平成19年度入学試験問題

（Ⅰ 期）

英　　語

注 意 事 項

1. 解答は所定の解答用紙に記入せよ。
2. この問題用紙および下書き用紙は解答用紙と共に机上に残すこと。

1 次の文章を読んで下の設問に答えなさい。

The numbers are staggering: Roughly one in 20 people in Japan has a disability. Out of a population of around 127 million, some 3.5 million are physically disabled, 2.5 million are mentally ill and 500,000 are mentally disabled.

(a) many people barely spare a thought for the disabled. Despite improvements in such areas as "barrier-free" infrastructure over the last few decades, many people with disabilities are made invisible by and from society, says Koji Onoue, secretary general of Disabled People's International-Japan, a confederation of groups of disabled people.

"Japan is extremely (b) other countries in the inclusion of the disabled in jobs and education," he says.

Onoue, who was born with cerebral palsy and has been wheelchair-bound for 22 years, points to Japan's public school systems which, early in their lives, force people with disabilities into "special schools" that accommodate only the disabled.

But in order for companies and the public to become more disability-friendly, inclusion of the disabled in society from their early lives is a (c), argues Onoue, 46, who went to a regular junior school and cherishes the friendships he made there.

Back then, he explains, it was extremely rare for handicapped people to be accepted at regular schools. However, he was finally admitted to a school in Osaka after applying three times — but (d) he had to promise school officials in writing that he would cause no problems for teachers and classmates, and would never ask for handrails.

In school, Onoue says, he was always late for classes that were held far away from his homeroom. After a while a classmate offered to carry him on his back. Onoue (e). But then the friend said, "Come on! Don't treat me like a stranger. We're friends, right?" "I felt so happy after hearing that; it meant so much to me," Onoue says. "I really felt right then that people can't be so bad after all."

More than half of graduates of special schools currently go into what officials call "welfare-like employment," putting them into rehabilitation centers around Japan. These centers offer no labor rights protection and on average pay a wage of less than ¥30,000 per month, making (あ) impossible for the disabled to live independently.

(1) 本文中の(a)～(e)それぞれに入れるのに最も適切なものを一つずつ選び記号で答えなさい。

(a)	A. Although	B. Thus	C. Yet	D. Because	E. Accordingly
(b)	A. ahead	B. behind	C. before	D. after	E. lower
(c)	A. must	B. can	C. will	D. should	E. may
(d)	A. in his turn	B. by turns	C. turning up	D. on his return	E. in return
(e)	A. accepted	B. declined	C. insisted	D. followed	E. compromised

(2) 本文中の(あ)の中に入れるべき語を書きなさい。

2 次の各語群の中に下線部の発音が他と異なる語が一つあります。それを記号で答えなさい。

(1)	A. college	B. collar	C. color	D. cotton	E. copper
(2)	A. fellow	B. obedient	C. render	D. specimen	E. strength
(3)	A. indicate	B. suffocate	C. delicate	D. dedicate	E. locate
(4)	A. younger	B. finger	C. linger	D. longer	E. singer
(5)	A. sympathy	B. worthy	C. healthy	D. wealthy	E. filthy

3 次の各文の(　　)の中に入れるのに最も適切な語を一つ選びなさい。

(1) The windows will be almost impossible (　　).

A. opening　B. that we open　C. to open　D. to our opening　E. for us to open it

(2) This is the most (　　) tale ever written.

A. being terrifying　B. terrifying　C. terrified　D. to terrify　E. of terrifying

英　　語

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(3) No (　　) are new antibiotics used than a new strain of resistant disease turns up.

A. more　B. less　C. better　D. later　E. sooner

(4) She got (　　) shock that she dropped the bag.

A. a such　B. such a　C. a so　D. so a　E. so

(5) He talked about several very interesting people, (　　) he was still in contact with.

A. who some of them　B. who some　C. some of that

D. whose some　E. some of whom

(6) I didn't get the job but it's no big (　　). There are plenty of other offers.

A. career　B. way　C. charge　D. deal　E. tip

(7) The apartment is just a stone's (　　) from the station.

A. distance　B. close　C. length　D. number　E. throw

(8) Nine divided by two equals four with the (　　) of 1.

A. rest　B. remainder　C. excess　D. extra　E. plus

(9) Who else was there, (　　) from you and John?

A. apart　B. away　C. alike　D. similarly　E. except

(10) She never stopped complaining while we were on vacation. It really got on my (　　).

A. heart　B. nerves　C. head　D. emotions　E. feelings

4　(　　)内の語(句)を並べ替えて和文が表す意味の英文を完成させなさい。ただし足りない単語が一つあるのでそれは自分で補うこと。また文頭に来る単語も小文字で示してあります。

(1) 僕の懐を当てにしないでくれ。

(me, you, you, to, for, pay, count, shouldn't).

(2) この機械は多くの点で改良の余地がある。

(improvement, respects, this machine, many, for, has, in).

(3) 陰で人の悪口を言うのは良くない。

(behind, it's, their back, others, not good, of, to, speak).

(4) 二兎を追うものは一兎をも得ず。

(catch, will, hares, you, two, if, chase, you).

(5) 彼がこの本を書いた人だなんて疑わしい。

(was, one, that, I, this book, who, the, wrote, he).

5　次の会話の(　a　)～(　e　)の中に入れるのに最も適切なものをそれぞれ一つずつ選び記号で答えなさい。

A: Mr. Greenley, thank you for meeting me today. Shall we go ahead and schedule our next meeting now?

B: Yes, of course. When did you have in mind?

A: Actually, my schedule is quite open . . . so (　a　) is most convenient for you is fine with me.

B: Let's see . . . how about next Friday, around noon?

A: That's fine. Would you like to meet (　b　)? I know a very nice restaurant near your office.

B: That's a splendid idea. What kind of food does the restaurant serve?

A: French. Is that OK?

B: Oh, yes. I love French food.

A: So, that's around noon, next Friday. I'll (　c　) your office to pick you up.

B: I look forward to it. Is there anything that I need to do before our next meeting?

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A: No. I'll bring all of the necessary papers and forms that we will be discussing. If you have any questions, or if you need to get (　d　) of me, please don't hesitate to call. My number is on my business card.

B: (　e　)

A: See you next Friday. Have a nice day.

B: You, too. Bye now.

(a)	A. then	B. around noon	C. the time	D. if it	E. whenever
(b)	A. over lunch	B. to lunch in	C. lunch is over	D. while lunch	E. to finish lunch
(c)	A. start off	B. stop by	C. catch up	D. call out	E. get together
(d)	A. hold	B. look	C. hand	D. out	E. side
(e)	A. Don't mention it.		B. You shouldn't.		C. So am I.
	D. Shall I?		E. I will do so.		

6 次の文章を読み，下のA～Oの中から本文の内容に合っているものを5つ選びなさい。

Can you imagine a world without television and radio? Not to mention cellphones, cordless phones, radar, microwave ovens, remote-control cars, and baby monitors?

All these devices rely on the transmission of radio signals through the air. And it was 100 years ago this Saturday that a young Italian inventor showed the globe-girdling potential of his wireless telegraph, or radio transmitter.

On Jan. 18, 1903, Guglielmo Marconi sent the world's first wireless two-way message across the Atlantic. This historic exchange between a president and a king (America's Theodore Roosevelt and Britain's Edward Ⅶ) instantly bridged the 3,000 miles from Cape Cod, Mass., to Poldu Station in Cornwall, England.

Electrical telegraphs had been around since the 1830s. Alexander Graham Bell had invented the telephone in 1876. But they relied on wires to carry the electrical signals. And when there was a large body of water in the way, that meant huge underwater cables and enormous expense.

The son of an Italian landowner father and an Irish mother was not your typical scientist. He never had any formal education, for one thing. He was mostly tutored at home and failed an entrance exam to the Italian Naval Academy at age 12.

At 16, he failed another entrance exam, this time for the University of Bologna, Italy. Not only that, he was getting into trouble with his teachers for turning in poor and incomplete homework assignments.

But Marconi loved science. He pored over books on chemistry and physics. He read everything he could about electricity, from the ancient Greeks and Chinese to the modern scientists of his age.

He did lots of experiments, too. Once, after reading about Benjamin Franklin's experiments with lightning rods, Marconi and a friend erected a spearlike zinc rod on the roof of his house. They connected it to a bell inside using a wire. Then they waited for a thunderstorm. They thought the lightning would travel down the wire and vibrate the bell, ringing it. (This was a very dangerous experiment.) Finally a storm hit, lightning struck, and the bell jingled!

The elder Marconi decided to put an end to his teenage son's research when Guglielmo tried to copy another of Franklin's experiments and destroyed dozens of dinner plates in the process.

Marconi's mother believed in him, though. Annie Marconi helped to arrange private science lessons for him.

Then one day, while on vacation in the Alps with his mother, Marconi read an article describing the work of German scientist Heinrich Hertz. Hertz had proved that electrical waves could travel from one place to another through the air.

Marconi immediately thought of using electrical waves to carry messages. For the rest of the vacation, he sketched diagrams of how this might be done. As soon as he got home, he rode to visit his physics professor, Augusto Righi, who was not impressed.

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"Experienced scientists had been studying electrical waves ever since Hertz had proved such waves existed," Professor Righi said. "You don't know enough to contribute anything."

But instead of being discouraged, Marconi read all he could on electric waves. He was determined to duplicate Hertz's experiments.

In his attic laboratory, Marconi experimented with batteries, induction coils, electrical conductors, and receivers. He worked with electricity and with electromagnetic waves, formed by the interaction of electricity and magnets.

He was confident. "My chief thought," he said later, "was that the idea was so elementary, so simple in logic, that it seemed difficult to believe no one else had thought of putting it into practice... From the first, the idea was so real to me that I did not realize that to others the theory might appear quite fantastic." No less a visionary than Thomas Edison, the inventor of the light bulb, thought that wireless communication was absurd.

Every tiny thing he observed, and every tiny change he made, Marconi recorded. He tried hundreds of combinations of metals. It took time, but he stuck with it.

Then, in the fall of 1895, Marconi sent his brother, Alfonso, out of sight of the house with a radiowave receiver. Guglielmo stayed in the attic. If Alfonso heard anything, he was to fire a gun in the air. Guglielmo tapped out the letter S in Morse code, and waited.

Immediately, Alfonso fired the gun. The wireless telegraph had worked!

Marconi worked on his machine until he could send signals as far as a mile. Then he wrote to the Italian telegraph authorities. Were they interested in funding his research? No, they were not.

Britain was, however. Marconi and his mother went to London. On July 27, 1896, he demonstrated his device publicly for the first time, transmitting signals from the top of the General Post Office in London. He was 21 years old. Soon, the young inventor from Villa Grifone was a household name.

People called Marconi's invention "the wireless." Today, we call it the radio. At first, it didn't carry voices or music — just Morse code. But it delivered important messages, such as cries for help.

A. Guglielmo Marconi received wireless messages from Theodore Roosevelt and Edward Ⅶ on January 18, 1903.

B. The electrical telegraph had already been invented 50 years before Guglielmo Marconi invented the wireless telegraph.

C. When Guglielmo Marconi was a child, he did not study any subjects in school except science.

D. Guglielmo Marconi liked science but seldom read books on chemistry.

E. Guglielmo Marconi put a bell on the roof of his house to prove Benjamin Franklin's theory.

F. Guglielmo's father encouraged his son to copy Benjamin Franklin's experiments although he broke a lot of dinner plates because of that.

G. It was Benjamin Franklin who proved that electrical waves existed.

H. Marconi owes his invention to Heinrich Hertz's discovery.

I. Augusto Righi did not think that Marconi could contribute to the study of electrical waves any more.

J. Marconi did not think anyone else but him could think of putting into practice the idea of using electrical waves to carry messages.

K. Thomas Edison thought that the idea of wireless communication was unrealistic.

L. Marconi saw his brother Alfonso fire the gun near their house when his experiment of wireless telegraph was successful.

M. Marconi cooperated with the Italian telegraph authorities in order to make a machine that could send messages as far as a mile.

N. Marconi gained funds for his research on wireless communication in Britain.

O. The wireless that Marconi invented could send voice messages just as the modern radio.