

平成23年度
一般1期入学試験問題

外国語
(英語)

2月1日(9:40~10:40)

注意事項

- 問題用紙は、試験監督者の指示があるまで開かないこと。
- 問題用紙と解答用紙(マークシート)は別になっています。
- 科学技術学部・人文学部は大問 I II III IV を解答すること。
薬学部は大問 I II III V を解答すること。
- 解答用紙には解答欄以外に次の記入欄があるので、監督者の指示に従って、それぞれ正しく記入し、マークしなさい。

① 氏名欄

氏名及びフリガナを記入しなさい。

② 受験番号欄

受験番号(数字及び英字)を記入し、さらにその下のマーク欄にマークしなさい。

③ 試験種別欄

一般1期にマークしなさい。

④ 教科・科目欄

外国語(英語)にマークしなさい。

- 解答は、解答用紙の解答欄にマークしなさい。例えば、 10 と表示のある問いに対して③と解答する場合は、次の(例)のように解答番号10の解答欄の③にマークしなさい。

(例)

解答 番号	解 答 欄									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
10	①	②	●	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩

- 問題用紙は、試験終了後持ち帰ること。

全員必答 **I** ~ **III** は必ず解答すること。

I 次の英文を読んで、各問い（問1～問8）の答えとして最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④から一つずつ選べ。

Most parents scold their children when they tell lies, but all children grow up to become liars anyway. This is because being able to tell a good lie in certain circumstances is an important social skill. For example, if your friend asks you what you think of his (or her) new hairstyle, even if you hate it, would you say (1)? Most people in this situation would probably tell a lie so as not to hurt their friend's feelings. It is certainly true that a person who is too honest is likely to have few friends. (2), nobody likes a person who is too many lies either. Perhaps your future success in life will mainly depend on (3) skillfully you learn the system of lying.

Of course, not all lies are the same. In English a ⁽⁴⁾“white lie” is a lie made in the better interests of someone other than the liar. It is true that a white lie is still a lie, but it is not considered to be as bad as some other kinds of lies. ⁽⁵⁾The lies people in love often tell each other are also easily forgiven, because the condition of being in love is seen as a kind of illness which blinds people to everyday realities.

The lies that politicians make during election campaigns are another category of “semi” lies. For example, a certain politician might promise to do a certain thing if elected, but when he is elected he might find that (6) he promised is either impossible or not sensible. By turning his pre-election promise into a lie by not carrying it out, we could say that the politician was simply making the compromises and practicing the *pragmatism that is politics. In this sense, the politician is a dishonest liar who would promise you anything to get your vote.

This is the problem with lying. Because in some situations it is impossible to tell with absolute certainty whether someone is lying or telling the truth, we ourselves are forced to become the ultimate (7) of what is the truth and

what is a lie. You could say that in this situation we create truth and untruth.

*pragmatism 現実主義

問 1 空所 (1) に入れるのに最も適当なものはどれか。 1

- ① no
- ② yes
- ③ so
- ④ not

問 2 空所 (2) に入れるのに最も適当なものはどれか。 2

- ① Therefore
- ② On the other hand
- ③ As a result
- ④ In short

問 3 空所 (3) に入れるのに最も適当なものはどれか。 3

- ① why
- ② what
- ③ how
- ④ which

問 4 下線部(4)の内容として最も近いものはどれか。 4

- ① 嘘をついている人以外の人のためになる嘘
- ② 嘘をついている人以上にだれかのためになる嘘
- ③ 嘘つきよりも正直者が興味を持つ嘘
- ④ 嘘つき以外の人があるためにつく嘘

問5 下線部(5)の理由として最も適当なものはどれか。 5

- ① 恋をしなければ日常の辛い現実を乗り越えられず病気になってしまうから。
- ② 恋している状況によって人々は日常の現実へと引き戻され病気になってしまうから。
- ③ 恋をしていると、毎日病気の人々に対して親切にできるから。
- ④ 恋をしている状況は日常の現実が見えなくなる一種の病気のようなものだから。

問6 空所（ 6 ）に入れるのに最も適当なものはどれか。 6

- ① what
- ② why
- ③ which
- ④ whether

問7 空所（ 7 ）に入れるのに最も適当なものはどれか。 7

- ① offender
- ② liar
- ③ judge
- ④ witness

問8 本文の内容に合うものは次のうちどれか。 8

- ① たいていの親は子供に嘘のつき方を教えている。
- ② いかなる状況でも嘘をつくことは許されない。
- ③ 正直過ぎる人には友達がほとんどいない。
- ④ 政治家とは決して嘘についてはならない人物である。

II 次の各問い（問1～問10）の空所を補うのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④から1つずつ選べ。

問1 It is difficult to make her **9** our intention.

- ① understanding ② to understand
 ③ understood ④ understand

問2 If Karen **10** a little harder, she would have won the contest.

- ① is practicing ② has practiced
 ③ practices ④ had practiced

問3 My grandfather was looking forward to **11** me on New Year's day.

- ① seeing ② see
 ③ have seen ④ being seen

問4 The teacher encouraged his students to **12** efforts.

- ① have ② do
 ③ make ④ take

問5 Both my friend and my brother **13** sent me the same CD as my birthday present.

- ① have ② has
 ③ were ④ was

問6 The crowd was much **14** than we had expected.

- ① larger ② large
 ③ more ④ many

問7 Next to our house, there used to be a house, the roof **15** was painted blue.

- ① whose ② of which
③ that ④ in that

問8 If the speaker **16** too fast, the audience won't be able to understand the lecture.

- ① will speak ② speaks
③ spoke ④ had spoken

問9 Could you **17** me a few minutes? I'd like to talk to you about something.

- ① lend ② save
③ make ④ spare

問10 There are some puddles on the ground. It **18** last night.

- ① must have rained ② cannot have rained
③ must rain ④ should rain

Ⅲ 次の各問い（問 1 ～問 5）において、それぞれ下の ① ～ ⑤ の語句を並べかえて空所を補い、文を完成させよ。ただし、解答は **19** ～ **28** に入れるものの番号のみを答えよ。

問 1 I could **19** **20** I heard the bad news.
① being ② shocked ③ when
④ not ⑤ help

問 2 The mayor came up with **21** **22** city parks.
① to ② the ③ plan
④ improve ⑤ a

問 3 Excessive **23** **24** .
① can ② alcohol drinking ③ one's
④ ruin ⑤ health

問 4 To discover the possibilities for life on Mars, the Mars Program has **25** **26** "Follow the Water."
① as ② developed ③ an
④ exploration strategy ⑤ known

問 5 When science is first mentioned, **27** **28** technology.
① people ② think ③ many
④ immediately of ⑤ high

※科学技術学部・人文学部志願者のみ解答すること。

IV 次の対話文の 29 ~ 34 に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の
① ~ ④ から1つずつ選べ。

問1 A: Oh, Ken. It's almost five!

B: Is that right? 29 or we'll be late for the concert.

- ① Look at your watch,
- ② Let's get started,
- ③ Let's wait here,
- ④ I have a ticket,

問2 A: What do you do for a living?

B: 30

- ① I live in Hokkaido.
- ② I teach how to wear kimono.
- ③ Jogging every day keeps me active and fit.
- ④ We have a sofa and a table.

問3 A: Hi, Jim. Listen, you've got to help me.

B: Jim? There's no one here by that name.

A: Oh, I'm sorry. 31

- ① Hi, Ken.
- ② I'll call you later.
- ③ You have the wrong number.
- ④ I guess I dialed the wrong number.

問 4 A: Did you hear who won the beauty contest yesterday?

B: No,

A: Our best friend, Ann!

- ① please tell me who won.
- ② I've never been there.
- ③ I know her.
- ④ I won the contest.

問 5 A: Why do you look so sad?

B:

A: Really, about what?

- ① I left my purse on the train.
- ② I couldn't get the ticket for the musical.
- ③ My boyfriend missed the last train.
- ④ My boyfriend and I recently had an argument.

問 6 A: This dress is beautiful. How much did it cost you?

B: Actually, it was on sale, so

- ① it was very expensive.
- ② it was already sold out.
- ③ I got it at a very reasonable price.
- ④ I couldn't get it anywhere.

※薬学部志願者のみ解答すること。

V 次の英文と表を読んで、各問い（問1～問5）の答えとして最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④から1つずつ選べ。

In the 70's, the majority of cycling deaths happened to children. The 1978 NHTSA* statistics show clearly the connection between age and death:

Fatal Bike Accidents

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>1978</i>	<i>1992</i>
1 - 9	238	109
10 - 19	422	219
20 - 29	92	98
30 - 39	43	117
40 - 49	16	83
50 - 59	17	58
60 - up	21	93

Unfortunately, I don't have any information about the percentage of adult cyclists on the road in 1978. It could be true that more children rode bikes than adults in 1978, but I doubt it. Even if more children were riding bikes than adults, I'm sure the adults were riding (1) miles. Children seldom ride out of their neighborhoods; adults ride to work and across the USA.

More recent statistics, such as the 1992 figures above, show a surprising change. The proportion of adults getting killed has (2) dramatically even though the total number of deaths have (3). However, children still have a (4) death rate.

What could bring about such a change? One important change has been our attitude towards drunken drivers. Between 1985 and 1996, this helped diminish the rate of death per 100,000 children in automobiles from .95 to .70, while walking from .39 to .19, and when bicycling from .24 to .09 (statistics from an Associated Press newspaper

article on 12-04-97 which cited the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention). However, I also believe that there has been a decline in the amount of time that children spend cycling during the same time; I'm afraid that we're raising a generation of couch potatoes.

None of these declines can explain the large increase in the number of adults killed while cycling; in fact, the number of adults killed should have also dropped (5) the decrease in drunk driving. My experience in traveling by bike around the country tells me that we have a new generation of cyclists who no longer obey the traffic laws, so I think that their (6) is responsible for most of this change.

*NHTSA: National Highway Traffic and Safety Administration 「国家道路交通安全局」

問1 空所 (1) に入れるのに最も適当なものはどれか。 35

- ① most
- ② far less
- ③ far fewer
- ④ many more

問2 空所 (2) (3) (4) に入れる組み合わせとして最も適当なものはどれか。 36

- ① (2) dropped (3) risen (4) higher
- ② (2) risen (3) dropped (4) higher
- ③ (2) dropped (3) risen (4) lower
- ④ (2) risen (3) dropped (4) lower

問3 第4段落 (What could bring about ... couch potatoes.) の内容から考えて、適当でないものを2つ選べ。 37 38

- ① During the 1985 to 1996 period, the number of people drinking alcohol decreased dramatically.
- ② During the 1985 to 1996 period, the rate of death per 100,000 children when bicycling has dropped by more than 50 percent.
- ③ The author believes that children spent less time riding bicycles.
- ④ "A generation of couch potatoes" probably refers to young people who spend little or no time exercising.
- ⑤ Drunken drivers have changed their attitude toward people.

問4 空所 (5) に入れるのに最も適当なものはどれか。 39

- ① regardless of
- ② despite
- ③ due to
- ④ in place of

問5 空所 (6) に入れるのに最も適当なものはどれか。 40

- ① walking
- ② bicycle
- ③ driving
- ④ behavior

