

平成 20 年度生 入学試験過去問題

[特待生入試]

英語

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平成 20 年度生 入学選考試験 英語 [特待生入試]
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1. 下線部の発音が、最初の単語と同じものを (a)～(d) の中から一つ選びなさい。

- ① pride (a) crisis (b) minister (c) misery (d) police  
 ② president (a) fever (b) pretty (c) sentiment (d) vehicle  
 ③ favorable (a) ashamed (b) challenging (c) marvelous (d) rapid  
 ④ pleasure (a) adviser (b) isolate (c) museum (d) usual  
 ⑤ fasten (a) assistance (b) castle (c) haste (d) instrument

2. ( ) 内に入れるのに最も適切なものを (a)～(d) の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

- ① “What’s that song you’re listening to?”  
 “You don’t know? It’s ‘Yesterday’ by the Beatles. You ( ) it before!”  
 (a) hadn’t heard (b) might hear (c) must’ve heard (d) shouldn’t hear
- ② Bill had to leave his family ( ) when he went abroad to work.  
 (a) back (b) behind (c) off (d) over
- ③ “May I speak to Mr. Hall please?”  
 “I’m sorry, he’s not here at the moment. Can I take a ( )?”  
 (a) memo (b) message (c) note (d) record
- ④ These two plants are different in almost every way. The only feature they have ( ) is their need for dry soil.  
 (a) by chance (b) by nature (c) in common (d) in turn
- ⑤ Paul left his book at home again. He’s so ( ).  
 (a) forgetful (b) forgettable (c) forgetting (d) forgotten
- ⑥ Sarah is always able to answer the teacher’s questions. She is such a ( ) girl.  
 (a) dependent (b) lazy (c) shy (d) smart
- ⑦ “Haven’t you finished that report yet?”  
 “( ) me a few more minutes and I’ll get it done.”  
 (a) Give (b) Share (c) Take (d) Wait
- ⑧ “Our trip to Tokyo was fun, wasn’t it?”  
 “Yes, it was great! I’m really looking forward ( ) there again sometime.”  
 (a) go (b) going (c) to go (d) to going

3. 次の各英文について、それぞれ二つの ( ) 内に当てはまる同一の英単語を答えなさい。

- ① This drug doesn’t ( ) quickly.  
 (この薬はすぐには効きません。)  
 Let’s ( ) on this suggestion.  
 (この提案をさらに練り直してみよう。)
- ② Oversleeping doesn’t ( ) for any excuse.  
 (朝寝坊はどんな言い訳にもなりません。)

- It will (        ) him right if he fails the exam.  
(彼が試験に落ちたとしても当たり前だ。)
- ③ Take a (        ) look at the picture.  
(その絵をよく見てごらん。)  
This ticket is (        ) for another two weeks.  
(この切符はもう 2 週間有効だ。)
- ④ Kindness sometimes does not (        ).  
(親切は時には割に合わないことがある。)  
We tried to (        ) him back for his insult.  
(私たちは彼に侮辱された仕返しを試みた。)
- ⑤ He has a (        ) tongue.  
(彼は毒舌家だ。)  
We will leave at 8 o'clock (        ).  
(私たちは 8 時きっかりに出ます。)
- ⑥ I'm sorry, but Mr. Brown is (        ) today.  
(申し訳ございません。ブラウンさんは今日お休みです。)  
I'm (        ) to London by train tomorrow at 8:00.  
(明日 8 時に列車でロンドンに発ちます。)
- ⑦ This picture was (        ) in Kyoto.  
(この写真は京都で撮ったものです。)  
He is a poor (        ).  
(彼は射撃が下手だ。)
- ⑧ Can you (        ) me in for a few days?  
(二三日、泊めてもらえませんか。)  
To hear him speak English, one would (        ) him for an Englishman.  
(彼が話しているのを聞くと、イギリス人と間違えてしまいます。)
- ⑨ He is at (        ) in modern English poetry.  
(彼は現代英詩にくわしい。)  
Penguins are very much at (        ) in the water.  
(ペンギンは水の中では生き生きしています。)
- ⑩ He worked hard to (        ) up the loss.  
(彼は損失を補うために懸命に働いた。)  
I could not (        ) out his name on the card.  
(カードに書いてある彼の名前が判読できなかった。)

4. それぞれの対話を意味の通るように並び替え、最も適切な順序を A~D の中から選びなさい。

① *In a house*

- (a) : "All right. How much?"  
(b) : "I found quite a nice apartment today. On Pole Street."  
(c) : "I can't go on taking advantage of your kindness."

- (d) : “You can pay me rent if you like.”  
 (e) : “Why don’t you stay on here?”  
 (f) : “How about forty dollars a week for the room?”  
 A. (b) — (a) — (c) — (f) — (d) — (e)      B. (b) — (e) — (c) — (d) — (a) — (f)  
 C. (e) — (c) — (a) — (f) — (b) — (d)      D. (d) — (f) — (a) — (b) — (c) — (e)

② *In an office at the University*

- (a) : “It’s vacation”  
 (b) : “Is Professor Smith around?”  
 (c) : “Don’t seem to be many people on campus today.”  
 (d) : “What about other teachers?”  
 (e) : “No, he is in Germany. He won’t be back till next month.”  
 (f) : “I haven’t seen any of them this morning.”  
 A. (c) — (a) — (b) — (e) — (d) — (f)      B. (c) — (a) — (d) — (f) — (b) — (e)  
 C. (b) — (a) — (d) — (f) — (c) — (e)      D. (b) — (e) — (a) — (c) — (d) — (f)

③ *After a party*

- (a) : “Even so, I am not used to drinking this much in an evening... it’s time.”  
 (b) : “ I think we should be going home.”  
 (c) : “Me, too. It’s been a lovely evening. Thank you so much.”  
 (d) : “What’s the hurry? Mary is baby-sitting.”  
 (e) : “It’s my pleasure.”  
 (f) : “It’s been nice to have your company.”  
 A. (b) — (c) — (e) — (d) — (a) — (f)      B. (b) — (f) — (d) — (a) — (c) — (e)  
 C. (b) — (d) — (a) — (f) — (c) — (e)      D. (b) — (c) — (d) — (a) — (e) — (f)

④ *At the office to pay fine*

- (a) : “No, we don’t.”  
 (b) : “I’ll get the money by then and come back.”  
 (c) : “Do you accept credit cards? I’m short on cash at the moment.”  
 (d) : “By next Thursday. So you have a plenty of time.”  
 (e) : “It’ll be £ 200, Sir.”  
 (f) : “When is it due? Do I have to pay today?”  
 A. (e) — (b) — (d) — (f) — (a) — (c)      B. (e) — (c) — (a) — (f) — (d) — (b)  
 C. (c) — (b) — (e) — (d) — (f) — (a)      D. (f) — (b) — (c) — (a) — (e) — (d)

⑤ *An English man is looking for a friend’s house in a strange country.*

- (a) : “I am only a friend.”  
 (b) : “Yes, but he isn’t in here. There is no one but me.”  
 (c) : “I’ve come all the way from England to see him on an important business. Can you tell me where I can find him?”  
 (d) : “I’m looking for Christian Flyte. This is his house, isn’t it?”  
 (e) : “He Is ill. You are his brother?”  
 (f) : “Well, why don’t you visit the Central Hospital on Linden Street?”

- A. (d) — (b) — (c) — (e) — (a) — (f)      B. (c) — (e) — (f) — (b) — (d) — (a)  
 C. (d) — (f) — (b) — (a) — (e) — (c)      D. (c) — (a) — (d) — (b) — (f) — (e)

5. 次の英文の( )内に入れるのに最も適切なものを(a)～(d)の中から一つ選びなさい。

- ① There were roses on ( ) side of the door.  
 (a) any                      (b) both                      (c) either                      (d) nor
- ② ( ) to continue my studies, I decided to become a dress designer.  
 (a) Don't wish      (b) Not wishing      (c) Not wished      (d) Didn't wish
- ③ I want ( ) my friend's.  
 (a) a same shirt as                                      (b) the same shirt like  
 (c) same shirt as                                      (d) the same shirt as
- ④ How much is your bus ( ) home?  
 (a) fare                      (b) fee                      (c) bill                      (d) tuition
- ⑤ Her assistant was busy ( ) the instruments away.  
 (a) to put                      (b) to putting                      (c) putting                      (d) put

6. 次の英文を読んで、問いに答えなさい。

One of the greatest rewards of being a teacher is the opportunity he has to devote his mind and energy to important matters. ① In many places of the world today, people have jobs that are boring or unimportant, even though they may be paid a good salary. In some cases, the money may be the only reason these people continue in such jobs.

The teacher's job is quite different. He has thoroughly studied an important and interesting subject. It is therefore a pleasure, a joy, to be able to explain it to others. The teacher finds a certain happiness ( ② ) struggling to master the many difficulties of a subject, to welcome new books on the subject, and, most important of all, to learn as he teaches.

Another reward of teaching is the pleasure derived ( ③ ) training a young mind. When students come to you, their minds are only half formed. It is your job not only to fill the mind with facts but to help the student understand the facts. ④ It gives a teacher great satisfaction to teach boys and girls the difference between truth and lies in what they read and hear, the true meaning of poetry or the love for their country.

However, some teachers seldom or never experience this pleasure. They are robbed ( ⑤ ) one of the rewards their job ought to bring them. Instead, they suffer because their pupils ⑥ resist them. Sometimes this happens to good teachers, but usually students are more likely to oppose bad ones.

- 空所②・③・⑤に入るもっとも適切な前置詞を(a)～(d)から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。  
 (a) from                      (b) in                      (c) of                      (d) on
- 下線部①と④を日本語に訳しなさい。
- 下線部⑥と同じ意味の単語を文中より一語選び、抜き出しなさい。

平成 20 年度生 入学選考試験 英語 [特待生入試]
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1. (a)～(d)の中から最も強いアクセント(第一強勢)の位置がほかと異なるものを一つ選びなさい。

- |                      |                   |                    |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| ① (a) ca-reer        | (b) de-lay        | (c) jack-et        | (d) suc-cess      |
| ② (a) de-liv-er      | (b) in-di-cate    | (c) oc-cu-py       | (d) or-ga-nize    |
| ③ (a) en-gi-neer-ing | (b) sci-en-tif-ic | (c) su-per-mar-ket | (d) sys-tem-at-ic |
| ④ (a) ef-fect        | (b) es-sence      | (c) in-sect        | (d) tal-ent       |
| ⑤ (a) crit-i-cize    | (b) es-ti-mate    | (c) im-i-tate      | (d) in-ter-rupt   |

2. ( )内に入れるのに最も適切なものを(a)～(d)の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

- ① “I really hope it’ll rain tomorrow.”  
 “From ( ) you just said, it seems you don’t want to go on the picnic.”  
 (a) that      (b) what      (c) where      (d) which
- ② “Do you know that Jean has got a new job?”  
 “No, She ( ) us nothing about it.”  
 (a) said      (b) spoke      (c) talked      (d) told
- ③ “I saw Mr. Yamada at Shinjuku Station this morning.”  
 “You ( ) have. He’s still on vacation in Hawaii.”  
 (a) couldn’t      (b) didn’t      (c) might      (d) should
- ④ “How’s your father?”  
 “He’s fine. He’s ( ) to play tennis every Sunday.”  
 (a) enough active still      (b) enough still active  
 (c) still active enough      (d) still enough active
- ⑤ “What did he say?”  
 “He asked me ( ) him, and I accepted.”  
 (a) marrying      (b) marrying with      (c) to marry      (d) to marry to

3. 下の日本語の意味になるように( )内に適切な語を1語入れなさい。

- ① Computers ( ) us to do the work which we couldn’t do before.  
 (コンピューターのおかげで、以前ではできなかった仕事が可能になっている。)
- ② To my regret, I ( ) my bicycle stolen by someone.  
 (残念なことに、私は何者かに自転車を盗まれた。)
- ③ At last, I gave him ( ) little money I had.  
 (ついに私はなけなしの金を彼に与えた。)
- ④ When I was a child, I ( ) often walk around here.  
 (子供の頃、よくこのへんを歩き回ったものだ。)
- ⑤ Weather ( ), let’s go on a picnic.  
 (天候が許せば、ピクニックに行こう。)

4. 次の英文の下線部に入れるのに最も適切なものを(a)～(d)の中から一つ選びなさい。

- ① “Have you studied French very long?”  
“Yes. \_\_\_\_\_ private lessons since 1990.”  
(a) I am taking                      (b) I had taken  
(c) I take                              (d) I have been taking
- ② “I want to finish this letter before going to class.”  
“O.K., but you had better not \_\_\_\_\_ for class again.”  
(a) to be late                          (b) skip  
(c) be late                              (d) to skip
- ③ “Will John and Susan come to the meeting?”  
“No, and \_\_\_\_\_.”  
(a) so will I                            (b) I won't too  
(c) either won't I                      (d) neither will I
- ④ “I am on my way to the post office.”  
“Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_ a letter for me?”  
(a) mailing                              (b) to mail  
(c) of mailing                          (d) to mailing
- ⑤ “I don't like the furniture in this room.”  
“Oh, really? What do you think is the matter \_\_\_\_\_?”  
(a) with them                          (b) with it  
(c) of them                              (d) of it

5. 次の日本語の意味になるように( )内を並べ換えて英文を完成させなさい。ただし、文頭に  
くる語も小文字で書いています。

- ① 健康にはいくら注意してもし過ぎることはありません。  
(about, cannot, careful, you, your, be, health, too).
- ② 彼女は友達とテニスをするより、むしろ本を読みたがっている。  
(book, than, her, tennis, read, would, with, play, a, she, friends, rather).
- ③ 大阪に行ったのはジョージではなくロビンでした。  
(George, Robin, but, was, went, Osaka, who, it, to, not).
- ④ ジョニーの母親は、彼にいい加減にテレビゲームを止めるように言った。  
(him, stopped, TV, Johnny's mother, time, playing, was, it, games, high,  
told, he).
- ⑤ アメリカ合衆国における離婚率は日本の10倍以上です。  
(in, more, in, the, rate, times, the, than, U.S., ten, divorce, higher, Japan,  
is, than).

6. 次の文を読み設問に答えなさい。

Steve, a typical American, stays home on workdays. He plugs into his personal computer terminal in order to connect with the office. After work, he puts on his stereo headphones, watches a movie on his home video recorder, or challenges himself to a game of electronic baseball. On many days, Steve doesn't talk to any other human beings, and he doesn't see any people except the ones on television. Steve is imaginary, but his lifestyle is very possible. The inventions of modern technology seem to be <sup>(1)</sup>cutting us off from contact with our fellow human beings.

The world of business is one area ( A ) which technology is isolating us. Experts predict, for example, that many people will soon be able to work at home. With access to a large central computer, employees such as secretaries, insurance agents, and accountants could do their jobs at display terminals in their own homes. They would never have to actually see the people they're dealing with. In addition, the way employees are paid will change. Workers' salaries will automatically be credited to their bank accounts, eliminating the need for paper checks or pay stubs. No workers will stand in line to receive their pay or cash their checks. Personal banking will change, too. Customers will deal with machines to deposit or withdraw money from their accounts. Bank loans will be approved or rejected, not in an interview with a loan officer, but through a display on a computer screen.

Another area that technology is changing is entertainment. Music, for instance, was once a ( B ) experience. People listened to music at concert halls or in small social gatherings. For many people now, however, music is a ( C ) experience. Walking along the street or sitting in their living rooms, they wear headphones to <sup>(2)</sup>build a wall of music around them. Movie entertainment is changing, too. Movies used to be social events, Now, fewer people are going out to see a movie. Many more are choosing to wait for a film to appear on television or are renting video cassettes to watch at home. Instead of being involved with the laughter, applause, or hisses of the audience, viewers watch movies in the isolation of their own living rooms.

Our games and sports are also changing. Rather than play tag or sandlot baseball after school, children now rush to the local video arcade to stare at their individual electronic playing fields. Or, while <sup>(3)</sup>the board games like Monopoly gather dust on the shelves, the children insert Atari game cartridges into their televisions. They're usually not interested in competing or interacting with each other. They're more concerned with improving their individual scores.

Technology, then, seems to be driving human beings apart. Soon, we may no longer need to communicate with other human beings in order to do our work, entertain ourselves, or play the games we enjoy. Machines will be the coworkers and companions of the future.

問1 次の①～⑩の英文が本文の内容と一致している場合は○、一致していない場合は×を記入しなさい。

- ① Steve works at home because he does not want to see or talk to anybody.
- ② Steve spends his free time alone at home after working at the office.

- ③ Steve is not a real person, but his lifestyle is very likely to exist.
- ④ In the near future, you will not have to see a bank officer to borrow money from the bank because you will be able to use a computer at home.
- ⑤ With advances in computer networks, business people will not need to meet their customers or clients.
- ⑥ Workers will get their salaries from a bank officer by hand.
- ⑦ Fewer people these days enjoy music or movies at home instead of going out.
- ⑧ Children now are more interested in getting good academic scores than in competing or interacting with each other on computer games.
- ⑨ We may have much closer relations to machines than to other people in the near future with advanced technology.
- ⑩ The author welcomes the time when we will work at home using computers.

問2 下線部(1)の部分とほぼ同じ意味の語句を本文中から抜き出して書きなさい。

問3 ( A )に適切な語を入れなさい。

問4 (B)・(C)にはどのような語を入れたらよいですか。次の(a)～(d)の組み合わせの中からもっともふさわしいものを選び、番号で答えなさい。

	B	C
(a)	large	small
(b)	majority	minority
(c)	group	solitary
(d)	static	dynamic

問5 下線部(2)はどのようなことか、日本語で説明しなさい。

問6 下線部(3)と同じ意味になるように、次の(a)～(e)に単語をいれて文を完成させなさい。ただし、‘play’を使用し、必要であれば適切な形にしなさい。

the board games like Monopoly ( a ) ( b ) ( c ) ( d ) ( e ) a long time

平成20年度生 入学選考試験 英語 [特待生入試]
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1. (a)～(d)の中から最も強いアクセント(第一強勢)の位置がほかと異なるものを一つ選びなさい。

- |                       |                     |                    |                      |
|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| ① (a) <u>control</u>  | (b) <u>hostess</u>  | (c) <u>improve</u> | (d) <u>postcard</u>  |
| ② (a) <u>breathe</u>  | (b) <u>creature</u> | (c) <u>feather</u> | (d) <u>treatment</u> |
| ③ (a) <u>horizon</u>  | (b) <u>isolate</u>  | (c) <u>polite</u>  | (d) <u>risen</u>     |
| ④ (a) <u>bathe</u>    | (b) <u>both</u>     | (c) <u>thirsty</u> | (d) <u>thousand</u>  |
| ⑤ (a) <u>accident</u> | (b) <u>account</u>  | (c) <u>accuse</u>  | (d) <u>accustom</u>  |

2. ( )内に入れるのに最も適切なものを(a)～(d)の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

- ① I've been living ( ) since I entered university, and I've had to learn to cook.  
 (a) by oneself                      (b) for myself      (c) on my own                      (d) with only one
- ② Although my trip to Hokkaido was very ( ), I enjoyed it.  
 (a) excited                              (b) exciting                      (c) tired                              (d) tiring
- ③ It's our wedding anniversary next Tuesday, and by then we ( ) married for ten years.  
 (a) are                                      (b) will have                      (c) will have been                      (d) would have
- ④ "What did you think of last night's game?"  
 "The team played well, but they ( ) better in the first twenty minutes."  
 (a) could've done                      (b) didn't do                      (c) hadn't done                      (d) must've done
- ⑤ "The idea that knowledge is only something to be learned at school is nonsense, don't you think?"  
 "Yes, especially in a world as complicated and rapidly changing as ( )."  
 (a) its                                      (b) ours                                      (c) them                                      (d) these

3. 次の文中①～⑩について、各々適切な語を選びなさい。もし、適語がなければ×印を記しなさい。

Big city parks are fine places for both animals and people. They provide a living area for insects, birds and ①[(a) another (b) other] wildlife. They also offer local residents, workers, and visitors ② [(a) alike (b) like] a welcome break from the noise and confusion of the surrounding streets. Central Park, ③[(a) locate (b) locates] in the midtown Manhattan area of New York City, is a fine example. It is situated just north of the busy business, shopping and entertainment district, and ④ [(a) surrounded (b) surrounding] by tall apartment buildings. The park's dense forests, expansive meadows and abundant lakes act ⑤[(a) like (b) with] a magnet for all sorts of people and wildlife.

Central Park ⑥ [(a) has (b) was] conceived and created in the late 1850s. At that time New York was growing rapidly and local businessmen felt that a major park was needed to bring the city's living environment up ⑦ [(a) to (b) with] European standards. Rather than formal gardens with many fountains and statues, Central Park's original plan called ⑧ [(a) for (b) on] re-creating a countryside landscape. This concept of the rural countryside within the city was ⑨ [(a) base (b) basing] on landscaping principles already common in England. It was a very fortunate choice, as forests and lakes provide a much better place for wildlife than ⑩ [(a) careful (b) carefully] cut lawns and hedges.

4. 次の空所に意味が最も通るよう、A～H の語句を並べ替えて文を完成させ、3 番目と 7 番目に来る語句の記号をそれぞれ順番に記入しなさい。なお、文頭に来る語句も小文字で書かれている。

The term *gakkyu hokai* (class disintegration) — breakdown of discipline in classrooms — was first used as the title of a television program in 1997. A Kansai regional television station reported [ ① ] his or her pupils. The pioneering program gave currency to the term, and other media quickly took up the class disintegration issue.

- ① A. a teacher                      B. control                      C. had                      D. in  
E. lost                      F. of                      G. the situation                      H. which

It is said that at least [ ② ] in chaos. A survey that focused mainly on the Kansai region found about 10 percent of the teachers had experienced the disintegration of their own classes.

[ ③ ] in even the first, second and third grades as well, showing the seriousness of the problem.

- ② A. class                      B. elementary                      C. every                      D. in  
E. is                      F. large-scale                      G. one                      H. school

- ③ A. been                      B. has                      C. have                      D. reports  
E. started                      F. that                      G. the phenomenon                      H. there

There is nothing new [ ④ ] in their classrooms. Generally, the common factor causing such failure is personal and professional incompetence in the teachers. Lack of experience, mental instability and other shortcomings made them incapable of keeping classrooms in order.

- ④ A. about                      B. are                      C. hold                      D. of children  
E. teachers                      F. the attention                      G. unable to                      H. who

Class disintegration, however, does not seem to be caused by incompetence of the individual teachers. Classes can become chaotic even with very competent and experienced teachers in charge. Experts say that the risk of disintegration is even greater with experienced teachers, who [ ⑤ ] . (adapted from Japan Quarterly)

- ⑤ A. apply                      B. conventional                      C. in dealing                      D. methods  
E. tend                      F. to                      G. unruly children                      H. with

5. ( ① )～( ⑩ )にあてはまる最も適切な語句を下の選択肢の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

I was invited to present a lecture to a class of graduate nurses who were studying the “Psychological and Social Aspects of Aging.” I started my lecture with the following case presentation: The patient is a white female who appears her reported age. She neither speaks nor comprehends the spoken word. Sometimes she babbles nonsensically for hours ( ① ). She is ( ② ) about person, place, and time. She does, however, seem to recognize her own name. I have worked with her for the past 6 months, but she still does not recognize me.

She shows complete disregard for her physical appearance and makes no effort whatsoever to assist in her own care. She must be fed, bathed, and clothed by others. Because she is toothless, her food must be soft, and because she is unable to control both urine and bowel movements, she must be changed and bathed often. Her shirt is generally soiled from her saliva\*. She does not walk. Her sleep pattern is irregular. Often she awakens in the middle of the night, and her screaming awakens others.

Most of the time she is friendly and happy. However, several times a day she gets quite agitated ( ③ ) apparent cause. Then she screams loudly until someone comes to comfort her.

After the case presentation, I asked the nurses how they would feel about taking care of a patient such as the one described. They used words such as “frustrated,” “hopeless,” “depressed,” and “annoyed” to describe how they would feel.

When I stated that I enjoyed taking care of her and that I thought they would too, the class looked at me in disbelief. I then passed around a picture of the patient: ( ④ ).

After the laughter had subsided, I asked why it was so much more difficult to care for a 90-year-old than a 6-month-old with identical symptoms. We all agreed that it is ( ⑤ ) easier to take care of a helpless baby weighing 15 pounds than a helpless adult weighing 100, but the answer seemed to go ( ⑥ ) than that.

The infant, we all agreed, represents new life, ( ⑦ ), and almost infinite potential. The insane senior citizen, on the other hand, represents ( ⑧ ), with little potential for growth.

We need to change our perspective. The aged patient is just as ( ⑨ ) as the child. Those who are ending their lives in the helplessness of old age deserve the same ( ⑩ ) and attention as those who are beginning their lives in the helplessness of infancy.

(注) saliva 唾液

- |   |   |                     |                           |                     |
|---|---|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| ① | (a) with end  | (b) by and by       | (c) on end                | (d) on top          |
| ② | (a) happy   | (b) disoriented     | (c) knowledgeable         | (d) restricted      |
| ③ | (a) without   | (b) by              | (c) for                   | (d) expect          |
| ④ | (a) my 6-month-old daughter<br>(b) my 90-year-old grandmother<br>(c) a middle-aged man with psychological problems<br>(d) an end-stage cancer patient |                     |                           |                     |
| ⑤ | (a) mentally  | (b) physically      | (c) materially            | (d) psychologically |
| ⑥ | (a) beyond  | (b) deeper          | (c) less                  | (d) closer          |
| ⑦ | (a) helplessness  | (b) disability      | (c) hope                  | (d) idea            |
| ⑧ | (a) the finish  | (b) the end of life | (c) the beginning of life | (d) the way of life |
| ⑨ | (a) young   | (b) heavy           | (c) troublesome           | (d) lovable         |
| ⑩ | (a) care  | (b) remark          | (c) disbelief             | (d) examination     |

6. 次の文を読み設問に答えなさい。

Which falls faster, a blade of grass or a stone? Anyone can see that a stone falls faster, and that is what the ancient Greeks believed. Aristotle, ( ① ) on everyday experience, determined that heavy objects fall faster than light objects and that objects fall with a speed proportional to the weight.

Aristotle also studied horizontal motion. He observed that whenever he pushed a rock or other object, it always rolled for a while and then came to rest. He hypothesized that the natural state of an object is to be at rest and a force is necessary to keep an object in motion. Aristotle's hypotheses were ( ② ) for two thousand years because they were consistent with logic and informal observation.

It was not until the early 1600s that <sup>7)</sup>these long-established beliefs were challenged. Galileo was not content to accept ideas without verifying them with experiments. He ( ③ ) various weights from a height and recorded the results. <sup>8)</sup>Disproving Aristotle's hypothesis, he determined that all bodies fall at equal rates, if you discount the air resistance. A blade of grass will fall more slowly than a stone only if it meets with more resistance from the air.

Galileo also disproved Aristotle's hypothesis about horizontal motion, ( ④ ) that a body pushed on a smooth surface could go much further than one pushed on a rough surface. When a lubricant such as oil was used, almost no force was required to keep the object in motion. He concluded that if an object does not meet with resistance, it will continue to move at a constant speed even if no force is ( ⑤ ).

Half a century later, Newton extended Galileo's ideas and formulated a theory that a body at rest will remain at rest and a body in motion will remain in motion unless some outside force ( ⑥ ) on it. This theory is so universally accepted it is ( ⑦ ) to as Newton's first law of motion.

注 Aristotle : アリストテレス(古代ギリシャの哲学者, 科学者)

問1 本文の①～⑦にそれぞれ入る最も適当な動詞を次の中から選び、文脈に応じ適切な語形(現在形・過去形・現在分詞形・過去分詞形のいずれか)に変えなさい。

[ accept act apply base drop demonstrate refer ]

問2 下線部7)が示す具体的内容を本文から二つ指摘し、それぞれ40字前後の日本語で書きなさい。

問3 下線部8)を日本語に直しなさい。

平成20年度生 入学選考試験 英語 [特待生入試] 解答

受験番号

氏名

1	①	(a)	②	(c)	③	(a)	④	(d)	⑤	(b)	(2点×5)
2	①	(c)	②	(b)	③	(b)	④	(c)	(2点×8)		
	⑤	(a)	⑥	(d)	⑦	(a)	⑧	(d)			
3	①	work	②	serve	③	good	④	pay	(3点×10)		
	⑤	sharp	⑥	off	⑦	shot					
	⑧	take	⑨	home	⑩	make					
4	①	B	②	A	③	C	④	B	⑤	A	(3点×5)
5	①	(c)	②	(b)	③	(d)	④	(a)	⑤	(c)	(2点×5)
6	問1	②	(b)	③	(a)	⑤	(c)	(2点×3)			
	問2	①	今日、世界中で十分な給料をもらっていても、退屈でつまらない仕事をしている人が多くいる。							(5点×2)	
	問3	oppose									

平成20年度生 入学選考試験 英語 [特待生入試] 解答用紙

受験番号	
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氏名	
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1	① (c)	② (a)	③ (c)	④ (a)	⑤ (d)	(2点×5)				
2	① (b)	② (d)	③ (a)	④ (c)	⑤ (c)	(2点×5)				
3	① enable	② had	③ what			(3点×5)				
	④ would	⑤ permitting								
4	① (d)	② (c)	③ (d)	④ (a)	⑤ (b)	(2点×5)				
5	① You cannot be too careful about your health.					(3点×5)				
	② She would rather read a book than play tennis with her friends.									
	③ It was not George but Robin who went to Osaka.									
	④ Johnny's mother told him it was high time he stopped playing TV games.									
	⑤ The divorce rate in the U.S. is more than ten times higher than in Japan.									
6	問1	① ×	② ×	③ ○	④ ○	⑤ ○	(2点×10)			
		⑥ ×	⑦ ×	⑧ ×	⑨ ○	⑩ ×				
	問2	isolating us (5点)		問3	in (3点)		問4 (c)			
	問5	他人と音楽を共有するのではなく、ひとりだけで聞いて楽しむ空間をつくり出すこと。					(5点)			
	問6	a	have		b	not		c	been	
		d	played		e	for		(a~e全て合って4点)		

平成20年度生 入学選考試験 英語 [特待生入試] 解答用紙

受験番号	
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氏名	
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1	①	(c)	②	(c)	③	(d)	④	(a)	⑤	(a)	(2点×5)					
2	①	(c)	②	(d)	③	(c)	④	(a)	⑤	(b)	(2点×5)					
3	①	(b)	②	(a)	③	×	④	(a)	⑤	(a)	(2点×10)					
	⑥	(b)	⑦	(a)	⑧	(a)	⑨	×	⑩	(b)						
4	①	3番目 H	7番目 B	②	3番目 D	7番目 H	③	3番目 A	7番目 B	④	3番目 H	7番目 F	⑤	3番目 A	7番目 H	(3点×5) 2つ合って 正解
5	①	(c)	②	(b)	③	(a)	④	(a)	⑤	(b)	(2点×10)					
	⑥	(b)	⑦	(c)	⑧	(b)	⑨	(d)	⑩	(a)						
問1	①	based		②	accepted		③	dropped		④	demonstrating					
	⑤	applied		⑥	acts		⑦	referred		(2点×7)						
6	問2	重い物体は軽い物体より速く落下し、落下する速度はその重さに比例するという こと。										(3点×2)				
		自然の状態では物体は停止しており、水平に動かし続けるためには力が必要である ということ。										順不同				
問3	アリストテレスの仮説の誤りを立証し、彼は、もし空気抵抗を無視するならば、すべ ての物体は同じ速度で落下すると結論づけた。										(5点)					