

## 2009年度 一般入学試験 A日程

# 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17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てください。
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てください。
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. 監督者の指示があつてから、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、問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。

# 英 語

(60分 100点)

解答番号(1)~(40)

第1問 次の(1)~(5)の話しかけに対する受け答えとして最も適切なものを、それぞれ①~④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。(10点)

(1) Can I get change for this?

- ① No, you don't have to. It's free of charge.
- ② Sorry, but we don't take credit cards.
- ③ Sure. The changing room is over there.
- ④ Yes, of course. Would you like one-hundred yen coins?

(2) I must have caught a cold or something.

- ① No, you don't have to if you don't want to.
- ② Really? I'm not a bit cold.
- ③ Sorry. I really tried to catch it.
- ④ Yeah, your voice sounds kind of strange.

(3) What languages have you studied?

- ① Chinese is my native language.
- ② I have taught English before.
- ③ I want to study Korean.
- ④ Some French and some Japanese.

(4) It's well worth a visit.

- ① I agree. It's the best castle in Japan, in my opinion.
- ② I'd lower the price if I were you.
- ③ No, I haven't visited there myself.
- ④ Really? How much is it worth?

(5) Why don't I pick you up after work?

- ① Are you sure your father will let you use his car?
- ② Because I can't drive. I don't have my license yet.
- ③ How did you get a job picking grapes?
- ④ I start work at six, usually.

第2問 次の(6)~(10)の日本語の意味を表す英文を完成させるために、それぞれの空欄 [ ]に入る最も適切な語句を①~④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。

(10点)

(6) 店長はその不幸な事故を新入社員のせいにした。

The manager blamed the unfortunate accident [ ] the newly hired worker.

- ① at                      ② for                      ③ on                      ④ to

(7) ジョンはこの国に生まれたことを誇りに思っている。

John is proud [ ] being born in this country.

- ① for                      ② in                      ③ of                      ④ to

(8) この機械のおかげでより効率的に製品を生産することができる。

This machine [ ] us to produce goods more efficiently.

- ① attempts              ② enables              ③ makes              ④ requires

(9) 国際連合は1945年に設立され、さまざまな国際問題の解決に取り組んでいる。

[ ] in 1945, the United Nations tries to solve various international issues.

- ① Be founded          ② Found                  ③ Founded              ④ Founding

(10) 試験の成績が悪かったにもかかわらず、教師は彼を非難しなかった。

The teacher did not criticize him [ ] his poor achievement on the test.

- ① despite              ② except                  ③ in case              ④ since

第3問 次の(11)～(15)の日本語の意味を表す英文において、下線を引いた語句に誤りがあるものを①～④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。(10点)

- (11) あまり知られていないことだが、太平洋は、その名に反して世界で最も荒々しい海の一つである。

It is not well known that the Pacific Ocean is, contrary to its name, one of the most violent sea in the world.

- (12) 早起きをし、十分に朝食を食べ、学校に遅れないことの大切さを私が認識したのは、何年も後になってからのことであった。

It was not until years later that I realized the importance of getting up early in the morning, eating enough breakfast, and not to be late for school.

- (13) 20世紀に人々は大量の天然資源を浪費してしまった。それは深刻な問題が生じることを認識していなかったためである。

In the twentieth century, people wasted a huge amount of natural resources because they did not realize that it will result in serious problems.

- (14) 裏通りの突き当たりで、われわれは怪しい家を見つけた。その入り口は猫用の出入り口と大差ないものだった。

At the end of the backstreet we found a suspicious-looking house, of which entrance was not much bigger than a cat flap.

- (15) プレゼンテーションの準備をしていたときにコンピューターがトラブルを起こし、それまでに作っていたデータがすべて消えてしまった。

During I was preparing for my presentation, I had a serious problem  
<sup>①</sup>  
with my computer, and I lost all the data I had prepared until then.  
<sub>②</sub> <sub>③</sub> <sub>④</sub>

第4問 次の(16)～(20)の日本語の意味を表す英文を完成させるために、それぞれ①～⑤を並べかえて空欄を補い、3番目の空欄に入る語の番号をマークしなさい。

(10点)

(16) 何をやるにしても、うまくやろうと思うなら忍耐強くなければいけない。

No \_\_\_\_\_ (16) \_\_\_\_\_ do, you have to be patient if you want it to turn out well.

① matter    ② to    ③ want    ④ what    ⑤ you

(17) 彼は人がいいから頼めば悪いようにはしないよ。

He is so good-natured that if you \_\_\_\_\_ (17) \_\_\_\_\_ a favor he won't let you down.

① ask    ② do    ③ him    ④ to    ⑤ you

(18) そんな感動的な話は聞いたことがない。

Never \_\_\_\_\_ (18) \_\_\_\_\_ touching story.

① a    ② have    ③ heard    ④ I    ⑤ such

(19) 人生は短いので好きなようにさせてくれ。

Life is short so let \_\_\_\_\_ (19) \_\_\_\_\_.

① as    ② do    ③ I    ④ me    ⑤ please

(20) 君の援助があったら、彼女は面接で失敗しなかっただろう。

With your help, she \_\_\_\_\_ (20) \_\_\_\_\_ the interview.

① failed    ② have    ③ in    ④ not    ⑤ would

第5問 次の文章を読み、後の設問(21)～(35)に対する解答として最も適切なものをそれぞれの選択肢から1つ選びなさい。なお、設問の都合上、本文を[A]～[H]の部分に分けてある。また、本文中の下線部および空欄の番号は、設問の番号と一致している。(45点)

[A] Most people think of deserts as being hot, dry places, but there are cold deserts as well. Many scientists define deserts based on the amount of moisture, or *precipitation*, that falls each year. Any area that gets less than ten inches of precipitation is considered a desert. In the Arctic and Antarctic regions, the climate is very cold, and most precipitation falls as snow. This snow stays frozen on the ground and is not available for plant growth. So these regions are considered “cold deserts.” Hot deserts, on the other hand, have high daytime temperatures, often soaring above 40.0°C, with temperatures frequently dropping sharply at night.

[B] There are almost no deserts in the tropical areas very close to the \*equator, but <sup>(22)</sup> many in the areas 25 to 30 degrees north and south of the equator. In order to understand why this is, you must first know something about the constantly moving masses of warm and cold air in the atmosphere, and the moisture carried by that air.

[C] When a pan of liquid is heated on a stove, some of the water turns ( 23 ) steam — invisible moisture in the air. The amount of moisture air <sup>(24)</sup> can hold is influenced by temperature. Warm air can hold more moisture than cold air. You have seen an example of this if you have ever seen droplets of water on the outside of a cool drink container. When warm air comes in contact with the container, it is cooled and gives off moisture, which forms droplets.

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\*equator 赤道



[D] Our atmosphere is made up of masses of warmer and cooler air that are constantly in motion. The hot air holds more moisture than the cold air and can be pushed ( 25a ) by cooler, heavier air ( 25b ) it. Air masses near the equator are hot and contain a lot of moisture from the oceans and other sources. Just as a hot air balloon rises, ( 26 ). As this hot, moist air rises, it cools, ( 27 ) the moisture in the air to form huge clouds. When these clouds can hold no more water, the moisture in the clouds falls as rain. Generally, this rain falls in an area between <sup>\*\*</sup>latitude 23.5°N and 23.5°S.

[E] By the time these air masses reach 25 to 30 degrees north or south latitude, where many of the world's hot deserts are located, they have lost most of their moisture. Little if any is left to fall as rain. ( 29 ) At that point the cycle starts over again, with more rain falling near the equator and more dry air passing over the areas 25 to 30 degrees north and south of the equator. Over many centuries, this can make a desert.

[F] Generally speaking, there are few clouds in the desert. You've just learned why this is. By the time air masses reach the deserts, they have lost most of their moisture, so clouds rarely form. With few clouds to block it, (30) the sunlight beats down continually on the already dry earth, baking it, drying it out, and keeping it a desert. At night, though, without a blanket of clouds to contain the heat, the heated air escapes very quickly into the atmosphere and the desert ( 31 ) rapidly. This is why deserts often experience extremely hot days and surprisingly cold nights.

[G] There are also other factors (32) that can keep moist air from reaching desert areas. Sometimes, deserts are located far from large bodies of water. Moisture-carrying winds simply become dry before they reach such places. For example, winds blowing toward the Gobi Desert lose most of their moisture by the time they reach it.

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<sup>\*\*</sup>latitude 緯度

[H] However, there are other deserts, such as the Atacama in South America, that are near the sea. In the case of the Atacama, the desert conditions are partly caused by the nearby Andes Mountains. Moisture-carrying winds blow from east to west, from the Atlantic Ocean toward this desert. However, as these winds move west, the hot, wet air is forced up by the high Andes Mountains. As the air cools, rain falls—but most of it falls on the ( 33 ) side of the Andes. By the time the winds reach the Atacama Desert on the sheltered, downwind side of the mountain, they are dry.

[設問]

(21) [A]の内容に一致しないものを、次の①～④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。

- ① 暑く乾燥した地方の砂漠では、昼夜の温度差が大きい
- ② 寒冷地の砂漠に降った雪は、解けると植物の栄養分となる
- ③ 砂漠の定義は年間降水量に基づく
- ④ 北極地方、南極地方にも砂漠は存在する

(22) 下線部 many の後に省略されている語を、次の①～④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。  
(22)

- ① areas
- ② degrees
- ③ deserts
- ④ temperatures

(23) 空欄( 23 )に入る語として最も適切なものを、次の①～④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。

- ① down
- ② into
- ③ out
- ④ up

(24) 下線部 The amount of moisture air can hold is influenced by temperature の意味として最も適切なものを、次の①～④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。  
(24)

- ① 空気が含むうる水分量は気温に左右される
- ② 空気中の水分は気温に影響を与える
- ③ 湿り気を含んだ空気が大量に流れ込むと気温が急変する
- ④ 湿り気を含んだ空気は気温を一定に保つ

(25) 空欄( 25a ), ( 25b )に入る語の組み合わせとして最も適切なものを、次の①～④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。

- ① backward — before
- ② downward — above
- ③ forward — behind
- ④ upward — beneath

(26) 空欄( 26 )に入る表現として最も適切なものを、次の①～④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。

- ① and do these air masses
- ② and these air masses so
- ③ so do these air masses
- ④ so these air masses do

(27) 空欄( 27 )に入る語として最も適切なものを、次の①～④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。

- ① causing
- ② keeping
- ③ making
- ④ taking

(28) 下線部 Little if any is left to fall as rain の内容として最も適切なものを、次の①～④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。

- ① 規模の小さい砂漠であっても、雨が降ることはほとんど期待できない
- ② 湿り気があったとしても、雨として降るほどの量はほとんど残っていない
- ③ 少しぐらい湿り気が残っていれば、雨を降らせることができるだろう
- ④ どのような砂漠であれ、少しは湿り気があって雨が降る

(29) 空欄( 29 )に入る 4 つの文が、順不同で以下の(ア)~(エ)に示されている。[E]  
の内容を筋の通ったものにするのに最も適切な組み合わせを、次の①~④の中から  
1 つ選びマークしなさい。

- (ア) Along the way, it acts like a sponge, sucking up moisture.
- (イ) Dry air in the upper atmosphere warms up as it sinks toward the earth.
- (ウ) This moisture does not fall until the warm air begins to rise again  
at the equator and then begins to cool.
- (エ) This warm, dry air then flows as surface wind back toward the  
equator.

- ① イ - ア - ウ - エ
- ② イ - エ - ア - ウ
- ③ ウ - ア - イ - エ
- ④ ウ - イ - エ - ア

(30) 下線部 it が指す内容として最も適切なものを、次の①~④の中から 1 つ選び  
マークしなさい。  
(30)

- ① a blanket
- ② a desert
- ③ the sunlight
- ④ their moisture

(31) 空欄( 31 )に入る語として最も適切なものを、次の①~④の中から 1 つ選び  
マークしなさい。

- ① cools
- ② dries
- ③ expands
- ④ heats

(32) 下線部 other factors のひとつとして述べられているものを、次の①～④の中から1つ<sup>(32)</sup>選びマークしなさい。

- ① 海からの距離
- ② 風の強さ
- ③ 砂漠の広さ
- ④ 森林伐採

(33) 空欄( 33 )に入る語として最も適切なものを、次の①～④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。

- ① eastern
- ② northern
- ③ southern
- ④ western

(34) [H]において、Atacama 砂漠ができあがった要因として述べられているものを、次の①～④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。

- ① 家畜放牧による植物の減少
- ② 湿り気を含んだ風をさえぎる高い山の存在
- ③ 赤道からの距離
- ④ 地球温暖化

(35) この文章の表題として最も適切なものを、次の①～④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。

- ① The Amount of Moisture in Major Deserts
- ② The Making of Deserts
- ③ The Tropical Areas Close to the Equator
- ④ World-famous Deserts

第6問 次の会話文を読み、後の設問に答えなさい。(15点)

*Ken:* I'm so glad it's Friday!

*Jim:* ( 36 ) It's been a really tough week.

*Ken:* Yeah. Lots of people feel tired in May. We call it "May sickness".

*Jim:* So, what are you doing this weekend? Anything interesting?

*Ken:* Yes, actually. Some friends and I are going bungee jumping.

*Jim:* Really? Bungee jumping? I didn't know there was anyplace near here where people could go do that.

*Ken:* There's an amusement park near my home where you can.

*Jim:* Oh, really? So, ( 37 )

*Ken:* Well, to tell the truth, I've always wanted to try it, but this will be my first time.

*Jim:* ( 38 ) I mean, if you've always wanted to, and the place is nearby, why haven't you done it before?

*Ken:* It's kind of expensive. I've had to save up money to be able to do it.

*Jim:* How high is the jump there?

*Ken:* About 30 meters. Why do you ask?

*Jim:* I've been thinking of going bungee jumping myself ever since I saw some people doing it in New Zealand. There's this famous place where they have a jump of about 100 meters. It really looked like fun.

*Ken:* So, ( 39 )

*Jim:* I was there with my parents, and my mother wouldn't let me. She's afraid of heights, you see. She was worried that I'd die if I tried it.

*Ken:* Oh. So, do you think you'll ever try bungee jumping or are you going to keep on listening to your mother?

*Jim:* I plan to wait until I'm an adult and then do it.

*Ken:* Let's have a "bungee jumping birthday party" for you, shall we? We can go to the amusement park near my home on your twentieth birthday and you and all the guests can go bungee jumping.

*Jim:* ( 40 ) Let's do it.



[設問]

(36) 空欄( 36 )に入る表現として最も適切なものを、次の①～④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。

- ① Have you?
- ② I don't!
- ③ Me too!
- ④ Really?

(37) 空欄( 37 )に入る表現として最も適切なものを、次の①～④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。

- ① how many times have you done it?
- ② I can't believe you said that!
- ③ that's amusing!
- ④ where do you live?

(38) 空欄( 38 )に入る表現として最も適切なものを、次の①～④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。

- ① Don't you want to?
- ② I didn't mean it!
- ③ Why is that?
- ④ You can go first.

(39) 空欄( 39 )に入る表現として最も適切なものを，次の①～④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。

- ① how did you like it?
- ② where did you jump?
- ③ who wasn't looking?
- ④ why didn't you try it?

(40) 空欄( 40 )に入る表現として最も適切なものを，次の①～④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。

- ① I can't tonight.
- ② I guess he's okay.
- ③ That sounds great!
- ④ When's your birthday?