

平成 21 年 度

英 語

時間 90 分

問 題 : 7 ページ

解答用紙(記述用) : 1 枚

- 注 意
1. この中には上記の物が入っている。試験開始後確認すること。
 2. 解答は記述用の解答用紙とマークシート(別途配布)に記入のこと。
 3. 解答用紙(記述用 1 枚とマークシート 1 枚)のみ回収する。

英 語 (全7の2)

1 次の英文を読んで、下記の問いに答えよ。

Smoking is an outward signal of inner turmoil or conflict and most smoking has less to do with nicotine addiction and more to do with the need for reassurance. It is one of the displacement activities that people use in today's high-pressure society to release the tensions that build up from social and business (a). For example, most people experience inner tension while waiting outside the dentist surgery to have a tooth removed. While a smoker might cover up his anxiety by sneaking out for a smoke, non-smokers perform other rituals such as grooming, gum-chewing, nail-biting, finger- and foot-tapping, cufflink-adjusting, head-scratching, playing with something, or other gestures that tell us they need reassurance. Jewelry is also (b) for exactly the same reason — it has high 'fondle value' and allows its owner to displace their insecurity, fear, impatience or lack of confidence onto the item.

Studies now show a clear relationship between whether an infant was breast-fed and its likelihood of becoming a smoker as an adult. It was found that babies who were largely bottle-fed represent the majority of adult smokers and the heaviest smokers, while the longer a baby was breast-fed, the less chance there was that it would become a smoker. It seems that breast-fed babies receive comfort and bonding from the breast that is unattainable from a bottle, the consequence being that the bottle-fed babies, as adults, continue the search for comfort by sucking things. Smokers use their cigarettes for the same reason as the child who sucks his blanket or thumb.

Not only were smokers three times more likely to have been thumb-suckers as children, they have also been shown to be more neurotic than non-smokers and to experience oral fixations such as sucking the arm of their glasses, nail-biting, pen-munching, lip-biting and enough pencil-chewing to embarrass an average beaver. Clearly, many desires, including the urge to suck and feel secure, were (c) in breast-fed babies but not in bottle-fed babies.

There are two basic types of smokers — addicted smokers and social smokers.

Studies show that smaller, quicker puffs on a cigarette stimulate the brain, giving a heightened level of awareness whereas longer, slower puffs act as a sedative. Addicted smokers are dependent on the sedative effects of nicotine to help them deal with stress and they take longer, deeper puffs and will also smoke alone. Social smokers usually smoke only in the presence of others or 'when I have a few drinks.' This means that this smoking is a social display to create certain impressions on others. In social smoking, from the time the cigarette is lit until it is extinguished, it is smoked for only 20% of the time in shorter, quicker puffs while the other 80% is devoted to a series of special body language gestures and rituals.

A study conducted by Andy Parrot of the University of East London reports that 80% of smokers say they feel less stressed when they smoke. However, the stress levels of adult smokers are only slightly higher than those of non-smokers anyway, and stress levels increase as the smokers develop a regular smoking habit. Parrot also found that stopping smoking actually leads to a reduction of stress. Science now shows that smoking is not an aid for mood control because nicotine dependency *heightens* stress levels. The supposed relaxing effect of smoking only reflects the reversal of the tension and irritability that develops during a smoker nicotine depletion. In other words, the smoker's mood is normal during smoking, and stressed when not smoking. That means that for a smoker to feel normal, the smoker must always have a lit cigarette in his mouth! Furthermore, when smokers quit smoking, they gradually become less stressed over time. Smoking reflects the (d) effect of the tension and stress caused by the lack of nicotine in the blood.

Studies show poor moods occur during the first few weeks after quitting, but there is dramatic improvement

英 語 (全7の3)

once the nicotine is completely gone from the body, reducing craving for the drug and the stress that results from it.

Even though smoking is now banned in many places and contexts, it's an advantage to understand the connection between smoking body language signals and a person's attitude. Smoking gestures play an important part on assessing emotional states as they are usually performed in a predictable, ritualistic manner that can give important clues to the smoker's state of mind or to what they are trying to achieve. The cigarette ritual involves tapping, twisting, flicking, waving and other mini-gestures indicating that the person is experiencing more tension than may be (e).

① 本文の空所(a)~(e)に入れるのに最も適切な語を、下記の(1)~(4)からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| (a) (1) encounters | (2) enterprises | (3) entrances | (4) entertainments |
| (b) (1) progressive | (2) primitive | (3) popular | (4) permanent |
| (c) (1) sacrificed | (2) satisfied | (3) specified | (4) strengthened |
| (d) (1) reversal | (2) respective | (3) repetitive | (4) resourceful |
| (e) (1) nervous | (2) noble | (3) narcotic | (4) normal |

② 本文の内容と最もよく適合するものを下記の(a)~(h)から4つ選び、その記号をマークせよ。

- (a) Smoking is an outward signal of inner turmoil and a need for reassurance.
- (b) Science does not show that smoking is an aid for mood control.
- (c) Bottle-fed babies are much more likely to become smokers than breast-fed babies.
- (d) Addicted smoking is a social display to create certain impressions on others and enables the smokers to deal with stress.
- (e) Most social smoking is part of a social ritual.
- (f) The stress levels of 80% of smokers are exactly the same as those of non-smokers and they have to do with the development of a regular smoking habit.
- (g) Smoking is similar to oral fixations such as sucking the arm of their glasses, nail-biting, pen-munching, and lip-biting because, when you stop, you feel better.
- (h) It will be meaningless to understand the links between smoking body language signals and smoker's mentality, because smoking is not allowed in many places and situations nowadays.

英 語 (全7の4)

- 2 次の英文が完成した文章になるように、その文意に沿って、(1)~(3)の(a)から(g)をそれぞれ並べ替えよ。そして、1番目、3番目、6番目にくる最も適切なものを1つずつ選び、その記号をマークせよ。文頭で始まる場合も小文字で示してある。

Among (1)((a) featured leisure (b) early civilizations (c) the modern sense (d) the Greek and Roman cities (e) something (f) in (g) like), though only for a privileged elite. To the Greeks, leisure was concerned with those activities that were worthy of a free man, activities which we might today call culture. Politics, debate, philosophy, art, ritual, (2)((a) a free man (b) a style of (c) the moral core of (d) and athletic contests (e) worthy of (f) were activities (g) because they expressed) life. The Greek word for leisure, *scholē*, meant spare time, leisure, school. Unlike the modern conception of leisure as time saved from work, *scholē* was a conscious abstention from all activities connected with merely being alive, consuming activities no less than producing. (3)((a) the work of a gentleman (b) nothing (c) the difference between Greek values (d) their (e) and those of modern industrial society than (f) word for (g) illustrates better). They could only express it negatively as having no leisure — *ascholia*.

英 語 (全7の5)

3 次の記事の下線部(A)の和訳と下線部(B)の英訳を解答欄に記入せよ。

When I read over an old work I wrote many years' ago, I cannot sometimes remember what prompted me to write some parts I find there. Of course, there are occasions when I do remember particular parts well that stir in the mixed feelings of nostalgic sweetness and a bit of embarrassment, but all in all the predominant characters are quite unfamiliar to me. The fact often surprises me. Where did the power that got me to write such works come from? I cannot but wonder. Amazed and struck with the strange way that has led me to be changed into what I am, I realize that my inner self was in a constant transformation and moving on, whose process I perceive superimposed on all things in flux.

そんなわけで、私は旧作に手を入れるのは出来るだけさしひかえた。 They are no longer mine; they are more like some others' works I cannot put my hand to.

英 語 (全7の6)

4 次の英文(1)~(5)の空欄(ア)~(オ)に入れるのに、最も適切なものを、下記の(a)~(d)の中からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、その記号をマークせよ。

- (1) Since Jack did not have time to read the newspaper before going to work, he just (ア) it quickly on the bus.
 (a) skimmed (b) shifted (c) slapped (d) shrugged
- (2) Students cannot participate in the Study Abroad Program without written (イ) from their parents.
 (a) permissible (b) permission (c) permitting (d) permissive
- (3) Mr. Jackson missed the 8:30 shuttle flight from Boston to Washington, but (ウ) there was another flight at 9:50.
 (a) a fortune (b) fortunately (c) fortunate (d) in fortune
- (4) Ms. Sakamoto, our new interpreter, is fluent in English and French, (エ) Japanese.
 (a) adding (b) in addition and (c) in addition with (d) in addition to
- (5) Advanced computer skills have become (オ) for students in all fields, from science and math to the humanities and the arts.
 (a) essential (b) passive (c) exceptional (d) infinitive

5 次の英文(1)~(5)の下線部1~4の中で、英語の表現として最も不適切なものをそれぞれ1つずつ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

- (1) Coral reefs are among the most remarkable underwater formations, at unique aesthetic, environmental and economic value.
 1 2 3 4
- (2) Technically, a robot is defined as any automatically operated machine which functioning replaces human effort.
 1 2 3 4
- (3) Every object or substance we come into contact with during our lifetimes is made up of one or the other of the chemical elements.
 1 2 3 4
- (4) Word of the victory that had saved the empire from destruction had to be sent to the capital in Athens as quite as possible.
 1 2 3 4
- (5) The development of the granary, almost 10,000 years ago was critical to the formation of towns and villages because it allowed food stockpiled after production.
 1 2 3 4

英 語 (全7の7)

6 次の英文(1)~(5)の応答として最も適切なものを、それぞれ下記の(A)~(D)の中から1つずつ選び、その記号をマークせよ。

- (1) What did you think of my report?
(A) Well, it was full of ambiguous expressions. . .
(B) I will be able to figure out what you were trying to say.
(C) I suppose you'll have to amend it after reviewing your comments.
(D) Yes, I can recommend some interesting reports to you.
- (2) Are you ready to go?
(A) That's fine with me.
(B) No. I have to sign these documents before I can leave.
(C) That's the best way to go.
(D) Yes, I am. I still need to prepare before that.
- (3) How long should my presentation be in the conference next month?
(A) That's true. About 15 minutes will be enough then.
(B) Just say what you really have to say.
(C) Unless you talk for a long time, people will get bored and forget important things.
(D) You are getting behind schedule. I hope you can make up for it later.
- (4) Excuse me, but I'd like to return this shirt. The color looked quite different when I got home.
(A) Certainly. Can I see the receipt?
(B) All right, I prefer a voucher, please.
(C) That isn't bad. We can't give you a refund because this item was on sale when you bought it.
(D) Sure. You can exchange shirts when you do shopping with us another time.
- (5) The afternoon meeting was canceled. Some of us have to go to the branch office to take care of some urgent matters.
(A) Is that right? What was the outcome of the meeting?
(B) I hope it was a productive meeting.
(C) Did anything go wrong there?
(D) Were the urgent matters canceled for the meeting?

7 次のA.~E.のそれぞれ4つの単語の中から、下線の部分を最も強く発音するものを1つずつ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

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|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. 1. <u>e</u> lectronics | 2. <u>m</u> icroscope | 3. <u>o</u> bedience | 4. <u>E</u> uropean |
| B. 1. <u>c</u> raftsmanship | 2. <u>a</u> stronomer | 3. <u>A</u> ntarctic | 4. <u>c</u> alculate |
| C. 1. <u>M</u> editerranean | 2. <u>a</u> rchitecture | 3. <u>d</u> iscipline | 4. <u>c</u> entralize |
| D. 1. <u>E</u> gyptian | 2. <u>e</u> mployee | 3. <u>p</u> rotectionism | 4. <u>e</u> xcess |
| E. 1. <u>s</u> suspicion | 2. <u>e</u> nthusiasm | 3. <u>u</u> ncomfortable | 4. <u>U</u> topia |