

人間社会学部

試験問題冊子

(A日程 2月3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

You'll catch up with another car of our group at the gas station near the stadium.

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

問2 2

She is very fond of this cold onion soup none of us likes.

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

問3 3

That man with a beard earns a living by selling heart-shaped pearls.

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

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: You've been putting in lots of overtime recently.

B: Yes, that's because two of the staff have been off sick.

問2 5

A: I'm afraid it's about time to say good-bye.

B: Oh, I'm sorry. Well, do you have time for a coffee before you leave?

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 con-fess ② suc-cess ③ price-less ④ pos-sess

問2

- ① of-fer ② de-fer ③ re-fer ④ pre-fer

問3

- ① sham-poo ② cuck-oo ③ ty-phoon ④ bal-loon

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: Why don't we talk about the final plans for this autumn festival at this meeting?

B:

A: Well, maybe you're right. We still have a lot of things to discuss on today's agenda.

- ① I'm sure we should talk about it now.
② I believe it's time to go ahead now.
③ I know it's too late to raise it at the next meeting.
④ I think we should bring it up at the next meeting.

問2

A: Here's a little something for you. I hope you'll like it.

B: That's very nice of you, but

A: We just wanted to thank you for inviting us to your party.

- ① nothing will be wrong with us.
② you didn't have to bring anything.
③ there's something wrong with us.
④ don't come without bringing anything.

問3

A: Could you tell me what's the most important thing to gain trust from my colleagues?

B: Well, all I can say is

- ① to do what you should do.
- ② to leave office as soon as possible.
- ③ to put off things until tomorrow.
- ④ to ask your colleagues to do work for you.

B 次の問1～4では、a. b. 2文の空欄に共通の1語が入る。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。

問1

a. There's a good () that he'll make it.

(彼が成功する可能性は高い)

b. I saw her in Kobe by ().

(偶然、彼女を神戸で見かけた)

- ① chance ② change ③ accident ④ possibility

問2

a. Let me () something for tonight.

(今夜は私が作りましょう)

b. They couldn't () my broken PC at that shop.

(あの店では、私の壊れたPCを修理できなかった)

- ① fit ② full ③ fill ④ fix

問3

a. () you do me a favor?

(お願いがあるのですが)

b. He is a man with a strong ().

(彼は意思の強い男だ)

- ① would ② could ③ will ④ might

問4

a. Don't leave the water ().

(水を出し放しにするなよ)

b. First of all, we should reduce this () cost.

(先ずは、この経費を削減すべきだ)

- ① flowing ② flushing ③ running ④ driving

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 How long about it?

- ① have you been discussing ② have you discussed ③ have you been talking
④ have you been talked

問2 I'm now thinking about which car .

- ① to buy ② to have bought ③ having been bought ④ buying

問3 My doctor told me immediately.

- ① to give up to drink ② giving up to drink ③ to give up drinking ④ giving up drinking

問4 I on the phone for an hour or so when my wife came in.

- ① had been talking ② have been talking ③ would have been talking ④ was talking

問5 The woman kindly made for me in the crowd.

- ① place ② room ③ position ④ seat

問6 I heard some of them were for his argument, others were against it.

- ① if ② that ③ until ④ while

問7 When you go into that supermarket, you can get a lot of at reasonable prices.

- ① imported good ② importing goods ③ imported goods ④ import good

問8 He has gone to Mexico studying Spanish.

- ① for the purpose of ② in the purpose on ③ on the purpose with ④ of the purpose at

問9 your timely advice, she has been saved.

- ① Thank for ② Thanks to ③ Thank you for ④ Thank you to

問10 Give me a break, ?

- ① don't we know that ② shall I ③ will you ④ can we not

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 あいつと議論しても無駄だよ。

.

- ① the guy ② no ③ it is ④ use ⑤ arguing with

問2 扉を閉めたままにしないほうがいいよ。

You had .

- ① the door ② better ③ closed ④ not ⑤ leave

問3 入口で手荷物検査があるよ。

You'll the entrance.

- ① baggage ② have ③ at ④ your ⑤ searched

問4 疲れたときは、軽い運動がいいよ。

When you are tired, .

- ① good ② will ③ you ④ light exercise ⑤ do

問5 憎しみのない世の中など想像できない。

We cannot imagine a world hatred.

- ① of ② are ③ where ④ free ⑤ we

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。

Rudyard Kipling

Rudyard Kipling was born in India in 1865 in the time of Queen Victoria. He later became known as the famous writer of stories about India like *The Jungle Book* (1984). The India which he knew was a British colony, and part of Britain's global empire. He was sent with his sister to live with a family who looked after children from the colonies in their home in the south of England. In those days, it was quite normal for British children in India to be sent by their parents to go to school in Britain. It was often a very difficult experience for these children removed from India where they had grown up. Kipling, though English, had known only

Indian society, its people, and its culture and languages. His upbringing in India was so completely different from the unfriendly English family Kipling stayed with in England, and of course the coldness of the English winter. As a child, he felt like a stranger in this new, unwelcoming country. That sense of being an outsider in England stayed with him all his life. Later he returned to India as an adult and worked on an English-language newspaper. As a writer of stories about India, Kipling is mostly remembered today. Most famous are Kipling's stories which are set in India. Many Japanese people have probably seen the Disney animation version of Kipling's novel about the young boy, Mowgli, who lives among the animals of the jungle.

Kipling was not the only English writer to have an unhappy childhood. Charles Dickens' experience of being poor as a child in England is used in two of his novels. *Oliver Twist* and *David Copperfield* tell stories of two boys who are left without the help of parents, trying to find food and work in Victorian England. Kipling wrote stories about India that speak easily to children. We have mentioned *The Jungle Book* already. Another very popular novel by Kipling set in India, *Kim* (1901), tells of a poor Irish boy's relationship with a Tibetan Buddhist teacher. Kipling showed great interest in the religious and philosophical traditions which are found in India.

Kipling was not a romantic in his view of India. He could see India through the eyes of the poor, uneducated Europeans, who came to India as soldiers or to find work during the colonial period. One example is Kipling's short story "The Man Who Would Be King" (1888), which tells how two British men travel to a village in the mountains near Afghanistan in north-western India. The people of this village have never seen Europeans before, and these two men are believed to have a special power. The villagers will then understand that these two foreign travelers are just ordinary men like themselves. Eleven years after Kipling died at his home in England in 1936, India became an independent country.

(Wikipedia and other sources)

問 1 Why were Kipling and his sister sent to England? 31

- ① Because they were English children and wanted to go to England.
- ② Because their parents didn't want them to stay in India.
- ③ Because they would receive their education in England.
- ④ Because they didn't speak an Indian language.

問 2 Which sentence suggests Kipling's interest in Indian culture? 32

- ① Kipling became a lonely child in England after leaving India.
- ② Kipling wrote about the wild animals found in India.
- ③ Kipling, during his childhood, lived with his parents in India.
- ④ Kipling had some knowledge of the religions of India.

問3 What were the European characters of his stories often like? 33

- ① Educated people like Kipling
- ② Very wealthy, upper class people
- ③ People with a great love of India
- ④ Uneducated people, and outsiders

問4 Which sentence is true about *The Man Who Would Be King*? 34

- ① It is a story about two Indian travelers.
- ② It is about the meeting of two very different cultures.
- ③ It is about meeting a Tibetan Buddhist teacher.
- ④ It is about the world of the jungle and the mountains.

問5 Which date is correct for when India became an independent country? 35

- ① 1945
- ② 1946
- ③ 1947
- ④ 1948

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。

The importance of sleep

How many hours do you sleep at night? The lifestyle of modern life makes you want to stay up, instead of going to bed for a good night's rest. There are late-night television shows, emails to answer, homework to finish, and social media posts to make. So, you put off going to bed. Doctors are worried about people not sleeping enough. Research is now being done to show how sleep works in sickness and affects brain functions like memory. There is agreement among scientists that people not getting enough sleep at night is not only wrong — but dangerous.

Preschoolers (meaning children under elementary school age) who skip naps (short sleeps) in the afternoon are worse at memory games than those who snooze, even if children get more sleep the next night. One opinion is that poor sleep may cause serious long-term problems for the brain. Why? It is because even the loss of one night's sleep can affect the brain.

Sleeping is part of having a normal life. But look at the statistics — in 1942, Americans were asked how many hours a night they usually slept. The average was 7.9 hours a night. But in a similar survey in 2013, the average adult was sleeping only about 6 or 7 hours a night. Doctors recommend at least 7 hours a night.

University research on how children sleep has been shown to be very important in learning. Napping, having a short sleep in the afternoon, has a usually good result. It helps the brain to organize what it has

learned during the day. If the child does not have a nap, then the brain has not had enough time to do that work of organizing all the things that have been learned by the child.

So, the conclusion is that if a child doesn't nap in the afternoon, he/she won't be able to remember what they have learned so well. Children and adults need enough sleep to do well at school and at work. Not sleeping enough is bad for us. Older people feel more pain if they don't sleep well at night. Get a good sleep tonight, and you will feel better tomorrow.

(The Washington Post)

問 1 Why do people today not get enough sleep, according to the text?

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- ① Because we don't want to spend all our time watching TV.
- ② Because we spend too much time reading during the day.
- ③ Because we have too many things to do in the evening.
- ④ Because we like getting up in the morning very early.

問 2 What have doctors found about sleeping?

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- ① Sleep is not as important as we thought.
- ② Sleep is like a medicine for the brain.
- ③ Too much sleep can make us feel sick.
- ④ Sleep has no effect on the memory.

問 3 What do we now know about preschool children and sleep?

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- ① A child cannot remember his/her lessons at all without a nap.
- ② A nap during the afternoon doesn't make much difference.
- ③ A child who has had a nap can remember more of his/her lessons.
- ④ A nap during the afternoon means sleeping all afternoon.

問 4 What do the statistics for 1942 and 2013 tell us about sleeping patterns?

39

- ① That people in 1942 tended to sleep less than in 2013.
- ② That people in 2013 were more likely to sleep longer.
- ③ That people in 1942 usually slept more than 7 hours.
- ④ That people in 2013 often slept less than 6 hours a night.

問 5 What is the conclusion of this research study?

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- ① Children, on average, don't need to sleep during the day.
- ② Children and adults need to sleep to do well at school or work.
- ③ Adults work better if they don't sleep too many hours at night.
- ④ Older people don't feel pain at all whether they sleep or not.

Ⅵ 次の問1・2の英文を和訳せよ。

問1

The study carried out by these psychologists says that the phenomenon is difficult to interpret with their analytical method.

ヒント： phenomenon 現象
interpret 解釈する
analytical 分析の

問2

Do we have any obligation to answer such a rude question? I'll leave the rest to your imagination.

ヒント： obligation 義務
the rest 残り

Ⅶ 次の問1・2の日本語を英訳せよ。

問1

彼は屈辱を忍び、嫌いな奴の下で働かなければならなかった。

ヒント： 屈辱を忍ぶ eat crow
～の下で働く work under ~
～を嫌う dislike ~

問2

彼ほどその地位に適任な候補者は他にいない。

ヒント： ～に適任な be qualified for ~
他の～ other ~
候補者 candidate

