

2012年度 一般2月入学試験

英 語

〔注 意 事 項〕

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
2. 問題冊子は13ページ、解答用紙はマーク・シート1枚です。監督者の指示に従って確認しなさい。
3. 問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁及び解答用紙の汚れ等に気付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせなさい。
4. マークは、マーク・シートに記載してある「記入上の注意」をよく読んだうえで、正しくマークしなさい。
5. 受験番号及び氏名は、マーク・シートの所定欄に正確に記入し、また受験番号欄の番号を正しくマークしなさい。
6. 監督者の指示があってから、マーク・シートの左上部にある「科目欄」に受験する科目名を記入しなさい。
7. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰りなさい。

英 語

(60分 100点)

解答番号(1)~(38)

第1問 次の問い（問1～10）の日本語の意味を表す英文を完成させるために、空欄 ～ に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①～④の中から一つ選びマークしなさい。（配点 20）

問1 昨日ジェイソンは会議に出られなかった。

Jason to show up for the meeting yesterday.

- ① failed ② forgot ③ lost ④ managed

問2 リストに載っている人は全員私の知り合いだ。

Everybody on the list is my .

- ① acquaintance ② colleague ③ partner ④ relative

問3 彼の提案はずば抜けて合理的だ。

His suggestion is by the most reasonable.

- ① all ② far ③ great ④ much

問4 私はあの色よりこの色のほうが好きだ。

I this color to that one.

- ① favorite ② fond ③ like ④ prefer

問5 その弁護士は今朝、依頼人と会う約束があった。

The lawyer had an appointment with her this morning.

- ① client ② customer ③ guest ④ patient

問6 5分でそちらに参ります。

I'll be there five minutes.

- ① at ② for ③ in ④ on

問7 拓也は英語を話す力が急速に向上した。

Takuya improved his skill of speaking English.

- ① completely ② effectively ③ gradually ④ rapidly

問8 私はいつ退院できますか。

How can I be released from the hospital?

- ① come ② far ③ long ④ soon

問9 何でも好きなものを取って食べていいよ。

You can help yourself to you like.

- ① however ② that ③ whatever ④ which

問10 地球温暖化ほど重要な問題はない。

No other issue is important than global warming.

- ① as ② less ③ more ④ so

第2問 次の会話文の文意にそって ～ に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①～④の中から一つ選びマークしなさい。(配点 15)

Cathy: Oh, my goodness! What happened? Your face is bruised! And you're all wet! Did you fall down?

Sandy: No, but ... Sort of.

Cathy: What do you mean?

Sandy: Well, I had to go to the supermarket, you see.

Cathy: ? It's too bad you didn't go before it started.

Sandy: Well, actually I did. But it started raining while I was on my way home.

Cathy: I hope !

Sandy: I did, but I had bought a lot of stuff, so I had bags in both hands. It was hard to get my umbrella up with both hands full! ... So, anyway, I had the umbrella and a bag in one hand, and a second bag in the other, and I was hurrying along. But then this cyclist came along ...

Cathy: Oh no! ?

Sandy: No, but there was this big pool of water on the road and when he rode through it, he splashed water all over me. That's why I'm so wet.

Cathy: Oh, bad luck! But

Sandy: It started to get really windy, and the wind caught my umbrella. So, the umbrella went up and my hand with the bag full of shopping went with it and I hit myself in the face!

11

- ① How can you tell?
- ② I did have an accident.
- ③ I didn't know that.
- ④ This coming fall?

12

- ① By accident
- ② In this rain
- ③ Which supermarket
- ④ Who went

13

- ① it doesn't rain soon
- ② the supermarket is open
- ③ you didn't buy a lot
- ④ you had your umbrella with you

14

- ① By car
- ② Did he hit you
- ③ Was he cute
- ④ What happened

15

- ① how did you get so wet?
- ② how did you hurt your face?
- ③ you look tired!
- ④ you're lucky that you're okay.

第3問 次の問い（問1～5）において、それぞれ下の①～⑤の語句を並べ替えて空
所を補い、日本語の意味を表す英文を完成させなさい。解答は ～
 に入れるものの番号をマークしなさい。（配点 15）

問1 しなくてはならないことのリストをもう作っておきました。

I have already made a list
_____ do.

- ① have ② of ③ to
④ we ⑤ what

問2 彼の給料は10年前と一緒です。

His salary is ten
years ago.

- ① as ② it ③ same
④ the ⑤ was

問3 ここに駐車してはいけないと看板に書いてあります。

The notice says that you
_____ here.

- ① are ② not ③ park
④ supposed ⑤ to

問4 明日訪問していただけるとありがたいのですが。

We'd appreciate us
tomorrow.

- ① if ② it ③ visit
④ would ⑤ you

問5 私は喜んで彼の仕事を手伝います。

I'm _____ 24 _____ 25 _____ his work.

- ① help ② him ③ to
④ willing ⑤ with

第4問 次の英文の文意にそって ～ に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①～④の中から一つ選びマークしなさい。(配点 20)

A plant's survival, or ability to stay alive, depends on many things. A plant can't move from place to place. It must get what it needs right . It cannot move to another place to get more water or sunlight.

An environment is all the living and nonliving things around an organism. Over time, plants have developed structures, or parts, to help them stay alive in the environments where they live.

Adaptations are features, behaviors, or characteristics that help an organism survive in its environment. Structures have allowed plants to survive. Some structures help plants get light. The elephant ear plant lives in forests where there are many large trees above it. These trees block much of the light from the sun. The elephant ear plant has huge leaves. The leaves as much sunlight as possible from the light that reaches them through the trees above.

Other structures allow plants to live in harsh climates. The baobab tree has a thick trunk. The trunk stores water for the time of the year when there is rain.

A spruce tree's leaves are called needles. Their thin, pointed shape helps the tree survive strong winds in cold climates. The hard surface of the needles also keeps them from drying out.

One very harsh environment is a desert. There are hot deserts and cold deserts in different parts of the world. Water is very scarce in deserts. Desert plants, such as the cactus, have structures that allow them to collect and store water to use when they need it.

Some plants have structures that help protect them from being eaten by hungry animals. These plants are adapted to blend in with their environment. The living stone plant has small round leaves that look like

第5問 次の文章を読み、下の問い（問1～8）に答えなさい。なお、設問の都合上、本文を [A]～[F] の部分に分けてある。（配点 30）

[A] Everybody knows Japan as one of the most polite countries in the world. And foreigners who visit or live here often praise this aspect of the culture. But sometimes “politeness” is not so simple. In fact, what one person considers polite, another may consider rude or unpleasant.

[B] I was especially surprised by the reaction of one Japanese friend, a young man in his late 20’s. “Japanese people apologize too much,” he complained. He was tired of hearing words like *sumimasen* and *shitsurei shimashita* all the time. As someone who often travels in Europe and America, he felt the frequent use of these kinds of words to be a strange and negative custom unique to Japan. Actually, he’s right in saying that Japanese tend to apologize more than Westerners. But whether this is good or bad, of course, is a matter of personal opinion.

[C] I myself consider this kind of politeness to be one of the most positive things about Japan. I’m often impressed by the power of the word *sumimasen*. Again and again, I’ve seen how using this word at just the right moment can change negative feelings into positive ones. Here’s one example: I accidentally bump into a woman in a crowded station and she drops her ticket. Even though it’s my fault, she apologizes first, or we both say, “*sumimasen*” at the same time. This kind of thing happens a lot, and now, having learned this custom in Japan, I try to apologize myself, even if it’s the other person’s fault. Such a simple idea, but it can save both people from bad feelings that might last all day.

[D] My well-traveled friend would be right to point out that this probably wouldn’t happen in America. The person at fault might say, “I’m sorry,” and the other person, if they’re in a good mood, may answer, “No problem,” or “Don’t worry about it.” But it’s also likely that angry words

will be exchanged, especially if there's no apology from the person at fault. Something like, "Hey, watch where you're going," or perhaps even worse. The amazing thing about both people apologizing is that it almost guarantees that neither one will have bad feelings. That, I think, is very powerful.

[E] On the other hand, sometimes ⁽³⁵⁾ what's considered very polite in Japan seems rude to me. I'm thinking specifically about the use of polite language or *keigo*, especially on the telephone. I don't dislike *keigo*, but the fact is this kind of polite language is much more difficult to understand than ordinary Japanese, especially for a foreigner. So when I call a business on the telephone to get information, the most difficult person to ⁽³⁶⁾ communicate with is usually the receptionist who answers the phone. I sometimes explain in Japanese, "Sorry, your Japanese is a little hard to understand, so could you please just use plain language?" But even if I say this, people in some ⁽³⁷⁾ service jobs seem to be trained so strictly that it's impossible for them to change their way of speaking, even for the customer's sake. I usually end up getting frustrated and sometimes even say something rude. Then I feel bad all day and they probably do too.

[F] Politeness, I suppose, is truly polite only when it helps people to feel good or smoothes over a situation. NOT saying "*sumimasen*" if it makes someone uncomfortable, or NOT using polite language when someone doesn't understand it turns out to be the kind thing to do. There may be too much "politeness" for some people, but there's never too much (38).

問1 [A] の内容として正しくないものを、次の①～④から一つ選びマークしなさい。 31

- ① 日本は世界で最も礼儀正しい国のひとつであると認識されている
- ② 日本を訪問する外国人は、日本人の礼儀正しさを賞賛する
- ③ 人によって礼儀正しいか失礼かの判断は異なる
- ④ 礼儀正しさは簡単に身につくものではない

問2 下線部 As someone who often travels in Europe and America, he felt the frequent use of these kinds of words to be a strange and negative custom unique to Japan の内容として最も適切なものを、次の①～④から一つ選びマークしなさい。 32

- ① ヨーロッパやアメリカをしばしば訪れる彼は、「すみません」や「失礼しました」を頻繁に使うのは日本特有の奇妙で不愉快な習慣だと感じていた
- ② ヨーロッパやアメリカを頻繁に旅する人は、彼がしばしば「すみません」や「失礼しました」を使うのを奇妙でおもしろい習慣だと感じていた
- ③ ヨーロッパやアメリカをよく旅する外国人が「すみません」や「失礼しました」を頻繁に使うのを、彼は日本人から見て奇妙でおもしろい習慣だと感じた
- ④ ヨーロッパやアメリカを旅行しているときに、彼は日本人が「すみません」や「失礼しました」をしばしば使っているのを見て奇妙で不愉快だと感じた

問3 下線部 this の指す内容として最も適切なものを、次の①～④から一つ選びマークしなさい。 33

- ① 日本人が西欧人に対してよく謝ること
- ② 日本人が西欧人に対してよく謝るといふ彼の言い分
- ③ 日本人が西欧人よりもよく謝ること
- ④ 日本人が西欧人よりもよく謝るといふ彼の言い分

問4 [C] の内容として正しくないものを、次の①～④から一つ選びマークしなさい。 34

- ① 日本では人とぶつかったときに、ぶつかられたほうが先に謝ったり、両方が同時に謝ったりすることがよくある
- ② 筆者は混雑した駅でわざと女性にぶつかり、彼女が先に謝るか試してみた
- ③ 筆者は自分の落ち度でなくても、自分から謝るようにしている
- ④ 筆者は「すみません」ということばが適切に使われることで、マイナスの感情がプラスの感情に変化するのを何度も目の当たりにしてきた

問5 下線部 That の指す内容として最も適切なものを、次の①～④から一つ選びなさい。³⁵ 35

- ① アメリカでは人にぶつかったときに、ぶつかった人間が謝らないこと
- ② アメリカで人にぶつかると、二人の間で激しいことばの応酬が始まること
- ③ 人にぶつかったときに謝っても、相手の機嫌を損ねることがあること
- ④ ぶつかった双方が謝ると、どちらも嫌な思いをしないうすむこと

問6 下線部 business の意味として最も適切なものを、次の①～④から一つ選びマークしなさい。³⁶ 36

- ① 会社
- ② 仕事
- ③ 職業
- ④ 本分

問7 下線部 people in some service jobs seem to be trained so strictly that it's impossible for them to change their way of speaking, even for the customer's sake の意味として最も適切なものを、次の①～④から一つ選びマークしなさい。

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| 37 |
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- ① ある種のサービス業の人間は厳しい訓練を受けていないため、顧客のためであっても自分たちの話し方を変えられない
- ② ある種のサービス業の人間は、顧客の役に立つよう厳しい訓練を受けているにもかかわらず、彼らのために話し方を変えることができない
- ③ ある種のサービス業の人間は非常に厳しい訓練を受けた結果、顧客のために話し方を自由に変えられるようである
- ④ ある種のサービス業の人間は非常に厳しい訓練を受けているらしく、たとえ顧客のためでも自分たちの話し方を変えられない

問8 空欄(38)に入る語として最も適切なものを、次の①～④から一つ選びマークしなさい。

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|----|
| 38 |
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- ① kindness
- ② rudeness
- ③ smoothness
- ④ strictness