

## 英 語

## 注 意

1. 問題は全部で16ページ、解答用紙は全部で3枚である。
2. 解答用紙に氏名・受験番号を忘れずに記入すること。(ただし、マーク・シートにはあらかじめ受験番号がプリントされている。)
3. 解答はすべて解答用紙に記入すること。(裏面に記入しても採点の対象とはならない。)
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. 解答用紙(その1)はマーク・シートになっている。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. 解答する記号・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	●	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩
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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。

**問題 I** 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

Women's figure skating is one of the most eagerly watched events of any Winter Olympics, with reliably high American audience numbers at the events of the past 30 years. Just like famous skaters such as Michelle Kwan, Dorothy Hamill, and Peggy Fleming before them, the female soloists who competed at the PyeongChang Winter Olympics in 2018 are now part of a long line of women figure skaters who have made their names in competition.

With its costumes, its routines, and its tradition of musical accompaniment, from the perspective of the present day it probably doesn't seem surprising that figure skating is the oldest women's Winter Olympics sport. Together with six traditional summer sports, including tennis, sailing, archery, and croquet, it was one of the first sports with a category for women competitors — and the only women's Winter Olympics sport until 1936. What might be more surprising to many is that figure skating was originally considered a totally male activity, says skating historian James R. Hines.

Of course, women (like men) have been skating as a means of transport or recreation for about as long as ice skates have been around. The first modern ice skates with metal blades date back to the Middle Ages and were made by the Dutch, though there's now accepted evidence that humans were using animal bones to skate across ice, several thousands of years before that. In a demonstration of women's place on the ice, the Catholic Church's saint of figure skating, Saint Lidwina, was a Dutch teenager from the late 1300s who fell and broke her leg while skating on one of the many canals.

The first figure skating competitions took place in the mid-1800s, during a period when skating became more popular, and local skating clubs formed throughout Britain to give interested people a chance to show off their skills. One of these skills was the ability to skate "figures" — literally pictures — on the ice. Generally, Hines says, these interested people were men, but most

clubs had no hard rule against women competing. Women skaters could do “figures” just as well as men could, despite the obvious problems that heavy skirts could cause, he says. It wasn’t as fast-paced as today’s figure skating, but skating images into the ice required skill and precision. In the first-known figure skating manual, published in the 1770s, author Robert Jones devotes a full page to describing how to properly perform an ice skating move known as the “Flying Mercury” that leaves a curved image in the ice, and another to showing how to “cut the Figure of a Heart on One Leg.” Although figure skating became more athletic, it kept a tie to this early practice of making figures well into the 20th century.

Although the only four pictures in Jones’ book all show men in various skating poses, Hines says the popular male image of a figure skater didn’t prevent women from trying out the moves and skating themselves. In the late 18th century, when skating clubs began to form around England and Scotland (the first formed in Edinburgh in the 1740s), the idea of “figure skating” became more formal, and local clubs started hosting competitions. According to Hines, it was certainly possible for women to compete at some local clubs, showing off their ability to do “required figures” with descriptive names such as the “circle eight,” “snake,” or the “change three.”

Still, there was no significant tradition of women competing. Over the course of the 19th century, as local skating clubs started competing with one another in national skating associations and then in an international governing body, “they just thought women wouldn’t compete,” Hines says. But women, as it turned out, had other ideas.

The International Skating Union (ISU), which is still in charge of international skating competition, was formed in 1892 and hosted the first World Figure Skating Championships in 1896. Just four men competed in the event. Then, in 1902, a woman, British figure skater Madge Syers, entered the competition thanks to a gap in the rules; there was no rule disallowing women,

wrote Hines in *The Historical Dictionary of Figure Skating*.

Syers placed second in that competition, behind Swedish skater Ulrich Salchow, whose last name now describes the skating move he was famous for: a simple jump and mid-air spin. Salchow offered Syers his gold medal, saying he thought she should have won.

The rules were changed soon after and women were barred from competing in the World Figure Skating Championships. The proposed reason for this was concern that long skirts prevented the judges from seeing the movement of female competitors' feet. The ISU then created a separate specific competition for women only, the Ladies World Championship. It still exists today, meaning no woman can call herself the World Figure Skating Champion.

The objection to Madge Syers' skirt was just the start of female competitors' problems with clothing. When American Theresa Weld added the Salchow to her skating routine at the 1920 Olympics, she was given a strong warning. Why? As Ellyn Kestnbaum explains in *Culture on Ice: Figure Skating and Cultural Meaning*, "because her skirt would fly up to her knees, creating an image judged to be too revealing and unacceptable for the times." But in spite of criticisms like these, women quickly took their place as competitors in the sport. In 1908, Madge Syers co-authored *The Book of Winter Sports* with her husband, also a competitive figure skater. In the chapter titled "Skating for Ladies," she wrote that "skating is an exercise particularly appropriate for women."

She argued for their place in competition by drawing on traditionally "feminine" virtues, writing "it requires not so much strength as grace, combined with a fine balance, and the ability to move the feet rapidly." International skating competitions were also "the sole instances in which women are permitted to compete in sport on an equality with men." They may not have been able to earn credit for being world champions, but at least

women could compete solo on the ice and be professionally judged.

Over time, the clothes worn by those skaters who arrived after Syers and Weld shifted from ankle-length skirts to higher skirts that allowed more freedom of movement. At the same time, figure skating became less a technical pursuit involving the tracing of figures and more an artistic activity involving costume, moves taken from dance, and athletic skills. With this growing recognition came the inclusion of figure skating in the 1908 London Olympics, with competitions for both men and women. Madge Syers won the gold medal in the women's competition. At the first Winter Olympics, held in 1924, figure skating was the only event with a women's category. By that time, Syers had died, but Austrian Herma Szabo took gold, the first of many women to win at the Winter Olympics.

設問 本文の内容から考えて、下線部の空欄を埋めるのに最も適当なものを①から④の中から一つ選び、解答欄1から10にマークしなさい。解答用紙(その1)を使用。

1. Before 1936 \_\_\_\_\_
  - ① there were no women's Winter Olympics sports
  - ② only men were allowed to figure skate at the Winter Olympics
  - ③ tennis, sailing and archery were not Olympic sports
  - ④ figure skating was the only women's Winter Olympics sport
  
2. Ice skating began \_\_\_\_\_
  - ① because the Dutch invented metal ice skates in the Middle Ages
  - ② using animal bones thousands of years ago
  - ③ when Saint Lidwina became a saint in the Catholic Church
  - ④ when Dutch teenagers held races on frozen canals

3. One of the difficulties women had when figure skating began is

- \_\_\_\_\_
- ① the clothes they wore were hard to skate in
  - ② there were rules stopping them competing against men
  - ③ they didn't know how to make pictures in the ice
  - ④ very few clubs would accept them as members

4. The first guide to how to perform figure skating \_\_\_\_\_

- ① was written by James R. Hines
- ② was written in Dutch
- ③ was published in Edinburgh
- ④ had no pictures of women

5. The first international figure skating competition was held in

- \_\_\_\_\_
- ① 1892
  - ② 1896
  - ③ 1902
  - ④ 1920

6. Ulrich Salchow became famous in figure skating because he

- \_\_\_\_\_
- ① was very good at jumping and spinning in the air
  - ② came second to Madge Syers in the World Figure Skating Championships
  - ③ helped form the International Skating Union
  - ④ won the first World Figure Skating Championships

7. Because judges couldn't see ladies' feet, ladies were \_\_\_\_\_.
- ① asked not to wear long skirts
  - ② banned from the World Figure Skating Championships
  - ③ told they must jump higher
  - ④ warned not to compete in the Winter Olympics
8. Madge Syers and her husband wrote a book in which she argued that \_\_\_\_\_.
- ① skating requires more strength than grace
  - ② women should not be allowed to compete equally with men
  - ③ world figure skating champions deserve more credit than they are given
  - ④ skating draws on grace and good balance, which women have
9. One reason figure skating became officially recognized as an Olympic sport was because \_\_\_\_\_.
- ① higher skirts allowed more freedom of movement
  - ② men and women were allowed to compete against each other
  - ③ it was very popular in European countries
  - ④ it became more artistic as well as athletic
10. Before Madge Syers died, \_\_\_\_\_.
- ① she wrote a book called *Culture on Ice: Figure Skating and Cultural Meaning*
  - ② the first Winter Olympics took place
  - ③ she took part in the World Figure Skating Championships
  - ④ only men could participate in the Olympics

**問題Ⅱ** 次の英文を読んで、下線部(1)、(2)を日本語に訳しなさい。解答用紙(その2)を使用。

The concept of animal rights is based on ethical and moral philosophy. It has been discussed by some of the world's most influential thinkers, from historical figures such as Pythagoras and Leonardo da Vinci — who preferred vegetarianism — to Jeremy Bentham, who famously identified animals' capacity for suffering as the characteristic that gives them a right to equal consideration.

All animals have the ability to suffer in the same way and to the same degree that humans do. They feel pain, pleasure, fear, frustration, loneliness and familial love. Whenever we consider doing something that would interfere  
(1) with their needs, we have a moral obligation to take them into account.

In his book *Animal Liberation*, the philosopher Peter Singer states that the basic principle of equality does not require equal treatment — it requires equal consideration. This is an important distinction when talking about animal rights. People often ask if the idea of animal rights means that animals should have the right to vote or drive a car. Of course, that would be silly because those aren't rights that would benefit animals. But animals have the  
(2) right not to suffer at the hands of humans and to live their lives free from suffering and disadvantage because they have an interest in doing so. That is the difference between equal consideration and equal treatment.



**問題Ⅲ**

次の設問に答えなさい。

- (1) 次の文を英語に訳しなさい。解答用紙(その3)を使用。

なぜ権利は人間だけに与えられているものなのか、めったに議論されてこなかった。しかし、人間と同様に感情や欲求を持つということを考慮に入れば、動物たちも権利を有しており、人間社会のために犠牲にされるべきではないと考えるのも、決しておかしいことではない。

- (2) 次の11から15について、空所に①から⑤の中から最も適切な語を入れ、文法的に正確かつ意味の通る文を作りなさい。そのとき( \* )に入る語の番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。解答用紙(その1)を使用。

11. At the end of a journey we are never (       ) (       ) ( \* )  
(       ) (       ) at the beginning.

① what

② used

③ we

④ to

⑤ be

12. Scientific research (       ) ( \* ) (       ) (       ) (       )  
from superstitions.

① dedicated

② is

③ distancing

④ to

⑤ humanity

13. Most studies of world food problems (       ) (       ) (       )  
and ( \* ) consumption for (       ).

- ① production                      ② took                      ③ concentrated  
④ on                                      ⑤ granted

14. The apple pie (       ) this restaurant (       ) (       ) ( \* )  
(       ).

- ① second                              ② at                              ③ to  
④ is                                      ⑤ none

15. The letter (       ) (       ) will remind Paul of (       )  
( \* ) (       ).

- ① home                                      ② belongs                      ③ where  
④ from                                      ⑤ he

**問題IV** 次の設問について、50 語程度の英文を書きなさい。解答用紙(その3)を使用。

Think of the most interesting class you have ever taken. Why did you enjoy the class so much?

次の **問題 V** は英米文学科 A 方式受験者のみ解答すること(フランス文学科 A 方式・日本文学科 B 方式・比較芸術学科受験者は、14 ページの **問題 V** を解答すること)。

**問題 V** リスニング問題

聞き取った内容から考えて、16 から 25 の問題の下線部を埋めるのに最も適切なものを①から④の中から一つ選び、それぞれマークしなさい。解答用紙(その 1)を使用。

16. About \_\_\_\_\_ languages are in great threat of disappearing.

- ① 6,000
- ② 1,000
- ③ 3,000
- ④ 500

17. In the past 500 years, 1.3 per cent of \_\_\_\_\_ have died out.

- ① languages
- ② birds
- ③ mammals
- ④ lions

18. Languages in the world have an average size of \_\_\_\_\_ speakers.

- ① 300
- ② ten million
- ③ one million
- ④ 6,000

19. The number of languages disappearing each year is now \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① 1 or 2
- ② 10
- ③ 2,000
- ④ many thousands

20. Only one person speaks the language Klamath in \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① Oregon
- ② Sweden
- ③ Cameroon
- ④ Norway

21. One reason the Paulohi language lost many speakers is because of \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① migration
- ② the search for oil
- ③ disease
- ④ an earthquake

22. Up until the 1970s, Aborigines in Australia were \_\_\_\_\_ to speak their own languages.

- ① educated
- ② encouraged
- ③ forbidden
- ④ perceived

23. Today about \_\_\_\_\_ Aboriginal languages are commonly spoken in Australia.

- ① 600
- ② 400
- ③ 25
- ④ 10

24. An industry that benefits from the use of only one language is the \_\_\_\_\_ industry.

- ① education
- ② oil
- ③ airline
- ④ religion

25. When a language is lost many \_\_\_\_\_ may also disappear.

- ① ways of life
- ② plants
- ③ animals
- ④ inventions



20. Have you ever thanked a relative ( ) a present you did not want?

① on

② but

③ for

④ of

21. After ( ) for a couple of hours, the bullet train eventually arrived at Kyoto.

① that delays

② having being delayed

③ having delay

④ being delayed

22. The facts ( ) are now questioned by the new report of biologists.

① to which we usually depend

② that practical medicine treating

③ what our medicine is

④ on which our medical practice is based

23. Automobiles have hundreds of parts, and some broken parts ( ) serious car accidents.

① would happen

② can cause

③ could lead

④ are driven



24. My uncle is (            ) narrow-minded than his father is.

① none the less

② no least

③ no little

④ no less

25. Julia was told to wear flat shoes (            ) account of her back problem.

① in

② on

③ for

④ with