

人間社会学部

試験問題冊子

(奨学生 12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

We learned from that man with a long beard that many bears were killed in the earthquake.

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

問2 2

That globe above the horizon looks like an floating onion in the sky.

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

問3 3

I walked around in the village damaged by the natural disaster last month.

- 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: What do you think the CIA will most likely do next week?

B: I have no idea. How about you?

A: Well, I think they will examine the evidence.

問2 5

A: How long will it take to drive from here to the stadium?

B: I'm afraid it will take more than two hours, considering the traffic jam.

A: Oh, I should go to a restroom now.

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 pen-al-ty ② pro-ce-dure ③ cre-a-tion ④ ex-cite-ment

問2

- ① her-o-ine ② de-li-cious ③ cal-cu-late ④ op-po-site

問3

- ① com-pa-ra-ble ② com-fort-a-ble ③ a-gree-a-ble ④ pref-er-a-ble

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:

B: Not at all. Just go ahead.

A: Do we have to submit the term paper within this week?

B: Exactly.

- ① Can I ask what to do within this week?
② Can you do us a favor?
③ Would you mind if I ask something?
④ Wouldn't you do us a favor?

問2

A: I'm going to take a break. Would you like some coffee?

B:

A: Do you like it with milk and sugar?

B: No, make it black without sugar.

- ① That depends on my taste, after all.
② Nothing would please me more, thank you.
③ Don't mention it. You can have your own way.
④ Far from it, you know.

問3

A: I hear you're going to take the entrance exam for the university.

B: Yes, but I don't think I can succeed.

A:

B: I think the opposite, but thanks anyway.

- ① I'm sure you can make it.
- ② I'm afraid you can't.
- ③ Forget all about it. Just relax.
- ④ Everything will come right in the near future.

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

あそこで車を走らせていたら、奇妙な女が前方で踊っていた。

- ① Driving down the road there, and I saw a strange woman dancing ahead.
- ② Driving down the road there, I saw a strange woman dancing ahead.
- ③ Driven down the road there, I saw a strange woman dancing ahead.
- ④ Being driven down the road there, I saw a strange woman dancing ahead.

問2

結婚したとき、律之は佳子の倍の年齢だった。

- ① Ritsuyuki was as old twice as Yoshiko when they got married.
- ② Ritsuyuki was older twice than Yoshiko when they got married.
- ③ Ritsuyuki was twice as old as Yoshiko when they got married.
- ④ Ritsuyuki was twice oldest than Yoshiko when they got married.

問3

お化けを信じる子もいれば、信じない子もいる。

- ① Some children believe in ghosts, and another doesn't.
- ② Other children believe in ghosts, and the other doesn't.
- ③ Other children believe in ghosts, and another doesn't.
- ④ Some children believe in ghosts, and others don't.

問4

ポケットに持っているものを見せなさい。

- ① Show me which you have in your pocket.
- ② Show me that you have the thing in your pocket.
- ③ Show me what you have the thing in your pocket.
- ④ Show me what you have in your pocket.

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 Please give your family my best .

- ① requests ② regards ③ remembrance ④ recollections

問2 You . My hometown is Kobe, not Osaka.

- ① are missing ② mistake ③ are mistaken ④ are mistaking

問3 Excuse me, sir. I'd like to recommend this necktie. It looks you much better than the one in your hand.

- ① on ② at ③ by ④ from

問4 What do you think so many traffic accidents in that area?

- ① causes ② happens ③ occurs ④ catches

問5 Time has a way of , and you don't realize its value until it is lost.

- ① putting up ② coming across ③ taking care ④ slipping by

問6 you have to do to open an account with our bank is fill out this form.

- ① Each method ② The every way ③ All ④ Only thing

問7 If you do not do your best now, there will be a lot of in the attempts.

- ① rumors ② phrases ③ regrets ④ hospitalities

問8 Are you the plans he has proposed?

- ① in or out ② for or against ③ with or without ④ over or under

問9 You can stay here you keep quiet.

- ① as much as ② as far as ③ as many as ④ as long as

問10 My wife to tears when she heard the story.

- ① was moving ② moved ③ had been moving ④ was moved

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 彼女には欠点が多いけど、人の陰口を言わないのは良い点の1つだ。

She has a lot of faults, but it is 26 others behind their backs.

- ① that ② of ③ one of her virtues ④ ill ⑤ she does not speak

問2 彼らは仲良くするためには、互いの違いを議論しないほうがより大切だと考えている。

They find 27 in order to keep harmony.

- ① more important ② their differences ③ to discuss ④ it ⑤ not

問3 その知らせを聞いて、我々はどっと笑った。

28 .

- ① us ② burst out ③ made ④ laughing ⑤ the news

問4 これは我々が必ず実行すべき企画だ。

This is a project 29 .

- ① without fail ② to ③ us ④ carry out ⑤ for

問5 彼には何か具合が悪いところがあるのですか？

30 him?

- ① wrong ② is ③ with ④ anything ⑤ there

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。

Milton H. Erikson

Milton H. Erikson was a well-known American psychologist. He was born and brought up in Nevada and later Wisconsin in the western United States. He was paralyzed by polio when he was only a teenager. He once said that his disability was important in his development as a psychologist because it made him study his own body and its movements.

Dr. Erikson lived from 1901 to 1980, and throughout his life he experienced great physical difficulties. He described what happened to him when he was 17 years old, as he was lying on his bed at home. He couldn't feel where his arms or legs were placed. "So," he said, "I spent hours trying to locate my hand or my foot or my toes by a sense of feeling, and I became very sensitive to what body movements are." He learned how the muscles of the body work. He became more sensitive to how he moved his body. Then he began

to think about how a person uses his/her body, which told Erickson a lot about someone's personality. He believed that much of our personal communication is in our body movement. This also made him understand how music is produced on the piano.

Dr. Erickson was "tone deaf," which means he could not hear music as most of us do. So, he started to watch the piano player rather than trying to listen to the music. "How does this man (or woman) play the piano?" He noticed the way the piano player touched the keys of the piano. Good piano playing, the doctor said, was about touching the piano keys with a strong but delicate physical movement. In the same way, Erickson was much more interested in the way a person speaks than what he / she was saying. The sounds a person makes were what interested him, not the words themselves.

Dr. Erickson listened carefully to the sounds people make as they move about. When he was 17 years old lying paralyzed in his bed, he would hear someone coming into the house from outside, and then he would listen to their footsteps and other noises they made. Erickson learned how to decide which member of his family was coming into the house, and even what the person's mood was. This increased sensitivity was very important to his later work as a psychologist.

Most of us don't pay enough attention to others or even to ourselves, but Dr. Erickson was very unusual. He was in a terrible situation as a young teenager. He spent those early years of his life studying himself and those people around him. This taught him the first lesson of being a doctor and psychologist: how to observe people and how to listen to them.

(Wikipedia and other sources)

問 1 Which statement is true, according to the text? 31

- ① Erickson had no physical difficulties at all.
- ② Erickson could not improve his physical condition.
- ③ Erickson never listened to people around him.
- ④ Erickson never gave up trying to help himself.

問 2 What is the best definition of "disability" in paragraph 1? 32

- ① A human advantage
- ② A healthy disadvantage
- ③ A physical weakness
- ④ A physical strength

問 3 What does "paralyzed" mean in paragraphs 1 and 4? 33

- ① You cannot feel or move your legs.
- ② You cannot hear music.
- ③ You cannot play music on the piano.
- ④ You cannot observe people.

問 4 What was Erickson interested in? 34

- ① The way people understood words
- ② The way people liked to listen to music
- ③ The way someone came into the house
- ④ The way people looked in the mirror

問 5 What would be the most important point about Erickson's early education? 35

- ① He learned by experiencing other people.
- ② He picked up knowledge about muscles.
- ③ He had no interest in music at all.
- ④ He studied psychology at school.

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。

Sherlock Holmes

Sherlock Holmes was the private detective in the very popular fiction of Arthur Conan Doyle, the Scottish novelist. Conan Doyle set his stories in the center of London, in an area called Baker Street, which is very near to a large park called Regent's Park. Most of his stories about his great detective begin in the room where Sherlock Holmes lived in a house in Baker Street. Visitors — usually fans of Sherlock Holmes — have to look for a house opposite the Baker Street subway (called “underground” in London). The number of Holmes' house is 22B Baker Street, but there is no house in the street with that number. In more recent times, the Sherlock Holmes museum was set up in a house in upper Baker Street, opposite the Baker Street underground (or subway) station. It is to be found between number 237 and 241 Baker Street.

The Sherlock Holmes museum has been furnished to look like a Victorian period house, with old furniture and things we associate with the great detective such as his pipes, the pictures on the wall, the heavy curtains they used in Victorian times, and the fireplace to keep Holmes and his great friend, Dr. Watson warm during the long damp, cold winters of London. Outside through the window, we can imagine the thick grey fog that London used to be covered with in the winter months. Coal is no longer burned in fireplaces because it causes pollution in the air, and the famous London fog is now, fortunately, a memory. Nowadays most houses are kept warm with central heating, which is less polluting.

There is a statue of Holmes near the Baker Street underground station. It was put up in the 1990s to commemorate the great detective's association with the area. Other reminders of Sherlock Holmes are found in central London. For example, “The Sherlock Holmes” pub in Northumberland Avenue also in the center of London, though it is a long walk from Baker Street. Another place connected with Sherlock Holmes is the Lyceum Theater, which is near “The Sherlock Holmes” pub. Conan Doyle had his characters visit various

places in the central London area. Of course, neither Sherlock Holmes nor Dr. Watson ever existed and are fictional creations. Conan Doyle, by the way, got so tired of his readers asking him to write more stories about Sherlock Holmes that he killed his creation off. But he was forced to bring Holmes back to life once again.

(The Japan News and other sources)

問 1 Where did Conan Doyle create the house where Sherlock Holmes lived? 36

- ① In a district of London
- ② In Northumberland Avenue
- ③ In a region of Scotland
- ④ In a street with no name

問 2 How would you find Sherlock Holmes's house? 37

- ① You can find the house behind the subway to Baker Street.
- ② There is no real house there, only a museum.
- ③ It is very difficult to find because of the dense fog.
- ④ Ask to speak Doctor Watson, Holmes's friend.

問 3 What can you find in the museum today? 38

- ① Sherlock Holmes and Doctor Watson
- ② A reconstruction of a Victorian living room
- ③ Windows made dirty by the Victorian fog
- ④ A coal fire burning in the fireplace to keep out the cold

問 4 What is London like today in the winter? 39

- ① Very foggy with horse-drawn traffic.
- ② Much less cleaner than in Victorian times.
- ③ Full of men smoking just like Sherlock Holmes.
- ④ Much less polluted because coal is not used.

問 5 How do we know that Sherlock Holmes was very popular in Conan Doyle's time? 40

- ① Because people put up a statue of Holmes when Conan Doyle was alive.
- ② Because people didn't want Conan Doyle to finish writing about Holmes.
- ③ Because people didn't want Holmes to arrest Conan Doyle for killing their hero.
- ④ Because people believed that Conan Doyle was not telling the truth about Holmes.

Ⅵ 次の問1・2の英文を和訳せよ。

問1

I'm planning to go and see the ancient relics. When I go there this time, I will have seen them three times.

ヒント： relics 遺跡

問2

When I visited the high school I graduated from after a twenty-year absence, I realized that it had completely changed.

ヒント： graduate from ～ ～を卒業する
after a twenty-year absence 20年ぶりで

Ⅶ 次の問1・2の日本語を英訳せよ。

問1

月がとても美しかったので、私の帰りを待っている彼女に詩を書いてみたくなった。

ヒント： とても～だったので・・・ so ～ that...
very ～ and...
～したい気分だ feel like ～ ing
～を待つ wait for
帰り return

問2

違った言葉を話し、考え方も異なる人たちを理解する努力が大切です。

ヒント： 言葉 languages
考え方 ways of thinking
～の努力をする try to V ～
make efforts to V ～

