

(一般前期)

平成 22 年度 入学 試験 問題


英 語

注 意 事 項

1. 問題は、指示があるまで開かない。
2. マークシートへの記入は、HB 鉛筆のみとする。
3. 監督者の指示に従ってマークシートに受験番号・氏名を記入する。
4. 試験問題の数は 50 問で、解答時間は 90 分である。
5. 問題はすべて択一である。1 問に 2 つ以上解答したときは誤りとする。
6. 各問題には最大 6 個の選択肢がある。それぞれの問題に応じて、解答をマークする。

解答例)

A B C D E F
☐ ☐ ☒ ☐ ☐ ☐ とマークする。

7. 解答を修正した場合は、消しゴムであとが残らないように完全に消す。
鉛筆の色が残ったり  のような消し方などをした場合は、修正したことにはならない。
8. マークシートは折り曲げたり汚したりしないよう注意する。

(一般前期)

平成22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) After working all night, he found himself racing () the clock to get the project done.
A. towards B. against C. up D. for
- (2) Many young people like to () around the convenience store after school.
A. hang B. purchase C. talk D. behave
- (3) You might not () with me, but I think that I am right.
A. relate B. agree C. allow D. believe
- (4) It will be difficult to find a good job if you drop () high school.
A. from B. out from C. away from D. out of
- (5) Since all of them knew the examination would be tough, they realized they were in the same ().
A. boat B. train C. car D. plane
- (6) I have no idea where to take my vacation next summer. Can you make a ()?
A. possibility B. favorite C. suggestion D. request
- (7) Many people have () about the bad food at that restaurant.
A. angered B. expressed C. criticized D. complained
- (8) After his parents died, his grandparents looked () the young boy.
A. around B. on C. after D. into
- (9) Although his failure was very difficult for him, he tried his best to get () it.
A. on B. along C. over D. with
- (10) When one has to make a quick decision, one should not ().
A. postpone B. deny C. cancel D. hesitate

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) One of the reason that we loved our visit to Australia was the beautiful nature we saw there.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (12) After enjoying herself at the dance party, she was so exciting that she couldn't sleep all night.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (13) I haven't seen John for many years and I wondered that he still lives at the same house as before.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

(問題用紙 2)

- (14) I was very sleepy during the final examination so I couldn't concentrate it as much as I should have.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (15) Ever since Tom left the office, the manager had been trying very hard to fill his position.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (16) My mother asked me to pick up a few groceries while my way home from school.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (17) Seven out of ten people interviewed believe that smoking is a harmful to one's health.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (18) I was told by someone who knows her well that Susan is thinking about marrying to John.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (19) If you are not careful, you may very well come up with a bad cold and be absent for days.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (20) As far as he could see, there seemed no problem for his neighbors to take care of his dog.
(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 teacher () (21) () (22) () () during the test.
(A) her (B) expected (C) students
(D) to (E) quiet (F) be
- B. You (23) () () () () (24) want to pass your exam.
(A) had (B) work (C) if
(D) you (E) more (F) better
- C. Microscopes () () (25) () () (26) they really are.
(A) make (B) than (C) things
(D) larger (E) appear (F) small
- D. I (27) () () () () (28) have no suitable vacancies at present.
(A) we (B) inform (C) regret
(D) that (E) to (F) you
- E. The baby () () (29) () (30) () night.
(A) awake (B) all (C) through
(D) kept (E) the (F) us

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。

Scientists are genetically (31) a bizarre looking Mexican salamander, which according to ancient mythology is a transformed Aztec god, in the hope its ability to regenerate body parts will one day help human amputees.

Also known as "water monsters," the half-foot-long (15-cm-long) axolotl is nearly (32) in its only remaining habitat: the polluted vestiges of Aztec canals that snake through southern Mexico City, packed (33) colorful boats carrying tourists and mariachi

(問題用紙 3)

musicians.

But the slimy animal crowned with frilly gills like a headdress, beady eyes and a goofy smile, is (34) in labs where it reproduces easily. It is a darling of researchers since it can (35) injured limbs, jaws, skin, organs and parts of its brain and spinal chord.

Some other animals have the capacity to regenerate, but only salamanders can regrow so many different parts (36) and over again throughout their lives.

The U.S. Department of Defense has given a \$6.25 million research grant to scientists studying the little creature with the aim of (37) helping the more than 1,000 soldiers who have come back from Iraq and Afghanistan with (38) extremities.

In a lab in Mexico City, where biology students map the shrinking habitat of the animal, an axolotl whose leg was recently bitten off by a tank mate was already budding a tiny replica, complete with little toes.

"Humans do repair tissue but they don't repair it perfectly (39) the axolotl under certain injury conditions can go into kind of a mode where they repeat the process of the embryo," said Elly Tanaka from the Center for Regenerative Therapies in Dresden, Germany.

Tanaka has succeeded in genetically engineering axolotls using a mutant type found in the wild with no skin pigment and inserting a green-glowing gene from a jellyfish into the salamander cells to help see the process of regeneration in (40).

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| (31) (A) modifying | (B) modifies | (C) modified | (D) modifiable |
| (32) (A) extensive | (B) extinct | (C) extinguished | (D) extravagant |
| (33) (A) in | (B) thus | (C) with | (D) by |
| (34) (A) prohibiting | (B) upbringing | (C) surpassing | (D) thriving |
| (35) (A) produce | (B) facilitate | (C) reborn | (D) reproduce |
| (36) (A) over | (B) more | (C) once | (D) with |
| (37) (A) decreasingly | (B) mutually | (C) eventually | (D) devastatingly |
| (38) (A) dividing | (B) missing | (C) reforming | (D) losing |
| (39) (A) whereas | (B) since | (C) therefore | (D) nonetheless |
| (40) (A) behavior | (B) ongoing | (C) move | (D) action |

V. 次の英文を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。

In the old days, when I was writing a great deal of fiction, there would come, once in a while, moments when I was stymied. Suddenly, I would find I had written myself into a hole and could see no way out. To take care of that, I developed a technique which invariably worked.

It was simply this — I went to the movies. Not just any movie. I had to pick a movie which was loaded (41) action but which made no demands on the intellect. As I watched, I did my best to avoid any conscious thinking concerning my problem, and (42) when I came out of the movie I knew exactly what I would have to do to put the story back on the track.

It never failed.

In fact, when I was working on my *doctoral dissertation many years ago, I suddenly came across a flaw in my logic that I had not noticed before and that knocked out everything I had done. In (43) panic, I made my way to a Bob Hope movie — and came out with the necessary change in point of view.

It is my belief, you see, that (44) thinking is a double phenomenon like breathing.

You can control breathing by deliberate voluntary action: you can breathe deeply and quickly, or you can hold your breath altogether, regardless of the body's needs at the time. This, however, doesn't work well for very long. Your chest muscles grow tired, your body clamors for more oxygen, or less, and you relax. The automatic involuntary control of breathing takes over, adjusts it to the body's needs and unless you have some respiratory disorder, you can forget about (45) the whole thing.

Well, you can think by deliberate voluntary action, too, and (46) I don't think it is much more efficient on the whole than voluntary breath control is. You can deliberately force your mind through channels of deductions and associations in search of a solution to some problem and before long you have dug mental furrows for yourself and find yourself circling round and round the same limited pathways. If those pathways yield no solution, no amount of further conscious thought will help.

(47), if you let go, then the thinking process comes under automatic involuntary control and is more apt to take new pathways and make erratic associations you would not think of consciously. The solution will then come while you think you are not thinking.

(48) The trouble is, though, that conscious thought involves no muscular action and so there is no sensation of physical weariness that would force you to quit. What's more, the panic of necessity tends to force you to act uselessly, with each added bit of useless effort adding to the panic in a vicious cycle. It is my feeling that it helps to relax, deliberately, by (49) your mind to material complicated enough to

(問題用紙 4)

occupy the voluntary faculty of thought, but superficial enough not to engage the deeper involuntary one. In my case, it is an action movie; in your case, it might be something else.

I suspect it is the involuntary faculty of thought that gives rise to what we call “a flash of intuition.” Something that I imagine must be merely the result of unnoticed thinking.

*doctoral dissertation: 博士論文

問 1 空所(41)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) with
- (B) of
- (C) for
- (D) by

問 2 下線部(42)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 movie, no matter how interesting, was not helpful at all to make my life story better.
- (B) When I finished seeing the movie, I knew exactly how the story of the movie had to be improved.
- (C) I was able to use what I saw in the movie in my own troubled writing.
- (D) Seeing the movie helped me come up with an idea that would salvage my writing from an impasse.

問 3 空所(43)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) quite
- (B) short
- (C) utter
- (D) lasting

問 4 下線部(44)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) Both thinking and breathing can be executed in intentional and unconscious modes.
- (B) Thinking, as well as breathing, sometimes works well and at other times does not.
- (C) Thinking is like breathing because it is mainly automatic and involuntary.
- (D) Both thinking and breathing are functions of the human body though they are not always controllable.

問 5 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 efforts you made to control breathing
- (B) everything you had been worried about
- (C) everything in this universe
- (D) the fact that you had been stuck in your writing project

問 6 下線部(46)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) I think voluntary thinking is not as efficient as voluntary breathing.
- (B) I think voluntary thinking is less efficient than voluntary breathing.
- (C) I think neither voluntary thinking nor voluntary breathing is inefficient.
- (D) I think voluntary thinking is as inefficient as voluntary breathing.

問 7 空所(47)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) In a similar vain
- (B) On the other hand

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(C) To be more specific

(D) In the first place

問 8 下線部(48)の要点として最も適切なものを、(A)～(D)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

(A) There are reasons why it is not easy to stop thinking consciously.

(B) Muscular action will fuel the panic, so we continue to be in trouble.

(C) Conscious thought is neither a muscular action nor a panic situation.

(D) Conscious thought is troublesome although it causes no weariness and adds to the panic.

問 9 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) surfacing

(B) opposing

(C) subjecting

(D) projecting

問 10 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) Deliberate thinking may end up in circular reasoning, which will not be helped by further deliberate thinking.

(B) We can consciously control our breathing, but normally it does not last very long because it goes counter to what the body needs.

(C) Maybe it is our involuntary thinking process that gets us to suddenly hit upon an unexpected good idea.

(D) To go to see an action movie will not fail to rescue anyone who is trapped in a hole of conscious thinking.