

# 平成 25 年度 入学 試験 問題

## 英 語

### 筆 記 試 験 問 題

(試験時間 9 : 30 ~ 11 : 10)

#### 注 意 事 項

試験開始後、問題冊子及び答案用紙のページを確かめ、落丁、乱丁あるいは印刷が不鮮明なものがあれば、新しいものと交換するので挙手すること。

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで問題用紙を開かないこと。
2. 解答は、必ず答案用紙の指定されたところに記入すること。
3. 答案用紙は持ち出さないこと。

A 次の英文を読み、後に続く設問に答えなさい。

The English have an uneasy and difficult relationship with clothes, characterized primarily by a desperate need for \*sartorial rules and an inability to cope without them. This helps to explain why the English have an international reputation for dressing in general very badly, but with specific areas (pockets, you might say) of excellence, such as high-class gentlemen's tailoring, sporting, and 'country' clothes, ceremonial costume and innovative street-fashion. In other words, we English are at our sartorial best when we have strict, formal rules and traditions to follow <sup>(1)</sup> — when we are either literally or effectively 'in uniform'.

Our need for sartorial rules has been highlighted in recent years by the 'Dress-down Friday' or 'Casual Friday' custom imported from America, whereby companies allow their employees to wear their own choice of casual clothes to the office on Fridays, rather than the usual formal business suits. A number of English companies adopted this custom, but quite a few have been obliged to abandon it, as some of their more junior staff started turning up in completely inappropriate clothes — tasteless outfits more suited to the beach or a night-club than to any normal office. Clients were put off, <sup>(2)</sup> colleagues were embarrassed, and in any case most of the senior management simply ignored the Casual Friday rule, choosing, perhaps wisely, to maintain their dignity by sticking to the normal business suit uniform. This only served to emphasize hierarchical divisions within the business — quite the opposite of the friendly, democratizing effect intended by the Dress-down policy. In short, the experiment was not a great success.

Other nations may have their faults in matters of dress, but only among our colonial descendants, the Americans and Australians, is this absence of taste as marked or as widespread as it is in England. Ironically, given our supposed obsession with our weather and our pride in its changeable nature,

even these sartorially undistinguished nations are rather better than us at dressing appropriately for different weather conditions. We may spend huge amounts of time discussing weather forecasts, but we somehow never seem to be wearing the right clothes. For example, I spent several rainy afternoons on the streets counting umbrellas and calculated that only about 25 percent of the population (mainly middle-aged or older) actually manage to arm themselves with this supposedly popular English item, even when heavy rain has been <sup>(3)</sup> forecast for days. These strange habits give us a good excuse to moan and complain about being too hot, cold or wet — and, incidentally, would seem to bear out my opinion that our constant weather-speak is a social facilitator rather than evidence of a genuine obsession.

(Adapted from *Watching the English: The Hidden Rules of English Behaviour* by Kate Fox, 2004)

\*sartorial: 服装に関する

問 1. Translate the underlined (1) into Japanese.

問 2. According to the passage, what were the ultimate aims of the “Dress-down policy”? Answer in Japanese.

問 3. What were the results of the “Dress-down policy” experiment in the UK? Answer in Japanese.

問 4. According to the passage, how are Americans and Australians similar to the English? Answer in Japanese.

問 5. The underlined (2) reads “Clients were put off”. In which of the following sentences does the phrase using “put off” convey something different? Choose from A to D.

- A. The horrible smell put me off.
- B. She was put off by his rudeness.
- C. We had to put off the meeting for two weeks.
- D. I get put off by his constant swearing.

問 6. What item does the underlined (3) refer to? Answer in English.

**B** 次の英文は、高校生活を描いた小説の一場面です。英文を読んで、後に続く設問に英語で答えなさい。

On a beautiful afternoon in late April, Tanaka and I went to watch the English Drama Club rehearse, so we could find a star for our movie. Those lovely young ladies, the pride of the high school, were rehearsing something by Shakespeare. The entrance to the hall was already crowded with male students. Most of them were of the Greaser group, and in the middle of the crowd stood Suzuki in wide pants, sandals and a school uniform jacket with the collar unfastened. Suzuki had been in love with Kazuko Matsui since our first year in high school. Why do the hooligan types always fall for the classiest women? Obviously, such a girl could never be interested in him.

Suzuki saw us and waved. "Ken, what are you doing here?"

"Just, you know, thought I'd brush up on my English a bit."

Suzuki peered at my face and said, "Nonsense."

Why can the hooligans always tell when someone is telling a lie?

"Who'd you come to see? Yumi? Masako? Sakiko?"

Yes, there were so many famous beauties in the English Drama Club.

"Don't tell me. Not my little Kazuko? Eh? You came to see Kazuko?"

"Well, yeah, but it's not what you think."

The words were hardly out of my mouth when he grabbed my collar.

"Not even you can chase Kazuko, Ken," he said, but then he smiled and said, "Just kidding." Tanaka explained things to him. "Yuji, you don't understand, man. Ken wants to make a movie."

"A movie? So what? What's that got to do with Kazuko?"

"Well, you see, it's just that we were hoping she'd agree to be the heroine," I said.

"Yuji, it'll be the first time a student at our school ever made a movie. Who else could be the star, man? Huh?" said Tanaka. "If we don't get

Kazuko Matsui to be the star, who're we gonna get?"

Suzuki smiled. "Yeah. Yeah, you're right. Who else could it be but Kazuko?"

"See what I mean? So if we don't let Ken have a good look at her, how's he gonna find the right image?"

Suzuki nodded as Tanaka spoke, then shook my hand, saying, "Yeah, that makes sense, but listen, man, you'd better make her look good. Better than Marilyn Monroe, even." He moved up to the front of the crowd, kicking people to clear a space. The idea of making Kazuko Matsui the star of our film had excited him, and now he was saying that he himself would be a killer, see and ...

"Ken," Tanaka whispered to me, "this is not cool. If Kazuko Matsui sees this, she won't want to be in the film." He had a point. If Kazuko saw us here with Suzuki, she'd refuse completely. She hated the guy. Tanaka was always right.

"Ken, why don't you talk to her yourself? She's probably backstage right now."

"What are you talking about? It's all girls back there."

"You're in the newspaper club, right?"

"Yeah?"

"Well, all you have to do is say you're writing an article."

So I ended up going on my own to that holy sanctuary, the English Drama Club. When I looked back, everyone in the hall was cheering me on. Some even waved their caps and shouted, "Good luck Ken!"

(Adapted from *69* by Ryu Murakami, English translation by Ralph F. McCarthy, 1995)

Answer the following questions in English.

問 1. Who does the “I” in the first sentence refer to?

問 2. Who were members of the English Drama Club?

問 3. Did Ken go to the hall only to improve his English?

問 4. How did Kazuko feel about Suzuki?

問 5. Why did Suzuki grab Ken’s collar?

問 6. What was Ken planning to ask Kazuko?

問 7. Who was most likely Ken’s closest friend?

問 8. What was Suzuki’s first name?

**C** 次の1～10について、それぞれ3つの( )にあてはまる共通の英単語を答えなさい。(先頭のアルファベットは与えてあるが、完全なつづりを小文字で書きなさい。)

1. Our center will (c ) out extensive research on global warming.  
They always (c ) on a conversation without any interruption.  
You shouldn't (c ) too much money with you when you're abroad.
2. The police have been trying to keep the documents (s ).  
What is the (s ) of your success?  
The top-(s ) information dealt with the most advanced military equipment.
3. Giovanna met her husband at a (r ) concert in Milan.  
Their small boat began to (r ) wildly on the rough sea.  
The man in the riot was arrested for throwing a (r ) at a police officer.
4. Would you please (p ) my business suit for my interview tomorrow?  
The news was reported in a (p ) conference on TV.  
They need to (p ) buyers to make a quick decision on the investment properties.
5. A remarkable (f ) of this computer is its light weight.  
The newspaper ran a (f ) on the Nobel Prize winner, Dr. Shimomura.  
These restaurants (f ) authentic Mexican cuisine.



6. The lawyers argued the (c     ) for nine days.  
As is often the (c     ) with rumors, there's some truth to the story.  
Some cities are quite multicultural. London is a (c     ) in point.
7. The city uses a (p     ) and ride system to reduce traffic congestion.  
This wildlife (p     ) is known for preserving endangered species.  
Newly-licensed drivers sometimes find it difficult to (p     ) a car properly.
8. The problems involving the aging society should be dealt with in (t     ) of social welfare.  
I love being a member of the volleyball team, but unfortunately I'm not on good (t     ) with my coach.  
In studying your major field, the first step is to learn technical (t     ).
9. "Where are the (e     ) students?" asked the professor. "They've all gone to the bank to (e     ) money," a student replied. This verbal (e     ) took place in the library, bringing an angry stare from the librarian.
10. "That's not the median or the mode; in fact, it's the (m     )," she explained. "What on earth do you (m     )?" he shouted angrily. "Are you just being (m     ), because you know I'm bad at math?"

**D** 次の文が自然な英文になるように、( A )から( J )の中に入れるべき最も適切な語を1～15の中から選び、数字で答えなさい。ただし、同じ語を2度使ってははいけません。

- |               |              |              |             |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. human      | 2. rise      | 3. appointed | 4. visitors |
| 5. collected  | 6. lies      | 7. abolish   | 8. founder  |
| 9. immense    | 10. damaged  | 11. raise    | 12. heirs   |
| 13. perfectly | 14. function | 15. will     |             |

The British Museum is unique. Behind its grand neo-classical \*facade ( A ) one of the greatest storehouses of the world's treasures. It has more ( B ) than practically any other museum in the world — up to four million a year. It is a world within a world: it has its own publishing house, restaurants, security force, social workers, scientists, cleaners, teachers, engineers and accountants. Basically, however, it is a great collecting institution and the conservation and study of material is its central ( C ).

Its ( D ) was one of the greatest collectors of all times, Sir Hans Sloane, a fashionable physician in Queen Anne's London. Sloane assembled an ( E ) private collection of plants, fossils, minerals, zoological, anatomical and \*pathological specimens, antiquities and artificial curiosities, prints, drawings, coins, books and manuscripts. When he died in 1753 at the age of ninety-two, this collection, comprising some 80,000 objects, was, as written in his ( F ), offered to the nation in return for the guarantee of a suitable storage place and the payment of 20,000 pounds to his ( G ).

A public lottery was held by the government to ( H ) the necessary money. Trustees, headed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Speaker of the House of Commons and the Lord Chancellor, were ( I ) to oversee the new museum.

To the Sloane collection were added the great Cotton and Harley libraries,

and the institution was opened in 1759 in a decaying seventeenth-century mansion, Montagu House, which stood on the present site of the Museum. It was, and remains, a universal museum which covers the whole of ( J ) knowledge, by collecting both natural and artificial products.

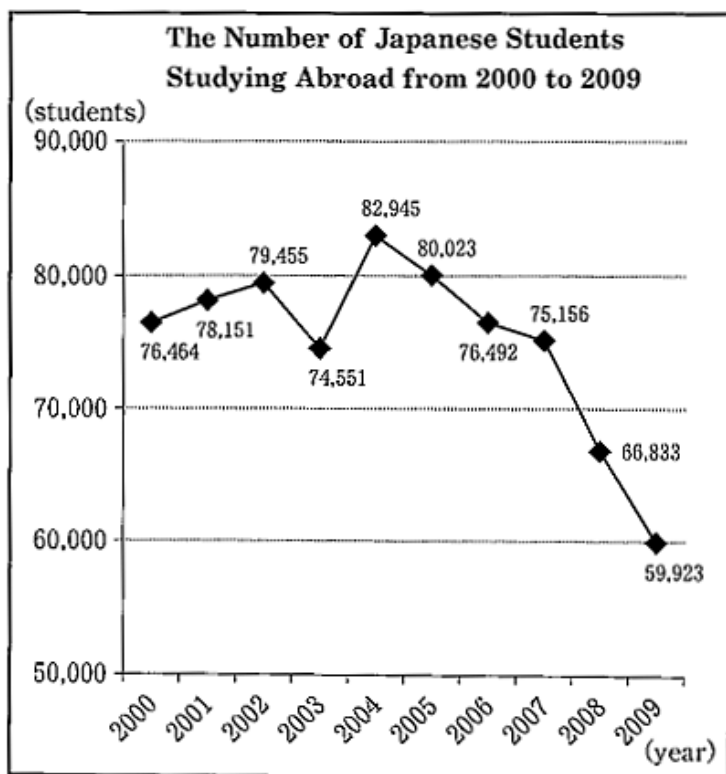
(Adapted from *British Museum Guide and Map*, 1981)

\*facade: (建物の)正面

\*pathological: 病理学上の

**E** 次の問いに、150 語程度の英語で答えなさい。

As shown in the figure below, fewer Japanese students are studying abroad recently. Why do you think this is happening? Give two or more reasons to support your answer.



(From MEXT, January 20, 2012)