

人間社会学部

試験問題冊子

(奨学生 12月17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～VI 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の英文中に示された単語について、その下線部と発音が同じものを①～④の内から1つずつ選べ。

問1 1

Why don't we meet somewhere near the stadium?

- ① label ② damage ③ natural ④ ancestor

問2 2

Let me check the calendar about the next week's schedule.

- ① apple ② assign ③ allow ④ assure

問3 3

I saw the thief coming out of the house last night.

- ① bathe ② breathe ③ theme ④ though

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: The lunch today is on me.

B: Not really. You paid last time we came here. This time is my treat.

問2 5

A: Let's go for a drink after work tonight, shall we?

B: Well, I'm afraid I can't. I have lots of work to complete by tomorrow.

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 in-ter-val ② in-i-tial ③ im-pres-sion ④ im-por-tant

問2

- ① in-for-ma-tion ② e-co-nom-ics ③ aes-the-ti-cian ④ in-tel-li-gent

問3

- ① pa-rade ② ar-cade ③ Inter-net ④ de-cide

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: Anything else?

B:

A: We'll deliver your order in about thirty minutes.

B: Great.

- ① I know what it is.
② No, I think that'll do for now.
③ Can you accept my order?
④ Can I ask for an extra order?

問2

A: No, Thursday is no good. I'm attending a sales conference all day. But I'm free on Friday.

B: Yes, that's fine. Which suits you better, the morning or the afternoon?

A: How about ten in the morning?

- ① Does it fit?
② Is it voluntary?
③ Would that be convenient?
④ Could that be necessary?

問3

A: I haven't washed my car in six months.

B: What a shame! Your expensive car deserves better treatment.

A: I know that. But I leave before six in the morning to beat the rush-hour traffic and I often have to work overtime.

- ① I'm full of energy when I get home.
- ② I'm tied up with my household chores.
- ③ By the time I get home, I don't feel like doing anything.
- ④ Every time I leave the office, I have a lot of things to do.

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

どんなに寒くても、彼はコートを着ない。

- ① He never wears an overcoat, how cold is he.
- ② He never wears an overcoat, no matter how freezing it is.
- ③ He never puts on an overcoat, however freezing is it.
- ④ He never puts on an overcoat, no matter however it is cold.

問2

彼らに本当のことがバレないうちに、こちらから言ってしまう。

- ① Let's tell them the truth before they know it.
- ② Let's tell them the truth before they don't know it.
- ③ Let's tell them the truth before they didn't know it.
- ④ Let's tell them the truth before they won't know it.

問3

君は彼女の発言に拘り過ぎだ。

- ① You are too noisy about her word.
- ② You are too noisy about what she tells.
- ③ You are too particular about she speaks.
- ④ You are too particular about what she says.

問4

あのドラマの最終回には興奮したよ。

- ① I found the final episode of that drama really excited.
- ② I found the final episode of that drama really excitement.
- ③ I found the final episode of that drama really exciting.
- ④ I found the final episode of that drama really excite.

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 A writer without a philosophy is not really worthy of a writer.

- ① to call ② to be called ③ being called ④ calling

問2 I'm afraid he is likely a serious mistake.

- ① to make ② making ③ as if making ④ that he will make

問3 My daughter really her grandmother.

- ① resembles like ② resembles ③ looks alike ④ looks similar

問4 He lost the paintings he had collected.

- ① most of ② almost of ③ every of ④ almost

問5 Don't be so . He will be one of your best friends.

- ① frightened ② frightening ③ frighten ④ fear

問6 I'm very that my family are all healthy.

- ① thank ② thankful ③ thanked ④ thanks

問7 We have been on good with the neighbors here.

- ① related ② terms ③ friends ④ friendly

問8 I've been having a bad toothache since this morning, so I've made with the dentist.

- ① an arrangement ② an appointment ③ a promise ④ a designation

問9 Look at those two players. One is experienced and .

- ① another is not ② another one is not ③ other is not ④ the other is not

問10 The boy ate up a huge steak in less than five minutes and asked for .

- ① other ② another ③ other some ④ another other

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 その事故によって、彼は視力を失った。

26 .

- ① sight ② cost ③ his ④ him ⑤ the accident

問2 あの頑固な上司を説得して、我々の企画に同意させるのは難しいだろう。

It will be difficult to 27 our project.

- ① agreeing ② the stubborn boss ③ to ④ talk ⑤ into

問3 彼が開発した計算システムのお蔭で、複雑な問題も解決できた。

The mathematical system he had developed 28 problems.

- ① us ② complicated ③ enabled ④ solve ⑤ to

問4 シャワーを浴びて出かけようとしたら、雪が降り始めた。

I 29 taking a shower when it started to snow.

- ① to ② after ③ leave ④ about ⑤ was

問5 突然の車両故障が原因で、我々の列車は定刻どおりに到着できなかった。

The sudden breakdown 30 to reach the station on time.

- ① our train ② it ③ for ④ impossible ⑤ has made

IV 次の英文を読み、下の問1～10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。

Memory and everyday life

The word 'memory' can have different meanings. Let us think of some of them.

Every animal knows instinctively how to survive: bird, insect, fish, horse, all animals, including human beings. Instinct is when you know immediately what to do when there is danger. In this case, you react instinctively without thinking. But instinct is not enough for human beings.

You have to learn how to live safely in your own human society. When you were very young, you were told to be careful when you went outside your house. To watch out for cars going too fast, and never to run across the street when there is traffic. There were many things you had to learn when you were children in order to survive. This is why memory and experience are so vital to your continuing existence in this world.

But memory can mean something else. The memory operates all the time. When you are walking down the road, you are not thinking about anything in particular. But our memory is working all the time. You have

memories from yesterday, last week, and the last time you saw a close friend of yours. Memories appear in the mind without any kind of order.

These memories can be made into a very good story about yourself. In English it is called a daydream or even a fantasy. There is good and bad about your fantasy. It can take you into a wrong direction and make your life more difficult. Think about what you have been daydreaming about as you walked through the park in the warm sunshine. Was it just fun like going to a movie or were you really thinking about something important? Good ideas can come to you at any time.

Memory has another essential function. This is not just simple daydreaming. Memory is at your service. But you have to make it work for you. For example, think of all the school students who stand or sit on the train in the morning checking through their English vocabulary for the test. The students cover over the Japanese word, and then silently practice the pronunciation of the English word. Then they think about the spelling of the word, visualizing it, making sure to remember it, so they can write it for the test. Perhaps they put the new word into an English sentence to help to remember the word.

You all have your favorite method of remembering something. When you memorize a word, you have to check later to see if you remembered correctly. The memory always has to be trained and checked. All this takes time and effort.

The brain's power can help you with a difficult situation. Use your memory to help you. You have your very own navigation system to tell you what to do. Some people are more visual, some people learn by listening. Some write notes for later. All of you have the ability to find the answer to an everyday problem.

You have to know how to deal with a difficult personal situation. How do you react without getting angry and doing the wrong thing? Behaving in a cool, calm way will help you to behave more intelligently and make the best of this very human problem. Let the brain remind you of what you could do. Thinking comes out of experience, and the memories of what you did. These experiences can help you. You have to bring them up into our thinking, and use them. So, let's try and put your memory to work.

Let us think of an example. The problem is that you haven't done enough revision for your English test at school. You have to decide which words to revise, and you haven't got much time. Think back to which words the teacher wrote on the board. Which words did the teacher point to and practice with you? Then think of the words the teacher repeated two or three times because they were more difficult to remember. The words the teacher didn't repeat in class are, of course, important as well. You have to decide which ones you think will come up in the test. But don't forget about a word just because you think it is easy.

What we have been talking about is not some kind of science. It is the ordinary kind of thinking you use every day. Of course, you have to organize your thinking when you memorize words for a test. But, also, your mind has to be quiet and receptive so that it can perform well. Your thoughts will only begin to organize themselves when you are in a more relaxed mood. There is nobody to tell you how to do it.

Going for a short walk is a good way to put your thoughts into good order. It usually helps when you have a decision to make, or some worry that is on your mind. Never try and do too much thinking at one time. Write down your thoughts and then leave them. You should be able to think more clearly now.

NOTES

Read through the text and notes carefully before answering.

1. "To remind yourself" means "to make yourself remember."
2. "To recall" means "to remember."
3. "To revise" means "to check or look again." Revision is the noun form.
4. "Receptive" is when you are ready to receive ideas or new words.

問 1 What is instinct? Which is correct? 31

- ① It is your basic survival mechanism.
- ② It is learning how to think.
- ③ It is what animals do not have.
- ④ It is thinking before acting.

問 2 How do you learn how to survive in human society? Which is not true? 32

- ① You have to learn from others how to survive.
- ② You have to learn how to avoid danger.
- ③ You have to learn how to be like wild animals.
- ④ You have to learn from experience what to do.

問 3 Which example is about actively using the memory? 33

- ① Daydreaming about the summer vacation
- ② Remembering a childhood memory
- ③ Reminding yourself to do the homework
- ④ Remembering springtime in your home town

問 4 Which example is using the memory for enjoyment? 34

- ① Remembering a favorite piece of music
- ② Remembering what to do for homework
- ③ Remembering lists of words for a test
- ④ Remembering to get something at the shop

問 5 How should you learn new vocabulary? Which is not a good idea? 35

- ① By learning the words off by heart
- ② By hiding the words and then recalling them
- ③ By reading new words and then forgetting them
- ④ By repeating the words to yourself

問 6 What should you do in a difficult situation? Which is the best idea? 36

- ① Getting too emotional about it
- ② Becoming red in the face
- ③ Talking loudly to someone
- ④ Reacting in a quiet manner

問7 “Let the brain remind you of what you could do.” Which is not doing this? 37

- ① Recalling your experiences which turned out well
- ② Asking other people and not yourself what to do
- ③ Thinking about how you reacted better in the past
- ④ Reminding yourself of the best way to behave

問8 How do you use the memory to pass a class test? Which is not a good idea? 38

- ① Recalling what the teacher practiced with you
- ② Thinking back to what the teacher said in class
- ③ Revising only the words you wanted to learn
- ④ Remembering the words you studied in class

問9 What are the best uses of memory? Which is not correct? 39

- ① Helping you do better in your daily life
- ② Helping you create difficulties
- ③ Helping you make decisions
- ④ Helping you solve problems

問10 Why is going for a walk a good idea if you are worried? 40

- ① Because it helps the mind to relax.
- ② Because it makes you feel nervous.
- ③ Because it makes you think too hard.
- ④ Because it can make you daydream.

V 次の問1・2の英文を和訳せよ。

問1 A

It was rather disappointing for his mother that he could not do something everyone around him could do.

ヒント： rather かなり

問2 B

I have a slight sense of guilt whenever I drive my car because of the environmental problems.

ヒント： guilt 罪
because of... …のため、…が理由で

Ⅵ 次の問1・2の日本語を英訳せよ。

問1

夫はとてもそそっかしいので、出かけると必ず傘を失くしてしまう。

ヒント： そそっかしい careless

出かける go out

失くす lose

問2

見聞きするものが、必ずしも現実を反映しているとは限らない。

ヒント： Sが…するもの what SV...

必ずしも…するとは限らない not necessarily...

反映する reflect