

平成 20 年度 入学試験問題

外 国 語

英 語

2 月 25 日(月) 9 : 30—11 : 15

(全学部共通)

注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この冊子と答案紙を開いてはいけない。
2. 問題冊子のページ数は、7 ページである。
3. 問題冊子とは別に答案紙が 4 枚ある。
4. 落丁、乱丁、印刷不鮮明の箇所などがあつたら、ただちに申し出よ。
5. 解答にかかる前に答案紙左端の折り目をていねいに切り離し、答案紙のそれぞれの所定の 2 箇所受験番号を記入せよ。
6. 解答は答案紙の所定の欄に記入せよ。所定の欄以外に書いた答案は無効である。
7. 答案紙の右寄りに引かれた縦線より右の部分には、受験番号のほかは記入してはいけない。
8. 問題冊子の余白は草稿用として使ってもよい。
9. 試験終了後退室の許可があるまでは、退室してはいけない。
10. 答案紙は持ち帰ってはいけない。問題冊子は持ち帰ってもよい。

I 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

(*の付いた語句は注を参照のこと)

Jim McFadden has penetrated the eye of a hurricane 535 times. And, he is quick to point out, he has exited the eye 535 times. “It’s important that these numbers match,” he says with a smile. He has come close to death on numerous occasions and *really* close at least twice — all in the name of research. This year marks his 39th as an *NOAA hurricane hunter.

McFadden doesn’t have a typical nine-to-five job. A day frequently begins (ア) a call from the National Hurricane Center in Miami, requesting that he and one of his research teams based at the NOAA Aircraft Operations Center in Tampa, Florida, fly into a storm. Typically, one of his teams flies first around the storm and then makes several passes through the storm, which can be up to about 320 kilometers in diameter. Many of these missions involve up to 10 hours (イ) flying over the Atlantic Ocean, the Gulf of Mexico or the Caribbean Sea. The team’s goal is to learn more about storm behavior to improve forecasting models that can help people prepare for severe weather — even approaching disasters.

McFadden has been investigating hurricanes since 1965. With a *bachelor’s degree in *geology and a doctorate in *meteorology, he immediately went to work for the Sea-Air Interaction Laboratory of the U.S. Weather Bureau (now part of the NOAA), in Washington, D.C., studying how the air and the sea behave during hurricanes. When this lab relocated to Miami, Florida, in 1967, McFadden followed, becoming a hurricane hunter in 1968.

“My first time penetrating the eye of a hurricane was really quite a disappointment,” McFadden recalls. He and his crew of 16 to 20 scientists, pilots, navigators, technicians and others were flying a research mission near a hurricane when they “got the call” to fly directly into the storm. “So we flew into it, and it was kind of *normal*, for lack of a better word,” he says. “I expected to encounter heavy *turbulence, to get bounced around and then enter this

beautiful, calm eye. But it wasn't like that. Instead, we hardly bounced. I've been on far more turbulent flights than that, including my last commercial flight from Tampa to Fort Lauderdale," he continues.

But every storm is different. "How much turbulence a flight encounters depends on whether the storm is intensifying or weakening," McFadden says. Some tropical storms while intensifying into hurricanes have produced far worse turbulence than a Category-5 storm that is no longer intensifying.

The worst storm McFadden ever penetrated was supposed to be a Category-1 or Category-2 storm when the team flew in, but then it grew. On September 15, 1989, the team penetrated what had become *Hurricane Hugo near Barbados about 460 meters above the ocean. The hurricane eventually struck Charleston, South Carolina, as a Category-4 storm and caused more than \$7 billion of damage. Winds should not have exceeded 177 kilometers per hour when McFadden's crew first tore into it, but they were *battered by wind speeds of more than 320 kilometers per hour "that bounced us all over," he says. "Then we encountered something we'd never seen before: a mesovortice, which is like a mini-tornado in the hurricane's *eyewall." (ウ) the middle of all this, an engine shut down. "We were all over the sky. We fell 230 meters before we brought the aircraft (エ) control," he says. That was the last time that the team ever entered a hurricane at 460 meters as a first penetration. "We learned our lesson, and now we don't penetrate lower than about 1,525 meters."

Although facing down Hurricane Hugo was a *harrowing experience, McFadden says he is thankful his team discovered the mesovortices. "We came [① and ② something ③ alive ④ new ⑤ out ⑥ learned]," he says — all in a day's work.

(出典：Megan Sever, "Staring Down the Eye of the Storm," *Geotimes*, Vol. 52, No. 6 (June 2007) より。出題の都合上、原文の一部に変更を加えている。)

注

NOAA	米国の海洋大気局	bachelor's degree	学士号
geology	地質学	meteorology	気象学
turbulence	(大気の)乱れ, 乱気流		
Hurricane Hugo	ハリケーン・ヒューゴ(ハリケーンの名前)		
batter	何度も打ちたたく		
eyewall	台風・ハリケーンの目を取り巻く積乱雲の壁		
harrowing	苦悩を与える		

設問

- 1 下線部(1)でマクファーデンは, “these numbers match” が重要であると述べているが, なぜ重要なのか。句読点を含めて, 20 字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。
- 2 下線部(2), (4), (5)を日本語に訳しなさい。
- 3 下線部(3)のように, マクファーデンが述べているのはなぜか。句読点を含めて, 30 字以内の日本語で具体的に説明しなさい。
- 4 空欄(ア)~(エ)にもっとも適切な前置詞を入れなさい。文頭の語は大文字で始めること。
- 5 (6)の括弧【 】内の単語を文脈に即して意味が通るように並べ替え, もっとも適切な英語の文にしなさい。解答は単語の番号のみを記入すること。

Ⅱ 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

The following conversation is between two American university students, Bill and Lisa. Lisa is sitting alone at a table in a coffee shop near their university.

Bill: Hey, Lisa!

Lisa: Hi, Bill! Oh, you're all wet! Is it raining outside? I didn't notice. The weather report said it was going to be sunny today.

Bill: Well, it's pouring out there. Do you mind if I sit here for a while till the rain lets up?

Lisa: (ア) () () all. If you want, you can have some of this chocolate cake. It's a big piece.

Bill: Sure, thanks. Mmm, this cake is delicious. I've never been to this coffee shop. I was cycling to my part-time job and I wanted to get out of the rain.

Lisa: It should let up soon. Have some more cake while you're waiting.

Bill: (イ) (), () (). I've had enough. It's very quiet here.

Lisa: Yes, that's why I like to come here to study. Right now, I'm writing an article for the student newspaper about where you can get vegetarian food in and around the university.

Bill: I don't suppose there are many places selling that kind of stuff around here, (A) there?

Lisa: Actually, there are quite a few. You [(① popular ② surprised ③ how ④ be ⑤ food ⑥ would ⑦ vegetarian ⑧ is)] these days. Take this coffee shop, for example. Everything they serve here (B) vegetarian.

Bill: Oh, I didn't know that. Now, you said you come here often. Does that mean you are a vegetarian?

Lisa: Yes, I am. I gave up eating meat five years ago. It was a little difficult at first, but it's not anymore. In fact, I'm really glad that I made the effort. Being a vegetarian (C) so many advantages.

Bill: Really? What kind of advantages?

Lisa: Well, apart from [(1) the (2) that (3) killed (4) obvious (5) animals (6) fact (7) are (8) being (9) no], it's also good for your health.

Bill: So, why did *you* become a vegetarian? Was it the health or moral aspects that attracted you?

Lisa: To be honest, I didn't really think much about those things at first. I would have to say the main influence was my elder brother.

Bill: What do you mean?

Lisa: He's a really wonderful person I've always looked up to and tried to be like. He took a trip to Nepal where he was influenced greatly by Buddhist culture. Because of that, he became a vegetarian and because I respect his opinion, I decided to become a vegetarian as well.

Bill: How interesting!

Lisa: What about you, Bill? Have you ever thought about becoming a vegetarian?

Bill: Oh, look at the time! I'm sorry, but I've got to get going.

Lisa: But it doesn't look like the rain has stopped yet.

Bill: I know, but I've got to be at work in 10 minutes. If I'm late, I could lose my job.

Lisa: Where do you work?

Bill: Er... um, I'm a little embarrassed to tell you, but in fact I work at MacArthur's ^(*)Hamburger Restaurant on High Street.

Lisa: What? You must be joking!

Bill: No, I just started last week. They're so busy these days because of their 50-cent hamburger special that they've had to hire lots of extra staff.

Lisa: But...

Bill: I know, I know. But the pay isn't bad, and sometimes the manager gives us free hamburgers, which, to tell the truth, couldn't taste better.

Lisa: I see. Well, if you say so. Anyway, it (D) nice talking to you.

Bill: Nice talking to you, too. Thanks for the cake and good luck with your article.

Lisa: Thanks. See you.

設問

- 1 下線部(ア)と(カ)それぞれと意味が同じになる語を本文中から抜き出さない。ただし、(ア)と(カ)の文脈に合うように、文法的に適切な形にして答えること。
- 2 下線部(イ)と(ウ)の各空欄にもっとも適切な一語を入れなさい。文頭の語は大文字で始めること。
- 3 空欄(A)～(D)に入るもっとも適切な語を以下の選択肢から選びなさい。解答は番号のみを記入すること。

1 be	2 are	3 aren't	4 is	5 isn't
6 was	7 wasn't	8 were	9 weren't	10 have
11 has	12 had	13 do	14 does	15 did
16 don't	17 doesn't	18 didn't		

- 4 (エ)と(オ)の括弧【 】内の単語を意味が通るように並べ替え、もっとも適切な英語の文にしなさい。解答は単語の番号のみを記入すること。
- 5 ビルはなぜ下線部(キ)のように述べたのか。その理由を、句読点を含めて45字以内の日本語で具体的に説明しなさい。
- 6 下線部(ク)の“But”の後に表現を補うとすれば、以下の表現のどれがもっとも適切か、答えなさい。解答は番号のみを記入すること。

- But {
- (1) they don't serve chocolate cake there.
 - (2) a hamburger restaurant is an awful place to work.
 - (3) how nice that you work there. I envy you.
 - (4) I had one of their hamburgers last week, and it was terrible.

- 7 リサが vegetarian になったもっとも大きな理由を15字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。

Ⅲ 次の葉書の文章を読み、下線部(1)～(7)を英訳しなさい。

前略

お手紙ありがとうございました。お元気でお過ごしとのこと、何よりです。時⁽¹⁾がたつのは早いもので、イタリアに留学して3年になります。 長く外国にいれば⁽²⁾ いるほど、故郷からの便りがますます大切になってきます。

ところで、この夏の休暇に3週間ほど帰省しようと計画しています。実は、先⁽³⁾月母が入院し手術を受けました。手術はうまくいったのですが、母は高齢です⁽⁴⁾から、体力が心配です。いつも母の世話を兄夫婦にまかせっきりですので、せめて⁽⁵⁾夏休みくらいは帰って母を元気付けたいと思っています。

お便りの中に、同級生の山川さんが結婚なさったと書いてありましたね。私⁽⁶⁾の帰省中に我々の同級生を何人か呼び集めて、彼女の結婚祝いにパーティを開きませ⁽⁷⁾んか。私は8月1日から20日まで実家にいる予定ですので、ぜひご連絡ください。皆様にお会いするのを楽しみにしています。

草々