

人間社会学部

試験問題冊子

(A日程 2月2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～Ⅶ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に示された下線部(1)～(4)について、発音が同じものの組み合わせを①～④の内から1つずつ選べ。

問1 1

They had to alter the plans to manufacture a new type of atomic bomb.

- ① (1)―(4) ② (2)―(4) ③ (1)―(3) ④ (2)―(3)

問2 2

The doctor made a phone call, saying that the color of part of my stomach looked abnormal.

- ① (3)―(4) ② (1)―(3) ③ (2)―(4) ④ (1)―(2)

問3 3

The chemist suddenly appeared from behind the chimney near the strange machine in the churchyard.

- ① (1)―(3) ② (3)―(4) ③ (2)―(4) ④ (1)―(2)

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: I'm sorry, but I think I'd better drop out of this lecture.

B: Aren't you enjoying it?

A: It's not that at all. My Japanese listening ability is so poor that I don't think I can follow it.

問2 5

A: I'm afraid I'm not as good about brushing my teeth as I should be.

B: Why not?

A: I do all right for a while, and then I sort of give up.

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 ar-ri-val ② re-viv-al ③ sur-viv-al ④ triv-i-al

問2

- ① pur-chase ② re-port ③ re-sult ④ con-trol

問3

- ① in-tel-lec-tu-al ② math-e-mat-i-cal ③ bi-o-log-i-cal ④ de-vel-op-men-tal

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: Is this your first time to visit Japan?

B: Yes, it is.

A:

B: Oh, I like it very much.

- ① What do you like it?
② How do you like it?
③ Why did you come to Japan for?
④ What did you do to like Japan?

問2

A:

B: Sounds like a good idea.

A: How about sushi?

- ① Why do we have lunch together?
② Why don't we have lunch together?
③ How do we have lunch together?
④ How don't we have lunch together?

問3

A: May I ask who's calling, please?

B: My name is Yoshiko Sano.

A: I'll put you through to Mr. Nakata.

B: Oh, thank you.

- ① Well, hang up, please.
- ② Well, put out, please.
- ③ Thank you. Hold on a moment, please.
- ④ Thank you. Call him back, please.

B 例を参考にして、次の問1～4における語の組み合わせが左右同じ関係になるように、空欄に入れるべき適切な語を、下の①～④の内から1つずつ選べ。

例1 : push — pull big —

- ① great ② heavy ③ light ④ small 答 ④

例2 : animal — tiger furniture —

- ① train ② sofa ③ lemon ④ cup 答 ②

問1 mathematics — algebra science —

- ① language ② literature ③ physics ④ liquor

問2 leg — body anger —

- ① emotion ② work ③ vehicle ④ food

問3 patient — hospital criminal —

- ① garden ② sky ③ wave ④ prison

問4 movie — film joy —

- ① sorrow ② regret ③ happiness ④ misfortune

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 She felt sad after reading the email from him, and her family's absence to her sadness.

- ① added ② returned ③ visited ④ gave

問2 He had a poor memory for people's faces. However, this time he saw the girl and recognized her .

- ① at hearing ② on sight ③ in touch ④ with words

問3 she is!

- ① How an honest girl ② How honest girl ③ What honest a girl ④ What an honest girl

問4 You didn't go and see him, ?

- ① did you ② didn't you ③ you did ④ you didn't

問5 She as a faithful woman, but I don't think she is.

- ① has regarded ② regards ③ has been regarded ④ is regarding

問6 The suspect was seen out of her house.

- ① gone ② to go ③ went ④ have gone

問7 Tokyo is quite different from when I visited it more than thirty years ago.

- ① what it should be ② what it might be ③ what it used to be ④ what it would be

問8 He has four children. One lives in Hokkaido, and in Yokohama.

- ① another ② other ③ the other ④ the others

問9 I had ribs broken in the karate final match yesterday, but there didn't seem to be any internal damage.

- ① a few ② as much as ③ as many as ④ quite a little

問10 the summer vacation last year that I ran into the American girl in Kobe.

- ① It was during ② It was in the meanwhile ③ It was until ④ It was not long before

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、文頭に置かれる語もすべて小文字で記してある。

問1 妻の体調が悪く、会議に出席できなかったのです。

26 .

- ① me ② attending the meeting ③ my wife's illness ④ from ⑤ prevented

問2 あのことを思い出すまいとしても無理だった。

It was impossible 27 that.

- ① me ② to ③ for ④ remember ⑤ not

問3 あいつほど不愉快な奴はいなかった。

28 .

- ① that guy ② me ③ more than ④ has disgusted ⑤ nobody

問4 今度の試合がどのようなものになるのか想像できない。

I cannot imagine 29 .

- ① will ② like ③ the next game ④ be ⑤ what

問5 説明会が開催されるかどうか疑わしい。

I 30 .

- ① place ② will take ③ the orientation session ④ whether ⑤ doubt

IV 次の英文を読み、下の問1～5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。

The problem of aging bridges and tunnels

In Japan, as in every other country, bridges and tunnels can become a major problem when they get older. A recent survey by local governments in Japan shows that about one-third of all bridges and tunnels need to be repaired or even removed. It is believed that about 740,000 bridges and tunnels are found all over Japan. About 80 percent were checked over four years, and the work of checking ended in 2017.

Out of the bridges and tunnels which were checked, 580 of them were said to be in a very serious state of disrepair. By the end of 2018, just under half of the bridges had been repaired or work had started on replacing them, while work had not yet started on a little over half of the bridges and tunnels still needing to be repaired.

When local governments were asked why so many bridges and tunnels had not been repaired yet, the

answer usually given was that the main problem was that not enough money was available. In the case of the complete removal of a bridge or tunnel, the problem was not money. Local people were very often against the work being done. They complained that there would be traffic jams caused by closure of a bridge or a tunnel for a long time. This was because there were not enough technical staff available to do the work immediately. Another problem was that it was difficult to find other roads in the area which would be free to carry the extra road traffic for a long period of time.

Local governments have a very big responsibility to keep their roads, bridges and tunnels running properly. There is always a small risk of an accident happening or a bridge collapsing. Local governments are also responsible for making their areas as safe as possible. Local government workers are always working very hard to make sure their bridges and tunnels are in good condition, and, as drivers or passengers, we should not forget their hard work.

(The Japan Times)

問 1 How many bridges and tunnels are in need of repair or removal? 31

- ① 80%
- ② 30%
- ③ 100%
- ④ 50%

問 2 When did the work on checking the bridges and tunnels begin? 32

- ① 2003
- ② 2013
- ③ 2018
- ④ 2008

問 3 How many bridges and tunnels have been repaired or removed? 33

- ① 45% of bridges and tunnels
- ② 65% of bridges and tunnels
- ③ 55% of bridges and tunnels
- ④ 35% of bridges and tunnels

問 4 Local governments had certain problems with being able to do their work of repair and removal.

Which is not talked about? 34

- ① The shortage of available cash
- ② Not enough skilled workers available
- ③ Other roads being not available to use
- ④ Local people never using the available roads

問5 What does the text say about the work of local governments in looking after bridges and tunnels?

35

- ① It doesn't tell us about the work of local governments.
- ② It complains about the work of local governments.
- ③ It talks about the policy of local governments on education.
- ④ It praises the good work done by local governments.

V 次の英文を読み、下の問1～5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。

Narita Airport gets a new electronic customs declaration system.

Have you ever traveled to another country by airplane? It can be a lot of fun, but it takes time when you arrive back in Japan. At the moment when you re-enter Japan at Narita Airport, you have to pass through what is called Passport and Customs control. Customs control means that you have to tell the immigration officer if you have anything which you need to declare. For adults this often means declaring cigarettes or alcohol, but for a young person under 20 years of age it means declaring if you bought anything very expensive in the country where you have been visiting. You may, for instance, have bought a new computer or perhaps a camera, even a new suit. Every item has to be declared to the immigration officer. Anything brought into Japan from another country must be declared because you have to pay importation tax on any purchase above a certain price.

The whole process of going through Customs control does not usually take very long. But if there is a problem with what one traveler wants to bring into Japan from another country, the Customs officer may have to ask questions or even ask for help from his/her colleague.

So, from now onwards the Customs procedures are going to be made more efficient and much faster to go through. Narita Airport will use an electronic declaration system using facial recognition from April 15, 2019. Facial recognition means registering your face in the electronic declaration system. You are asked to look at the facial recognition machine and your face is identified. It works in the same way as showing your passport with the photograph of yourself for the Customs officer to check with your face. First-time visitors to Japan will have photos of their faces taken for future identification.

At first the new electronic system will be used only on Japanese people returning to Narita Airport. Then later this system will be used with non-Japanese people coming into Japan. This new way of speeding up the Customs procedures will be introduced before the overseas visitors come to Japan for the 2020 Tokyo Olympics and Paralympics.

(The Japan News)

問 1 What is the best explanation of “declare” in this case? (paragraph 1)

36

- ① Talking in a loud voice about shopping
- ② Showing what you have bought elsewhere
- ③ Answering questions about another country
- ④ Writing down your name and address

問 2 “Going through Customs” means here... (paragraph 2)

37

- ① Learning the customs of another country
- ② Traveling through another country with a passport
- ③ Telling an official what you have in your bag
- ④ Speaking to an official about a lost suitcase

問 3 When you pay tax on purchases from abroad,

38

- ① you pay tax on whatever is above a certain price.
- ② you pay tax on whatever you have bought below a certain price.
- ③ you pay tax on cigarettes and tobacco only.
- ④ you pay tax on everything you are wearing.

問 4 What is the change to the Customs procedures at Narita Airport? (paragraph 3)

39

- ① Electricity will be used for the first time at the airport.
- ② Facial recognition will no longer be used at the airport.
- ③ Your face will be registered on an electronic system.
- ④ You will need to show your passport photo instead.

問 5 This new facial recognition system

40

- ① will be used on non-Japanese visitors after the Tokyo Olympics.
- ② will be tried out on Japanese travelers at first.
- ③ will be required for non-Japanese travelers only.
- ④ will be used on all travelers after the Tokyo Olympics is over.

Ⅵ 次の問1・2の英文を和訳せよ。

問1

It was said that this medicine, in low doses, would help you get over the illness.

ヒント： dose (薬の) 服用
help A (to) V ~ Aが～するのに役立つ
Aが～するのを手助けする

問2

Some people may feel uncomfortable dining alone at a restaurant or entering a café without a companion.

ヒント： Some (people) V ~ ~する人もいる
uncomfortable 落ち着かない
companion 連れ、仲間

Ⅶ 次の問1・2の日本語を英訳せよ。

問1

以前、日本人観光客は、海外でブランド化粧品を買うことで有名だった。

ヒント： 観光客 tourists
～で有名である be famous for ~
ブランド化粧品 brand cosmetics

問2

あんな不注意なミスをするなんて、彼は疲労困憊しているに違いない。

ヒント： あんな like that
～するなんて to V ~
疲労困憊している be worn out, be exhausted
～に違いない must ~

