

# ⑧ A 2008年度 英語

問題冊子 (1～6ページ)

## 注意事項

- (1) 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見ないこと。
- (2) 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁および解答用紙の汚れ等に気付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に申し出ること。
- (3) 解答は別に配布する解答用紙の該当欄に正しく記入すること。ただし、解答に関係のない語句・記号・落書き等は解答用紙に書かないこと。
- (4) 解答用紙上部に印刷してある志望学部・学科コード、受験番号、氏名(カタカナ)を確認し、氏名欄に氏名(漢字)を記入すること。もし、印刷に間違いがあった場合は、手を挙げて監督者に申し出ること。

### 〔解答用紙記入例(選択式の場合)〕

例 1. 「語群」が二桁で 11 大阪 12 佐賀 13 長崎 14 東京 とある場合

問 X	A		B		C	
	16	17	18	19	20	21
	/	2	/	4	/	/

Aの解答が佐賀の場合 → (17)  
 Bの解答が東京の場合 → (19)  
 Cの解答が大阪の場合 → (21)

例 2. 「語群」が一桁で 1 大学 2 中学校 3 高校 4 小学校 とある場合

問 X	a	b	c
	51	52	53
	/	4	2

aの解答が大学の場合 → (51)  
 bの解答が小学校の場合 → (53)  
 cの解答が中学校の場合 → (52)

〔Ⅰ〕 次の英文の下線部を和訳せよ。

Elderly people are often slower and more cautious in making decisions which involve change. However, research suggests that the difference between older and younger people is not that older people cannot change, but that they are less willing to take the risk that change usually involves. Older people do not appear to be so greedy, and are more often content with the grass on their side of the fence.

〔Ⅱ〕 次の英文の内容と合致するものを下の 11～20 の中から四つ選び、その番号を記入せよ。

Our early ancestors, who lived much closer to nature than we do, needed to use all their senses in order to survive. They needed to pay attention to every aspect of their natural environment, from the changing weather to the movements of dangerous animals. Being sensitive to the colour or smell of a plant, for example, meant the difference between eating a healthy meal and being poisoned. Like animals today, they really saw, heard, smelled, touched and tasted the world in which they lived.

Those of us who live in the cities of modern industrialized countries no longer use our senses in this way. When we buy packaged food and plastic-wrapped meat in a supermarket, the only sense we rely on is that of sight — and we use that mainly for checking the price on the label. We live and work in super-clean homes and offices where artificial smells replace natural ones, and often the only sounds we hear are those coming from televisions, CD players and computers. We travel to work by air-conditioned car, bus or train, isolated from the smell, feel, taste and touch of weather and the natural world.

Living as we do mainly in artificial environments, our senses are under threat. Sometimes the danger comes from using our senses too little, with the

result that they gradually become less sensitive. For example, we have fewer opportunities to use our sense of smell than people at any other time in human history. We also touch and are touched much less. Other senses, by contrast, are being threatened by over-stimulation. At work and at home many of us spend hours every day using computers and watching television — by the age of 65 the average American will have spent nine years watching TV — and as a result our eyes are hit by an excess of visual stimulation. In modern cities our ears are constantly being attacked by noise from cars and other machines, road mending and construction work, as well as music in shops and restaurants. Then there is the noise we choose to listen to using mobile personal music players, often played dangerously loudly. This growing “noise pollution” is responsible for hearing loss, especially among young people. A research study in Germany showed that twenty years ago the average German could hear 300,000 distinct sounds. Today, the average adult hears only 180,000 sounds, while many children hear only 100,000. Moreover, visual and noise pollution have been linked to rising levels of stress, ill health and psychological problems.

However, it is not so much that we are actually physically losing our senses as that we do not pay enough attention to them. Many aspects of contemporary culture tend to encourage us to lose touch with our bodies and senses. For example, instead of playing in the street or forest with their friends, as earlier generations did, many children amuse themselves by playing computer games, isolated in a world of artificial sights and sounds.

What can we do about this? Well, even small changes can make a big difference. For a start, we can make sure that we spend some time in nature every week, even if we only have time for a 20-minute walk in a city park at lunchtime, listening to the birdsong, smelling the flowers and feeling the soft touch of the air on our skin. On short trips, we can leave the car at home and walk, paying attention to everything we encounter, from the fresh smell of a fruit shop to the colour of sky and clouds. Instead of buying ready-made

processed food, we can cook, taking time to enjoy the feel and smell of vegetables and other raw foods. Finding time for this in our increasingly busy lives is not easy, but it is necessary if we are to discover a real appreciation of the sights, sounds, tastes and smells of the world, which make our experience of life so much richer and more satisfying.

注 isolated 隔離されて  
stimulation 刺激

11. The only way our early ancestors could tell if plants were safe to eat was to taste them.
12. Since the food in modern supermarkets is usually packaged, we are not able to smell and feel it, and so tend to use only our eyes.
13. In our houses, offices and means of transport, we are separated from nature and surrounded by human-made sounds and smells.
14. During human history we have used our sense of smell and touch so much that they are now becoming worn out and less sensitive.
15. Like noise pollution, the fact that many people spend a considerable portion of their daily lives sitting in front of computer and TV screens is one of the factors behind increasing stress and health problems.
16. All of the noise that we experience in our daily lives is outside of our control.
17. German adults today suffer less from noise pollution because they can hear more sounds than they did twenty years ago.
18. The fact that many children play computer games instead of playing outside with friends is one example of the ways in which some aspects of modern culture help us to use and strengthen all our senses.
19. Our lives are much busier, richer and more satisfying these days because we can drive wherever we like and eat delicious food whenever we want.
20. Ordinary things such as cooking or taking a lunchtime walk in a park can help us use our senses more fully to appreciate the richness of the world.

〔Ⅲ〕 次の(a)~(h)の各文の下線部に入れるのに適していないものがあればその番号を記入し、すべて適している場合は5を記入せよ。

(a) \_\_\_\_\_ is!

- |                           |                              |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. How easy this problem  | 2. How easy a problem this   |
| 3. What easy this problem | 4. What an easy problem this |

(b) I saw the old man \_\_\_\_\_ from his bed.

- |          |         |           |           |
|----------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. raise | 2. rise | 3. rising | 4. get up |
|----------|---------|-----------|-----------|

(c) She is being \_\_\_\_\_.

- |           |         |         |         |
|-----------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. a fool | 2. gone | 3. rude | 4. kind |
|-----------|---------|---------|---------|

(d) I haven't seen her \_\_\_\_\_.

- |          |              |              |                          |
|----------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| 1. today | 2. this week | 3. last week | 4. for the last few days |
|----------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------|

(e) She \_\_\_\_\_ happy.

- |            |          |          |           |
|------------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. appears | 2. looks | 3. seems | 4. sounds |
|------------|----------|----------|-----------|

(f) Can I ask you \_\_\_\_\_?

- |                           |                                       |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. what to do next        | 2. when to leave the party            |
| 3. where to put this vase | 4. how Bill to pass the entrance exam |

(g) \_\_\_\_\_ since we got married.

- |                            |                            |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Three years have passed | 2. It is three years       |
| 3. It's been three years   | 4. It's passed three years |

(h) She is \_\_\_\_\_ excellent doctor, isn't she?

- |            |           |             |             |
|------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. such an | 2. a most | 3. a really | 4. quite an |
|------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|

〔Ⅳ〕 次の 11～28 の単語のうち，最初の音節が最も強く発音される語を六つ選び，その番号を記入せよ。

11. e-con-o-my

12. con-sci-ous-ness

13. math-e-mat-ics

14. in-tel-lec-tu-al

15. phi-los-o-pher

16. par-tic-u-lar

17. sub-se-quent

18. sat-is-fac-tion

19. ex-pe-ri-ence

20. par-ti-cle

21. un-der-stand

22. fun-da-men-tal

23. prof-it-a-ble

24. suf-fi-cient

25. ar-chi-tect

26. con-tin-u-ous

27. man-ag-er

28. in-tel-li-gence

〔V〕 次の日本語の意味を伝えるように英文の( a )～( f )の空欄を1～7の語(句)で埋め、その番号を記入せよ。なお、使わない語(句)が各問に一つずつある。

A. 役員の一人が、匿名を条件に、その会議での議論の内容を語ってくれた。

One of the executives told us what was discussed in the meeting ( a )  
( b ) ( c ) his name would not ( d ) ( e ) ( f ).

- |           |       |              |         |
|-----------|-------|--------------|---------|
| 1. public | 2. on | 3. secret    | 4. made |
| 5. that   | 6. be | 7. condition |         |

B. 私にできたことと言えば、何も言わずにその部屋を出ることくらいだった。

There was ( a ) ( b ) for me to do ( c ) ( d ) ( e )  
( f ) without a word.

- |         |            |          |         |
|---------|------------|----------|---------|
| 1. left | 2. the     | 3. room  | 4. only |
| 5. but  | 6. nothing | 7. leave |         |

C. 彼がプロジェクトについて何か新しいアイデアを思いついてくれることを皆が期待している。

Everyone ( a ) ( b ) ( c ) him to ( d ) ( e ) ( f )  
some new ideas about the project.

- |           |       |         |          |
|-----------|-------|---------|----------|
| 1. hoping | 2. is | 3. come | 4. think |
| 5. with   | 6. up | 7. for  |          |

D. パック旅行よりも、一人旅のほうがずっと楽しいことがわかった。

I found that I had ( a ) ( b ) ( c ) fun when I just traveled by  
myself than ( d ) ( e ) ( f ) a packaged tour.

- |         |         |           |          |
|---------|---------|-----------|----------|
| 1. when | 2. a    | 3. joined | 4. enjoy |
| 5. I    | 6. more | 7. lot    |          |