

2018 年度入学者選抜試験問題

英 語

(60 分)

- 【注 意】 問題はⅠ—AからⅢ—Eまで、15ページある。
解答はすべて別紙の解答用紙に記入すること。
文字は正確に読みやすく書くこと。
*の語には(注)に訳語が与えられている。

I - A 放送問題

今からミツバチ(bee)に関する説明を聞きます。内容と一致するように、1～5の文の空所に入る一語を答えなさい。与えられた文字から始まる語を答えること。

1. Worker bees know the other bees need to (e) to work hard.
2. Bees use their (b) for words when they talk.
3. Worker bees carry their food to their (h) for other bees.
4. Worker bees may say, "The (f) are just over that hill."
5. Worker bees (t) the other bees where to get the food.

I-B 放送問題

今からあるサマーコースの初日の説明を聞きます。それぞれの内容として正しいものをア～エから1つ選び、記号を○で囲みなさい。

1. What is the name of the course?
 - ア. International Language
 - イ. Culture and Language
 - ウ. International Communication
 - エ. Culture and Communication

2. What time do the students meet?
 - ア. from 10:50 to 12:55
 - イ. from 10:15 to 11:50
 - ウ. from 10:50 to 11:50
 - エ. from 10:15 to 12:15

3. When will the students meet in the research room during the course?
 - ア. once a week
 - イ. twice a week
 - ウ. the last two weeks
 - エ. the first two weeks

4. If today is Tuesday, when can the students buy their textbooks at the bookstore?
 - ア. today after class
 - イ. on Wednesday
 - ウ. on Thursday
 - エ. on Friday

5. Which is NOT part of the students' grades for the course?
 - ア. class activities
 - イ. small quizzes
 - ウ. a research project
 - エ. an interview with the teacher

II - A

次の文章において、枠内の文それぞれは文章中(ア)～(エ)のどこかに入ります。もっとも適する場所を選び、その記号を答えなさい。

1. Some believe that it is wrong to kill animals.

Vegetarians are people who never eat meat for various reasons. Sometimes they just don't like meat, so they don't eat it. (ア) Some vegetarians believe that eating meat is not healthy. (イ) They feel that animals are living things just like people so we shouldn't hurt them. (ウ) Some vegetarians feel that if people eat less meat and more *grains, such as *corn, *wheat, and *oats, food will be less expensive and fewer people in the world will be hungry. (エ)

(注) grain : 穀物 corn : トウモロコシ wheat : 小麦 oat : オート麦

2. But this is not the real reason.

In the United States, many people who were born during the “Baby Boom” of the 1950s and 1960s are choosing to have no children. Scientists say that more than one in five women who were born in the 1950s in the United States may never have children. (ア) Some people say this is because young people now want to do more things for themselves. They do not want to follow the way of life of their parents. (イ) In the past, children were needed to help the family by working and earning money. (ウ) When family life changed in the 1980s, people no longer had the *economic need for children. (エ) So, now more and more people choose to have no children.

(注) economic : 家計上の

3. If an older person is afraid to go out at night, the Guardian Angels will go with that person.

The Guardian Angels was started in 1979 in New York City by a man named Curtis Sliwa. It is a group of people that walk around the streets to help stop *crime before it happens. (ア) The group also helps older people. (イ) The Guardian Angels work in groups of eight members. (ウ) They all wear special red caps and T-shirts so people know who they are. (エ) Guardian Angels must work with other members for 10 hours every week, but they do not receive any money. Today there are Guardian Angels in many big cities in the United States.

(注) crime : 犯罪

II-B

次の文章を読み、1～6の文がその内容と合う場合は○を、そうでない場合は×を解答欄に書きなさい。

1. Sophie liked to study math like many other friends around her.
2. Sophie always studied math late at night and her parents couldn't stop her.
3. Sophie used a different name because the school *professors told her to do so.
4. Sophie met a professor once and surprised him because she called herself *Monsieur LeBlanc.
5. Sophie studied math problems that even *mathematicians could not easily understand.
6. Sophie was respected more than any other mathematician in her time.

Sophie Germain loved math. When she was 13 years old, she found a book about *Archimedes in her father's library. Then she read all the books about math she could find and decided to become a mathematician.

There were two problems. First, Sophie was born in 18th century France. Second, Sophie was a girl from a *middle-class family. It was not common for girls from the middle class to study math in the early 18th century in France.

Sophie's parents wanted her to be like other girls. When she studied math, they tried to stop her. Sophie didn't want to stop. She studied *secretly at night, by candlelight, while her parents were sleeping. Sophie's parents found out, and they took away her candles. That didn't stop Sophie. She found more candles. Finally, her parents gave up and thought Sophie should keep studying. It was too hard to stop her!

When Sophie was 18 years old, a school for mathematicians opened in Paris. Sophie couldn't take classes there because it was for men only. So she decided to

send letters when she had questions about math problems. She didn't sign her own name on the letters. She used a man's name, Monsieur LeBlanc, a student at the school at one time. This idea worked, and professors answered her letters. After a while, one professor wanted to meet the bright Monsieur LeBlanc. Imagine his surprise! Monsieur LeBlanc was a woman. The professor didn't tell anyone. He kept Sophie's *secret.

Sophie continued to write to other mathematicians. She always signed her letters Monsieur LeBlanc. She met some of these *experts, but they usually stopped helping her after a short time. Was it because she was a woman? No one is sure. However, we know one thing. There was strong *prejudice against *educated women in Sophie's time. This made things difficult, but it didn't stop her.

Sophie continued to study. She taught herself other kinds of math, such as *algebra and *calculus. She is famous for her excellent work on a difficult math problem that was even difficult for many other mathematicians.

Sophie is also famous for her studies of *metal as a building *material. Many years later, her ideas were used to build tall buildings, such as *the Eiffel Tower in Paris, Sophie's hometown.

Today, on the *base of the Eiffel Tower, there are 72 names of great French scientists and mathematicians. However, there is one important name that is not there: Sophie Germain.

(注)

professor : 教授 Monsieur : フランス語の Mr. のこと
mathematician : 数学者 Archimedes : アルキメデス(ギリシアの数学者)
middle-class : 中流階級の secretly : こっそりと secret : 秘密
expert : 専門家 prejudice : 偏見 educated : 教養のある
algebra : 代数学 calculus : 微積分学 metal : 金属 material : 材料
the Eiffel Tower : エッフェル塔 base : 土台

II - C

次の文章を読み、1～5の文に続く適当なものをア～ウからそれぞれ選びなさい。

Is there a relationship between music and language? New research shows the answer, yes. Music improves *certain language *abilities in the *brain. Here, we will look at two examples.

New research by scientist Nina Kraus shows that playing a *musical instrument can improve a person's hearing ability. As a part of the research, two groups of people listened to a person who was talking in a noisy room. The people in the first group were musicians. The people in the second group had no musical training. The musicians were able to hear the talking person more *clearly.

Musicians hear better, says Kraus, because they learn how to be careful with certain sounds. Think about violin players in an *orchestra. When the violin players play with the group, they hear their own instrument and many other instruments, too. But the violin players must listen carefully to the sounds they are making, and *ignore the other sounds. In this way, musicians are able to listen only to certain sounds, even in a room with a lot of noise.

Gottfried Schlaug, a doctor at *Harvard Medical School, works with *stroke *patients. Because of their stroke, these people cannot say their names, addresses, or other information. However, they can still sing. Dr. Schlaug was surprised to find that singing words helped his patients to speak. Why does this happen? Schlaug isn't sure. He thinks that different parts of the brain, including the parts that had the stroke, became active because of music. This somehow helps patients to use that part of the brain again.

Music improves *concentration, memory, listening skills, and our language abilities. It can even help sick people to get better. Playing an instrument or singing, says Nina Kraus, can help us to do better in school and keep our brain active as we get older. Music, she adds, is not only fun, but also good for us in many other ways.

(注)

certain : ある種の ability : 能力 brain : 脳 musical instrument : 楽器
clearly : はっきりと orchestra : オーケストラ ignore : 無視する
Harvard Medical School : ハーバード大学医科大学院 stroke : 脳卒中(の)
patient : 患者 concentration : 集中力

1. Scientist Nina Kraus compared two groups to find that...
 - ア. musicians are good at listening to different sounds.
 - イ. music is a good way to improve a person's hearing ability.
 - ウ. playing a musical instrument may influence a person's peace of mind.

2. Nina Kraus found that musicians hear better because...
 - ア. musicians learn to listen only to certain sounds.
 - イ. musicians can hear all the sounds mixed in the orchestra.
 - ウ. musicians are trained to ignore their sounds when others are playing.

3. Dr. Schlaug was surprised because he discovered that...
 - ア. singing a song encouraged his patients to speak.
 - イ. his patients who had a stroke were never able to sing again.
 - ウ. music could help to increase his patients' activities.

4. Nina Kraus says that...
 - ア. music is useful for us to improve different kinds of abilities.
 - イ. music is fun in many ways because we can play it with other people.
 - ウ. music is important for us because it helps us to stay young.

5. The new brain research shows that...
 - ア. there is no relationship between music and language.
 - イ. music has a strong impact only on the language part of the brain.
 - ウ. music has a relationship with the activities of the brain, including language.

II -D

次の文章を読み、その内容と合うように、要約文中の1～5に適切な1語を入れなさい。ただし与えられた文字で始めること。

[要約文]

Reginald and Robert believed that poor boys should 1(f) good examples, and started a program. The name of the program comes from the idea of elephants that 2(p) their family members. In one program, they play sports to build friendships. Young boys also clean the city and get money to 3(p) for school. The boys have to be 4(g) in school to join the program. Reginald and Robert feel happy to know that the boys 5(s) the money on their studies and for their future.

The Elephant Men Program was created by Reginald Caster and Robert Harris. They are two friends who grew up together in a poor neighborhood in *Tennessee. They grew up, moved away, and became *successful. They remained friends and shared a goal. It was to help boys aged 9 to 13 in their old neighborhood. They wanted to act as *role models for young boys and to stop them from getting into trouble as they got older.

They called their program The Elephant Men after reading how elephant families in Africa get together and protect their young when they are in *danger. Reginald and Robert's program supports the young men in *inner cities who might lose their lives because of *drugs and *crime. Their *slogan is, 'Protecting our young people with the *strength and *conviction of the elephant.'

They look for different ways for the young men to respect themselves and others. One way is to use sports, especially basketball, to bring the boys together. Another successful project is a four-week summer work program. More than 100 young boys take part in this program. The boys collect garbage across the city. If they do this, they can receive a \$200 gift card to buy things they need for school. To take part in the program, the boys have to get a letter from an adult at their school who writes something good about them. This gives the boys a reason to do well in school.

"We know our program works," says Reginald. "We have some kids in college now. On the weekend before school starts, our boys buy their clothes and books for school in the shops. This is the best day of the year for us."

(注)

Tennessee : テネシー(アメリカの州) successful : 成功した
role model : 模範となる人 danger : 危険 inner city : スラム街
drug : 薬物 crime : 犯罪 slogan : 標語 strength : 強さ
conviction : 信念

II-E

次の文章を読み、下の1、2に答えなさい。

Today is April seventeenth, the first day of my new diary. I'd like to write about the reason for starting it. I've started it because something special happened today. When I was taking our dog, Shalom, for his afternoon walk down in the old farm field, suddenly he smelled something interesting, ran to a *log, and began to *dig around it. I picked up one end of the log and looked under it. There was a small snake. I knew that it was a safe one.

I picked it up. It only moved a little. It just stayed in my hand, and looked weak after its long winter's sleep.

I've seen snakes before. I've even caught them, but (1) somehow this one was different. Why was it different? Because I suddenly found something *alive after the silence of winter, I think. Anyway, I decided to take it home.

On the way home, I thought of a plan. I thought I would start a study of snakes and write down what I found.

I opened the door of my house and met my first problem. It was my mother. "Why are you bringing *that* into the house?" she asked.

"It's all right," I said. "This snake is safe."

Mother didn't believe me. I was afraid my great plan was going wrong. I put the snake in a glass pot and explained to her that keeping the snake was important to me. I said that most snakes are safe. I also said that only a few dangerous kinds live in the United States.

Then I said how useful snakes are. I said to her, "We have to thank snakes. The number of *rats is controlled by snakes that eat the rats' children. We don't want rats to fill the fields." Mother didn't look happy with my talk. She said she would be glad to leave (2) that problem to the cats. Then I took the next step. I held the snake out to her. "Just touch it," I said. "You'll see. It feels *smooth and cool."

She touched it. "You're right," she said. She looked surprised. Finally she said I could have it in my room. I promised that I would keep the snake in a *tank. I also promised that I would keep the tank covered *tightly.

Now the tank is in my room. Each day I hope to add a new page to this diary.

(注)

log : 丸太 dig : 掘る alive : 生きている rat : ネズミ

smooth : 滑らかな tank : 水槽 tightly : しっかりと

1. なぜ主人公は下線部(1)のように思ったのか日本語で説明しなさい。
(15~25字以内、句読点を含む)
2. 下線部(2)の内容を具体的に日本語で説明しなさい。
(10~15字以内、句読点を含む)

Ⅲ-A

次の文章を読み、1と2の中で与えられた語句を並べ替え、文を完成させなさい。

To many people, the tiger is one of the most beautiful animals on earth. It is the largest of the big cats, and some tigers are more than three meters long. It is also a powerful animal, full of life. In some Asian countries, people think that 1[gives / powers / special / the tiger / them]. In China, people believe that pictures of tigers can help to make children strong and well, so they give children hats 2[have / of / on / a picture / a tiger's head / which] them to wear. The hats became very popular among children. In 1988, the tiger was the symbol of the Olympic Games in *Seoul, South Korea.

(注)

Seoul : ソウル(韓国の首都)

Ⅲ-B

次の文章を読み、1と2の中で与えられた語を順番に使って、文を完成させなさい。

Florence Nightingale was born on May 12, 1829, in Italy. When she was 17 years old, she said to her father, "I will be a nurse. I will visit hospitals in England and other countries."

Her father didn't like that idea. Her family was rich and he thought 1[need / work / hard]. He didn't respect nurses and he thought it was a job for poor people. But Florence didn't change her mind. Finally her father supported her.

Florence went to a school for nurses and later she worked in England and also in other countries. In 1854, a war happened between England and Russia. Then Florence gathered a group of nurses and went to the *front as their leader. When they arrived in *Crimea, there were a large number of soldiers who were hurt. Some of them died from *wounds, but more of them died from fever. Florence helped those soldiers. She worked fourteen hours a day without a break. Because of her hard work, 2[many / able / live]. They thanked her.

Her health broke because of her hard work. She caught a fever and almost died, but she did not return to England. She stayed in Crimea until she got well again.

When the war was over, she came back to England and opened a school for nurses in 1860. She died on August 13, 1910, at the age of ninety.

(注)

front : (戦争の)前線 Crimea : クリミア地方 wound : 傷

Ⅲ-C

次の文章中の 1～6 の語を必要に応じて、適切な形に変えなさい。必要なら語を加えること。

Rita has a dog named Sam. Most people like Sam, but not Mr. Stone. Mr. Stone lives alone in the house next door to Rita. She has never 1(see) his smile. Mr. Stone always looks unhappy. He says Sam always makes too much *noise.

Every morning Rita goes to school. Sam 2(leave) home alone. One afternoon, when Rita came home, Sam 3(play) outside. “Bad dog!” Rita shouted. “You should stay inside the house. How did you get out?”

Mr. Stone was watching Rita and Sam. “The dog jumped out of the open window,” Mr. Stone said. “He’s not bad. He’s just lonely.” Rita looked at Mr. Stone. She had an idea. “Could you keep Sam with you while I am at school?” She asked. “When I 4(come) back from school, I will look after him.” She added. Mr. Stone looked 5(surprise), but showed his smile and said, “It’s not too difficult to do so.” When Rita heard this, she 6(feel) happy.

(注)

noise : 騒音

Ⅲ-D

次の対話は海外留学プログラムのための面接で行われたものです。面接者になったつもりで、プログラム参加希望者の Rika に対して適切な質問文を英語で書きなさい。

Interviewer: Hi, Rika. It's my pleasure to meet you. Today, I would like to ask you what you think about the study abroad program. Can I ask you the first question? ① _____ ?

Rika: Yes, I have.

Interviewer: Where? When?

Rika: In Singapore from 2013 to 2015.

Interviewer: How did you like living in Singapore?

Rika: It was great. That's why I decided to spend my summer abroad.

Interviewer: ② _____ ?

Rika: I enjoyed talking with people from different cultures.

Interviewer: Great. If you have a chance to study abroad, ③ _____ ?

Rika: I want to study in Spain.

Interviewer: ④ _____ ?

Rika: I want to stay there for a year.

Interviewer: OK. ⑤ _____ ?

Rika: Because I'm interested in Spanish. Also, my future dream is to become an architect, so I want to see a lot of beautiful Spanish buildings.

Interviewer: I see. Well, thank you. That is all for today.

Rika: Thank you.

Ⅲ-E

あなたが学校で気に入っている場所を、外国人の先生にわかってもらえるように英語で説明しなさい。場所は、次のア～カから1つ選択し、記号を書きなさい。また、理由を2つ添え、それぞれ7～15語で書くこと。文の数は問いません。

- ア. 職員室(staff room; teachers' room)
- イ. 教室(schoolroom; classroom)
- ウ. 体育館(gymnasium; gym)
- エ. 音楽室(music room)
- オ. 校庭(schoolyard; school yard; school grounds)
- カ. 図書室(library)

The place I like best in school is _____ . I have two reasons.

First, ① _____

Second, ② _____

