

2013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
[1] ~ [10] 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 海が好きな人もいれば、山が好きな人もいる。

Some people like the sea, while [1] prefer the mountains.

- ① another ② one ③ other ④ others

問2 一般的には、男性のほうが女性より足が速い。

[2], men can run faster than women.

- ① In detail ② In general
③ To be frank ④ To be generally spoken

問3 マドリードのほかに、どこへ行ったのですか。

Where [3] did you go besides Madrid?

- ① another ② either ③ else ④ other

問4 子どもには尊敬できるお手本が必要だ。

Children need role models to [4] up to.

- ① get ② look ③ put ④ stand

問5 重工業はその国の北部に集中していた。

Heavy was concentrated in the north of the country.

- ① agriculture ② industry ③ investment ④ traffic

問6 私たちが帰宅したら、スティーブが忙しく夕食の準備をしていた。

When we got home, Steve was busy dinner.

- ① of preparing ② prepared ③ preparing ④ to prepare

問7 僕はバレンタインデーに、彼女に結婚を申し込むつもりだ。

I'm going to ask her to me on St. Valentine's Day.

- ① marry ② marry for ③ marry to ④ marry with

問8 いつの日かヨーロッパに国境がなくなることを望んでいる国家指導者もいる。

Some national leaders hope that one day Europe will with borders.

- ① agree ② do away ③ extend ④ go away

問9 その会計士は価格を5%上げるように私たちに助言した。

The accountant advised us to raise prices 5%.

- ① at ② by ③ for ④ in

問10 知り合いが多ければ多いほど、その人たちに会える時間は少なくなる。

The more people you know, the time you have to see them.

- ① few ② fewer ③ less ④ little

第2問 次の問い（問1～5）の会話の ～ 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）

問1 Keiko: I got an invitation to a party that's going to be held at the community center.

Grace: What kind of party is it?

Keiko: I think

- ① it's going to be on sale.
- ② next week would be best.
- ③ they organized it especially for overseas students.
- ④ you can wear anything you like to such a party.

問2 Adam: I want to study at a Japanese university, if possible.

Nicole: Oh, really?

Adam: Not exactly, but I want to study Japanese literature.

- ① Do you have any particular university in mind?
- ② Do you have plans to visit Kyoto?
- ③ Have you decided what to order?
- ④ Have you got a visa for your trip?

問3 Dick: You look depressed. What's the matter?

Emily:

Dick: Oh, that's terrible. Was it badly damaged?

- ① I grew so tired that I couldn't go out.
- ② I was so bored with that professor's class.
- ③ My car got hit in the parking lot.
- ④ My friend had her purse stolen today.

問4 Bob: What courses are you going to take?

Cathy: I haven't decided yet.

Bob:

- ① I hear Professor Jackson's class is very interesting.
- ② I'm not interested in the class, either.
- ③ Sounds interesting.
- ④ The class was really challenging.

問5 Grace: Where shall we go on vacation this summer?

Andy:

Grace: Oh, really? Then, how about Hawaii?

- ① Anywhere you like.
- ② I don't want to go anywhere this summer.
- ③ I'm thinking of going to Kyoto.
- ④ It's up to me to decide.

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、日本文の意味を表す英文を完成させなさい。解答は 16 ～
25 に入れるものの番号をマークしなさい。（配点 15）

問1 彼らが計画を変える理由はいくつがあるように思われる。

There 16 17 their
changing their plans.

- ① appear ② be ③ for
④ several reasons ⑤ to

問2 多くの人々は、今から50年後に世界はどんなふうになるのだろうと思っている。

Many people wonder 18 19
fifty years from now.

- ① be ② like ③ the world
④ what ⑤ will

問3 私は医者にはならないことに決めた。

I 20 21 .

- ① a doctor ② become ③ decided
④ not ⑤ to

問4 今日の午後の授業は教授の急病のため休講になった。

My class this afternoon 22 23
sudden illness.

- ① because ② canceled ③ of
④ the professor's ⑤ was

問5 これらのおもちゃは5歳未満の子どもには適切ではない。

These toys are _____ _____ _____ five.

- ① children ② for ③ not
④ suitable ⑤ under

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)

Summers feel hotter and winters feel warmer. Just four years ago the thermometer rose higher than any temperature recorded since 1861. With the current amount of industry-produced carbon dioxide (CO₂) in the atmosphere, there is more CO₂ in our sky than there has been for at least 420,000 years and, probably, for the last twenty million years. *Coincidence? Because weather is *inherently variable, this question simply by considering the facts at hand. Weather must be modeled using computer simulations to see if changes in climate patterns are CO₂ and other greenhouse gases, or if they are occurring naturally. Such models imitate past, present, and future climates by building in the physical laws governing the atmosphere, land, and the oceans, as well as the interactions between them.

Climate models have become more complicated since the early versions were introduced. They draw on a combination of physics, chemistry, *oceanography, and geology along with other sciences. In the 1980s, independently-developed ocean and sea-ice models were coupled together and added to the global climate models. A decade later *aerosols—airborne particles—were thrown into the mix. Since then, natural carbon cycling on land and in the oceans has been added to climate models, but the work is far from complete. An even bigger challenge is understanding the effects of human industry on this system. Burning *fossil fuel releases about 5.4 gigatons of CO₂ a year. Over short time scales (which for CO₂ means hundreds of years), this greenhouse gas can only be partially by the oceans and forests, leaving some 3.3 gigatons of man-made CO₂ in the atmosphere. More is added every year.

Now, if modelers sometimes feel their heads are in the clouds, they have every right to be there. Clouds are difficult. They are the biggest single

physical uncertainty in climate modeling at the present time. Depending on their type and height, clouds can either make the earth warmer or cooler. High clouds tend to act as blankets, trapping heat in; 29 clouds are better reflectors of solar energy, keeping heat out. The best models from around the world, including Canada, the United States, and the United Kingdom, predict an increase in the average global temperature of 1.5° to 4.5° C by 2100. Most predictions fall in the middle of this range.

Given these many uncertainties, it is remarkable that climate modeling can be helpful at all. But, despite the difficulties, it has been useful. *Climatologists 30 modeling would be so successful in producing forecasts on the scale and with the accuracy it has. And as tools and understanding improve, they can only imagine how far they will be able to go in the future.

(注) coincidence 「偶然の一致」 inherently 「本質的に」 oceanography 「海洋学」
aerosols 「空気中の粒子」 fossil fuel 「化石燃料」 climatologist 「気候学者」
(出典：Mary Lee Wholey and Nadia Henein. 2007. Modeling the weather gets better. *Reading Matters 3*. Houghton Mifflin Company.)

- | | | |
|----|----------------------|---------------------|
| 26 | ① can be raised | ② can be solved |
| | ③ cannot be answered | ④ cannot be ignored |
| 27 | ① due to | ② expensive for |
| | ③ likely to | ④ responsible for |
| 28 | ① absorbed | ② changed |
| | ③ extended | ④ spread |
| 29 | ① darker | ② heavier |
| | ③ lower | ④ smaller |
| 30 | ① imagined | ② never imagined |
| | ③ never understood | ④ understood |

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]～[E] の部分に分けてある。（配点 30）

[A] What I remember is that there was a *vocational day during my freshman year in high school, and you had to choose which vocation you wanted to learn about. I chose journalism. I have no idea why. Part of the reason must have had to do with *Lois Lane, and part with a wonderful book I'd been given one Christmas, called *A Treasury of Great Reporting*. The journalist who spoke at the vocational event was a woman sportswriter for the *Los Angeles Times*. She was very charming, and she mentioned in the course of her talk that there were very few women in the newspaper business. As I listened to her, I suddenly realized that I desperately wanted to be a journalist and that being a journalist was probably a good way to meet men.

[B] So I can't remember which came first—wanting to be a journalist or wanting to date a journalist. The two thoughts were completely smashed up together.

I worked on the school newspaper in high school and college, and a week before graduating from Wellesley in 1962 I found a job in New York City. I'd gone to an employment agency on West 42nd Street. I told the woman there that I wanted to be a journalist, and she said, "How would you like to work at *Newsweek* magazine?" and I said fine. She picked up the phone, made an appointment for me, and sent me right over to the Newsweek Building, at 444 Madison Avenue.

[C] The man who interviewed me asked why I wanted to work at *Newsweek*. I think I was supposed to say something like, "Because it's such an important magazine," but I had no real feelings about the magazine one way or another. I had barely read *Newsweek*; in those days, it was a sorry second to *Time*. So I responded by saying that I wanted to work there

because I hoped to become a writer. I was quickly assured that women didn't become writers at *Newsweek*. It would never have crossed my mind to object, or to say, "You're going to turn out to be wrong about me."⁽³⁵⁾ It was understood in those days that if you were a woman and you wanted to do certain things, you were going to have to be the exception to the rule. I was hired as a mail girl, for \$55 a week.

[D] I'd found an apartment with a college friend at 110 Sullivan Street, a horrible brand-new white-brick building between Spring and Prince streets. The rent was \$160 a month, with the first two months free. The real estate broker assured us that the South Village was a coming neighborhood, soon to become extremely popular. This turned out not to be true for at least twenty years, by which time the area was called SoHo, and I was long gone. Anyway, I packed up a rental car on graduation day and set off to New York. I got lost only once—I had no idea you weren't supposed to take the George Washington Bridge to get to Manhattan. I remember being absolutely terrified when I realized that I was accidentally on the way to New Jersey and might never find a way to make a U-turn; I would drive south forever and never reach the city I'd dreamed of getting back to ever since I was five, when my parents had thoughtlessly forced me to move to California.

[E] When I finally got to Sullivan Street, I discovered that the Festival of *St. Anthony was 37 place. There was no parking on the block—they were frying *zeppole in front of my apartment. I'd never heard of zeppole. I was thrilled. I thought the street fair would be there for months, and I could eat all the cotton candy I'd ever wanted. Of course it was gone⁽³⁸⁾ the next week.

(注) vocational day 「就職相談会」 Lois Lane 「ロイス・レイン (アメリカのコミックや映画『スーパーマン』シリーズに登場する女性敏腕記者)」
St. Anthony 「聖アントニウス」 zeppole (複数形) 「ツェッポラ (ドーナツの一種)」

(出典 : Nora Ephron. 2010. Journalism: A love story. *I Remember Nothing and Other Reflections*. Vintage Books.)

問1 下線部 Part of the reason must have had to do with Lois Lane の意味として最も適切なものを、下の①～④の中から一つ選びマークしなさい。 31

- ① その理由の一つは、多少ともロイス・レインと関係があったにちがいない
- ② その理由の一つは、ロイス・レインと対立関係にあったからにちがいない
- ③ その理由の一つは、ロイス・レインとは全く無関係だったにちがいない
- ④ その理由の一つは、ロイス・レインを何とかしなければならなかったからにちがいない

問2 下線部 being と同じ用法の -ing を、下の①～④から一つ選びマークしなさい。 32

- ① Considering everything, it wasn't a bad vacation.
- ② We are having terrible weather.
- ③ Who's the person talking to Betty?
- ④ You'll get used to living in the country.

問3 [B] の内容として、文章中の記述と合うものを、下の①～④の中から一つ選びマークしなさい。 33

- ① ジャーナリストになりたかったのが先か、それともジャーナリストとデートをしたかったのが先か、私ははっきりとは思い出せない
- ② 小学校から大学まで、私は学校新聞に取り組んだ
- ③ 私がニューヨークで仕事を見つけたのは、ウェルズリー大学を卒業したあとのことである
- ④ 私は職業紹介所で、ジャーナリストになりたいと言ったが、相手にもされなかった

問4 下線部 it was a sorry second to *Time* の意味として最も適切なものを、
下の①～④の中から一つ選びマークしなさい。 34

- ① 『ニューズウィーク』がすぐに『タイム』に合併されたのは残念だった
- ② 『ニューズウィーク』が『タイム』よりはるかに上位にあるのは誰の目にも明らかだった
- ③ 『ニューズウィーク』は『タイム』と対等な関係ということになっていたが、実際はかなりの差があった
- ④ 『ニューズウィーク』は『タイム』に次いで2位だったが、その差は歴然としていた

問5 下線部 You're going to turn out to be wrong about me の意味として最も適切なものを、下の①～④の中から一つ選びマークしなさい。 35

- ① あなたは私について誤った考えを抱くことになるでしょう
- ② あなたは私のことを誤解していたとは思わないでしょう
- ③ 私についてのあなたの考えが間違っていたことがわかるでしょう
- ④ 私についてのあなたの考えが間違っていないことがわかるでしょう

問6 [D] の内容として、文章中の記述と合わないものを、下の①～④の中から一つ選びマークしなさい。 36

- ① 卒業の日、私はレンタカーでニューヨークに向かったが、一度だけ道を間違えた
- ② 不動産業者は、サウス・ヴィレッジは将来有望な地域だと保証し、20年後その予想は的中した
- ③ 私が住んでいた頃、サウス・ヴィレッジと呼ばれていた地域は、後にソーホーと呼ばれるようになった
- ④ 私の住んでいたアパートの家賃は最初の2か月は無料だった

問7 空欄 37 に入る語として最も適切なものを、下の①～④の中から一つ
選びマークしなさい。

- ① happening ② keeping ③ putting ④ taking

問8 下線部 it の指すものとして、最も適切なものを、下の①～④の中から一つ
選びマークしなさい。 38

- ① サリバン通り
② 聖アントニウスの祝祭市
③ 私のアパート前の駐車場
④ 私の興奮