

一般選抜 2月6日 英語 70分

I 次の問い(問1～15)の英文の空欄 ～ に入る最も適当なものを、それぞれの①～④の中から一つずつ選べ。

問1 The reason they are so good at speaking English () that they were in the United States when they were young.

- ① in ② is ③ think ④ certain

問2 () e-books are getting more and more popular, paper books still sell better.

- ① Because ② Even though ③ Thanks to ④ Despite

問3 It is () emphasizing again and again that English is not an easy language for Japanese students to learn.

- ① need ② worth ③ point ④ over

問4 This matter, if () unchecked, could develop into a serious problem.

- ① be ② go ③ left ④ taken

問5 Last year, a video of a girl () off a bear became a hot topic on the Internet.

- ① fought ② has fought ③ fighting ④ to fight

問6 The world's richest man made a space flight with an 82-year-old pilot () had been denied astronaut wings because of her gender.

- ① to whom ② who ③ whose ④ whoever

問7 She was () busy that she didn't have time to send an email to her colleagues.

- ① so ② such ③ enough ④ too

問8 () he come when I'm not around, please give him this document.

- ① When ② Should ③ As ④ Had

問9 What struck me was not its appearance, () its atmosphere.

- ① but ② rather than ③ instead of ④ so much

問10 () many school events cancelled, students lost valuable learning opportunities.

- ① Of ② At ③ In ④ With

問11 A : So, how long does it take to get from Tokyo to Osaka by Shinkansen?

B : (サ)

- ① You scared me.
- ② Just in case.
- ③ About three hours.
- ④ It's 24/7.

問12 A : (シ)

B : I haven't seen you since the reunion.

- ① It's been a while.
- ② Not again.
- ③ Give me a break.
- ④ How was it possible?

問13 A : I just missed my train.

B : Don't worry. (ス)

- ① That was the last one for today.
- ② Another one should be coming in a few minutes.
- ③ There are no others arriving today.
- ④ It is always running a little later than the rest.

問14 A : I hope the weather holds so we can have our game.

B : The weather report doesn't sound too good. (セ)

- ① It will be dark before you know it.
- ② Almost all the clouds in the sky have gone away.
- ③ The skies are clear and the stars are out.
- ④ It may well rain before tonight.

問15 A : (ソ)

B : I would have been too. The way he spoke was so rude.

- ① Always I enjoy being happy.
- ② Never have I been so angry.
- ③ Sometimes I just don't get it.
- ④ Many times I have thought otherwise.

II 次の問い(問1～5)の日本語に合うように、それぞれの①～⑧の語を並べ替えて空所を補い、文を完成させよ。ただし、解答は ア ～ コ に入るものの番号のみを解答欄にマークせよ。なお、文頭に来るべき語も小文字で記してある。

問1 彼らの経験は、オリンピックへの関心を一層高めることになった。

Things () () (ア) () () the () (イ) () the Olympics.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------|--------|--------|
| ① experienced | ② made | ③ in | ④ all |
| ⑤ interested | ⑥ them | ⑦ more | ⑧ they |

問2 日曜日だったので、たくさんの人々がオンラインコンサートを楽しんだ。

It (ウ) () , () () () (エ) () () .

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| ① enjoyed | ② online | ③ people | ④ an |
| ⑤ many | ⑥ being | ⑦ concert | ⑧ Sunday |

問3 遠くから見ると、その図書館は宮殿のように見える。

() () () (オ) , the () () (カ) a () .

- | | | | |
|----------|---------|------------|-----------|
| ① a | ② looks | ③ like | ④ from |
| ⑤ palace | ⑥ seen | ⑦ distance | ⑧ library |

問4 私が家を出るとすぐに雨が降り始めた。

() (キ) had () () home () (ク) () () .

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|------|
| ① than | ② raining | ③ no | ④ I |
| ⑤ sooner | ⑥ left | ⑦ started | ⑧ it |

問 5 A : 最近自炊してるんだよね。外食するより家で食事したくて。

B : どんな料理を作るの？

A : スパゲティが多いよ。YouTube でレシピを見つけたんだけどね、鍋やフライパンを使わなくても、レンジでチンするだけでパスタを茹でられるの知ってる？

B : 知らない！お湯を沸かさなくても良いの？すごいね！

A : お湯を捨てなくても良いし、洗い物も少なくて済むから便利だよ。YouTube がなかったら、全然知らなかっただろうね。

B : 私も自炊してみようかな。

A : I've been cooking for myself lately because I wanted to eat at home instead of eating out.

B : What kind of food do you cook?

A : Mostly spaghetti. I've found good recipes on YouTube. Do you know how you can cook pasta in the microwave instead of using a pot or pan?

B : No, I don't! You don't have to boil any water? That's amazing!

A : It's convenient because you don't have to waste much water and there are fewer dishes to wash. () () (ケ) () () for YouTube, I never () () (コ) that.

B : I think I'll try cooking for myself.

① known

② if

③ have

④ had

⑤ not

⑥ it

⑦ been

⑧ would

Ⅲ 次の文章〔英文 1・2〕を読み、下の問い(問 1～9)に答えよ。なお、*印のある語句には注がある。

〔英文 1〕

The extent to which certain legally produced psychoactive substances are available can be established on the basis of official statistics if the community possesses the administrative mechanisms needed to record such information. Figures are calculated by computing the total industrial output for a given reference period, deducting the amount exported and adding the quantities imported during the same period. Additional information is provided by sales and tax revenue figures. The latter include the amounts collected in relation to profits, sales, excise charges, transportation costs, licensing and other fees in the production/import and distribution process.

The size and capacity of the distribution network is an important determinant of availability. In the case of legal substances, it is possible to determine the number of outlets per unit of population, or to look at their geographical distribution, (A) identify areas of high availability. It may also be relevant to compute the number of hours per day and number of days per week that such outlets operate.⁽¹⁾ Similarly, the location of outlets may also be useful, since some may be able to reach larger numbers of people than others, such as those located in densely populated areas, or near places at which a normally dispersed population is likely to congregate (e.g., schools, office buildings, railway stations, industrial plants, sport fields, military barracks).

To assess the availability of pharmaceutical products, it is useful to establish the physician/population ratio, as well as the number and distribution of health care facilities, pharmacies, chemist's shops and other shops allowed to sell medicines. (B), comparison of the data on the prescribing of certain psychoactive substances in similar communities should also provide a useful indicator of possible abuse.

Of course, assessments of these types⁽²⁾ are possible only for legal drugs — whether recreational or pharmaceutical — supplied by *bona fide producers. Where products are supplied from nonofficial sources, or where illegal drugs are used, it becomes necessary to evaluate the “hidden” availability as well, i.e., the drugs derived mainly from smuggling, *clandestine manufacturing and non-registered domestic production.

Assessing the magnitude of illegal drug supplies presents a difficult challenge, and generally leads only to an approximate estimate. The detection of clandestine farms or small production plots through aerial surveillance is a method currently in use. Although its main purpose is law enforcement, (C) the systematic study of drug production, it can provide useful data on the

growth and distribution of sources of supply.

Figures on seizures and on thefts from pharmacies, measurements of street sample purity, and the monitoring of the street price of illegal drugs are also useful in estimating availability. The more frequently a particular drug is found in customs searches and police raids, or the more often it is reported missing from pharmacies, (D) more likely it is to be available in the community. The purity of street samples tends to decrease, and prices to remain high, when drugs are in short supply (provided that demand remains stable); this may also indicate, however, not a reduction in supplies, but an increase in the population of users.⁽³⁾

Further evidence on availability and illegal production may be obtained through observational field studies and the work of undercover informants. These approaches are geared towards assessing the situation on a small and local scale only.⁽⁴⁾

Figures for arrests of traffickers and dealers, as well as the number and location of drug-dealing points, may be useful. Perhaps the most revealing data are those obtained from the users themselves; their opinions on availability and ease of access can be obtained through sample surveys, or individual interviews at agencies dealing with them.

(Reproduced from Preventing and Controlling Drug Abuse, Marcus Grant and Michael Gossop, Information: Assessment of Drug availability, pp. 96-97, © World Health Organization 1990.)

*bona fide 「本物の」

*clandestine 「秘密の」

問 1 本文で用いられている次の語において、最も強いアクセント(第一強勢)のある音節を、それぞれ次の①～④の中から一つ選べ。

de-ter-mi-nant
① ② ③ ④

ア

ap-prox-i-mate
① ② ③ ④

イ

問 2 本文中の空欄(A)～(D)に入る最も適当な語句を、それぞれ次の①～④の中から一つ選べ。

空欄(A)

ウ

- ① by way of ② about to ③ in as much as ④ in order to

空欄(B)

エ

- ① At last ② Scarcely ③ Therefore ④ In addition

空欄(C)

オ

- ① moreover ② rather than ③ instead ④ enough to

空欄(D)

カ

- ① the ② much ③ even ④ as

問 3 下線部(1)の語が同じ意味で使われているものを、次の①～④の中から一つ選べ。

キ

- ① The nurse's words began to operate on his mind.
- ② These stores are operating twenty-four hours a day.
- ③ The new doctor is going to operate on a patient for appendicitis.
- ④ The group will not operate against the initial mission plan.

問 4 下線部(2)の内容に含まれるものはどれか、次の①～④の中から一つ選べ。

ク

- ① 合法的な薬局で働く店員の数
- ② 過去一年内に閉店した店舗の数
- ③ 一定の人口当たりの医師の数
- ④ コミュニティの活性化の度合い

問 5 下線部(3)の内容として最も適当なものを、次の①～④の中から一つ選べ。

ケ

- ① 薬物の需要が安定しており、street sample の使用者が減っていくこと
- ② street sample の純度が下がり、供給者が減っていくこと
- ③ 薬物の需要が安定せず、street sample の価格が乱高下すること
- ④ street sample の純度が下がり、価格が高止まりすること

問 6 下線部(4)の語の意味として最も適当なものを、次の①～④の中から一つ選べ。

コ

- ① small, thin horny or bony plates protecting the skin of fish and reptiles
- ② an instrument or machine for weighing
- ③ the size or level of something, especially when this is large
- ④ a graduated series of musical tones ascending or descending in order of pitch

問 7 本文の内容と一致するものを、次の①～④の中から一つ選べ。

サ

- ① 合法的な精神活性物質は、細かく記録を付けて行けば使用状況を把握できる。
- ② 非合法薬物取引は学校、オフィスビル、鉄道駅などでも多く行われている。
- ③ 空から農場や畑を調べてみても、非合法薬物の摘発はできない。
- ④ 合法的な精神活性物質の使用者の話は、あまり参考にはならない。

問 8 本文の内容と一致しないものを、次の①～④の中から一つ選べ。

シ

- ① 捜査で、特定の医薬品が発見されたり薬局からの盗難が判明したりする。
- ② 現状を変えるための効果的な方針や行動について、国家間の合意はない。
- ③ 違法薬物の主な供給手段には、密輸、密造、無許可での国内製造がある。
- ④ 路上販売の違法薬物の値段や質は、供給量に関する重要情報ともなりうる。

[英文 2]

Traditionally, inquiry into the subjective side of life — mind, thought, feeling — was the domain of philosophers and poets. These days, researchers, particularly in the fields of psychology, neuroscience, and cognitive science, have made great inroads into understanding the biological underpinnings of the human experience. Their work is shedding light on the workings of the brain and giving us new avenues toward understanding the hidden processes of deep culture.

Our journey through some of the research in this area begins in ancient China with one of the most influential people in human history — K'ung-fu-tzu, known to Westerners as *Confucius. Though he was a relatively unimportant government official and had few followers in his lifetime, his ideas have shaped the thinking of billions of people over two-and-a-half millennia.

K'ung-fu-tzu (traditionally 551-479 BCE) lived at a time of political and social decline. As the minister of justice in the state of *Lu, he wanted to encourage fairness, social stability, and personal morality. Coincidentally, it was around this time in Athens, Greece, that Plato founded his academy, which was dedicated to the pursuit of knowledge about the natural world and human affairs, including morality.

The thinking of Confucius and his contemporaries in China differed from that of the ancient Greeks. Confucius and Plato had, in effect, different approaches to thinking things through. Those differences have shaped values and collective thought processes up through the present day. One of the most startling discoveries by modern-day cognitive scientists is that some of our most basic cognitive processes have been influenced by deep cultural difference that can be traced far into the past. We find evidence of this in research that compares the cognitive impact of contrasting worldviews. When cognitive scientists measure those differences, it's as though the voices of these ancient thinkers can be heard whispering in today's research laboratories.

Contrasting cognitive styles aren't just apparent in the laboratory, but in the "real world" of legal systems, medical practice, contracts, social relations, and so on. Traditional Chinese medicine, for example, is predicated on seeing the body as a dynamic system that is sick when it is out of balance. Western medicine sees the body more as a sum total of all its parts (one identifies and treats the part that is sick). These views aren't mutually exclusive, yet they reflect differing thought traditions.

(A Beginner's Guide to the Deep Culture Experience by Joseph Shaules, © 2010 Joseph Shaules. Reproduced with permission of the author.)

*Confucius [孔子]

*Lu [魯]

問 9 上の英文に一致するよう、次の[A群]～[F群]の設問への答えをそれぞれ①～③の中から一つずつ選べ。

[A群] According to the passage, what is providing new insight into cultural research?

ス

- ① subjective studies performed by philosophers and poets
- ② psychology breakthroughs into discovering how people feel
- ③ cognitive research based on how the brain functions

[B群] According to the passage, what is true about K'ung-fu-tzu?

セ

- ① His ideas became more famous after his death.
- ② He was most influential during his lifetime.
- ③ He is known for being a famous government official.

[C群] Which of the following sentences best describes 551-479 BCE?

ソ

- ① It is when philosophers such as K'ung-fu-tzu and Plato began to hold public debates.
- ② It is a period in history when people began to think about goodness and fairness.
- ③ It is a period famous for the rise of both China and Greece in politics and philosophy.

[D群] According to the passage, what can be said about both Confucius and Plato?

タ

- ① They were in agreement about how people view the world around them.
- ② They were the first people interested in studying the importance of culture.
- ③ They established a way of thinking that still influences people today.

[E群] According to the passage, what do cognitive strategies influence?

チ

- ① the parts of the body which are affected by sickness and medical treatment
- ② a wide variety of aspects of our daily life including the study of medicine
- ③ the similarities found in both traditional Chinese medicine and Western medicine

[F群] Which of the following is the most suitable title for this passage?

ツ

- ① Ancient Philosophers and Deep Culture
- ② Real World Studies in the Laboratory
- ③ The Origin of Cultural Awareness in China and Greece