

英 語

注 意

1. 問題は全部で19ページである。
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。
4. 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(解答がイのとき)

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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。

第1問 次の英文(1)~(10)の下線の意味に最も近いものを、それぞれ下の(A)~(D)のうちから1つ選びなさい。

(1) Martin Luther King fought to put an end to racial segregation in the United States.

- (A) integration
- (B) education
- (C) separation
- (D) torture

(2) Nancy was overcome by chagrin at the check-out counter when she discovered she had left her wallet at home.

- (A) anger
- (B) poverty
- (C) embarrassment
- (D) challenge

(3) A good night's sleep is of paramount importance to a student who plans to take an examination.

- (A) chief
- (B) restful
- (C) minimum
- (D) instructive

(4) Bill insisted upon a fair share of the partnership's profits.

- (A) spare
- (B) division
- (C) merit
- (D) help

- (5) Before you can take calculus, you need more than a rudimentary knowledge of algebra.
- (A) elementary
 - (B) rude
 - (C) thorough
 - (D) superficial
- (6) The public is very dubious about the governor's plans for a tax cut.
- (A) debit
 - (B) delightful
 - (C) delirious
 - (D) doubtful
- (7) I think your decision to buy the house was judicious.
- (A) extravagant
 - (B) wise
 - (C) careful
 - (D) joyful
- (8) Because children are treated for measles, there are currently very few cases of the disease in the United States.
- (A) attacked by
 - (B) immunized for
 - (C) educated about
 - (D) subjected to

(9) The first man to reach the summit of Mt. Everest won worldwide acclaim for his feat.

- (A) climb
- (B) deed
- (C) courage
- (D) stamina

(10) The novice player is usually intimidated by the tennis champion's reputation.

- (A) intimated
- (B) beaten
- (C) chastened
- (D) frightened

第2問 次の英文(11)～(25)のそれぞれの空欄に入れるのに最も適切なものを(A)～(D)の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

- (11) _____ in the desert is mainly due to the limited supply of desert water.
- (A) Plants are widely spaced
 - (B) The spacing of plants is wide
 - (C) Plants to be spaced widely
 - (D) The wide spacing of plants
- (12) In addition to painting highly acclaimed portraits, Mary Cassatt was _____ to several major art collectors.
- (A) to advise
 - (B) an adviser
 - (C) advised
 - (D) advising
- (13) Among the first plants to grow on the land regions of the Earth _____, which in prehistoric times grew to immense size.
- (A) were horsetail rushes
 - (B) horsetail rushes
 - (C) horsetail rushes were
 - (D) and horsetail rushes
- (14) Although many contemporary craft objects are not _____, they generally have their roots in function.
- (A) function
 - (B) functionally
 - (C) as function
 - (D) functional

- (15) Formerly called natural philosophy, physics has retained _____ of understanding the structure of the natural world and explaining natural phenomena.
- (A) its original aim
 - (B) it aimed originally
 - (C) its original aim was
 - (D) aiming originally
- (16) Digital recording has made _____ a significantly wider dynamic range in recorded music.
- (A) for the possibility
 - (B) the possibility is
 - (C) it possible
 - (D) possible
- (17) Today, _____ little fossil ivory remains comes from Alaska.
- (A) what
 - (B) which
 - (C) there is
 - (D) where
- (18) _____ their activities, animals communicate in many ways.
- (A) To coordinate
 - (B) So coordinated
 - (C) Coordinated
 - (D) It coordinates

- (19) The use of color illustrations in children's books became practical in the mid-1800's, _____ advances in color printing.
- (A) to partly was due
 - (B) was partly due to
 - (C) partly due to
 - (D) due to be partly
- (20) The first botanical garden in the United States, _____ in Philadelphia in 1728, is now a part of the Philadelphia park system.
- (A) was established
 - (B) established
 - (C) which established
 - (D) it established
- (21) _____ European inhabitants of New York City were Dutch settlers.
- (A) Earliest
 - (B) The earliest
 - (C) Earliest of
 - (D) It was the earliest
- (22) _____ it towers over other animals, the giraffe weighs significantly less than animals half its height.
- (A) There
 - (B) Although
 - (C) Of the
 - (D) These

- (23) Pete Conrad, Jr., was a Navy flight instructor _____ to be an astronaut in 1962.
- (A) selects
 - (B) to select
 - (C) until selected
 - (D) was selected
- (24) An exact copy of original plans for a building or other construction work is _____ as a blueprint.
- (A) what it is known
 - (B) what is known
 - (C) known what it is
 - (D) known that
- (25) Women who receive prenatal medical care bear healthier babies and need to spend less on medical care for their children _____ prenatal care.
- (A) when do those not receiving
 - (B) than who does not receive
 - (C) while women not receiving
 - (D) than do women who do not receive

第3問 次の(A)～(D)に答えなさい。

(A) 次の英文を読んで小問(26)～(31)について、それぞれ最も適切なものを(A)～(D)の中から一つ選びなさい。

Despite the demands children make on us, adults in the United States overwhelmingly identify raising children as one of life's greatest joys. Today, about half of U.S. adults say that two children is the ideal number, and few people want more than three. This is a change from two centuries ago, when eight children was the U.S. average.

Big families pay off in preindustrial societies because children supply needed labor. People therefore regard having children as a wife's duty, and without effective birth control, childbearing is a regular event. Of course, a high death rate in preindustrial societies prevents many children from reaching adulthood; as late as 1900, one-third of children born in the United States died by age ten.

Economically speaking, industrialization transforms children from an asset to a liability. It now costs more than \$200,000 to raise one child, including college tuition. No wonder the average size of the U.S. family dropped steadily during the twentieth century to one child per family.

The trend toward smaller families is most pronounced in high-income nations. The picture differs in low-income countries in Latin America, Asia, and especially Africa, where many women have few alternatives to bearing children. In such societies, between four and six children is still the norm.

Parenting is a very expensive, lifelong commitment. As American society has given people greater choices about family life, more U.S. adults have decided to delay childbirth or to remain childless. In 1960, almost 90 percent of women between twenty-five and twenty-nine who had ever married had at least one child; today, this proportion is just 70 percent.

No one doubts that almost all parents care deeply about their children, but

about two-thirds of parents in the United States say they don't have enough time to spend with their kids. But unless we accept a lower standard of living, economic realities demand that most parents pursue careers outside the home, even if that means devoting less time to their children. For many families, having fewer children is an important step toward resolving the tension between work and parenting.

Children of working parents spend most of the day at school. But after school, some 3.3 million children (15 percent of six-to twelve-year-olds) are *latchkey kids* who are left to fend for themselves. Traditionalists in the "family values" debate charge that many mothers work at the expense of their children, who receive less parenting. Progressives counter that such criticism targets women for wanting the same opportunities men have long enjoyed.

26) Which of the following titles is the most appropriate for this passage?

- (A) Balancing a Career and Family Life
- (B) Lower Wage Earners Desire Large Families
- (C) Childrearing in the United States of America
- (D) Declining World Population

27) According to the passage, people living during preindustrial society had large families for each of the following reasons, except _____.

- (A) there was no reliable birth control
- (B) it was a woman's responsibility to give birth to lots of children
- (C) children were needed to do extra work around the house
- (D) it was against their religion for couples to have small families

- (28) According to the passage, why do women living in low income countries have more children?
- (A) Women have nothing else to do but to raise children.
 - (B) It is much easier to raise children in developing countries.
 - (C) Women are affected by their low educational background.
 - (D) Many children die at an early age.
- (29) What is one reason why many American couples want to have fewer children?
- (A) They want more time to pursue their own hobbies and interests.
 - (B) They do not want to pay additional taxes for having children.
 - (C) They hope to lessen the stress from both their jobs and parenting.
 - (D) They want to enhance themselves by studying business.
- (30) According to the passage, at present _____ percent of American women in their mid to late twenties have given birth to at least one child.
- (A) fifty
 - (B) sixty
 - (C) seventy
 - (D) ninety
- (31) The main reason to include paragraph 6 is to _____.
- (A) review all of the main ideas presented in the passage
 - (B) expand upon the main point made in paragraph 5
 - (C) define the concept of “latchkey kids”
 - (D) refute the argument contained in paragraph 4

- (B) 次の英文を読んで小問(32)~(38)について、それぞれ最も適切なものを(A)~(D)の中から一つ選びなさい。

Many of the world's cities, such as Pittsburgh, St. Louis, and Florence, are built beside rivers and therefore can be threatened by floods. Rivers are important transportation routes for ships and barges, and flat flood plains have excellent agricultural soil and offer attractive building sites for houses and industry.

Flooding does not occur every year on every river, but flooding is a natural process on all rivers; those who live in river cities and towns must be prepared. Heavy rains and the rapid melting of snow in the spring are the usual causes of floods. The rate and volume of rainfall and the geographic path of rainstorms often determine whether flooding will occur.

Floods are described by *recurrence interval*, the average time between floods of a given size. A "100-year flood" is one that can occur, on the *average*, every 100 years. A 100-year flood has a 1-in-100, or 1 %, chance of occurring in any given year. It is perfectly possible to have two 100-year floods in successive years — or even in the same year. If a 100-year flood occurs this year on the river you live beside, you should not assume that there will be a 99-year period of safety before the next one.

Flood erosion is caused by the high velocity and large volume of water in a flood. Although relatively harmless on an uninhabited flood plain, flood erosion can be devastating to a city. As a river undercuts its banks, particularly on the outside of curves where water velocity is high, buildings, piers, and bridges may fall into the river. As sections of flood plain are washed away, highways and railroads are cut.

High water covers streets and agricultural fields, and invades buildings, shorting out electrical lines and backing up sewers. Water-supply systems may fail or be contaminated. Water in your living room will be drawn upward in

your walls by capillary action in wall plasterboard and insulation, creating a soggy mess that has to be torn out and replaced. High water on flat flood plains often drains away very slowly; street travel may be by boat for weeks. If floodwaters are deep enough, houses may float away.

Flood deposits are usually silt and clay. A new layer of wet mud on a flood plain in an agricultural region can be beneficial in that it renews the fields with topsoil from upstream, as used to be the case with the Nile River until the Aswan Dam was built. The same mud in a city will destroy lawns, furniture, and machinery. Cleanup is slow; imagine shoveling 4 inches of worm-filled mud that smells like sewage out of your house.

- 32) What is the main purpose of this passage?
- (A) to explain why floods occur and their devastating effects
 - (B) to report on which cities and rivers are the most susceptible to flooding
 - (C) to clarify how long it takes for a flood to start and finish
 - (D) to demonstrate how people can protect their homes from flooding
- 33) Which of the following statements about flooding is false?
- (A) The average time between floods of a given size is the recurrence interval.
 - (B) Rapidly melting snow is a major cause of many floods.
 - (C) Flooding is a natural process on only large rivers.
 - (D) Flooding is affected by the geographic path of rainstorms.
- 34) The author refers to “recurrence interval” primarily in order to emphasize the point that _____.
- (A) it’s better not to live near a river that has a high recurrence interval
 - (B) the average time between floods in any location depends on the size
 - (C) most great floods occur only once every 100 years
 - (D) it’s possible even for a 100-year flood to occur two years in a row

- 35) According to the passage, flood erosion can have its most destructive effects on _____.
- (A) airports and subways
 - (B) cliffs and dams
 - (C) buildings and bridges
 - (D) forests and valleys
- 36) The passage mentions several types of damage caused by high water, except _____.
- (A) ruined homes
 - (B) injured wildlife
 - (C) contaminated water supplies
 - (D) electrical outages
- 37) According to the passage, what is the main benefit of flood deposits?
- (A) It provides fresh topsoil for agriculture.
 - (B) It helps purveyors find precious metals.
 - (C) It assists in stopping floods.
 - (D) It protects farms against floods.
- 38) Which of the following publications is this passage most likely from?
- (A) research article
 - (B) news magazine
 - (C) geology textbook
 - (D) survival manual

- (C) 次の英文を読んで小問(39)～(44)について、それぞれ最も適切なものを(A)～(D)の中から一つ選びなさい。

Earth-based observations of Mars at closest approach can distinguish surface features as small as 100 km across — about the same resolution as the unaided human eye can achieve when viewing the Moon. However, when Mars is closest to us and most easily observed, it is also full, so the angle of the Sun's rays does not permit us to see any topographical detail, such as craters or mountains. Even through a large telescope Mars appears only as a reddish disk with some light and dark patches and prominent polar caps.

Mars's surface features undergo slow seasonal changes over the course of a Martian year — a consequence of Mars's axial tilt and somewhat changeable orbit. The polar caps grow or shrink according to the seasons, almost disappearing during the Martian summer. The dark features also vary in size and shape. To fanciful observers around the start of the twentieth century, these changes suggested the annual growth of vegetation — and much more — but, as with Venus, these speculations were not confirmed. The changing polar caps are mostly frozen carbon dioxide, not water ice as at Earth's North and South Poles (although smaller caps of water ice, which persist even through the warmer summer months, also exist). The dark regions are just highly cratered and eroded areas on the surface. During summer in the Martian southern hemisphere, planetwide dust storms sweep up the dry dust and carry it aloft, sometimes for months at a time, eventually depositing it elsewhere on the planet. Repeated covering and uncovering of the Martian landscape gives the impression from a distance of surface variability, but it is only the thin dust cover that changes.

A striking feature of the terrain of Mars is the marked difference between the northern and southern hemispheres. The northern hemisphere is made up largely of rolling volcanic plains somewhat like the lunar maria but much

larger than any plains found on Earth or the Moon. They were apparently formed by eruptions involving enormous volumes of lava. The plains have blocks of volcanic rock, as well as boulders blasted out of impact areas by infalling meteoroids. The southern hemisphere consists of heavily cratered highlands lying several kilometers above the level of the lowland north.

- (39) What is the most appropriate title for this passage?
- (A) Active Volcanoes of Mars
 - (B) The Colonization of Mars
 - (C) Exploration of Mars
 - (D) The Surface Features of Mars
- (40) According to the passage, which of the following statements best explains why the surface features of Mars undergo slow changes annually?
- (A) Mars's axial tilt and orbit are irregular.
 - (B) It takes a long time for Mars to completely orbit the sun.
 - (C) The surface temperature of Mars is too cold.
 - (D) Few meteorites strike Mars's surface in a given year.
- (41) According to the passage, which of the following statements about Mars's polar caps is true?
- (A) They are made up of mostly frozen water.
 - (B) They vary in size according to the season.
 - (C) They completely disappear during summer.
 - (D) They are greatly affected by global warming.

- (42) According to the passage, which of the following characteristics about Martian dust storms is not true?
- (A) They take place in the southern hemisphere.
 - (B) They occur mostly during summer.
 - (C) They can occur over great distances.
 - (D) They significantly change the landscape.
- (43) The word “it” in paragraph 2, line 14 refers to which of the following words?
- (A) summer
 - (B) planet
 - (C) dust
 - (D) hemisphere
- (44) The main goal of paragraph 3 is _____.
- (A) explaining Mars’s magnetic poles
 - (B) comparing Mars’s two hemispheres
 - (C) clarifying how Mars was originally created
 - (D) providing details about life on Mars

- (D) 次の英文を読んで小問(45)~(50)について、それぞれ最も適切なものを(A)~(D)の中から一つ選びなさい。

Unless marketing managers understand the external environment, a firm cannot intelligently plan for the future. Thus, many organizations assemble a team of specialists to continually collect and evaluate environmental information, a process called environmental scanning. The goal in gathering the environmental data is to identify future market opportunities and threats.

Computer manufacturers understand the importance of environmental scanning to monitor rapidly changing consumer interests. Since the invention of the PC, specialists have taken two things for granted: Processor speeds will grow rapidly, and PCs will become indistinguishable from televisions — that there will be, in industrial terms, convergence. The first prediction obviously has come true, and the second is beginning.

The only clear winner in this new world so far is Apple, which has leveraged its computer platform to make it easy and fashionable for consumers to get with the digital-music age. Apple today sells almost as many iPods per quarter as it does Macs. Microsoft wants in on this business badly, but Hewlett-Packard decided to shift its loyalty to Apple, so Microsoft doesn't have much leverage just now. The other company to watch over the next few years is Sony. It misplayed the convergence game but is redoubling efforts to make its PC, consumer electronics, gaming, and entertainment divisions play together.

In general, six categories of environmental data shape marketing decisions:

- *Social forces* such as the values of potential customers and the changing roles of families and women working outside the home.
- *Demographic forces* such as the ages, birth and death rates, and locations of various groups of people.

- *Economic forces* such as changing incomes, inflation, and recession.
- *Technological forces* such as advances in communications and data retrieval capabilities.
- *Political and legal forces* such as changes in laws and regulatory agency activities.
- *Competitive forces* from domestic and foreign-based firms.

(45) Which of the following titles is the most appropriate for this passage?

- (A) Expanding Global Investment Opportunities
- (B) Research and Development in Science & Technology
- (C) Developing an Effective Marketing Strategy
- (D) Manufacturing and Advertising in the 21st Century

(46) According to the passage, how can a clear understanding of the external environment contribute to a company's success?

- (A) It enables companies to more wisely plan for the future.
- (B) It assists companies in hiring highly motivated and capable people.
- (C) It helps identify the obstacles to achieving high productivity.
- (D) It provides understanding in how to avoid profitable investments.

(47) The main purpose of paragraph 2 is _____.

- (A) to describe how computer processing speeds have increased
- (B) to further define the term "environmental scanning"
- (C) to explain why PCs and TVs will be compatible in the future
- (D) to clarify the process of manufacturing computers

- (48) According to the passage, Apple has been more successful than its competitors for which of the following reasons?
- (A) It has produced cheaper and more reliable products.
 - (B) It has conducted a more creative advertising strategy.
 - (C) It has hired more international people than other manufacturers.
 - (D) It has more effectively applied environmental scanning.
- (49) The forces of “female employment” and “changing salaries” are included in which of the following categories of environmental data, respectively?
- (A) Economic forces and Political forces
 - (B) Social forces and Economic forces
 - (C) Competitive forces and Technological forces
 - (D) Demographic forces and Social forces
- (50) The author of this passage is most likely a specialist in _____.
- (A) cosmology
 - (B) education
 - (C) industry
 - (D) physics

