

英 語

注 意

1. 問題は全部で16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. 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	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
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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 次の英文を読み、続く設問文1～10について、内容から考えて最も適切な選択肢を①～④の中からひとつずつ選びなさい。

A cloud of smoke hovers above his small frame, a cigarette dangling at his lips. As he blows rings high above his head, 14-year-old Faisan explains why he has just bought his third cigarette of the day. “When I have a problem to solve — and I have so many problems at school — I have a smoke,” he says. “It relaxes me and makes me forget.”

In most other countries, the fact Faisan is an underage and regular smoker would be startling. But in Indonesia, he is but one of thousands in this nation of islands where nearly 70% of men aged 20 and over smoke, and where the average starting age has fallen from 19 a decade ago to just seven today, activists say.

There is no minimum age limit on smoking or buying cigarettes in Indonesia, which explains why videos of smoking Indonesian toddlers exist on YouTube — such as that of two-year-old Sumatran Ardi Rizal, who regularly smoked 40 cigarettes a day before undergoing treatment.

Last week, another child — this one, eight-year-old Ilham on the island of Java — made local headlines for smoking two packs a day and flying into a rage if he couldn’t have his fix. “He spends his whole day smoking and playing,” his father told local news agency Antara, adding that Ilham, who started smoking aged four, would “smash glass windows or whatever’s around” if he wasn’t allowed to smoke.

Although half of Indonesia’s population survives on less than £1.20 a day, cigarettes are the second-largest household expenditure after food, according to official statistics. “Smoking is a rite of passage here,” explains office clerk Andre Kuntaro, 23. “If you don’t smoke, it’s like you’re not Indonesian.”

According to the National Commission for Children’s Protection, nearly 2% of Indonesian children start smoking at the age of four. The World Health Organisation says the practice has risen 600% in the past 40 years in this

nation of 240 million, where, despite increased taxes on tobacco, a standard pack of 20 costs only around 75p, with many street stalls selling single sticks for as little as 1,000 rupiah (about seven pence).

Anti-smoking activists have long pointed to Indonesia's feeble industry regulations, as well as its failure to ratify the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, as proof that the government is doing too little to tackle a massive problem.

"Time and time again, the Indonesian government is reminded by these child smokers that the smoking addiction in Indonesia has already reached full alert, is real and needs further handling," said Arist Merdeka Sirait of the National Commission for Children's Protection. The commission aims to sue all cigarette manufacturers that market their products in Indonesia and has called for a ban on all tobacco advertisements, as well as for producers to provide health facilities to treat nicotine addiction.

Dr Boy Luwia, who heads a free health clinic for low-income groups, says that smoking is "a way of life in Indonesia" and that most patients never consider quitting "until they get so sick they have to."

"For young smokers, quitting is very, very difficult. Unfortunately, for those of any age who want to stop, I can't recommend them standard therapies like the patch or nicotine gum, because they can't afford them. So I just suggest they try something else, another activity."

Indonesian doctors know their "suggestions" are nearly meaningless without government help, but they argue there is little else they can do. So many Indonesians, too poor — and too addicted — to quit their habit, continue to smoke despite knowing they are harming themselves.

"I really want to stop smoking — I try to every day — but it's impossible, I need it," says Jakarta-based student Teddy Iswarita, 25, who took his first puff at 12 and has smoked a pack a day ever since. "My doctor told me to imagine something positive instead, like candy, every time I want a cigarette, but that didn't work. All my friends smoke, my family smokes, the whole city smokes. I figure I'll be smoking until I die, and maybe that's why I will die."

According to the WHO, smoking claims around 425,000 Indonesian lives a year and is responsible for nearly a quarter of all annual deaths. Though the practice is banned in an ever-increasing number of public areas, including healthcare facilities, public transport, schools and universities, everywhere else — from restaurants to indoor offices — it is permitted.

Cigarette advertisements — many of them showing fit, happy, middle-class Indonesians — are plastered everywhere: on billboards, along roads, in magazines, in newspapers and on TV. Television advertisements often depict teens in absurdly inspirational circumstances, climbing mountains, taking on adversaries, and living their dreams in a world where courage, adventure, freedom, independence, romance and excitement rule.

Sampoerna is the country's largest cigarette maker and is owned by Philip Morris. In other advertisements by popular brands messages reading "Others are acting, but I'm the real thing" and "Real freedom comes from following your heart" flash at the end. Many such brands are major sponsors of youth-oriented nights out such as music concerts and cultural events, and sometimes sponsor school sports events.

"Things are better now than they were several years ago, but when we talk about tobacco, we're talking about big companies and the government," says Dr Dita of the independent Indonesian Cancer Fund, alluding to the fact the tobacco industry currently employs thousands across Indonesia and is estimated to generate £4.4 billion in revenue for the Indonesian government every year.

It is perhaps telling that smoking is primarily a man's activity. The number of women smoking in Indonesia is extremely low — at just 5% of the female population compared with 20% in the UK. While some women themselves argue that it is "dirty and ugly," social stigma also surrounds their taking up the practice, with many men citing it as "too unhealthy, dangerous and bad."

1. What is surprising about the 14-year-old boy, Faisan, portrayed in this article?
 - ① The fact that he is having trouble at school at such an early age.
 - ② The fact that he is a regular smoker at such a young age.
 - ③ The fact that there is a video of him smoking on YouTube.
 - ④ The fact he often smokes around 2 packs of cigarettes a day.

2. What's the one item Indonesians spend more money on than tobacco?
 - ① Food.
 - ② The Internet.
 - ③ Taxes.
 - ④ Alcohol.

3. What do anti-smoking activists believe is behind Indonesia's smoking epidemic?
 - ① Minimal taxes on tobacco.
 - ② The government's lack of involvement.
 - ③ Ratification of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control.
 - ④ Indonesia's rigorous regulations on the tobacco industry.

4. What are the goals of the National Commission for Children's Protection?
 - ① To remind the Indonesian government once again that nicotine is addictive.
 - ② To encourage cigarette manufactures to better market their products to adults.
 - ③ To provide free healthcare clinics for all low-income groups who smoke.
 - ④ To take the Indonesian tobacco industry to court and prohibit their advertisements.

5. Why do Indonesian doctors feel that their recommendations might not work?
- ① Since standard therapies are completely unreliable.
 - ② Because the tobacco industry has more financial means.
 - ③ Since poverty reduces people's chances of quitting.
 - ④ Because the average smoker started smoking too young.
6. Where is one allowed to smoke in Indonesia?
- ① At school.
 - ② In a restaurant.
 - ③ On the train.
 - ④ In hospitals.
7. What role do advertisements for cigarettes appear to be playing?
- ① They appear to show that smokers have an attractive lifestyle.
 - ② They seem to be discouraging middle-class people from smoking.
 - ③ They appear to be annoying teen smokers.
 - ④ They seem to be pushing only the popular brands.
8. How supportive is the Indonesian government of the tobacco industry?
- ① They often block anti-smoking legislation.
 - ② Due to the industry's financial rewards, they seem in favor of it.
 - ③ They are sponsoring many youth-oriented events for it.
 - ④ Not at all since they have proven that smoking causes cancer.
9. What are the demographics of smoking in Indonesia?
- ① More men smoke than women.
 - ② More women smoke than men.
 - ③ More children smoke than adults.
 - ④ Indonesian women smoke more than those in other countries.

10. What would an appropriate title be for this passage?

- ① Indonesia's smoking epidemic — an old problem getting younger
- ② Indonesia — a nation where everyone smokes heavily
- ③ Smoking in Indonesia — a problem nearly solved
- ④ Tobacco in Indonesia — the nation's largest expenditure

II

下線部⑪～⑳と最も意味の近い単語をそれぞれ選択肢①～④から選びなさい。

Ever since I worked on my first book on bilingualism back in the early eighties, I have been fascinated by the state of bilingualism in the United States. And over the years, I have followed its evolution.^⑪

It is important to realize that the U.S. Census Bureau does not keep track of bilingualism as such, unlike other countries such as Canada.^⑫ But ever since 1980, the language questions asked (Does this person speak a language other than English at home? What is this language? How well does this person speak English?) allow us to work out, to a large extent, who is bilingual and where bilinguals can be found.

The 2007 American Community Survey found that a bit more than 55 million inhabitants spoke a language other than English at home. Among those people, some 51 million also knew and used English and hence were bilingual.^⑬ This represents 18 percent of the population. If we add to this number bilingual children under 5 (not covered by the survey) as well as people who use a second or third language in their everyday lives but only English at home, then probably close to 20 percent of the population can be considered bilingual.^⑭

The percentage of bilinguals is undeniably on the rise. It was 11 percent in 1980, 14 percent in 1990, to reach close to 20 percent currently.^⑮ Bilingualism in the U.S. is very diverse, pairing English with Native American languages, older colonial languages, recent immigration languages, American Sign Language and so on. English-Spanish bilinguals represent about half of all bilinguals and hence Spanish is certainly America's second language. Other significant languages, but to a far lesser extent, are Chinese, French, Tagalog,^⑯ Vietnamese, German and Korean.

Over the past thirty years, many "traditional" immigrant languages have declined in number. Among these we find Italian, Yiddish, Polish and Greek.^⑰

This is largely due to aging populations and dwindling migrant flows from the countries where those languages are used.

Bilinguals are not equally distributed throughout the nation. Some states contain proportionally very few (e.g. West Virginia, Kentucky, Montana) whereas others have a far greater proportion (e.g. California, New Mexico, ¹⁸Texas, Arizona, etc.). As for cities, the ones with the most bilinguals are New York, Los Angeles and Chicago.

Bilingualism in the U.S. has traditionally been transitional— a passage, ¹⁹over one or two generations, from monolingualism in a minority language to monolingualism in English.

However, there is an increasing awareness that the country's knowledge of the languages of the world is a natural resource that should not be wasted. Hence a growing number of families are fostering ²⁰bilingualism either by making sure the home's minority language and culture are kept alive or by encouraging their children to acquire and use a second language.

With the rising number of bilinguals in the U.S. over the years, we can dream that President Obama's suggestion in 2008 during a rally may just be the beginning of a new trend: "You should be thinking about... how your child can become bilingual. We should have every child speaking more than one language."

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 11. ① arguments | ② development |
| ③ present condition | ④ support |
| 12. ① comprehend | ② monitor |
| ③ understand | ④ value |
| 13. ① authority | ② circle |
| ③ organization | ④ study |

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 14. ① in addition | ② nevertheless |
| ③ on the contrary | ④ therefore |
| 15. ① by no means | ② definitely |
| ③ perhaps | ④ vaguely |
| 16. ① important | ② minor |
| ③ rare | ④ trivial |
| 17. ① decreased | ② expanded |
| ③ spread | ④ varied |
| 18. ① furthermore | ② likewise |
| ③ similarly | ④ while |
| 19. ① controversial | ② permanent |
| ③ shared | ④ shifting |
| 20. ① condemning | ② rejecting |
| ③ preventing | ④ promoting |

III

A. 次の会話文を読み、空所に最も適した選択肢を①～④の中からひとつずつ選びなさい。

Student A: So, (21) what our class is going to do to commemorate our graduation?

Student B: Mm. I don't know, really. I mean, I was thinking that it might be a good idea to do a musical performance of all the songs we learned in class. Don't you think it is a nice way to express our gratitude if we invite all our teachers and parents to the performance? Yet, it all depends on how much time we've got. We need to get together quite a few times during the spring vacation if we are to do this.

Student A: So what about a trip abroad? Weren't you talking about going to Seoul a while back?

Student B: Oh, for a Korean barbeque party? Well, I would still like to do it, but I just don't know how many of us can (22) it.

Student A: I know what you mean. Money's always a problem, isn't it? I mean, one thing I'd really like to do before entering university is to buy a power-assisted bicycle, but I'm not sure if I'll have the cash. The thing is, the university I am going to be enrolled at is virtually on the top of a hill. The view is splendid, but just going there once or twice made me already sick of hill climbing. The hill is so steep and everybody seems to have their own car or power-assisted bicycle.

Student B: Now that you mention it, it (23) of what I have heard about your university. Even if you buy a power-assisted bicycle, I'm afraid you might have a hard time when it rains or snows. Anyway, are you basically going to be staying around here after the term ends?

Student A: Well, I might and might not. If I can find a good part-time job, I might stay, but (24) I will probably go to my grandparents' place and help out with their work.

Student B: Oh right, your grandfather owns his own company in Gunma, doesn't he?

Student A: Yes, that's right. It is not a very big company, but he told me a few times that I could work for his company if I wanted to. At the moment I have a feeling that I want to challenge myself in the real world where I don't know anybody, but I can see myself ending up there eventually.

Student B: Yeah.

Student A: So, may I ask about *you* next? What do you see yourself doing after university? Since you are going to study media, I suppose you are interested in journalism, right?

Student B: Yes, I am, but I haven't thought that far ahead, yet. I have no idea about my future, really. I'll just take it as it comes and see what happens.

Student A: Just listen to us! Don't we just sound so boring! Why don't we go off somewhere together this spring, whether or not our class goes abroad?

Student B: (25). I'd love to do that.

21. ① do you have
② have you already heard of
③ have you known
④ have you had any more thoughts about
22. ① afford
② buy
③ cash
④ pay
23. ① bears the bell
② gives a bell
③ is saved by the bell
④ rings a bell
24. ① lest
② nevertheless
③ otherwise
④ unless
25. ① No, I'd rather not
② Yeah, they should say so
③ No, maybe they won't
④ Yeah, that's a good idea

B. 空所に最も適した単語を選びなさい。ただし同じ単語を2回以上用いてはいけません。(なお、選択肢では、文頭に置かれる単語も最初の文字を小文字で表記してあります。)

26. A : What is the () age in the United States?

B : It depends on the state. In any case, you are too young.

27. A : Did your suitcase arrive? I can't find mine on the baggage belt. It disappeared.

B : Oh, delivery might be (). Ask the people at the counter over there. I will be waiting here.

28. A : Shall we change the room? This is () of small, isn't it?

B : Yes, but I don't care. It is cozy and sort of romantic here.

29. A : I was () to send him some chocolate, but I thought it would melt in the post.

B : So you did not give him anything?

30. A : May I use the washroom?

B : Go straight and turn left. You can't () it.

31. A : Who is John Doe in this article?

B : Oh, we () a man John Doe when his name is unknown.

32. A : Do you have a Facebook page?

B : Yes, but I have never () any messages or images. I only click "Like."

33. A : Could you give me your business card so I could send you an email?

B : Sure. Here it is. Please feel () to write to me.

34. A : Hello, Jane. May I speak to you now?

B : I have a call (). May I call you back later?

35. A : This is the largest DVD rental shop around here.

B : Oh, there are a lot of Japanese films and animations. Could you wait for a while?

A : No problem. () your time.

- ① call ② delayed ③ drinking ④ free ⑤ going
⑥ kind ⑦ miss ⑧ posted ⑨ take ⑩ waiting

IV

次の空欄に入る最も適切なものを一つ選び、記号をマークしなさい。

36. I decided to take a course () public international law.
① in ② include ③ over ④ to
37. The international airport is a () distance from the capital.
① considerable ② considerate ③ consideration ④ considered
38. Our meeting always takes a long time. I hope we wrap () today's discussion by 4 p.m.
① against ② for ③ up ④ with
39. The annular solar eclipse of May 2012 in Japan began at the () moment scientists had calculated.
① concise ② criticize ③ exercise ④ precise
40. The owner of the restaurant spent many () sleepless night worrying about how to pay his employees.
① a ② for ③ the ④ with
41. Cycling () Canada would be an ambitious plan and it is not impossible, but touring individual regions is easier and highly recommended.
① across ② against ③ at ④ of
42. The child left alone in the house () to open the door.
① dare ② didn't ③ didn't dare ④ wasn't dare

43. Mr. Jones was () as anyone could have had.

- ① a generous a boss ② as generous a boss
③ as generous as boss ④ as generous boss

44. Despite her declining mental health, Kate remembered () a rare award some 30 years ago.

- ① her son to win ② her son's to win
③ her son winning ④ her son win

45. Jack tried to ().

- ① talk his father out of his dream ② talk his father his dream out of
③ talk out his father of dream ④ talk out of his dream father

