was descended from Lucy, but *Homo Habilis* was a lot taller than Lucy, being 1.3 meters tall, and a better walker, too. Even his brain was twice as big as Lucy's, although still only half the size of ours today. *Homo Habilis*, in fact, makes Lucy look and seem much more like an upright-walking chimpanzee than the first human being.

*Homo Habilis* was found with some sharpened stones for cutting up meat. Bigger brains use a lot more energy. Our modern brains require 20 percent of our total energy consumption just to think. The quickest means of getting more energy is through eating meat. These early stone tools for cutting up meat provide evidence that *Homo Habilis* was the first true human being, not Lucy. Lucy and her kind, though, certainly played a significant part in human evolution. Their walking upright led, almost inevitably, to hunting, weapons, tools and intelligence. In addition, they were the first creatures to possess the genes which increased the functions of the brain. It is with them that the long journey to modern human beings had begun.

\*pelvis : 骨盤

\*\**Homo Habilis* : ホモハビリス(直立猿人の名前)

設問 以下の1～10の説明文の下線部に入れるのもっとも適切なものを、それぞれ①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。

1. One reason that Chad is known as “the dead heart” of Africa is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① human beings had their origins there
- ② important historical objects were found there
- ③ it is such a difficult place for people to live
- ④ no one has homes there anymore

2. The “Toumai” skull suggests that Toumai \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① and chimpanzees had skulls of similar sizes
- ② and chimpanzees had skulls of very different sizes
- ③ spoke a modern language
- ④ walked on two legs like us

3. Toumai resembled a modern human because its head \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① had a face like a human
- ② had long teeth
- ③ was almost as large as ours
- ④ was smaller than a chimpanzee’s head

4. Of the scientists studying Toumai, \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① all agree that Toumai is an early type of ape
- ② most agree that Toumai is the missing link
- ③ none believe that Toumai is a type of early ape
- ④ some believe that Toumai is the missing link

5. The discovery in Kenya \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① consisted only of leg and arm bones
- ② showed a creature even older than Toumai
- ③ showed a creature strong enough to climb
- ④ was made by two students

6. The split between man and chimpanzee is believed to have occurred recently because both have \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① all the same genes
- ② most of the same genes
- ③ some of the same genes
- ④ few of the same genes

7. Lucy's discovery was so important because \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① her bones proved she could walk on two legs
- ② her body size and weight were similar to modern humans
- ③ she was named after a famous Beatles song
- ④ she was discovered by an international team

8. Lucy's bones challenged the long held belief that \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① greater intelligence and walking emerged together
- ② greater intelligence led humans to start walking
- ③ walking arose after this creature's existence
- ④ walking came before greater intelligence

9. The advantage of walking to early humans was that \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① females developed a narrower pelvis.
- ② males and females could climb trees better
- ③ their hands were free to do things
- ④ they could run faster on two legs

10. Compared to Lucy, *Homo Habilis* was \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① shorter, and had a smaller brain
- ② shorter, but had a bigger brain
- ③ taller, but had a smaller brain
- ④ taller, and had a bigger brain



<余 白>

II 次の英文の 11~20 に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ①~④の中から 1つ選びなさい。

Space is an important factor in human communication, although we rarely think about it. The study of spatial communication distinguishes four distances: intimate, personal, social, and public. Within intimate distance, ranging from the close phase of actual touching to the far phase of 6 to 18 inches, the presence of another person is unmistakable. You experience the sound, smell and feel of the other's breath. The close phase ( 11 ) is for comforting and protecting. The far phase allows people to touch each other by extending their hands. Individuals are ( 12 ) close that strangers try to avoid this type of contact. If strangers are this close, they seldom seek eye contact.

Your personal distance is about 18 inches to 4 feet. Within this distance, people can ( 13 ) hold or grasp each other but only by extending their arms. You can then take certain individuals into your protective space; for example, loved ones. In the far phase, you can touch another person only if you both extend your arms. This far phase is the ( 14 ) to which you can physically get your hands on things. It limits your physical control over others. ( 15 ), you may sense someone's breath, but generally people direct their breath away.

At the social distance, ranging from 4 to 12 feet, you lose the visual detail you had at the personal distance. The close phase is the distance at which you conduct impersonal business or interact at a social gathering. The far phase is the distance at which you stand when someone says, "Stand away so I can look at you." At this distance, business transactions have a ( 16 ) formal tone than they do when conducted in the close phase. In the offices of high officials, the desks are often positioned so that clients are kept at this distance. Unlike the intimate distance, the far phase of the social distance makes eye contact

essential — ( 17 ) communication is lost. The voice is generally louder than normal at this level. This distance frees you from constant interaction with those with whom you work without seeming rude.

Public distance ranges from 12 to more than 25 feet. In the close phase, a person seems protected by space. At this distance, you are able to take defensive action should you feel ( 18 ). Although you lose the fine details of the face and eyes, you are still close enough to see what is happening. At the far phase, you see others not as separate individuals but as part of the whole setting. People tend to set ( 19 ) 30 feet around important public figures, and they seem to do this whether or not there are guards preventing their coming closer. The far phase is the distance by which actors on stage are separated from their audience; consequently, their action and voices have to be ( 20 ) exaggerated. The space distances you would maintain between yourself and another person depend on a wide variety of factors.

- |                     |                 |            |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|
| 11. ① has used      | ② was used      | ③ is using | ④ is used       |
| 12. ① too           | ② so            | ③ far      | ④ as            |
| 13. ① yet           | ② still         | ③ while    | ④ since         |
| 14. ① level         | ② spot          | ③ extent   | ④ place         |
| 15. ① At last       | ② At least      | ③ On time  | ④ At times      |
| 16. ① most          | ② more          | ③ lesser   | ④ least         |
| 17. ① despite       | ② except        | ③ likewise | ④ otherwise     |
| 18. ① threat        | ② threatened    | ③ threaten | ④ threateningly |
| 19. ① approximately | ② significantly | ③ remotely | ④ slightly      |
| 20. ① somewhere     | ② whatever      | ③ somewhat | ④ however       |

**III**

次の21～30の英文のかっこの中に、下の①～⑥の語をもっとも適切な順番に並べて入れなさい。そのときに( \* )の中に入る語は何ですか。その語の番号を解答しなさい。

21. Don't park in (       ) (       ) ( \* ) (       ) (       ) (       )  
them for the handicapped.

- ① those
- ② reserving
- ③ that
- ④ spaces
- ⑤ signs
- ⑥ have

22. I (       ) (       ) ( \* ) (       ) (       ) (       ) division  
before I transferred here.

- ① management
- ② work
- ③ the
- ④ used
- ⑤ in
- ⑥ to

23. Many birds will fly more ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( \* )  
( ) their winter homes.

- ① three
- ② miles
- ③ to
- ④ than
- ⑤ reach
- ⑥ thousand

24. As soon as Mary ( ) ( ) ( \* ), ( ) ( )  
( ) to look for a taxi.

- ① outside
- ② she
- ③ went
- ④ her
- ⑤ claimed
- ⑥ luggage

25. No one could ( ) ( ) ( ) ( \* ) ( ) ( )  
would become.

- ① the
- ② how
- ③ have
- ④ successful
- ⑤ restaurant
- ⑥ predicted

26. Do you need ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( \* )  
details?

- ① with
- ② the
- ③ our
- ④ assistance
- ⑤ of
- ⑥ any

27. Try ( \* ) ( ) ( ), ( ) ( ) ( ) many  
obstacles to success.

- ① as
- ② are
- ③ may
- ④ he
- ⑤ too
- ⑥ there

28. Why would you ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( \* ) ( )  
really believed me?

- ① that
- ② if
- ③ ask
- ④ me
- ⑤ you
- ⑥ question

29. If you don't stop it, I'll (     ) (     ) (     ) ( \* ) (     )  
(     ) your mother.

- ① but
- ② no
- ③ tell
- ④ choice
- ⑤ have
- ⑥ to

30. One thing ( \* ) (     ) (     ) (     ) (     ) (     )  
importance of helping other people.

- ① shows
- ② this
- ③ is
- ④ case
- ⑤ that
- ⑥ the

**IV**

Part I 次の 31～35 の英文のかっこの中に入れるのに最も適切なものをそれぞれ①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。

31. If Michelle hadn't come to the party, she ( ) to the movies.

- ① would go
- ② would have gone
- ③ must go
- ④ must have gone

32. Even first-year students know ( ) of those places.

- ① every
- ② some
- ③ any
- ④ none

33. I don't know ( ) Mary came to the party or not.

- ① that
- ② when
- ③ whether
- ④ why

34. No student at this university ( ) failed to enjoy this book.

- ① ever
- ② sometimes
- ③ always
- ④ occasionally



35. Sam went to the pizza place (       ) James was still deciding what to do.

- ① while
- ② instead
- ③ during
- ④ after

Part II 次の2つの Dialogue を読み、36～40 の下線部に入れるのにもっとも適切なものを、それぞれ①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。

***Dialogue I : Blanche is meeting her grandfather for the first time in five years.***

**Grandfather:** You've grown so big, Blanche! I can't believe you're only ten.

**Blanche:** Let's not talk about my weight. Let's talk about my new school instead.

**Grandfather:** No. Let me lift you.

**Blanche:** If you think you're strong enough, Grandfather.

**Grandfather:** (struggling, he lifts her into the air and quickly puts her down) You're still light as a feather.

**Blanche:** Then it must be a very big feather.

36. In the conversation, Blanche \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① can't believe she's only ten
- ② prefers talking about her new school
- ③ suggests that Grandfather seems so much older
- ④ wants to talk about her weight

37. After her grandfather lifts her up, he claims that she is \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① very heavy but she suggests the opposite
- ② very heavy and she agrees
- ③ very light but she suggests the opposite
- ④ very light and she agrees

***Dialogue II : Alice and Bobby, two classmates, meet at a bus stop on a hill.***

**Alice:** Look at the city lights. They look like a necklace.

**Bobby:** How was your date tonight with Joe?

**Alice:** Nothing special.

**Bobby:** I think you're special. Am I special, too?

**Alice:** That's why I met you here.

38. In this dialogue, a necklace is used for comparison with \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① the city lights
- ② a present that Bobby gave her
- ③ a gift she would like
- ④ the reflection in Bobby's eyes

39. The time of the conversation is probably \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① about lunchtime
- ② in the afternoon
- ③ sometime at night
- ④ sometime in the morning

40. In terms of being special, \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① Alice thinks Bobby is special, but he doesn't think she is
- ② Bobby and Alice each think that the other person is special
- ③ Bobby thinks Alice is special, but she doesn't think he is
- ④ neither Bobby nor Alice think the other person is special

