

平成 23 年 度
一般入試 二期 試験問題

英 語

注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
2. 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、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。
3. 答えはすべて解答用紙に書きなさい。
4. 試験時間は60分です。
5. 試験終了後、問題冊子は回収しますので持ち帰らないで下さい。

〔 I 〕 次の英文を読み、後の問いに答えなさい。

I recently spent two weeks visiting friends and family in New Zealand. The journey from London to Wellington was the longest I have ever taken. It was made a bit easier by having the luxury of a giant, crystal-clear personal TV screen during the *first leg of the journey. During the second leg, the airplane was the older model, which meant it was back to standard, *palm-sized screens. I had already grown attached to my large screen and felt a little sad at its loss. Missing something as trivial as a TV screen made me wonder — what was I going to miss about Wellington?

I didn't realize how much I missed the bus-riding culture in Wellington. In London, as in Osaka and Tokyo, it is very rare to see passengers thanking their bus drivers. Exchanges between driver and passenger in those big cities are generally silent, unless something goes wrong. In Wellington, I had a heart-warming moment when I saw a young child, after encouragement from her mother, thank her bus driver in a loud voice before she hopped off.

It's these little things about being home that make it "home." Things like enjoying a packet of fish and chips by the ocean. Or the sound of a *lawn mower on a sunny day, or people wearing running shoes with their business suits when walking to or from work. Even when *gusts of wind were blowing rain horizontally into me at a *bus shelter, I couldn't help but smile a little.

Being back in New Zealand also made me realize that "home" is where the *peculiarities of family become *endearing rather than strange. One example of this is the relationship my dad has with our house. The last time I was back in New Zealand, my dad had used a *water blaster to write the words "Welcome to our home!" on our driveway. On this last visit, he had placed by the front entrance a small, red, *motion-sensing stuffed toy monkey that wolf whistles every time someone walks past it. Odd? Perhaps. Home? Definitely. I can only hope he understands I was joking when I suggested he painted our house number on the roof so that I can see it from the air whenever I fly in.

There's an expression, "you don't know what you've got 'til it's gone," which works in the case of my *in-flight TV screen. It had been three years since I last visited New Zealand, but while I was away, I don't think I *consciously missed what I'd had. But having spent time with friends, family and in the city, I realized that it's more that I didn't know what I had until I saw it again.

注 *first leg : (トランジットまでの) 最初の1区間 *palm-sized : 手のひらサイズの
*lawn mower : 電動芝刈り機 *gusts of wind : 突風 *bus shelter : バスの待合所
*peculiarities : 変わったところ *endearing : 愛情のこもった *water blaster : 高圧洗浄器
*motion-sensing stuffed toy monkey : 人感センサーで動くサルぬいぐるみ
*in-flight : 機内の *consciously : 意識的に

(出典 : *Shukan ST: March 12, 2010*)

1. 下線部(1)(5)(7)(9)(10)とほぼ同じ内容を表すものを選び番号で答えなさい。

(1) It was made a bit easier by having the luxury of a giant, crystal-clear personal TV screen

- ① It was easy to use a large, crystal-clear personal TV screen
- ② A luxurious personal TV screen made it a little more comfortable
- ③ Having a luxurious TV screen was easier than making it
- ④ It was easier to have a luxury than a personal TV screen

(5) Exchanges between driver and passenger in those big cities are generally silent.

- ① In those big cities passengers usually pass their fare to their drivers,
- ② In those big cities drivers don't announce anything,
- ③ In those big cities drivers and passengers exchange things silently,
- ④ In those big cities passengers have almost no conversation with their drivers,

(7) I couldn't help but smile a little.

- ① it was impossible to avoid smiling a little.
- ② it was helpful to smile a little.
- ③ it was important to smile a little.
- ④ it was difficult to make me smile a little.

(9) you don't know what you've got 'til it's gone.

- ① if you don't know what you have, go and ask someone,
- ② it is not until you lose it that you realize what you have,
- ③ you realize what you have when you go somewhere,
- ④ show me what you have before you leave,

(10) It had been three years since I last visited New Zealand.

- ① I had been in New Zealand for three years,
- ② I had visited New Zealand three times,
- ③ I visited New Zealand when I was three,
- ④ I visited New Zealand for the first time in three years,

2. 下線部(2)(6)が指す内容を選び番号で答えなさい。

(2) at its loss.

- ① because the second plane didn't have a large screen.
- ② because the second plane was palm-sized.
- ③ because I lost my TV screen.
- ④ because I missed my family.

(6) after encouragement from her mother,

- ① after her mother told her to be silent,
- ② after her mother told her to speak loudly,
- ③ after her mother told her to express her thanks to her driver,
- ④ after her mother told her to get off the bus,

3. 下線部(3)(4)(8)の語の意味に最も近いものを選び番号で答えなさい。

(3) trivial

- ① small ② cute ③ wonderful ④ terrible

(4) rare

- ① usual ② raw ③ uncommon ④ standard

(8) Odd

- ① Large ② Fun ③ Wrong ④ Strange

〔Ⅱ〕 次の英文の内容と合っているものを下の文から5つ選び番号で答えなさい。

Tens of thousands of *walruses have come ashore in northwest Alaska because the sea ice they normally rest on has melted. Federal scientists say this massive move to shore by walruses is unusual in the United States. But it has happened at least twice before, in 2007 and 2009. In those years *Arctic sea ice also was at or near record low levels.

The walruses “stretch out for one mile or more. This is just packed shoulder-to-shoulder,” biologist Anthony Fischbach said in a telephone interview from Alaska. He estimated their number at tens of thousands. Scientists are most concerned about the one-ton female walruses *stampeding and crushing each other and their smaller calves near Point Lay, Alaska, on *the Chukchi Sea. *The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is trying to change airplane flight patterns to avoid *spooking the animals. The federal government is in a year-long process to determine if walruses should be put on the endangered species list. Fischbach said scientists don’t know how long the walrus camp-out will last, but there should be enough food for all of them. During normal summers, the males go off to play in *the Bering Sea, while the females raise their young in the Chukchi. The females rest on sea ice and dive from it to the sea floor for calms and worms. “When they no longer have a place to rest, they need to go some place and it’s a long commute,” Fischbach said. “This is directly related to the lack of sea ice.”

Loss of sea ice in the Chukchi this summer has surprised scientists because last winter lots of old established sea ice floated into the region, said Mark Serreze, director of the National Snow and Ice Data Center in Boulder, Colo. But that has disappeared. Although last year was a slight improvement over previous years, Serreze says there’s been a long-term decline that he blames on global warming. “We’ll likely see more summers like this,” he said. “There is no sign of Arctic recovery.”

注 *walruses：セイウチ *Arctic：北極の *stampeding：殺到している

*the Chukchi Sea：チュクチ海（北極海の一部）

*The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service：合衆国の魚類野生動物庁 *spooking：びっくりさせること

*the Bering Sea：ベーリング海（太平洋北部の支海でシベリアとアラスカの間）

（出典：<http://www.newzmash.com/> 改編）

- ① 何十万頭ものセイウチが、アラスカ北西部にやってきている。
- ② 2007年と2009年の北極の海氷は記録的に少なかった。
- ③ セイウチは1マイルほどの領域でひしめき合っている。
- ④ 合衆国の魚類野生動物庁は、セイウチを驚かせないように、船の航路を変えようとしている。
- ⑤ 連邦政府はセイウチを絶滅危惧種のリストに載せるべきか検討している。
- ⑥ 科学者たちは、このセイウチの密集はあと3年続くと考えている。
- ⑦ 通常の夏の間、メスはベーリング海に遊びに出かけ、オスがチュクチ海で子育てをする。
- ⑧ 海氷がなくなれば、セイウチたちは休む場所を求めて遠い場所へ行かなければならなくなる。
- ⑨ チュクチ海には去年の冬に大量の海氷が流れ込んだ。
- ⑩ 北極の氷は去年少し増えたので、回復の兆しは見えている。

〔Ⅲ〕 次の各組の中で、下線部の発音が他の語と異なるものを1つ選び番号で答えなさい。

1. ① weigh ② neighbor ③ pain ④ said
2. ① fear ② wear ③ deer ④ dear
3. ① breath ② bathe ③ author ④ thought
4. ① except ② excuse ③ exist ④ exercise
5. ① clothes ② boxes ③ roses ④ washes

〔Ⅳ〕 次の文中の () に入れるのに最も適切なものを選び番号で答えなさい。

1. I called him () I heard the news.
 ① as soon as ② until ③ that ④ so
2. The policeman asked him about the accident but he said he had () to do with it.
 ① nothing ② anything ③ nobody ④ anybody
3. It is very cold () the middle of April.
 ① for ② with ③ on ④ to
4. Who is that woman () by many children?
 ① surround ② surrounding ③ surrounded ④ to surround
5. You () drink too much.
 ① had not better ② had not better to ③ had better not ④ had better not to
6. This car is too expensive. I can't () to buy it.
 ① afford ② account ③ want ④ intend
7. I have a friend () speaks French and Chinese.
 ① whose ② who ③ which ④ whom

8. Mr. Brown made Sarah () to the dentist's.
 ① go ② to go ③ going ④ gone
9. The meeting () up by the time they arrive there.
 ① will have broken ② breaks ③ will break ④ will be broken
10. They () if they had had an accident at the factory.
 ① would be killed ② will be killed
 ③ will have been killed ④ would have been killed

〔V〕 次の会話文を完成させるために最も適切なものを選び番号で答えなさい。

1. A: I had a great time at the concert.
 B: Oh, really?
 A: Yes! And thanks for getting me the ticket.
 B: ()
 ① Yes, I do. ② Not at all. ③ You too. ④ Of course.
2. A: I need to drop in at a post office. Do you know where it is?
 B: I saw one the other day. It's not too far from here.
 A: Good. Do you mind if we stop there for a few minutes?
 B: ()
 ① You don't mind at all. ② You are welcome.
 ③ No, of course not. ④ Yes, go ahead.
3. A: Excuse me, but does the next train stop at *Hakata*?
 B: I'm afraid I don't know. I'm a stranger here myself.
 A: I see. ()
 B: I'm sorry I couldn't help you.
 ① That sounds great. ② Thanks anyway.
 ③ That's too bad. ④ Here it is.
4. A: May I have your name and telephone number, please?
 B: My name is Jack Smith. My number is 1234-5678.
 A: Thank you. (), please. I'll call you back in a few minutes.
 B: Oh, thank you.
 ① Hold on ② Hang up ③ Hold the line ④ Don't hang up

5. A: What a boring movie! It's too long.

B: ()

A: OK. I'll spend time at the café near here.

B: Then we'll meet in the lobby when it's finished.

- ① Do you think so? ② Why do you think so?
③ Why don't you leave now? ④ I think so.

〔VI〕 次の英文が日本語の内容を表すように下の①～⑥を並べ替えたときに、3番目と5番目に来る語句を番号で答えなさい。

1. その仕事を1日で終わらせるのは難しいということがわかった。

I _____ in a day.

- ① finish ② found ③ hard ④ it ⑤ the job ⑥ to

2. 先日貸したCDを返してもらいたい。

I _____ the other day.

- ① I ② lent you ③ the CD ④ to return ⑤ want ⑥ you

3. この道を行くと、駅に出ます。

This _____ .

- ① take ② road ③ to ④ the station ⑤ will ⑥ you

4. 彼は親切にも宿題を手伝ってくれた。

It _____ my homework.

- ① help me ② kind ③ of him ④ to ⑤ was ⑥ with

5. 彼はまもなく帰国するでしょう。

It _____ his country.

- ① be ② before ③ he ④ long ⑤ returns to ⑥ won't