

(一般前期)

平成21年度 入学試験問題 英語

- ◎ 英語の試験問題は5枚綴りになっています。
 ◎ 解答は必ず解答用紙に記入すること。

I. 次の英文の空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを、(A)～(D)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (1) During the dry season, certain areas of the country must prepare for water ().
 (A) shortenings (B) shortchanges (C) shortcomings (D) shortages
- (2) The young student had () in her stomach just before her speech.
 (A) birds (B) jellybeans (C) butterflies (D) clouds
- (3) The () of the prefecture decided that he would not run again in the next election.
 (A) mayor (B) president (C) governor (D) supervisor
- (4) Although prices changed drastically last year, this year they have begun to ().
 (A) contain (B) regress (C) certify (D) stabilize
- (5) After the teacher suddenly quit his job, the school began to look for a ().
 (A) replacement (B) provider (C) position (D) recruitment
- (6) Since the important examination is next week, it's () time that you begin to study.
 (A) near (B) short (C) past (D) about
- (7) I was so surprised when I ran () my high school friend last weekend.
 (A) up (B) to (C) on (D) into
- (8) Although some were for the idea and others were against it, he decided to sit on the ().
 (A) ladder (B) porch (C) fence (D) sofa
- (9) I couldn't hear what they were saying, but it was () that they were very angry.
 (A) sure (B) regret (C) needless (D) obvious
- (10) It was () to hear that no one was killed in that terrible accident.
 (A) comfortable (B) uncomfortable (C) discomforting (D) comforting

II. 次の英文の下線部(A)～(D)について不適切なものを一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (11) I had ever been to Kyoto, but there were many other cities in Japan that I had never visited.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
- (12) They were unable to buy a new car because they had just spent their savings to a television.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
- (13) They were quite surprised that most of students were above average on the final exam.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
- (14) After her serious illness, the student had to work very hard to catch to the rest of the class.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
- (15) There were no tools available, so they were not able to repair a car and make it to the movie.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)

(問題用紙 2)

- (16) Although he tried with all energy, he found he could not lift the fallen tree.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (17) The first rule that everyone should follow is to keep the promise to those one works with.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (18) He was very regular and came to at least nine out of every ten the meetings that were held.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (19) Sarah and Tom became the best of friends after they played tennis each other every other week.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (20) I regretted that I couldn't arrive the meeting on time, but I had so many other things to do.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (21) He was such a serious student that he never went anywhere without a dictionary on his hand.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (22) Because of the rain on Wednesday, the committee decided to postpone the event at Friday.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

III. 次の語を並べかえて、適切な英文を完成させなさい。解答は指定された箇所に入るものだけをマークしなさい。

- A. The average () (23) () (24) () () than diesel.
(A) higher (B) price (C) gasoline
(D) is (E) of (F) retail
- B. Our children were in such a hurry that () () (25) () (26) () a quick snack.
(A) with (B) make (C) to
(D) they (E) do (F) had
- C. Many rioters () (27) () (28) () () to a building north of the city.
(A) by (B) fire (C) expressed
(D) their (E) anger (F) setting
- D. To be a good roommate, it's () () (29) () (30) () an effective communicator.
(A) you (B) be (C) to
(D) learn (E) important (F) that
- E. Take advantage of () () (31) () (32) () a designated driver.
(A) or (B) free (C) choose
(D) shuttle (E) buses (F) the

IV. 次の英文の空所に入れるのに最も適切な語句を、(A)～(D)の中から選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

A volcano in Alaska's Aleutian chain (33), sending a cloud of ash 35,000 feet into the air and (34) the evacuation of the 10 people who live on the eastern side of the island, officials said. Okmok Volcano, located on Umnak Island, had an explosive eruption that started just before noon and was continuing through Saturday night, reported the Alaska Volcano Observatory, the joint state-federal agency that (35) Alaska's volcanoes.

The volcano rises to 3,520 feet and is located about 65 miles southwest of Unalaska/Dutch Harbor, a major fishing port with 4,300 full-time residents, and about 900 miles southwest of Anchorage. Shortly after the eruption, the residents of the island's cattle ranch, located close to the volcano, (36) a call seeking evacuation, the U.S. Coast Guard said. A fishing vessel took the Umnak residents to Unalaska.

In Unalaska/Dutch Harbor, residents have been (37) with a light ash fall, said Jennifer Adleman, a geologist with the Alaska Volcano Observatory. "There have been reports of eye (38) and people being able to taste it, if you will," she said. "Some folks have

seen it on their windshields.”

At least two airline flights into Unalaska/Dutch Harbor were canceled and advisories have been sent out to aircraft pilots and mariners, Adleman said.

Okmok Volcano is highly active, with about 16 eruptions occurring (39) 10 to 20 years since 1805, she said. The last eruption was in 1997, an event that produced ash clouds and a lava flow that (40) five miles across the volcano’s caldera floor.

There is a small Aleut village, Nikolski, that is also located on the other side of Umnak Island. That village of about 40 people is (41) the west of Okmok Volcano and out of the southeasterly path of the ash cloud.

- | | | | | |
|------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| (33) | (A) erupted | (B) eradicated | (C) evaporated | (D) exacerbated |
| (34) | (A) occurring | (B) happening | (C) prompting | (D) letting |
| (35) | (A) eliminates | (B) monitors | (C) displays | (D) manages |
| (36) | (A) dialed | (B) placed | (C) rang | (D) provided |
| (37) | (A) showering | (B) shower | (C) showered | (D) showers |
| (38) | (A) flurry | (B) protection | (C) resemblance | (D) irritation |
| (39) | (A) most | (B) all | (C) almost | (D) every |
| (40) | (A) mobilized | (B) extinguished | (C) traveled | (D) evacuated |
| (41) | (A) to | (B) of | (C) from | (D) on |

V 次の英文を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。

“I feel your pain” is often meaningless *pabulum, but for some people with unusual brain wiring it is literally true.

People with a condition called mirror-touch **synesthesia experience the sensation of (42) touched when they see someone else (42) touched. (In other forms of synesthesia, one sensory experience—feeling or hearing, for instance—triggers a wholly different one, such as seeing. As a result, the estimated 1-in-200 people who have synesthesia see particular colors when they hear particular musical notes, or see shapes when they process aromas, or always see specific letters or numbers in the same particular color, so that a P is always lemon yellow and a 5 always mauve. One synesthete told me that a roast chicken in citrus sauce is perfectly cooked ⁽⁴³⁾ when it “looks pointed.”) A new study finds that mirror-touch synesthetes have an (44) ability to empathize with others. More than a mere curiosity, the finding hints that empathy may arise from the brain’s ability to feel what it sees.

In 2002 scientists established, with brain imaging, that synesthesia arises from crossed-wiring. In synesthetes who see colors when they hear spoken words, the brain region that processes color in standard brains is also activated by words. Neuroscientists’ best guess is that synesthesia arises when ⁽⁴⁵⁾ the developing brain fails to prune the millions of extra connections, or synapses, that we are all born (46) and that standard brains eliminate in childhood; the result is a rich web of circuitry that connects touch areas and visual areas, or sound regions with vision regions, or other sensory combinations.

Before the current experiment, scientists knew of only one mirror-touch synesthete. But Michael Banissy and Jamie Ward of University College London managed to find 10 others. The scientists first established that when mirror-touch synesthetes watch another person (42) touched, their brain’s primary and secondary ***somatosensory cortex are activated; these are the same regions that become active when you are touched yourself. The scientists then touched the synesthetes on their left cheek or right, and then their right hand or left; at the same time the synesthetes watched as another person was touched. As expected, they felt the touch that they saw, and if they saw someone touched on the left cheek but were themselves touched on the right, ⁽⁴⁷⁾ it got confusing: it took them longer to report “left” or “right,” and they made more mistakes. Hence the literalness of “I feel what you’re feeling.”

But ⁽⁴⁸⁾ does that translate into greater empathy? The scientists ran one additional test, a standard measure of empathy called emotional reactivity. Compared to people without mirror-touch synesthesia, the synesthetes scored significantly higher, the UCL scientists report in Nature Neuroscience. That supports the idea that empathy reflects a literal sympathy, or same-feeling. In those of us with standard brains, a system of what are called mirror neurons fire when we see someone else doing something—reaching for a glass, stubbing their toe. (49), but it may be the basis for the empathy we do manage to conjure.

*pabulum: 陳腐な考え **synesthesia: 共感覚 ***somatosensory cortex: 体性感覚皮質

問1 空所(42)に入れるのに最も適切なものを、(A)～(D)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (A) to feel
- (B) to be
- (C) feeling
- (D) being

問2 下線部(43)の意味に最も近いと思われるものを、(A)～(D)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (A) when the roast chicken smells sharp
- (B) when the shape of the roast chicken actually changes
- (C) when the roast chicken appears to have changed shape
- (D) when the roast chicken points at them

問3 空所(44)に入れるのに最も適切なものを、(A)～(D)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (A) unusually stable
- (B) unusually strong
- (C) unusually weak
- (D) unusually similar

問4 下線部(45)の意味に最も近いと思われるものを、(A)～(D)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (A) The network of synapses becomes larger since the brain has a lot of stimuli.
- (B) The brain retains unnecessary synapses while it is developing.
- (C) To develop a brain means to control the excessive increase of synapses.
- (D) The brain develops well but fails to protect a large number of synapse connections.

問5 空所(46)に入れるのに最も適切なものを、(A)～(D)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (A) from
- (B) of
- (C) in
- (D) with

問6 下線部(47)の結果はその実験の中でどのような役割を果たしているでしょうか。最も適切なものを、(A)～(D)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (A) to verify that synesthetes feel the touch that they see
- (B) to ensure ideal conditions for the experiment's success
- (C) to show that the experiment should be revised and carried out again
- (D) to provide evidence by which another experiment can be conducted

問7 下線部(48)の意味に最も近いと思われるものを、(A)～(D)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (A) Is it possible to interpret the literal meaning of mirror-touch synesthesia?
- (B) Can we understand the system of synesthesia in terms of empathy?
- (C) Is it possible to change a synesthete into an empathic person?
- (D) Can the result of the experiment be applied in explaining empathy?

問8 空所(49)に入れるのに最も適切なものを、(A)～(D)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (A) It is so powerful that the mirror-touch synesthetes can not help feeling the same way as others do
- (B) An action like reaching for a glass may bring about a completely different sensation
- (C) It's not as powerful as the crossed wires of mirror-touch synesthesia
- (D) A system of sympathy may be formed by mirror neurons

問9 本文の内容と合致しないものを、(A)～(D)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。(50)

- (A) A psychological experiment suggests that having a strong desire to feel other people's emotions is a major cause of empathy.
- (B) The findings indicate that people with standard brains have no possibility to feel the same as mirror-touch synesthetes do.
- (C) Researchers confirmed that mirror-touch synesthesia is not only a psychological phenomenon but also a physical and neurological phenomenon.
- (D) Some of synesthetes see a series of colors when they read an article in a newspaper.