

2016年度

[英語] 問題

注意事項

1. 問題用紙および解答用紙は、試験開始の合図があるまで開かないでください。
2. 解答はすべて解答用紙の所定の欄に記入してください。
3. 受験番号および氏名は解答用紙の所定の欄に記入してください。
4. リスニングテストは試験開始後2分経過してから始まります。それまでに、リスニングテストの指示文と英文に目を通して、答え方の要領をつかんでおいてください。録音を聞いている時間は、解答のための休止を含めて7分ほどです。
5. 問題用紙は1ページから10ページまでです。

I

リスニングテスト

第1部 英語の短い対話を聞き、それに続く対応として最も適切なものを1～4から一つ選び、番号で答えなさい。次の問題に進むまでに5秒の休止が設けられています。対話を聞くのはそれぞれ一度だけです。問題はA、B、C、D、Eの五題です。

- A. 1. Sorry, this is the only style we have.
2. No problem. He prefers V-neck styles.
3. May I try it on?
4. Yes, it's my pleasure!
- B. 1. All right. I'll see you in a minute around here.
2. Why don't you check the sofa?
3. OK, I'll ask him to buy it for you.
4. I'll call your phone, so you can hear the ringing.
- C. 1. I'm glad to get out of the hospital.
2. That's too bad. He may be sick in bed.
3. Great! See you at nine in front of his office, then.
4. I wonder how you are doing.
- D. 1. I haven't seen them for a long time.
2. The one wearing the big hat is my cousin, Tim.
3. It was a Halloween party three years ago.
4. I don't know anybody there.
- E. 1. Right. I should leave for school at 5:30.
2. Yes. I mean I need to get there by 6:00!
3. Yes. That means I have to get up at 5:30!
4. Right. I can wake up at 6:30 by myself.

第2部 放送で流れる英文とその内容に関する五つの質問を聞き、その質問に対する答えとして、最も適切なものを1～4から一つ選び、番号で答えなさい。聞きながらメモを取ってもかまいません。各質問の後には7秒間の休止が設けられています。英文と質問は二度放送されます。

- F. 1. She took her tooth out.
2. She didn't finish her homework.
3. She saw the dentist.
4. She had a toothache.
- G. 1. She told the dentist to see Mary.
2. She told Mary to tell her mother about her tooth.
3. She asked Mary's mother to take Mary to the dentist.
4. She asked Mary when she would like to go to the dentist.
- H. 1. He pulled Mary's bad tooth out.
2. He gave Mary a nice new tooth.
3. He told Mary that he had a very bad tooth, too.
4. He taught Mary how to brush her teeth well.
- I. 1. She asked Mary about her new tooth.
2. She asked Mary what the dentist did for Mary.
3. She asked Mary who took her to the dentist.
4. She asked Mary about the pain.
- J. 1. Her classmates had her bad tooth.
2. Her classmates laughed at her.
3. She didn't have her bad tooth anymore.
4. She was looking forward to having a new tooth.

Ⅱ 次の英文を読み、A～Fについて質問に対する最も適切な答えを選び、記号で答えなさい。

(* のついた語句には本文の最後に注があります。)

For many years, humans dreamed of flying like the birds. This long-time dream came true when Wilbur and Orville Wright gave the world the freedom to fly above the clouds.

When Wilbur and Orville were young boys, their father gave them a flying toy. The toy was made of paper and wood, and a *twisted rubber band gave the power. They threw it into the air and it flew across the room. Later, when the toy broke, they *experimented and made their own flying toys. Since then, the Wright brothers were interested and excited by anything that could fly. The brothers wanted to build a flying machine which was large enough to carry them into the air. They tried to learn anything about the science of flight. Orville loved mechanical things and was always building and repairing things. When he was only a teenager, he began a printing business, and Wilbur later joined the business.

In 1893, the two young brothers started a bicycle shop. By that time, the first cars appeared around town. However, the brothers were more interested in planes and flying than in motorcars. The brothers never forgot their childhood dream of building a *full-sized flying machine. A workroom behind the bicycle shop became their laboratory and they began experimenting there. The brothers began to study plane design. They learned that balance and control were important to fly. But, how could you keep a plane in balance? How could a pilot control the plane and make it go up and down or left and right?

They wanted information they could trust. So, they decided to build a “wind tunnel” to do their own tests and get the results. In that wind tunnel, strong winds were produced by a big fan to show the wind movement around the plane. With this tunnel, they could test the effects of wind and air pressure on different plane shapes. The Wright brothers decided that the wings of the plane should be *flexible and *movable. To control the plane, the back part of one wing was moved up by a *wire, and the back part of the other wing was moved down by a wire. In this way, they could *steer and balance the plane. They also thought that they needed something called a *rudder. By moving it from left to right, they could steer the plane.

They tested their ideas with a toy-sized *glider, and by 1900, they made a full-sized glider. They chose the place, Kitty Hawk in North Carolina, for the flight test of the full-sized glider. At first, the glider flew only a few feet. They experimented and improved the controls, and then, their glider could stay longer in the air.

Then, in 1903, they built a plane with an engine. As they could not find an engine maker, they designed their own engine for their flying machine. Again, they went to Kitty

Hawk to test it. They wanted to be the first men to fly an engine-powered plane. Early on the morning of December 17, 1903, the two brothers were ready. Orville was the first to fly their plane.

It was very windy, and Orville had a difficult time when he was controlling the plane. Though the flying machine went only one hundred feet and stayed in the air for twelve seconds, that was a success for the brothers. Orville became the first man to fly an engine-powered plane in history. Wilbur went up in the plane next and could stay in the air for almost one minute! The two brothers were so happy with the experience they just had together. They sent a letter to the person who inspired their interest so long ago and taught them the importance of following their dream — their father.

The Wright brothers are probably best known as the first men to fly an engine-powered plane. However, they also gave the world some important examples of how to make planes. Pilots today still use the Wright brothers' flying methods. Many engineers still test their own planes and improve their designs as the two brothers did such a long time ago.

注)

twisted rubber band : 巻き上げた輪ゴム experiment(ed) : 実験する
full-sized : 人が十分に乘れる大きさの flexible : しなやかな movable : 動かせる
wire : ワイヤー、はりがね steer : 操縦する・かじを取る
rudder : 方向舵・かじ (飛行機後方についている、方向を変えるための部位)
glider : グライダー (動力を持たず風の力を利用する飛行機)

A. What was the Wright brothers' childhood dream?

- ア They dreamed of experimenting in order to make new children's toys.
- イ They wanted to study about planes and start a plane business.
- ウ They dreamed of becoming engineers in order to design a large wind tunnel.
- エ They wanted to make a plane which was big enough to carry a human into the air.

B. Why did the Wright brothers build a wind tunnel?

- ア They built it because they needed a safe place to keep their full-sized glider.
- イ They built it in order to pass strong wind through the tunnel into their laboratory to cool it down.
- ウ They built it in order to do experiments to see how different plane shapes influence the wind and air pressure.
- エ They built it because they needed the tunnel to check their own engine.

- C. In the Wright brothers' opinion, how should wings of planes be?
- ア They thought wings needed to be round shapes to go through the tunnel.
 - イ They believed wings should be flexible and moved by a pilot.
 - ウ They believed wings needed to be moved flexibly from left to right by a wire.
 - エ They thought wings should be controlled by a pilot to start and stop the engine.
- D. Why did the brothers want a rudder?
- ア To steer the plane.
 - イ To fly back.
 - ウ To control the engine power of the plane.
 - エ To make both left and right wings flexible.
- E. How long did the Wright brothers' first engine-powered flight continue?
- ア For only 20 seconds.
 - イ For almost a minute.
 - ウ For only 12 seconds.
 - エ For more than one minute.
- F. 本文の内容と合っているものを次のア～カから二つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
- ア Because Orville was very good at building and repairing things, he invented a printing machine when he was only a teenager.
 - イ Though the Wright brothers started a bicycle shop, they never gave up their dream of building their own plane.
 - ウ The Wright brothers were interested in all mechanical things including bicycles and planes, and they liked motorcars best.
 - エ The Wright brothers first flew a small glider and later a full-sized one, and the first one could stay in the sky much longer.
 - オ The Wright brothers' father was the one who inspired the brothers' interest and taught the brothers to follow their dream.
 - カ Although the Wright brothers' flying methods are still used today, engineers no longer follow the brothers' way of designing planes.

III 次の文章を読み、後の問に答えなさい。

(* のついた語句には本文の最後に注があります。)

Nice to meet you! Welcome to our study tour! I'll take you to a very special world with lots of wisdom. I am your study guide today. By the way, have you ever heard of *philosophy? A dictionary says that philosophy is the study of nature and meaning of *existence, *truth, good and bad. Well, it seems difficult, doesn't it? Have you ever thought about where our knowledge comes from? From books? Even a famous writer gets wisdom from somewhere, right? Actually, this is a very *philosophical question, and many *philosophers have thought and talked about this since ancient times. Well, are you ready for the tour with me? Now let's think about (1)this question as many philosophers have done before, shall we?

Do you know that two different groups have different ideas about this question? One group believes in *rationalism, and the other group believes in *empiricism. The people in the first group say that we humans are born with an *ability to *reason, and this innate ability lets us get knowledge. Well, the "innate ability" is difficult to understand, right? Let me explain about it. The "innate ability" means that you already have the ability to think *rationally when you are born. We can discover the truths by reasoning, rational thought. So, they believe that (ア) is the main source of our knowledge. Getting clear? I hope you understand so far. And, the people in the second group say that we humans have no innate abilities or knowledge from the birth, and we keep getting experiences one after another. They also say that our knowledge is learned from our (イ) of the outside world. What we see, hear, touch, taste, and smell is the main source for getting knowledge. These *senses play an important role to understand the world around us. Well, let's look at each group more closely.

Among early philosophers in ancient *Greece, the power of reasoning was important. They believed that we humans get knowledge by reasoning alone. The Greek philosopher, Plato, showed this idea by telling the story of Socrates, Plato's teacher. In fact, they shared the same thoughts. In the story, Socrates discussed a math *diagram problem with a boy who never learned math. While the boy was watching Socrates drawing diagrams for that math problem on the ground, the boy understood how to solve the problem by reasoning. Socrates did not tell him the answer, but the boy discovered it. The boy used the process of thinking in an *orderly way to understand the problem and to find the answer. (2)Plato said that [the math problem / had / either / its solution / the boy / experience / or / of / no], and Plato reached a conclusion that the boy already had knowledge — (3)innate knowledge.

(4) Though Plato's ideas of knowledge were accepted by many philosophers for several centuries, one of his pupils, Aristotle, offered a very different idea. Aristotle did not accept that we have innate knowledge. Instead, he believed that we are born without knowing anything. He also believed that we humans get knowledge from our experiences of the world.

So, how can we learn from our experiences? According to Aristotle, for example, by seeing many different kinds of dogs, we learn what a dog is. *Poodles, bulldogs and *golden retrievers are different, but we can tell that they are all dogs. Why is it possible? Because there is (5) the "form" of a dog, its *essence. Well, the word "form" is also very difficult, isn't it? It means that we can say this is a dog because we can understand the essence of a dog by our five senses. All kinds of dogs have this essence in this world we live in. Through our experiences, we can find essence not only in things we can see, but also in ideas such as good and bad. For example, at (ウ), we have no innate ideas of right and wrong. However, with experiences, we learn the essence of right and the essence of wrong. And then we can understand what is right and what is wrong.

We have seen two different types of thinking, rationalism and empiricism. We can't say which is right or wrong. However, we now have gotten a (エ) about where knowledge comes from. Through philosophy, we try to understand what is true by using our powers of reasoning or our experiences. It is important to ask questions about things around us and to try to find answers just as many philosophers do. I hope you enjoyed this tour!

注)

philosophy : 哲学 existence : 存在 truth : 真理 philosophical : 哲学的な
philosopher(s) : 哲学者 rationalism : 理性主義 empiricism : 経験主義
ability : 能力 reason : 論理的に思考する、推論する
rationally : 理性的に、論理的に sense(s) : 感覚 Greece : ギリシャ
diagram : 図形 orderly : 順序正しい poodle(s) : プードル
golden retriever(s) : ゴールデン・レトリバー essence : 本質

問1 下線部(1)に関して、this question とは何か、英語の疑問文の形で答えなさい。

問2 空欄 (ア) ~ (エ) の中に入る適切な単語を(A)~(H)から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。ただし、使う単語は一度だけとする。

- (A) question (B) reasoning (C) existence (D) experiences
(E) birth (F) knowledge (G) home (H) hint

問8 本文の内容と合っているものを次のア～ケから三つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア This study tour was planned to introduce philosophical thinking of different ideas about knowledge.
- イ The idea of rationalism is that we need to experience many different things in the world and to let us get certain knowledge.
- ウ According to empiricism, we have innate ability to think rationally and our five senses are very important to get knowledge about the real world.
- エ Plato did not guide a boy to solve a math problem. The boy himself could get the right answer by drawing a diagram on the ground for that math problem.
- オ Plato was a student of Socrates, and Aristotle was a student of Plato.
- カ Socrates was teaching math at school, and often enjoyed discussing math diagram problems with his students who were interested in math.
- キ According to Aristotle, we don't know about right and wrong ideas when we are born. However, we can understand them after having many experiences in our lives.
- ク The ideas of rationalism and empiricism are just the same because both of them were developed by great ancient philosophers.
- ケ Through our history, rationalism has been more powerful than empiricism because we humans are rational animals.

IV

空欄に入る最も適切なものをそれぞれア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. I () in China for three years when I was a child, but I can't speak Chinese at all.
ア have been イ have once stayed ウ lived エ went
2. Please ().
ア help us with the work イ help us the work
ウ work for our help エ help for our work
3. () of these four students has written an essay.
ア Both イ Every ウ Each エ Some
4. The book () was too difficult for the students.
ア chose the teacher イ the teacher chose
ウ the teacher chose it エ which chose the teacher

V 日本語の意味を表す英文になるように下の語(句)を並べ替え、(A) ~ (H) に入る語(句)の記号を答えなさい。ただし、文頭に来る語(句)も小文字で書かれています。

1. 将棋を習得するのは、自転車に乗れるようになるより時間がかかります。

Mastering *shogi* () (A) () () (B) () () a bicycle.

ア ride イ learning ウ to エ than オ takes カ how
キ longer

2. 彼女がアメリカに留学して半年になる。

() () (C) () () (D) () () () the U.S. for study.

ア she イ it ウ went エ a year オ half カ to キ has
ク since ケ been

3. 私が買ったかった唯一のものは、ホットコーヒーでした。

(E) () () () () () (F) ().

ア hot coffee イ buy ウ was エ wanted オ the only thing
カ I キ to ク that

4. 健康維持のため、毎日できるだけ歩くことにしている。

I () () () (G) () () () (H) () every day.

ア walk イ to ウ as エ as オ good health カ much
キ have ク try to ケ possible

VI 次の日本語を英文にしなさい。

1. こんなに暑い夏は初めてです。

2. 誰が子供たちの世話をするのか、誰も知りません。

【以下余白】

