

人間社会学部

奨学生入学試験問題

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

It was true that the bullet had been found in the bush beyond the tunnel.

(1) (2) (3) (4)

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

問2 2

I had my wallet stolen. The tragic disgrace happened in that country.

(1) (2) (3) (4)

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

問3 3

Let's focus on the ghost you saw there yesterday. Did it really have orange gloves on?

(1) (2) (3) (4)

- ① (2)―(3) ② (1)―(2) ③ (3)―(4) ④ (1)―(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: Are you going to the stadium in your car tonight?

B: Yes.

A: Will you give me a ride there?

① ② ③

B: Why not? What time shall I pick you up?

④

問2 5

A: Why are you in such a hurry?

① ②

B: I need to go to a bank by ten o'clock.

③ ④

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 com-ment ② des-sert ③ pro-tein ④ ol-ive

問2

- ① tech-nique ② ad-vice ③ ath-lete ④ de-vice

問3

- ① ma-jor-i-ty ② fa-cil-i-ty ③ dif-fi-cul-ty ④ anx-i-e-ty

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: We had a great time at the Christmas concert.

B: Did you really?

A: Yes, of course! And thanks for driving us there.

B:

- ① Why not? Go ahead.
② Certainly. I appreciate it.
③ You're welcome.
④ Oh, didn't you?

問2

A: Do you mind keeping an eye on this bag for me?

B:

A: Thanks. I'll be back in a second.

- ① Not at all.
② Yes. Don't mention it.
③ I'm sure I will.
④ OK, I'll mind that now.

問3

A: We've been working so hard. Shall we take a break and have something to drink?

B: Sounds good.

A: Which would you like, coffee or tea?

B:

- ① I like them.
- ② I don't care each.
- ③ Some cake, please.
- ④ Either will do.

B 次の問1～4の日本語を表す英文として最も適切なものを、下の①～④の内から1つずつ選べ。

問1

東京に着いたらすぐにメールください。

- ① Email me as soon as you will arrive in Tokyo.
- ② Email me as soon as you arrived in Tokyo.
- ③ Email me as soon as you arrive in Tokyo.
- ④ Email me as soon as you are arriving in Tokyo.

問2

陰で上司の悪口を言わないほうがいいよ。

- ① You had better not speak ill of your boss behind his back.
- ② You had not better speak ill of your boss behind his back.
- ③ You don't have better speak ill of your boss behind his back.
- ④ You haven't better speak ill of your boss behind his back.

問3

1秒後に何が起きるかさえ、誰にもわからない。

- ① It is no telling what will happen even a second from now.
- ② It is impossible to telling what will happen even a second from now.
- ③ Anyone cannot tell what will happen even a second from now.
- ④ There is no telling what will happen even a second from now.

問4

訛りから判断して、彼女は関西地方出身に違いない。

- ① Judged from her accent, she must be from the Kansai area.
- ② Having judged from her accent, she must be from the Kansai area.
- ③ To be judged from her accent, she must be from the Kansai area.
- ④ Judging from her accent, she must be from the Kansai area.

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 to her for a few minutes, when my wife came in.

- ① have talked ② talked ③ had been talking ④ have been talking

問2 She told me she would arrive here around eight. Anyway, give this book to her when she .

- ① shows up ② will show up ③ showed up ④ will have showed up

問3 My sister a shower on her way home from the mall.

- ① caught in ② was caught ③ caught by ④ was caught in

問4 He have a good memory to have learned all the words by heart in a day.

- ① must ② will ③ need ④ ought

問5 You look a ghost! What happened?

- ① if you saw ② as if you had seen ③ when you see ④ as though you will see

問6 His son grew up a good statesman.

- ① in order to have been ② to be ③ so as not to be ④ so that he may be

問7 My wife insisted on our daughter with those boys.

- ① didn't play ② having not played ③ not playing ④ not to play

問8 These are creatures in all of the world's oceans.

- ① floating ② are floating ③ floated by ④ have floated

問9 We considered a new business with them.

- ① to launch ② in launching ③ about to launch ④ launching

問10 The news of his sudden death made all the team members really .

- ① shock ② shocking ③ shocked ④ being shocking

B 次の問1～5において、日本文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、文頭に置かれるべき語も小文字で記してある。

問1 歯に引っ付くキャンディーを食べると、虫歯になるよ。

You will get if you .

- ① cavities ② which ③ your teeth ④ stick to ⑤ eat candies

問2 君のアイデアは最高だった。

27 .

- ① better ② couldn't ③ been ④ your idea ⑤ have

問3 もうそれを返してもらってもいい頃だよ。

It's you 28 .

- ① back ② it ③ about ④ got ⑤ time

問4 彼女にその噂を話すなんて、君は思慮が足りなかったとみんな思っているよ。

Everyone thought 29 tell her the gossip.

- ① of ② very careless ③ to ④ you ⑤ it

問5 その場所に自分が居ることを考えたら、とても興奮した。

A great excitement me 30 my being there.

- ① of ② the thought ③ over ④ at ⑤ came

Ⅳ 次の英文A, Bを読み、下の問1～5に答えよ。問1～3はAに、問4～5はBに関する設問である。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。

A. An Early Animation Film in Japan

The history of animation is long, and goes back to the Taisho period (1912–1926). On the Japanese Animated Film Classics website, a film made in 1917 with a comical-looking samurai can be seen. The manga artist Junichi Kochi produced this very early animation film called the “Dull Sword” (which means: a sword that cannot cut). It is a very good early example of Japanese animation because it shows that Kochi was using artistic techniques of his own making and not just imitating Western film technique.

Why did Japanese animation begin so early? Japanese animation began at the end of World War I. One reason was that the European film industry no longer made so many films anymore, as a result of the war. This caused serious economic problems for Japanese film companies because they were selling foreign movies to Japanese cinemas. So, the film companies decided to produce their own home-grown animation films. Koichi's film shows how the Japanese film industry was beginning to create its own style of animation.

(The Japan News)

B. Wildlife in Amsterdam, Holland

In the Dutch city of Amsterdam, wildlife is beginning to return. Seals (azarashi) are to be found in the famous canals of the city, and rare types of bat (komori) are seen living next to the birds who build their nests under the roofs of houses.

More than 100,000 animal species can be found walking and flying in the corners and hiding places of the city. These animals seem to have left the countryside in large numbers. This is an example of how wild

animals are so good at adapting to the urban environment.

Since 2012, gray or brown seals have swum down from the North Sea coast and arrived in Amsterdam. “Biodiversity in Amsterdam has increased in the last decades.” says Geert Timmermans, head of the city’s ecology and landscape architecture project.

(The Mainichi Weekly)

問 1 What did Junichi Kochi do? 31

- ① He invented a different style of animation.
- ② He was an unsuccessful swordsman.
- ③ He made Western style manga films.
- ④ He borrowed other people’s techniques.

問 2 When did Japanese animation begin? 32

- ① It began when Japanese films were being made in Europe.
- ② It began when the war was affecting the supply of films from Europe.
- ③ It began when Japanese film companies ran out of money.
- ④ It began when Japanese audiences began to like foreign films.

問 3 Which of the four statements below is true according to the text? 33

- ① Animation films were never popular with Japanese audiences.
- ② Japanese audiences never went to see European films.
- ③ Japanese producers started making their own animation films.
- ④ Samurai characters were first used in European films.

問 4 Why do you think seals and bats are now seen living in Amsterdam? 34

- ① Amsterdam is a small city.
- ② Amsterdam has many birds there.
- ③ Amsterdam is far from the sea.
- ④ Amsterdam is easier to survive in.

問 5 The seals chose Amsterdam because they need 35

- ① bridges and streets.
- ② birds and their nests.
- ③ waterways and banks.
- ④ roofs and nests.

V 次の英文A, Bを読み、下の問1～5に答えよ。問1～3はAに、問4～5はBに関する設問である。尚、解答は各問に記されている①～④の中から1つずつ選べ。

A. Sharing a Culture

People often speak about culture. They talk about Japanese culture, Spanish culture, Western culture, and Asian culture. Everybody shares in a culture, and not only our own culture. For example, I want to have lunch in Tokyo. So, I go to an Italian restaurant and have a pizza. In a very small way, I am enjoying something which belongs to Italian culture. Its food culture is famous all over the world and often we forget that a pizza is Italian. There is now a Japanese kind of pizza. The Italian creation of pizza takes on a Japanese flavor, perhaps there are more sea food toppings, or even shiitake on top of the Japanese pizza.

When Japan adopts a dish from another culture, the dish often becomes thought of as Japanese. “Curry Rice” is a good example. During the Meiji period, there is a story about how curry rice came into Japanese food culture. One day a Japanese gentleman in Yokohama was walking past a British ship, and saw a cook making a kind of stew in a pot. The smell was spicy and unusual. It was the British idea of an Indian curry. When you borrow an idea from another culture, it belongs to you, too.

(Various sources)

B. The Fox and the Cat

One fable, probably written by Aesop, is about a Fox and a Cat. A “fable” is a story which teaches us about why sometimes we fail to do the right thing with terrible results. In this fable, Aesop illustrates two main types of people: one has many ways of doing one thing, and the other can do just one thing.

The Fox is very quick and has many ideas. The Cat is not so clever. The Fox and the Cat are going to be attacked by a pack of hunting dogs. The Cat knows how to run up a tree to safety. The Fox tries to escape the dogs by trying to be smarter than them. But he fails, and the dogs kill him. The Cat survives.

In daily life, we have to be both Fox and Cat: to be able to do different things like the Fox, but to have one special thing we can do really well.

(Wikipedia)

問1 What do we learn about culture? 36

- ① We learn that it is impossible to do what others do.
- ② We learn that it means only what people eat.
- ③ We learn that a culture can be shared with anyone.
- ④ We learn that human cultures cannot be shared.

問2 What can we learn about culture and food? 37

- ① We can learn that people like to eat food from other countries.
- ② We can learn that nobody can enjoy the food of another culture.
- ③ We can learn that a food like pizza can only be eaten in one way.
- ④ We can learn that Indian curry was invented in Yokohama.

問3 Which of the four statements below is always true? 38

- ① Culture can never be translated from one country to another.
- ② Culture is a human activity that travels across countries.
- ③ Culture is impossible to understand outside its native country.
- ④ Culture can only be understood as music, art and food.

問4 What is this fable about? 39

- ① About the best way to climb a tree
- ② About how to survive in this world
- ③ About how to live without thinking
- ④ About how to be smarter than animals

問5 Which of the four statements below is true? 40

- ① Aesop certainly wrote this fable.
- ② Aesop never wrote his fable.
- ③ Aesop may have written this fable.
- ④ Aesop has four animals in his fable.

Ⅵ 次の問1・2の英文を和訳せよ。

問1 A

We never dreamed of there being such a quiet place in the heart of the Tokyo financial area.

ヒント： dream of ～ ～を夢に思う
financial area 金融街

問2 B

The trouble with us is that we are so busy that we can't prepare for the worst. All we can do is pray.

ヒント： the trouble with A Aの問題点
prepare for A Aに備える
All S can do is ～ Sのできることに言えば～することだけだ

Ⅶ 次の問1・2の日本語を英訳せよ。

問1

日常生活で意思を伝えられる程度のスペイン語なら話せるよ。

ヒント： ～するのに困らない程度には well enough to V～
自分の意思を伝える make oneself understood
日常生活 daily life
everyday life

問2

何故ここでお酒が禁止されているのかご存じですか？

ヒント： お酒 alcohol
alcoholic drinks
Aを禁止する prohibit A
A is not allowed