# 2009年度 推薦入学試験 A日程②

# 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15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、問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。

#### 解答番号(1)~(25)

- [A] If you could have been a fly on the wall in a Miami Beach radio studio thirty-seven years ago and witnessed my first morning in broadcasting, you would have bet that I was the *last* guy who could even survive, much less succeed as a professional talker.
- [B] It happened at station WAHR, a small station across the street from the police station, on First Street, just off Washington, on the morning of May 1, 1957. I had been there three weeks, hanging around, hoping to break into my dream world of radio. The station's general manager, Marshall Simmonds, told me he liked my voice, but he didn't have any openings.
- [C] Then, suddenly, after three weeks, the morning disc jockey quit. Marshall called me into his office on a Friday and told me I had the job, starting at nine o'clock Monday morning. I'd make fifty-five dollars a week. I'd be on from nine until noon Monday through Friday. In the afternoon, I'd be doing reports on the news and sports until getting off at five o'clock.

My dream had come true! Not only was I getting on the radio — I was going to be on for three hours at a time every morning, plus another half-dozen times or so every afternoon. I was going to be on the air as often as Arthur Godrey, the superstar on CBS.

[D] I didn't sleep that whole weekend. I kept practicing things I (4a) to say on the air. By eight-thirty on my first morning, I was so tired and

nervous that I couldn't do anything. I was drinking coffee and water for the dryness in my mouth and throat. I (4b) the record with my theme song, Les Elgart's "Swingin' Down the Lane," with me, ready to put it on the record player as soon as I (4c) into the studio. In the meantime I was getting more nervous by the minute.

[E] Then Marshall Simmonds called me into his office to wish me good luck. After I thanked him he asked, "What name are you going to use?"

I said, "What are you talking about?" 
"Well, you can't use Larry Zeiger. It sounds foreign. People won't be able to spell it or remember it. You need a better name. You're not going to use Larry Zeiger."

He had the *Miami Herald* open on his desk. There was a full-page ad for King's Wholesale Liquors. Marshall looked down and said simply, "How about Larry King?"

"Okay."

"Fine. That will be your name — Larry King. You'll host The Larry King Show."

So there I was, with a new job, a new show, a new theme song, even a new name. The news comes on at nine and I'm sitting in the studio with "Swingin' Down the Lane" ready to play, ready to broadcast The Larry King Show to a waiting world. My mouth feels like cotton.

[F] As my own engineer (always the case at a small station), I started the theme. The music comes on. Then I fade the music down so I can begin to talk. Only nothing comes out.

So I bring the music up again and fade it again. Still no words come out of my mouth. It happens a third time. The only thing my listeners are hearing is (8).

[G] I can still remember saying to myself that I'd been wrong, that I could talk with ease to friends and family but I wasn't ready to do this

- (9). I knew I would love this line of work, but clearly I was not ready for it. I wasn't brave enough to do it.
- [H] Finally Marshall Simmonds, the man who had been so kind in giving me such a wonderful opportunity, exploded as only a general manager can. He kicked open the door to the control room and said five words to me, loud and clear: "This is a communications business."

Then he turned and left, closing the door behind him with a bang.

[I] In that instant I leaned forward toward the microphone and said the first words I ever spoke as a broadcaster:

"Good morning. This is my first day ever on the radio. I've always wanted to be on the air. I've been practicing all weekend. Fifteen minutes ago they gave me my new name. I've had a theme song ready to play. But my mouth is dry. I'm nervous. And the general manager just kicked open the door and said, "This is a communications business."

Being able to say at least something gave me the confidence to go on, and the rest of the show went fine. That was the beginning of my career in talking. I was never nervous on the radio again.

#### [設問]

- (1) 下線部 I was the *last* guy who could even survive, much less succeed as a professional talker 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。
  - ① 私はプロの話し手として生き残れそうにもなかったし、ましてや成功するなど 望むべくもなかった
  - ② 私はプロの話し手として成功し、生き残ることができるだろうと思われた
  - ③ 私はプロの話し手として成功できそうにはなかったが、なんとかラジオ業界で生き残ることくらいはできそうだった
  - ④ 私はラジオ業界では生き残れそうになかったので、なんとかしてプロの話し手として成功する必要があった
- (2) [B]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 警察署の向かいには小さな駅があった
  - ② 支配人は筆者の声を気に入ってくれた
  - ③ そのとき仕事には空きがなかった
  - ④ 筆者は、夢であるラジオの世界へ入れるチャンスをうかがっていた
- (3) [C]において述べられている筆者の状況に一致するものを,次の①~④の中から 1つ選びマークしなさい。
  - ① 金曜日に支配人に呼ばれ、翌日から実際の仕事が始まることになった
  - ② 仕事がもらえたのは、それまで担当していたディスクジョッキーが突然病気に なったためである
  - ③ 初めての仕事であったにもかかわらず、いきなり CBS テレビのスーパースターに匹敵する出演の機会を与えられた
  - ④ 平日の午前9時から12時まで番組を担当し、午後にも毎日1回ずつニュース やスポーツの情報を伝えるという仕事が与えられた

- (4) 空欄(4a),(4b),(4c)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 had planned went
  - 2 had went planned
  - 3 planned had went
  - 4 planned went had
- (5) 下線部 "What are you talking about?" と筆者が答えた理由として最も適切な (5) ものを,次の①~④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。
  - ① あらかじめ自分が考えてあった名前にけちをつけられたことに反発したため
  - ② 支配人の言ったことがよく聞き取れなかったため
  - ③ 自分の本名が外国風であることにコンプレックスを持っていたため
  - ④ 本名で出演することに何の疑問も抱いていなかったため
- (6) [E]の内容に一致するものを、次の①~④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。
  - ① Kingという名前は、たまたまその場にあった新聞にある国の王様の記事が載っていたために思いついた
  - ② Larry Kingという名前にしてはどうかと問われて、筆者はためらった
  - ③ 番組の開始時間になると、筆者の口の中は緊張のためからからに乾いていた
  - ④ 筆者は、自分の担当する番組の名前とテーマ曲を自分自身で決めた

- (7) 下線部 As my own engineer 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。
  - (1) 自分専属の音響機器スタッフがいたので
  - ② 自分で音響機器の仕事もやらなければならなかったので
  - ③ 自分は音響機器のスタッフとして雇われたので
  - ④ 自分は音響機器を操作するのが得意だったので
- (8) 空欄(8)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 a poor broadcaster's voice, making all kinds of excuses
  - ② a record going up and down in volume, with no human voice to accompany it
  - 3 my engineer, shouting at me to start speaking
  - 4 the sound of rain, which is being collected by a microphone set outside
- (9) 空欄(9)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 professionally
  - 2 quickly
  - 3 recently
  - 4 scarcely

- (10) 下線部 <u>"This is a communications business."</u> という言葉の意図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 相手の話をよく聞かなければこの仕事はうまくいかない
  - ② 嘘をつくような人にはこの仕事はできない
  - ③ 何も話さなければこの仕事は成立しない
  - ④ 話す内容を選ばなければこの仕事では成功できない
- (11) 下線部 Being able to say at least something gave me the confidence to go on, and the rest of the show went fine 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 少なくとも何か言っていなければ将来に向けての自信を持てなくて、番組の残りの部分は必死だった
  - ② とりあえず言葉を発することができたということで、番組を続ける自信がわき、番組の残りの部分はうまくいった
  - ③ どこからともなく聞こえてきた何者かの声に励まされ、将来に向けての自信を 得て、番組の残りの部分は成功した
  - ④ なんとか話し始めることができたので、少なくとも番組の残りの部分はうまくいくようにと心の中で祈っていた
- (12) [I]の内容と<u>一致しないもの</u>を、次の①~④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。
  - ① ラジオの仕事で緊張したのはこれが最初で最後だった
  - ② 私が下手なあいさつを終えると、支配人がドアを蹴り開けて入ってきた
  - ③ 私は与えられた仕事に対して懸命に準備してきた
  - ④ 私は放送15分前に新しい名前を与えられた

# [A] Playing is fun.

When we're not going to school, doing homework, cleaning or working at a job, we want to have fun, to play.

Playing is what young children do most of the time. They are having fun when they play. But what else is happening when a child plays?

This is a question asked by psychologists, those scientists who study people's development, emotions and ways of acting. And, recently, psychologists have come up with some interesting ( 14 ).

[B] In our play as children, we learn basic skills that we need as we grow up. We learn how to move our bodies and how to control our movements.

Sometimes children play a game of trying to step on every line in a tile floor or trying to walk across the floor, never stepping on a single line. This game teaches children to balance and control the movements of their feet. But there's something else about this child's game that makes it interesting.

[C] It's a game in which children set the rules. And they are rules that children can understand and master.

Psychologists have learned that, if there are any rules to a game, children themselves like to set those rules. It's one of the few things they can do. There's very little in the world that young children can control. And being able to master something is important. Children can do this in their play.

[D] Many psychologists believe that play is really the language of children. Play is the way they express and learn about their needs and

feelings. To many scientists this is the most important thing about child's play.

[E] There is one very simple game all young children learn to play. The game is "peek-a-boo." When young children place a cover over their heads or hide behind an object, they know their parents can't see them. But they learn their parents will look for them and find them. Repeating this game teaches children that it is safe to let their parents out of their sight for a while. The children learn that "everything is going to be okay." They will see their parents again.

[F] Some games teach young children about the many and mixed feelings they may have about other people. Think about all the different feelings you have had towards just one person. Sometimes it's anger. Sometimes it's love. Sometimes it's sympathy, and you feel sorry for the person. At other times you feel like hurting that person. It can all be pretty (19a).

Young children have mixed feelings, too, and are (19b) by them. Researchers have learned that, although young children can't talk about these (19c) feelings or understand them, they can "play" them.

- [G] For example, one researcher watched a girl play a game of "cops and robbers" with her young brother. The sister, it so happened, was a bit (20) that she had to play with her brother that day. (She wanted to play with her friends, instead.) In the game, the sister "shot" her brother. The brother also had a chance to play that he "shot" his sister. Both expressed their feelings of anger towards each other. Yet no one was really hurt.
- [H] Through games, children can express feelings such as anger and not hurt anyone. But, sometimes, whether they intend to or not, they really do hurt each other in games. And this is important, too.

Children learn what it's like to hurt someone and to be hurt themselves. They learn about sharing toys, taking turns in going first, the pain of losing, and the joy of winning. This is all part of learning how to live in the world with other people.

- [I] When children play by themselves, they are also learning and growing. They are learning to use their imagination. "Hide and seek" is a game of imagination most children play. One child looks away and counts to one hundred. Then the child runs to find the hidden children. It takes imagination to find a good hiding place. It also takes a good imagination to find the hidden place.
- [J] Imagination leads to the ability to create new things. Did you ever have an imaginary— "make believe"—friend? Or did you ever "make believe" you were someone else and somewhere else?

Children who "make believe" a lot, psychologists have found, are better able to deal with real life. Surprisingly, they also have a great ability to concentrate. And, *not* so surprisingly, these children turn out to be creative in school.

[K] So, in their play, children learn about themselves and their emotions and how to be with people and how to be by themselves. Play is very important. No one should think of child's play as (24).

## [設問]

- (13) [A]において提起されている問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 子どもが遊んでいるとき、楽しむ以外に何が起こっているのか
  - ② 子どもが遊んでいるとき、本当に楽しいと感じているのか
  - ③ 子どもはどのようなときに遊びたいと思っているのか
  - ④ 子どもはほとんどの時間遊んでいるが、楽しんでばかりでいいのか
- (14) 空欄(14)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) answers
  - 2 games
  - (3) memories
  - (4) records
- (15) [B]において、遊びを通して子どもが学ぶこと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 大人になるのに必要な学習のための技術
  - ② 体と精神の両方をうまくコントロールすること
  - ③ 体の平衡を保ち足の動きをコントロールすること
  - ④ ゲームを楽しくするための体の動かし方

- (16) [C]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 子どもにとって何かに習熟することは重要である
  - ② 子どもはゲームのルールを自分で決めたがる
  - ③ 「タイルの目地踏み/目地避けゲーム」のおもしろさはそのルールの複雑さに ある
  - ④ 世の中に子どもが思い通りにコントロールできることというのはあまりない
- 「活 下線部 play is really the language of children の内容として最も適切なもの (17) を、次の①~④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。
  - ① ことばをうまく使いこなせない子どもにとって、遊びは大人とコミュニケーションをとるための手段である
  - ② ことばを使った遊びをすることによって、子どもは自分の欲求や感情をコントロールできるようになる
  - ③ 子どもにとって遊びは、ことば同様、学習によって少しずつ身に付けていかね ばならないものである
  - ④ 子どもにとって遊びは、自分の要求や感情を表現したり理解したりするための 手段である

- (18) 下線部 "peek-a-boo" という遊びの子どもにとっての意味として最も適切なもの (18) を, 次の①~④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。
  - ① 自分の隠したものを親が必ず捜してくれるという繰り返しから来る親への信頼 感
  - ② 自分の隠れ場所を親がしばらくの間見つけられないという経験がもたらす自尊 心
  - ③ 自分の大切なものを親から見えない場所に隠すという行為によって培われる独立心
  - ④ 少しぐらいなら自分の視界から親が消えてしまっても何も問題は起こらないという安心感
- (19) 空欄(19a), (19b), (19c)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 confused confused confusing
  - 2 confused confusing confused
  - 3 confusing confused confusing
  - 4 confusing confusing confused
- (20) 空欄(20)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 angry
  - 2 happy
  - ③ kind
  - 4 pretty

- (21) [H]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 意図的であってもそうでなくても,人を傷つけることは,たとえ遊びの中でも 決してよくないことである
  - ② おもちゃを一緒に使ったり順番を替わったりすることは、遊びを通して学習される
  - ③ 勝つ喜びも負ける悔しさも、すべて人との関わりの中で生きていくために知っておくべきことである
  - ④ 子どもは遊びを通して、人を傷つけることや人に傷つけられることがどういうものかを学ぶ
- 22) 下線部 "Hide and seek" is a game of imagination の理由として最も適切なも (22) のを、次の①~④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。
  - ① 隠れるのによい場所を探すには想像力が必要であるから
  - ② 宝探しの地図を作るのに想像力が必要であるから
  - ③ 仲間の数を増やすのに想像力が必要であるから
  - ④ プレゼントの隠し場所を考えるのに想像力が必要であるから
- 23) 下線部 "make believe" という遊びをよくする子どもの特質として<u>述べられてい</u>23 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 学校へ行き始めてから創造性を発揮する
  - ② 現実生活への対応能力が高い
  - ③ 集中力が高い
  - ④ 人に信頼されやすくなる

- 24 空欄( 24 )に入る語句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 a game of chance
  - 2 a heavy burden
  - 3 a natural outcome
  - 4 a waste of time
- (25) この文章の内容に一致するものを,次の①~④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。
  - ① Learning how to control the movement of our bodies is the most important aspect about child's play for many psychologists.
  - ② The author believes that children should be allowed to play and even encouraged to play.
  - 3 The author recommends children to play with as many adults as possible rather than playing among themselves.
  - ④ The author thinks some common games are helpful for a child's growth, but others are not.