

英 語

(2008・F・A)12：30～13：50(80 分間)

- 1 試験開始の合図があるまで、この冊子を開いてはいけない。
- 2 この冊子は全 14 ページ、5 問である。落丁、乱丁などのある場合は申し出ること。
- 3 解答用紙は[A] (マークシート)、[B] (記述式解答用紙) 各 1 枚である。[A]、[B]の両方に必ず受験番号シールを貼るとともに、受験番号を記入すること。(解答用紙[A]については、下記のマークシート記入上の注意を参照のこと。)
- 4 解答はすべて黒鉛筆ですること。
- 5 途中退席は認めない。
- 6 終鈴が鳴ったら、ただちに解答用紙を裏返して机におき、係員が集め終るまで着席していること。
- 7 問題冊子は必ず持ち帰ること。

マークシート記入上の注意

- (イ) マーク式解答用紙[A]は、所定欄をHBの黒鉛筆でぬりつぶすこと。
訂正する場合は、消しゴムでていねいに消し、消しくずをきれいに
取り除くこと。
- (ロ) 受験番号・受験学科は、ていねいにマークし、氏名も必ず記入する
こと。
- (ハ) 解答が二つ以上の場合、解答欄も二つ以上設けられているので、
各欄に一つだけマークすること。
一つの欄に二つ以上マークすると 0 点になる。
- (ニ) 解答用紙[A]は、折り曲げたり、よごしたりしないこと。

〔 I 〕 次の各文の空所に入れるべき最も適切なものを a ～ e の中からそれぞれ 1 つずつ選びなさい。(解答用紙A)

1. "I'll pass next time!" "I hope so, but it's () said than done."
a. better b. difficult c. easier
d. easy e. more difficult
2. "Take care, Dad. You're no () young."
a. ever b. further c. less
d. longer e. more
3. The sunset was very beautiful. It was () description.
a. above b. beyond c. outside
d. over e. within
4. The woman became more beautiful () she got older.
a. as b. before c. from
d. if e. while
5. You're never () old to learn.
a. enough b. less c. so
d. too e. yet

〔 II 〕 次の各文の空所に入れるべき最も適切な語を a ～ e の中からそれぞれ 1 つずつ選びなさい。(解答用紙A)

1. Jane has been on her own () she was eighteen years old.
a. as b. before c. if d. since e. when
2. Is Ken your full name, or is it short () Kenneth?
a. by b. for c. form d. from e. name
3. I'm going on vacation. Don't get in touch with me () it's really important.
a. after b. because c. if d. unless e. when

4. When are Dick and Mary most () to meet?
a . anxiously b . friendly c . highly d . likely e . proudly
5. It is impossible to () life without the phone.
a . bring b . catch c . imagine d . save e . take

- 〔Ⅲ〕 フィラデルフィア・ツアー旅行の広告を読み、各問について最も適切なものを a～d の中からそれぞれ 1 つずつ選びなさい。(解答用紙A)

Philadelphia 4-Day/3-Night Tour for \$420	
Travel Arrangements	
Day 1	Arrival in Philadelphia Airport: Our tour guide will meet you at the baggage claim and take you to Riverside Hotel, which offers a free limousine service.
Day 2	Philadelphia City Tour: Leaving the hotel at nine in the morning, we will take a walking tour of historical sites in Philadelphia including Independence Hall, where the Declaration of Independence was signed. In the late afternoon, we will visit the Philadelphia Museum of Art (admission included).
Day 3	Valley Forge Tour: It was here in Valley Forge, in the winter of 1777-1778, that George Washington's army struggled to survive the cold weather. Our guide will show you by bus around the historic attractions of this place, 22 miles northwest of Philadelphia (bus ticket included).
Day 4	Departure: Transfer to Philadelphia Airport.
Note: Air fares are not included in the tour price.	

1. Where will the tour guide meet arriving tour participants?
 - a . At the bus station.
 - b . Inside the airport.
 - c . In the hotel lobby.
 - d . In the limousine.
2. When will participants be able to look at a wide selection of paintings?
 - a . At the end of the first day.
 - b . On the second day before their walking tour of Philadelphia.
 - c . On the third day after visiting Valley Forge.
 - d . Toward the end of the second day.
3. Which of the following is NOT included in the package?
 - a . The cost of entering the Museum of Art.
 - b . The limousine service from Philadelphia Airport to the hotel.
 - c . The plane tickets to and from Philadelphia.
 - d . The Valley Forge Tour bus ticket.

〔Ⅳ〕 次の文を読み、問に答えなさい。

As a woman student at university in the late nineteenth century, Maria had to follow many special rules. Young women could never be alone in public in Italy. That (1) she always had to find someone to walk with her to classes. She was not supposed to have very close contact with the male students. So she had to wait to enter the lecture hall until they were all in their seats. And finally, she couldn't work on the dead bodies in the anatomy lab* together with male students. Instead she had separate sessions alone in the evenings.

As the only woman, Maria was inevitably very visible. Before long, however, she began to attract a different kind of attention. Her professors began to be impressed by her seriousness and her ability. At the end of her second year she won a large scholarship, the Rolli Prize. The scholarship gave Maria financial independence. This was important because her father had threatened to cut off all financial support. He still opposed her choice of careers, though her mother continued to support her.

After her first success, Maria went on to others. The next year she won a tough competition for a position as an assistant in a hospital in Rome. Then, in her fourth and final year, she gave a lecture that was (6) with great applause. All the audience stood up to congratulate her. Among the people who attended the lecture was her father. He had decided to go only at the last minute, and he, too, was (8) by Maria. That was the beginning of a change in his attitude towards his daughter's career.

Maria's final assignment at the university was to write a thesis** on an original topic. She completed her thesis — on a psychiatric subject — in the spring of 1896. After discussing it with the examiners, she was given her degree with high honors on July 10, 1896. (9) Maria was the first woman graduate, a special diploma had to be written out for her. The traditional wording had to be changed so that ().

The new doctor was much talked about in Rome. She couldn't go for a walk in a park () ⁽¹¹⁾ being noticed. People would stop her mother and ask about her extraordinary daughter. They were surprised to see that Maria was an attractive young woman, quite modest and feminine. They probably had expected an older, more (12) kind of person. And they must have wondered (13-1) such a delicate-looking woman could work with naked, dead bodies. Or (13-2) she could have the courage to speak in public about such difficult scientific matters!

Maria was famous, but sometimes she wondered about this fame. Were people really interested in her ability and intelligence? Or were they simply curious because she was different? She was sure about one thing, however. It had taken a great deal of courage and effort to succeed.

*anatomy lab 解剖実験室

**thesis 論文

問 1 空所(1)に入れるべき最も適切な語を a～e の中から 1 つ選びなさい。(解答用紙A)

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------|----------|
| a. believed | b. denied | c. meant |
| d. questioned | e. resulted | |

問 2 下線部(2) visible の意味として最も適切なものを a～e の中から 1 つ選びなさい。(解答用紙A)

- | | | |
|---------|--------|----------|
| a. かしこい | b. 孤独な | c. 人気のある |
| d. 朗らかな | e. 目立つ | |

問 3 下線部(3) she began to attract a different kind of attention という状況
が生まれた理由として、最も適切なものを a～e の中から 1 つ選びなさい。

(解答用紙[A])

- a. She had close contact with male students.
- b. She was an excellent student.
- c. She was financially independent from her parents.
- d. She was the only woman at the university.
- e. She went to university with her father's financial help.

問 4 下線部(4) This は何を指すのか、具体的に日本語で書きなさい(20 字以
内)。(解答用紙[B])

問 5 下線部(5) The next year は、彼女にとって大学入学後何年目の年だった
か。以下の空所に適切な 1 語を入れて意味が通るようにしなさい。(解答用
紙[B])

Her () year

問 6 空所(6)に入れるべき最も適切な語を a～e の中から 1 つ選びな
さい。(解答用紙[A])

- a. listened b. made c. received
- d. refused e. written

問 7 下線部(7) attended の原形 attend の名詞形を書きなさい(10 字)(解答
用紙[B])

問 8 空所(8)に入れるべき最も適切な語を a～e の中から 1 つ選びな
さい。(解答用紙[A])

- a. encouraged b. frightened c. ignored
- d. impressed e. supported

問 9 空所(9)に入れるべき最も適切な語を a～e の中から 1 つ選びな
さい。(解答用紙[A])

- a. After b. Before c. Since
- d. Though e. Until

問10 下線部(10)が「これからは男性のみに適用されることがないように」という意味になるように次の1～5の語(句)を並べ替えるとき、最も適切な語順となるものをa～eの中から1つ選びなさい。(解答用紙[A])

- [1. it 2. no longer 3. only to 4. referred]
[5. the male sex]

- a. 1-2-4-3-5 b. 1-4-5-3-2 c. 2-1-4-3-5
d. 5-2-4-3-1 e. 5-4-3-1-2

問11 下線部(11) () being noticed が「気づかれずに」という意味になるように空所に入れるべき最も適切な1語を書きなさい。(解答用紙[B])

問12 空所(12)に入れるべき最も適切な語をa～eの中から1つ選びなさい。(解答用紙[A])

- a. diligent b. intelligent c. lovely
d. severe e. tolerant

問13 空所(13-1)と(13-2)には同じ語が入る。入れるべき最も適切な語をa～eの中から1つ選びなさい。(解答用紙[A])

- a. how b. what c. when
d. where e. who

問14 本文の内容と一致するものをa～eの中から1つ選びなさい。(解答用紙[A])

- a. Every member of Maria's family wanted her to go to university.
b. Maria's lecture persuaded her mother to become a doctor.
c. The examiners evaluated Maria's graduation thesis highly.
d. The other students always knew she was brilliant.
e. When she became a doctor in Rome, Maria was middle-aged.

〔V〕 次の文を読み、問に答えなさい。

The word that has been most cheapened and devalued in our language is love. We use it for everything — we “love” our mothers, we “love” our new car, we “love” ice cream and Mozart and picnics and solitude.⁽¹⁾

Most people suppose that first we think, and then we find words to express our thoughts. Actually, we think in and with words: the words we know shape our thoughts, rather than the other way around.⁽³⁾

Although the ancients had fewer words (because there were fewer things in the world), they took more care than we do to discriminate among the ones they had.⁽⁴⁾ They had at least three different words to express what we call “love.” There was *philia*, for love of family and friends and countrymen; there was *eros*, for love (5) the sexes; and there was *agape*, for love of God. They did not apply these words for love to objects that give pleasure such as clothing, food, or drink. Instead they used them univocally. A univocal word is one that has only a single specific meaning and cannot be attached loosely to a wide variety of objects. In contrast with the ancients, “love” for us is not a univocal word.

Obviously, we do not love our children in the same way we love our wives or sweethearts. We do not love our country in any sense that we love the color blue or the taste of peppermint or the smell of roses. We do not love God in the way we love our pet dog.

Whether or not we make these verbal* distinctions is significant. Failure to do so is not just a different “manner of speaking.” Rather, it is a different way of thinking about and defining the world. The words we use control, direct and limit the thoughts they express. When the words lack precision**, so too does the thinking behind them.⁽⁷⁾ The result is that our actions are influenced by captions and slogans and not by concrete realities.

Because we use words so loosely and indiscriminately, we are able to justify almost anything we want to do. People who are selfish call

themselves “independent” and take their defect for a virtue. People who take advantage of others to make money call their greed “enterprise,” and are proud of what they should be ashamed of.

If so distinctive a word as “love” is misused and abused, imagine what we do with language generally, every day and in every way. Our use of words is so imprecise that their meanings have become diffuse^{***}: instead of setting (9 – A) boundaries on our thoughts, the boundaries are (9 – B) and ill-defined. This affects our ability to shape and to communicate ideas clearly. Words come to mean just what we choose to make them mean. In the end, the meanings can no longer be found in the words themselves, but only in the people who use them.⁽¹⁰⁾

*verbal 言葉の

**precision 正確さ

***diffuse 拡散した

問 1 下線部(1) solitude の言い換えとして最も適切なものを a ～ e の中から 1 つ選びなさい。(解答用紙A)

- a. being left alone
- b. loving a single person
- c. movies
- d. playing cards
- e. solid gold

問 2 第1段落(The word that ... picnics and solitude.)の内容と一致するように次の文を完成させるとき、空所に入れるべき最も適切なものをa～eの中から1つ選びなさい。(解答用紙[A])

According to the passage, the word “love” has been cheapened because ()

- a. it has less value than any other.
- b. it is used to describe too many different feelings.
- c. most people love everything in the same way.
- d. we have the same feelings for our mothers as for ice cream.
- e. we use it to express our thoughts.

問 3 下線部(3) the other way around の内容を具体的に述べたものとなるように、解答用紙の文の空所に適切な語(それぞれ漢字2字)を書き入れなさい。(解答用紙[B])

問 4 下線部(4) ones は何を指すか。最も適切な語をa～eの中から1つ選びなさい。(解答用紙[A])

- a. ancients b. cares c. ideas d. things e. words

問 5 空所(5)に入れるべき最も適切な語をa～eの中から1つ選びなさい。(解答用紙[A])

- a. between b. for c. in d. through e. within

問 6 第3段落(Although the ancients ... a univocal word.)の内容と一致するものをa～eの中から1つ選びなさい。(解答用紙[A])

- a. A univocal word can be used for a variety of objects.
- b. People feel *eros* for God and even for family and friends.
- c. *Philia* was used by the ancients for a specific kind of love.
- d. The ancients didn't take pleasure from clothing, food, or drink.
- e. The ancients' words for love showed less discrimination than ours.

問 7 下線部(7) so too does the thinking behind them の意味として最も適切なものを a ～ e の中から 1 つ選びなさい。(解答用紙[A])

- a. 思想が言葉を支配し、制限もする
- b. 思想がその背後にある言葉表現する
- c. 思想の背後にある言葉もまた正確である
- d. その言葉の背後にある思想も正確さを欠く
- e. その言葉も背後の思想を欠いている

問 8 第 6 段落 (Because we use ... be ashamed of.) の内容と一致しないものを a ～ e の中から 1 つ選びなさい。(解答用紙[A])

- a. Defects can be hidden through the use of language.
- b. Entrepreneurs are ashamed of making money.
- c. Loose use of language can disguise bad behavior.
- d. Selfishness is sometimes described as “independence.”
- e. Some people use words to make themselves look better than they are.

問 9 空所 (9 - A) と (9 - B) に入れるべき最も適切な語の組み合わせを a ～ e の中から 1 つ選びなさい。(解答用紙[A])

- a. free, expensive
- b. light, heavy
- c. long, short
- d. near, far
- e. tight, loose

問10 下線部(10) the meanings ... use them を日本語に訳しなさい。(解答用紙[B])

問11 本文全体で筆者が最も言いたいことを a ～ e の中から 1 つ選びなさい。

(解答用紙A)

- a. The ancients had more than one word to describe love.
- b. The influence of captions on people today is a sign of progress.
- c. The meaning of love is simpler now than in the past.
- d. The precise use of words is important for shaping ideas clearly.
- e. The word “love” is the most misused word in our language.