

# 英 語

## 地域科学部

### 問題冊子

#### 注意事項

- (1) 試験開始の合図があるまで、問題冊子を開かないこと。
- (2) 問題冊子は8ページで、解答用紙は5枚と白紙3枚である。問題冊子や解答用紙に、落丁、乱丁、印刷不鮮明のものがあつた場合は、ただちに監督者に申し出ること。白紙はメモに使用してよい。
- (3) 受験番号は、5枚の解答用紙のそれぞれの指定箇所に記入すること。
- (4) 問題は **1** から **4** の4つの大問よりなる。
- (5) 試験開始の合図と同時に、まず放送による指示に従って **1** を解答すること。
- (6) 解答は解答用紙の指定箇所に記入すること。
- (7) 解答用紙は持ち帰らないこと。
- (8) 問題冊子及び白紙(メモ用紙)は持ち帰ること。
- (9) 各大問には、満点に対する配点の比率(%)を表示してある。

**1** (配点比率 20%)

**DIRECTIONS:**

Phil and Tess Richards are planning a birthday party for their daughter, Lisa. Listen carefully to the dialogue that follows. We will read the dialogue and questions twice. You may take notes when you are listening. After the dialogue ends, write your answers in the space on your answer sheet.

<p>Question 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) thirteen</li> <li>b) fourteen</li> <li>c) fifteen</li> <li>d) sixteen</li> </ul>	<p>Question 5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) near the pool</li> <li>b) on Elm Street</li> <li>c) near the library</li> <li>d) across the street</li> </ul>
<p>Question 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) January</li> <li>b) March</li> <li>c) May</li> <li>d) April</li> </ul>	<p>Question 6:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Ubik</li> <li>b) Baker Dan's</li> <li>c) Sally's Sweets</li> <li>d) Christie's</li> </ul>
<p>Question 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) mysteries</li> <li>b) fantasies</li> <li>c) children's books</li> <li>d) comic books</li> </ul>	<p>Question 7:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) children's books</li> <li>b) Harry Potter adventures</li> <li>c) Ubik Books</li> <li>d) mysteries</li> </ul>
<p>Question 4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Lisa is now an old woman.</li> <li>b) Time has wings like a bird.</li> <li>c) You cannot return to your childhood.</li> <li>d) The years have passed very quickly.</li> </ul>	<p>Question 8:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Lisa is too busy.</li> <li>b) Wednesday is a weekday.</li> <li>c) Phil is going to buy the books.</li> <li>d) Lisa prefers strawberry shortcake.</li> </ul>

2 (配点比率 20%)

2—A

次の英文の空欄を埋めるのに適当な動詞を、(die, say, make, mean, save)の中から選び、必要に応じて動詞の語形を変化させたうえで解答欄に書きなさい。ただし同じ動詞は1回しか使えません。

Despite the fact that the U.S. is the richest nation on Earth, nine million American children do not have health insurance. Often, this ( 1 ) that a minor health problem goes without treatment until a child becomes very sick. Some of these children have ( 2 ).

Many of the millions of uncovered children are eligible for government health insurance programs, but child advocates ( 3 ) some government officials are deliberately ( 4 ) it harder to enroll in these programs by creating a blizzard of bureaucracy and red tape — all, allegedly, to ( 5 ) money.

(Adapted from ABC NEWS, June 10, 2007)

- 【注】 eligible : qualified  
advocate : supporter  
deliberately : on purpose  
enroll : register  
blizzard : storm  
red tape : paperwork  
allegedly : supposedly

2—B

次の各組の英文の空所には同じ語が入ります。それらの語を解答欄に記入しなさい。

- (1) a. There is something (        ) with this machine. It doesn't work well.  
b. You are on the (        ) bus. You should get off at the next stop.
- (2) a. He began jogging to (        ) weight.  
b. Hurry. We have no time to (        ).
- (3) a. I'm going to (        ) a big party for my daughter next Saturday.  
b. "Hello. This is Akira. May I speak to Roy?" "Sure. (        ) on, please."
- (4) a. The teacher told us to (        ) in the report by next Monday.  
b. He took the old woman by the (        ) and crossed the street.
- (5) a. It's time for us to (        ) here.  
b. Don't (        ) her waiting in the rain.
- (6) a. She's going to (        ) a party dress for her daughter.  
b. The long bus ride will (        ) her sick.
- (7) a. Please (        ) these things for me while I'm away.  
b. Put on this overcoat and (        ) yourself warm.
- (8) a. I cannot tell that boy (        ) his brother.  
b. This is a different car (        ) the one I drove yesterday.
- (9) a. He is totally dependent (        ) his parents.  
b. Can you stand (        ) your hands?
- (10) a. How (        ) is it from here to the station?  
b. He is by (        ) the best player on the team.

3

(配点比率 30 %)

次の英文を読んで、後の設問に答えなさい。

One of Indiana politician Dan Burton's earliest memories is hearing his mother being beaten by his father. He was five or six years old, he writes, when he was awakened during the middle of the night by loud noises:

I heard the sound of furniture being pushed across the room and a lamp crashing to the floor. Then I heard my mother's horrible scream. Every nerve in my body stood on end. Terrified, I lay there thinking, "My God, it's happening again." For almost a decade, my father beat my mother nearly every week. Anything seemed to make him angry: jealousy, rage over something that hadn't gone his way. He'd start by saying horrible things to her. He'd rip her clothes off and throw her down. Sometimes he literally knocked her unconscious. Afterwards, her face and eyes would be swollen and bruised. He'd put wet cloths on her face to wake her up. I'd hear him consoling her, saying he was sorry, that it would never happen again. But of course it did.

(A)

Burton's story is a familiar one to the estimated 3 million to 10 million children who witness family violence in their homes every year. Although parents may try to hide the fights and beatings from their families, it is certain that the children know what is happening. One child therapist compares children to a "highly sensitive recording device" that is "capable of remembering the abuse that occurs in his or her home" whether or not "he or she has witnessed it directly and whether or not abuse is openly discussed."

(B)

Many parents who are beaten by their marriage partners justify their decision to stay with their abusers for "the good of the children." They believe that their children are better off emotionally and financially if the parents stay together, even if one of the parents is abusive. However, researchers have found that children who grow up in a family with domestic violence often suffer physical and psychological trauma as a result.

(C)

Children who witness family violence are themselves frequently victims of child abuse. Sociologists Murray A. Straus and Richard J. Gelles surveyed over 6,000 families and discovered that 50 percent of the men who used violence against their wives also abused their children. An earlier study by William Stacy and Anson Shupe found that child abuse was 15 times more likely to occur in families with a history of domestic violence.

People who oppose domestic violence have long known that children of abusive parents often grow up to be abusive in their own relationships. According to Straus and Gelles, "the learning experience of seeing your mother and father strike one another is more significant

than being hit yourself.” They contend that boys who see their fathers beating their mothers learn that violence is an acceptable way to deal with anger and frustrations, that women are not worthy of respect, and that it is permissible to beat them. In *Behind Closed Doors*, Straus and Gelles state that boys who have witnessed domestic abuse between their parents are three times more likely to grow up and abuse their own wives than boys from nonviolent homes. <sup>(D)</sup>

Likewise, the two researchers argue that experiencing and observing violence teaches girls that violence equals love — that being loved by someone also means being hit by them. They note that girls who grow up witnessing violence are also more likely to be abused as adults.

Being exposed ( 1 ) domestic violence may also cause behavioral and emotional problems in some children. Researchers who have studied the effects ( 2 ) domestic violence on children have found that it tends to make them aggressive and antisocial. Children who witness parental violence frequently act out against their younger or weaker brothers and sisters, their classmates, and sometimes even against their mothers. A child’s anxiety ( 3 ) parental violence may also be exhibited through general fearfulness, nightmares, confusion regarding loyalties to parents, feelings of powerlessness, difficulty concentrating and poor school performance, drug abuse, running away ( 4 ) home, having many sexual partners, and physical reactions such ( 5 ) stomach pains, headaches, sleeping and eating disorders, and frequent illness.

Children in violent homes also tend to have feelings of low self-esteem, shame, guilt, and high levels of stress due to their beliefs that the violence is their fault, that they should be able to stop the beatings, and that they must keep the beatings a secret. Marya Grambs, who grew up watching her father beat up her mother, explains the confusion she felt over her parents’ fights: <sup>(E)</sup>

At some point in the fights, [my father] would say, “if you say one more word, I’ll hit you.” And then my mother, by now pretty upset, would say something, and then he would throw her down, kick her, slap her, punch her, pull her hair.

As a child always listening to the fights on the stairs leading to their bedroom, I would try to figure out who was right and who was wrong. I never could. He always seemed so right, so logical. Why did she say that one last thing?... I couldn’t understand that the excessiveness of his reaction was what was wrong.

(Adapted from Tamara L. Roleff, ed., 2000, *Domestic Violence: Opposing Viewpoints*)

設問 1 文中の空所( 1 )～( 5 )に適切な前置詞を入れなさい。

設問 2 下線部(A)の“it did”とはどういう意味か、代名詞の指し示す内容を補って簡潔に日本語で説明しなさい。

設問 3 下線部(B)の“one child therapist”によれば、子どもたちは、どういう点で、何に似ているのですか？ わかりやすく日本語で説明しなさい。

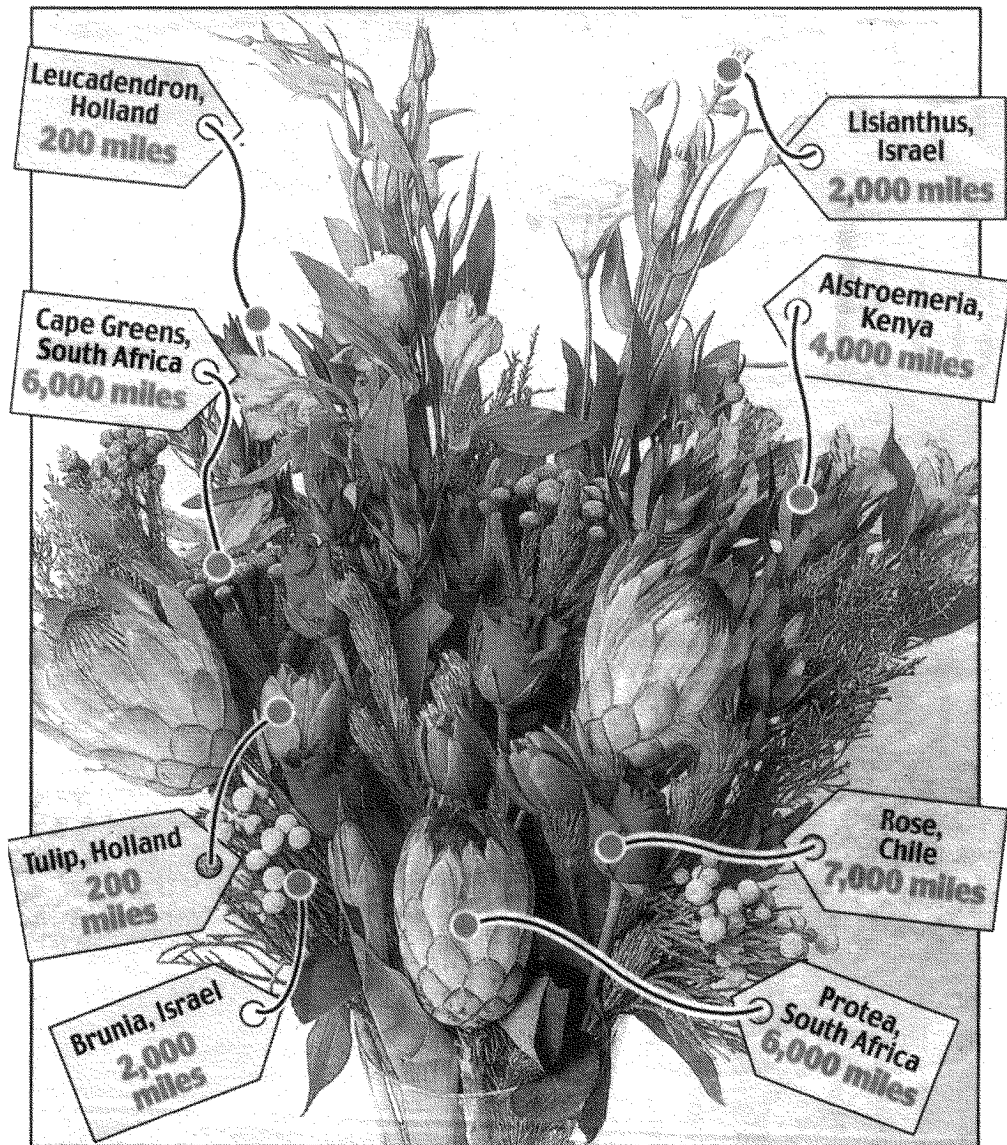
設問 4 下線部(C)の“*They believe*”について、どういう人たちが、どんなことを信じているのか、わかりやすく日本語で説明しなさい。

設問 5 この文章によれば、下線部(D)の“*Behind Closed Doors*”という本の著者たちは、本の中でどんな主張をしているのですか？ わかりやすく日本語で説明しなさい。

設問 6 下線部(E)の“*Marya Grambs*”さんが子どものころ論理的だと思いこんでいたのは、父親のどんな行動ですか？ 段階を追ってわかりやすく日本語で説明しなさい。

4 (配点比率 30%)

ある日の英国の新聞に、バレンタインデーにプレゼントされる花が、それぞれ、どこからやって来るかを調べたイラストが掲載されました。イラストには、花の名前と生産国、英国までの距離が書かれています。そのイラストを見て、<sup>ながら</sup>長良くん、<sup>やなぎど</sup>柳戸さん、<sup>うかい</sup>鶺鴒くんの三人は、それぞれ次のような意見を言っています。それらの意見を参考にして、あなたの意見を100語程度の英語で書きなさい。



(Adapted from Julie Wheldon, "How Green is Your Bouquet?" *Daily Mail*, February 10, 2007)

【注】 1 mile は、約 1.6 km

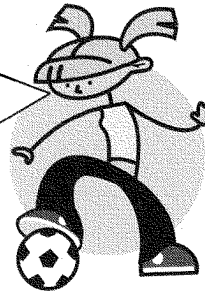
(長良くんの考え)



遠いところから花を買うのは良くないと思うよ。だって、英国から何千マイルも離れた、アフリカや南米から輸送するのに燃料をたくさん使うから、地球の環境によくない。国内産の花を買ったり、ヨーロッパで栽培したものを輸入したりすればいいと思う。

(柳戸さんの考え)

ヨーロッパで生産される花の多くは、温室で栽培されているのよ。それに比べてアフリカの花は、温室育ちではないの。温室を温める燃料を考えたら、アフリカの花の方がかえって地球環境にいいと思う。しかも、アフリカの花を買うことでアフリカの貧しい人々を救うことにもなるでしょう！



(鶺鴒くんの考え)



僕は、お小遣いが少ないから、花の値段が安いにこしたことはない。どこからその花が来ようがあんまり関心はないんだけど。ただ、この前、アフリカのどこかの国の畑で働いている子供たちが、テレビに映っていた。給料がすごく安いらしい。あの子たち、学校には行っているのかな？