

英 語

注 意

1. 問題は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. 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2)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)

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"/>
---	--

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。

1 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

The capacity to endure a more or less monotonous life is one which should be acquired in childhood. Modern parents are greatly to blame in this respect; they provide their children with far too many passive amusements, such as shows and good things to eat, and they do not realize the importance to a child of having one day like another, except, of course, for somewhat rare occasions. The pleasures of childhood should (イ) be such as the child extracts^(a) himself from his environment by means of some effort and inventiveness. Pleasures which are exciting and at the same time involve no physical exertion,^(b) such, for example, as the theater, should occur very rarely. The excitement is like a drug, of which more and more will come to be required, and the physical passivity during the excitement is contrary to instinct. A child develops best^(c) when, like a young plant, he is left undisturbed in the same soil.^(A) Too much travel, too much variety of impressions, are not good for the young, and cause them as they grow up to become incapable of enduring fruitful monotony. I do not mean that monotony has any merits of its own; I mean only that certain good things are not possible except where there is a certain degree of monotony. Take, (ロ), Wordsworth's "Prelude."* It will be obvious to every reader that whatever had any value in Wordsworth's thoughts and feelings would have been impossible to a sophisticated urban youth. A boy or young man who has some serious constructive purpose will endure voluntarily a great deal of boredom if he finds that it is necessary along the way. But constructive purposes do not easily form themselves in a boy's mind if he is living a life of distractions,^(d) for in that case his thoughts will always be directed towards the next pleasure rather than towards the distant achievement. For all these reasons a generation that cannot endure boredom will be a generation of little men, of men cut off from the slow processes of nature, of men in whom every vital impulse slowly withers,^(e) as though they were cut flowers in a vase.

I do not like mystical language, and yet I hardly know how to express what I mean without employing phrases that sound poetic rather than scientific. Whatever we may wish to think, we are creatures of Earth; our life is part of the life of the Earth, and we draw our nourishment from it just as the plants and animals do. The rhythm of Earth life is slow; autumn and winter are as essential to it as spring and summer, and rest is as essential as motion. To the child even more than to the man, it is necessary to preserve some contact with the ebb and flow of terrestrial life. The human body has ^(f) been adapted through the ages to this rhythm, and religion has embodied something of it in the festival of Easter. I have seen a boy two years old, who had been kept in London, taken out (ハ) to walk in the countryside. The season was winter, and everything was wet and muddy. To the adult eye there was nothing to cause delight, but in the boy there sprang up a strange ecstasy; he kneeled in the wet ground and put his face in the grass, and gave utterance to half-articulate cries of delight. The joy that he was experiencing was primitive, simple and massive. The organic need that was being satisfied is so ^(g) profound that those in whom it is starved are seldom completely sane. Many pleasures, of which we may take gambling as a good example, have in them no element of this contact with Earth. Such pleasures, in the instant when they cease, leave a man feeling dusty and dissatisfied, hungry for something he doesn't know. Such pleasures bring nothing that can be called joy. Those, (ニ), that bring us into contact with the life of the Earth have something in them profoundly satisfying; when they cease, the happiness that they have brought remains.

* ワーズワース (William Wordsworth, 1770-1850) は英国自然派の桂冠詩人。長詩『序曲』は彼の代表作。

(1) 下線部(A)を日本語に訳しなさい。(解答用紙その1を使用すること)

(2) 下線部(a)~(g)の意味に最も近い単語を下の1)~4)の中からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。(解答用紙その2を使用すること)

(a) extracts

1) concentrates 2) implants 3) squeezes 4) withdraws

(b) exertion

1) anguish 2) effort 3) pleasure 4) safety

(c) passivity

1) criminal 2) delicacy 3) inactivity 4) shame

(d) distractions

1) amusements 2) energies 3) inventions 4) worries

(e) withers

1) arises 2) blends 3) fades 4) thrives

(f) terrestrial

1) artificial 2) earthly 3) heavenly 4) pessimistic

(g) massive

1) enormous 2) obscure 3) trivial 4) vicious

(3) 本文中の空所(イ)~(ニ)に入る最も適当な語句を下の1)~5)の中からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。(解答用紙その2を使用すること)

1) as far as the eye can see 2) for the first time

3) on the whole 4) on the other hand 5) say

(4) 次の1)～10)の各文の中で本文の内容と一致するものを4つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。(解答用紙その2を使用すること)

- 1) 幼年時代の喜びは、子供自身の創意工夫によって得られるというよりも親に連れて行って貰った観劇や旅行などによって得られるものである。
- 2) 我々を「大地」の生と接触させるような快樂は、その中に深い充足感を秘めていると言ってよい。
- 3) 単調な生活に耐えられない人はまるで花瓶に活けられた切り花のようなもので、根源的な生命の泉から切り離された空虚な存在という他ない。
- 4) 何か真摯な建設的な目的をもっている青少年は、その途上で必要と分かれば、自ら進んで多量の退屈に耐えるだろう。
- 5) 多かれ少なかれ単調な生活に耐え得る能力は、幼年期から青年期にかけて少しずつ育まれ身につけられるべきものである。
- 6) 概して都会に住む人々は退屈を恐れるあまり、無意識にもっと刺激的な悪しき快樂を求めがちである。
- 7) 娯樂生活を送っている少年は常に次の快樂を考えるので、彼の精神の中に建設的な目的を芽生えさせるのは容易ではあるまい。
- 8) ワーズワースの思想と感情に価値があるのは、日々繰り返される単調な生活そのものに独自のメリットを認めているからに他ならない。
- 9) 我々の生は「大地」の生の一部であって、動植物と同じように、そこから栄養を引き出している。
- 10) ストレスに満ちた今日では、子供よりも大人にとって、「大地」の生のリズムに一層強く接触することが緊急の課題となっている。

2

次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

Is it an accident that no white runner has managed to break the ten-second barrier in approved wind conditions? There is definitely a psychological barrier. The huge bias in the figures has fuelled a debate as to whether black West Africans are faster than the rest of the world's population. The statistics suggest they are. But it is also likely that there is an element of the self-fulfilling prophecy about it: in the USA, for instance, since white boys and girls are always told that black runners are superior in sprint events, they go away and choose to compete at something else. And few black runners in the United States have distinguished themselves at distances over 800 metres.

None of the West African countries have long-distance runners of a high international standard. The country with the highest density of world-class sprinters in proportion to the population is Jamaica, but Jamaica has never produced runners of the highest standard at more than 800 metres. Little Jamaica has a population of 2.6 million but almost always has competitors of both sexes in international sprint finals. In addition to which, many Jamaicans have emigrated to the USA, Canada and Britain and represent those countries in sprint events: they train in different countries and different environments but they still reach the top.

Only two Jamaicans have ever run 10,000 metres in less than 30 minutes, and Jamaican women are in a similar position. The results show that long-distance running neither enthuses nor suits Jamaicans and there may be particular cultural factors that contribute to that.

Genes are important in sprinting and really talented sprinters can run fast without training, whether they happen to be black or white. A runner who lacks a high percentage of fast muscle fibre stands no chance in a 100 metre sprint and the fields of international sprinters are all approaching perfection for the particular event. There have been studies to estimate what percentage

of fast muscle fibre the best sprinters have, but it is not a simple matter. The proportion of different muscle fibres is not evenly distributed through the muscle and no active world-class runner would donate the whole muscle for research. Researchers are limited to taking and testing samples that might reveal tendencies. It is unlikely that anyone has only fast muscle fibres, but if the proportion of such fibres is particularly high then that individual can more easily improve because the fast muscle fibres will be trained irrespective of what the runner is doing, even if the training is wrong.

It is an interesting fact that a 100-metre runner takes the same number of strides in every race once he or she is fully grown. Among the best runners, the number of strides is between 43 and 50, with some slight variation depending on height but irrespective of whether the wind is with them or against them. The Canadian Ben Johnson took 46.1 strides whether his time was 10.44 or 9.83 at different points in his career. It demonstrates that progress is achieved through faster rather than by longer strides.

It is dangerous to claim that any one race is better than another at any activity. In men's sprinting and long-distance running, however, West Africans and East Africans respectively are outstandingly the best in 2008, though that has not always been the case.

In 1986 about half of the twenty best times at distances between 800 metres and the marathon were held by European men and about a quarter by Africans. In 2003 the European element in the statistics was 11 per cent whereas 85 per cent of the best times were due to African runners. In the same year all of the world records from 100 metres up to the marathon were held by Africans or people of African origin.

Have the Africans become stronger because they want to run their way out of poverty? That is certainly an important motivation and one they put forward themselves. Physical differences are another reason. Insufficient research has yet been done in this area and it may be that we will never know

the answer since there are so many factors at play even in something as simple as running.

The picture is a rather different one among the women. A black runner holds the records at 100 and 200 metres but, with the exception of the 5,000 metres, all the records from 400 to 10,000 metres are in the hands of white Europeans or Chinese. Is this because the African women entered the international elite later than their male counterparts?

- (1) 下線部(A)を日本語に訳しなさい。(解答用紙その1を使用すること)
- (2) 第4パラグラフ(Genes から wrong までの文章)の主題を最も的確に表しているものを下の1)~4)の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。(解答用紙その2を使用すること)
- 1) World-class runners donating muscle fibers for research
 - 2) An even distribution of a sprinter's different muscle fibres
 - 3) The importance of a high proportion of fast muscle fibres for sprinters
 - 4) Muscle-fibre training methods available to really talented sprinters
- (3) 下線部イ)とロ)に関して文法上異なる用法の例文を下の1)~4)の中からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。(解答用紙その2を使用すること)
- イ) once
- 1) Don't forget to add in a couple of tablespoons of salt once the potatoes start to cook.
 - 2) There was a big sigh of relief once his healthcare reform plan was decided.
 - 3) The magic trick looked impossible but once it was explained it was actually quite simple.
 - 4) Jeremy kicked the door hard in anger at least once before breaking his toe.

□) yet

- 1) The factory workers hope that another negotiated settlement might yet be possible.
- 2) The Italian cellist gave her audience an exciting yet sensitive performance.
- 3) The two prime ministers have yet to meet, but may do so while in Tokyo.
- 4) What the police gave the public was one of the toughest warnings yet delivered.

(4) 次の1)~7)の各文の中で本文の内容と一致しているものを2つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。(解答用紙その2を使用すること)

- 1) According to the article, Jamaicans tend to be big fans of long-distance running with many top athletes in the field.
- 2) In the mid-eighties, roughly 25 % of the 20 fastest times in long-distance running events (those between 800 metres and a marathon), were achieved by African runners.
- 3) Ben Johnson took 50 strides to run the 100 metres in 9.83 seconds and 43 strides to run the same event in 10.44 seconds.
- 4) Most world-class sprinters are white and come from the southern United States, Canada and Britain.
- 5) Some African runners support the claim that they have become faster runners in order to leave poor economic situations.
- 6) The article states that, unlike black men, black women are particularly strong in the 10,000 metres category.
- 7) Fast muscle fibers require very specialized training techniques in order to become trained.

- 3 次の英文の空所(1)~(7)の中に入る最も適当な単語を下の語群(a)~(g)の中からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。但し、同じ単語を2度以上使わないこと。(解答用紙その2を使用すること)

In the present state of the world, not only are many people destitute, but the majority of those who are not are haunted by a perfectly reasonable fear that they may (1) so at any moment. Wage-earners have the constant danger of unemployment; salaried employees know that their firm may go bankrupt or find it necessary to cut down its staff; business men, even those who are reputed to be very rich, know that the loss of all their money is by no means improbable. Professional men have a very hard struggle. After making great sacrifices for the education of their sons and daughters, they find that there are not the openings that there used to be for those who (2) the kinds of skill that their children have acquired. If they are lawyers, they find that people can no longer afford to go to law, although serious injustices (3) unremedied; if they are doctors, they find that many genuine sufferers have to (4) much-needed medical treatment. One finds men and women of university education serving behind the counters in shops, which may save them from destitution, but only at the expense of those who would formerly have been so employed. In all classes, from the lowest to almost the highest, economic fear governs men's thoughts by day and their dreams at night, making their work nerve-racking and their leisure unrefreshing. This ever-present terror is, I think, the main cause of the mood of madness which has swept over great parts of the civilised world.

The desire for wealth is, in most cases, due to a desire for security. Men save money and invest it, in the hope of having something to (5) on when they become old and infirm, and of being able to (6) their children from sinking in the social scale. In former days, this hope was rational, since there were such things as safe investments. But now security has become

unattainable: the largest businesses (7), States go bankrupt, and whatever still stands is liable to be swept away in the next war.

語群：

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|------------|----------|
| (a) become | (b) fail | (c) forgo | (d) have |
| (e) live | (f) prevent | (g) remain | |

4 次の(1)～(8)のそれぞれの定義に相当する英単語を書きなさい。但し、解答は指定された頭文字から書くこと。(解答用紙その1を使用すること)

- (1) a person who does activities, such as sports, for pleasure and without pay
=[a]
- (2) something sweet that is eaten after the main part of a meal =[d]
- (3) a machine in a large tall building that is used for carrying people or goods
from one floor to another =[e]
- (4) a type of musical instrument with six strings that you play with fingers or
with a piece of plastic =[g]
- (5) a song of praise that Christians sing to God =[h]
- (6) a place where meals and drinks are sold to customers sitting at tables
=[r]
- (7) a passage that has been dug under the ground for cars and trains to go
through =[t]
- (8) a person who offers or agrees to do something without being forced or
paid to do it =[v]

- 5 次の会話文の(1)~(10)に入る最も適当な文を下の a)~k)の中から1つずつ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。但し、同じ文を2度以上使わないこと。(解答用紙その2を使用すること)

Donna and her husband Rick are meeting with John, an architect, about the progress of their home. John is holding a large set of floor plans out on a desk.

John: Here are the revised floor plans for your house. As you can see, _____ (1) _____, next to the children's rooms as you requested.

Donna: Yes, John, thank you so much for your hard work. Actually, we need to talk to you about some major changes on the house we decided just last night.

Rick: Basically, we would like to change the structure from a one-story to a two-story home.

John: Oh, well that is a major change. We will need to draw new floor plans and change the budget.

Donna: Well, as you know, we just had our third daughter, so we really can't afford to pay much more. _____ (2) _____ and build the new house for roughly the same amount of money...

John: I see... That might prove to be difficult, but I can try...

Rick: Thanks, John, we knew we could count on you!

Donna: First, we will sacrifice the swimming pool. Pools are costly and require a great deal of maintenance.

Rick: _____ (3) _____!

Donna: We can also make the garage for two cars, not three.

Rick: Our oldest daughter won't be driving for ten years anyway. _____ (4) _____.

Donna: And we can forget about the fancy roof. Now that it'll be a two-story home, _____ (5) _____ !

John: OK. But what about the Italian kitchen shelves — are you giving those up as well?

Donna: (Screams) Heaven's no!

Rick: What she means is, we can change the Italian marble to a wood, say, oak, for instance.

John: Oak's not cheap. . .

Rick: Of course, but _____ (6) _____. Maybe we could take out the fireplace — you said they were pretty costly, didn't you?

John: Yes, I did. Most people don't get them nowadays _____ (7) _____. If you lose one bathroom, that will also bring the price down a bit.

Rick: That's not an option! Four females in one house — _____ (8) _____ all the time! No, we'll just have to leave the third bathroom in there.

John: OK, so I assume you'll put the bedrooms on the second floor?

Donna: That's right. The kids' rooms will be right next to ours.

Rick: We want to keep the kitchen, dining room and living room on the first floor. But I'd like for there to be a small communal space on the second floor. That way we won't have to go downstairs just to talk to one another.

John: You mean at the top of the stairs?

Rick: Yes, right when you walk up — a small space for a sofa and a desk.

John: That might work out — as long as the girls' bathroom contains _____ (9) _____.

Donna: No problem. We can still keep the garden area as is, can't we?

John: Well, the good news is a two-story house will take up less ground area, _____ (10) _____.

Donna: Right — I didn't even think of that!

John: I'll need about five days to redesign this. I'll call you when I'm done.

- a) Donna loves to cook and the kitchen's one area we can't economize on
- b) as the wood is very costly
- c) a shower and not a bathtub
- d) By then maybe the city will finally finish the new train line
- e) they would be fighting about using them
- f) so you actually gain outside space
- g) we have moved the master bedroom to the back of the hallway
- h) no one can see up there anyway
- i) We were hoping we could maybe take some of the expensive things out
- j) And leaves are always falling into them
- k) The phone was ringing for hours before she noticed

6 次の日本文1)~5)の意味を表すように、[]内の単語を並べ換えて正しい英文にすると、(4)と(7)にそれぞれ入る最も適当な単語を下のa)~j)の中から1つずつ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。(解答用紙その2を使用すること)

1) トムはこの重要な問題に関して彼女と議論するほど愚かではなかった。

=Tom (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7)
(8) (9) (10) matter.

[a) about b) argue c) better d) important e) her
f) knew g) than h) this i) to j) with]

2) この写真を見ると、いつもスイスへの一人旅のことを思い出す。

=This (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7)
(8) (9) (10) took by myself.

[a) always b) I c) me d) of e) photograph
f) reminds g) Switzerland h) the i) to j) trip]

3) 私たちは田舎に引っ越してから隣人と親しい間柄にある。

=We've (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7)
(8) (9) (10) to the country.

[a) been b) friendly c) moved d) neighbours e) on
f) our g) since h) terms i) we j) with]

4) 私はあなたが当然その事実を知っているものと思っていた。

=I (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7)
(8) (9) (10) facts.

[a) acquainted b) for c) granted d) it e) that
f) the g) took h) you i) were j) with]

5) そんな騒々しい所へ行くくらいなら、家でテレビを見ていたほうがまだ。

=I'd (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7)
(8) (9) (10) such a noisy place.

[a) and b) go c) home d) out e) rather f) stay
g) than h) to i) TV j) watch]

