

人間社会学部

試験問題冊子

(B日程 2月19日)

英 語

注 意

- ① 試験監督者の指示があるまで、問題冊子を開かないこと。
- ② 問題冊子に落丁、乱丁があった場合は、試験監督者に申し出ること。
- ③ 試験監督者が試験開始の指示をしたら、ただちに解答用紙の所定欄に受験番号を記入し、マークすること。
- ④ 解答は全て解答用紙に記入すること。
- ⑤ マーク式解答欄および裏面の記述式解答欄の指定された箇所以外は使用しないこと。
- ⑥ 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

英 語

注意 この試験には、問題がⅠ～Ⅶまでの全44問ある。解答はすべて、各問の□内に示された番号または記号に応じて、解答欄の該当箇所に正解を記入せよ。尚、解答欄とは、この試験で使用するマーク式解答欄 1 ～ 40、および記述式解答欄 A ～ D のことである。

Ⅰ

A 次の問1～3に示された下線部(1)～(4)について、発音が同じものの組み合わせを①～④の内から1つずつ選べ。

問1 1

There were so many swords left on the northern battlefield. Seen from a distance, they looked like worms. That was the original sign of the fall of the kingdom.

- ① (1)―(4) ② (2)―(3) ③ (1)―(2) ④ (3)―(4)

問2 2

What the foreign surgeon said was simply logical. Fatigue was the only cause of the accident.

- ① (1)―(4) ② (2)―(4) ③ (2)―(3) ④ (1)―(3)

問3 3

The girl in chic clothes ate so many cherries that her stomach began to ache.

- ① (1)―(3) ② (3)―(4) ③ (1)―(2) ④ (2)―(4)

B 次の問1～2の対話文に示された①～④の部分の内、問1では他の3つと比べて最も強調して発音されるものを、問2では、他の3つと比べて最も弱く発音されるものを1つずつ選べ。

問1 4

A: How do you like living here in Japan?

B: Everything's still new to me, but I'm enjoying every moment of it.

A: I'm happy to hear that.

問2 5

A: You look under the weather this morning. Are you OK?

B: I stayed up late quarreling with my wife again. I'm afraid I've caught a cold.

C 次の問1～3に示された単語①～④の内、第1アクセント（最も強く発音される部分）の位置が、他の3つの場合と異なるものを1つずつ選べ。

問1

- ① pro-tein ② re-sponse ③ sus-pense ④ e-vent

問2

- ① des-sert ② pat-tern ③ suc-cess ④ ex-pense

問3

- ① e-lite ② rou-tine ③ u-nique ④ pro-file

II

A 次の問1～3の空欄に入れるべき最も適切な英文を、下の①～④の内から1つずつ選べ。

問1

A: I hope you'll like it.

B: That's very nice of you, but you didn't have to bring anything.

A: I'd like to thank you for inviting me to your party.

- ① Don't take anything you like, please.
② Shall I bring you something you like?
③ Here's something I brought for you.
④ I'm sure you brought something.

問2

A: Which airport is it, Haneda or Narita?

B: Narita Airport, please.

A: An hour or so. But it's subject to the traffic conditions.

- ① What time can you make it?
② What about the arrival time?
③ How far is it from here to the airport?
④ How long will it take?

問3

A: The trouble is, I've been too busy with my part-time job to go and see my professor.

B: You shouldn't let your job interfere with your studies.

A:

- ① I know you're right, but I need to earn some money.
- ② Sure. I've been studying hard.
- ③ You're right. My job is more important.
- ④ Right. I think I need to have a full-time job.

B 次の日本語の意味に合うように、問1～4の空欄に入れるべき適切な語句の組み合わせを、下の①～④の内から1つずつ選べ。

問1

この列車は、あと10分で終点の東京に到着いたします。ご乗車ありがとうございました。

This train will be arriving at Tokyo Terminal in () ten minutes. Thank you very much for () with us.

- ① other, enjoying ② another, being ③ more, staying ④ some, going

問2

そのラジオ、消してくれないかな？

() off the radio, () you?

- ① Put, shall ② Put, can ③ Turn, should ④ Turn, will

問3

彼女が借金を払うべきだと、彼は言い張った。

He () that she () the debt.

- ① suggested, pays ② proposed, paid ③ insisted, pay ④ claimed, will pay

問4

この住所へ行ってください。

() me () this address, please.

- ① Bring, for ② Come with, in ③ Take, to ④ Go with, through

Ⅲ

A 次の問1～10の空欄に入れるべき適切なものを、下の①～④の内から1つずつ選べ。

問1 I really your timely suggestions and pieces of advice. Thank you very much indeed.

- ① recognize ② appreciate ③ regret ④ apply

問2 Diplomacy can be as the art of compromise.

- ① let ② denied ③ traded ④ defined

問3 How many times have you been to Ireland?

- ① ever ② already ③ still ④ yet

問4 I disliked Akiko, but now I like her.

- ① First of all ② Firstly ③ At first ④ For the first time

問5 There used to be a lot of fireflies in the woods, but .

- ① any not more ② not any more ③ no any longer ④ no longer more

問6 There is a very rule for forbidding smoking in public places in that country.

- ① harder ② lazy ③ severest ④ strict

問7 He has lost his job. He is now as as dead.

- ① soon ② well ③ good ④ many

問8 the flight yesterday, I wouldn't be here now.

- ① Had I taken ② Have I taken ③ If I took ④ Taken

問9 It was not I was away from home that I realized how much I loved my family.

- ① unless ② after ③ until ④ if

問10 Our President made a speech in China an interpreter.

- ① as of ② in accordance to ③ on top of ④ without

B 次の問1～5において、日本語の意味に合うように、下の①～⑤の語句を並べ換えて空所を補い、文を完成させよ。但し、解答は3番目に入るものの番号のみをマークせよ。尚、文頭に置かれる語もすべて小文字で記してある。

問1 もう少し時間があれば、問題を全部解けたのになあ。

26 , I could have solved all the questions.

- ① time ② a ③ more ④ little ⑤ with

問2 昨日観た映画は、思っていたものとは違っていた。

The movie I watched yesterday was 27 would be.

- ① what ② it ③ I ④ not ⑤ thought

問3 ここのルールを破る者は誰であろうと処罰される。

28 .

- ① be punished ② the rules here ③ whoever ④ will ⑤ violates

問4 好きなスポーツをすることは、ストレス解消にはいい方法だ。

Doing your favorite sport is often a good way 29 .

- ① of ② your stress ③ get ④ to ⑤ rid

問5 彼からのメールを受け取ったかどうか、確認していただけますか？

Could you please confirm 30 his email?

- ① received ② or ③ whether ④ you ⑤ not

IV 次の英文を読み、下の問1～5に答えよ。尚、解答は各問に記されている①～④の内から1つずつ選べ。

The Long Hot Summer

In August 2018, the topic of conversation was all too often how hot it was. The really hot summer seemed to begin in June rather than at the beginning of August, which is when the scorching heat usually begins in Japan. By the middle of August this heat had returned again after two days of rain. One day at the small train station near where we live, the station attendant smiled at me as I said how hot it was. Shinjirarenai! I agreed with him.

In the English language news magazine I read that Japan was in a state of emergency because of flooding and landslides. Not only was it having one of the longest periods of very hot weather on record, but the level of water in rivers was rising. Is this what is called “global warming”?

Global warming means that the weather pattern is changing. There are various reasons for this change. Nobody disagrees that 2018 has had a very hot summer just about everywhere. What is not agreed by some people is that there is an entirely new pattern of climate change. Those who disagree can say that in history, for instance, a northern European country like England actually produced grapes for winemaking when it was part of the Roman Empire. Southern England still does produce wine, but wine production is very small because there is not enough sun to allow the grapes to mature. The Romans were very lucky to arrive in southern

England when it was having warmer weather thousand years ago. This was certainly not the case for most of the history of England's summers.

The heatwave of the summer of 2018 seems to have been global and regional. The increased warming of Planet Earth has been recorded for a long time. In 2018, huge fires spread across the drier regions of a very large part of the earth: from California to the southern Mediterranean countries of Spain and Portugal. Nighttime temperatures in downtown Los Angeles on July 7th did not drop below 26.1 degrees Centigrade, which is very unusual. Perhaps the biggest surprise was Siberia, an extremely cold region of eastern Russia in the winter. During the summer of 2018, a huge part of Siberia had 80,000 hectares of its forest destroyed by fires. The fires were caused by extreme dryness and continuous heat.

The international consensus is that the extremes of heat are going to become more frequent in the future. Holland, for instance, can now expect very hot weather every two years, according to one Dutch expert. Such hot weather did happen in the past in Holland, but only happened once in 20 years. However, we have to do something about this new pattern of weather as immediately as possible.

(The Economist)

問 1 Will a very hot summer, like the one in 2018, have any effect on a country like Japan? 31

- ① No, not really. It depends on what you feel.
- ② I wonder why. Unusual things happen which are not that bad.
- ③ Yes, certain things may happen which can be disastrous.
- ④ No, the effects of unusual heat can easily be dealt with.

問 2 What does global warming mean, according to this text? 32

- ① It's a regional happening only and is not global.
- ② Extreme heat has been experienced in Siberia in eastern Russia.
- ③ Periods of hot and cold weather happen sometimes.
- ④ Great heat is felt in many regions of the world.

問 3 Why was the example of the Romans making wine in England introduced? 33

- ① To show that long periods of hot weather have always happened somewhere in history.
- ② To argue that there was an ice age during the Roman Empire.
- ③ To explain why wine could not be produced in England.
- ④ To prove that global warming has always been there in England.

問 4 What happened in the summer of 2018? 34

- ① There were only very isolated outbreaks of forest fires in the world.
- ② Fires broke out in some of the wettest and rainiest areas of the world.
- ③ Forest fires were very destructive in the areas with least water.
- ④ Fires broke out during periods of very heavy rain and storms.

問 5 What is important about the changes of weather pattern in Holland? 35

- ① Very hot summers in Holland will happen about once every twenty years.
- ② Holland will not see very much change in the next twenty or thirty years.
- ③ Holland will experience hotter summers much more often than before.
- ④ The pattern of hot summers in Holland is quite normal and expected.

V 次の英文を読み、下の問1～5に答えよ。尚、解答は各問に記されている①～④の内から1つずつ選べ。

The problem of Akiya in Japan

In Japanese an empty home is called an akiya. In every city, town and village in Japan, you will see these empty and abandoned homes. A real estate agent has come up with a new idea to help use abandoned homes in Japan. This real estate agent will purchase an empty home directly from people who have inherited the land from a relative who has died, or from someone who wants to leave the house and live somewhere else. The real estate agent will repair and redesign the empty house. He will lay down fresh tatami mats, fit a new kitchen and bathroom. He will make the house look nice and attractive to anyone wanting to buy a house. Of course, the house is often quite old and has had another owner, and most Japanese still prefer to buy a brand new house, built in a very modern style. Not everyone wants to live in a wooden-frame house with low doorways that you can knock your head on!

The real estate agent has been quite successful. The popular reason given is that refurbished house is simply cheaper. Another reason, but less talked about, is that a lot of Japanese people don't always want to live in an apartment or on a modern housing estate. They would prefer to live in an individual house in a street or alongside a road with a small garden to grow vegetables and flowers in. More and more people want to live like their grandparents of the Showa generation. On television there are now so many "home dramas" about home life for the average Showa family. What is forgotten is that these houses were often quite small, less convenient, and without much individual privacy.

Another advantage of the older house is that there is now more space. Why is that? Well, it is because the Japanese family unit is much smaller today — typically with only two children. Besides, nowadays the family unit may only be a couple living together, or quite often a home for one person living by him-/herself. An older house, refurbished and of course modernized, with bathroom and toilet fittings for the modern taste, is becoming more popular with buyers.

(An article on the Internet about Japanese Housing)

問1 What innovation in housing has been developed by a real estate agent?

36

- ① To create new housing out of older buildings
- ② To leave the older houses as they are
- ③ To build houses where the old ones were
- ④ To abandon the old homes and build elsewhere

問2 What advantage is there for the house buyer in buying a used house, apart from price?

37

- ① There is no obvious advantage in buying an older house.
- ② It depends on the feeling of the buyer about having a big garden.
- ③ It is all about the buyer's taste about what a house should be like.
- ④ An older house is more fun because it has low ceilings and smaller rooms.

問3 What is the disadvantage of an older house, according to the text?

38

- ① There are too many tatami mats.
- ② Space is limited even for two people.
- ③ Too many people cannot live together.
- ④ The height of the door frames is low.

問4 What does “refurbished” mean?

39

- ① Partly rebuilt
- ② Partly painted
- ③ Totally redesigned
- ④ Totally demolished

問5 Can you think of another way of saying “fit” as in “fit a new kitchen and bathroom”?

40

- ① Break up
- ② Put in
- ③ Start up
- ④ Slide in

Ⅵ 次の問1・2の英文を和訳せよ。

問1 A

If you take a look at this comparison table, you can see that our product is the best in terms of price and quality.

ヒント： comparison table 比較表
in terms of ～ ～の観点から見て

問2 B

We are going to give you an account of the guideline, which is followed by the keynote speech.

ヒント： account 説明
guideline (活動) 指針
follow ～ ～後に続く
keynote speech 基調講演

Ⅶ 次の問1・2の日本語を英訳せよ。

問1

たいした理由はないが、故郷にはまだ戻る気にならない。

ヒント： たいした理由はないが for no particular reason
I don't exactly know why ~
～したい気がする feel like ~ ing
feel ready to V

問2

私には、その計画に不備があるとは思いつかばなかった。

ヒント： ～ということがAに思いつかぶ It occurs to A that SV ~
～に不備がある Something is wrong with ~
There is something wrong with ~