

英語

法学部 経済学部 経営学部 理工学部 健康学部 薬学部 文学部 社会学部 農学部 工学部 生物工学部 工学部 産学工学部 経済学部 関西大学

I 次の対話文の空所に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれア～エから一つ選べ。

(A)

- A: The Royal Hotel. How may I help you?
 B: Hello. _____ 1
 A: When will you be arriving?
 B: I'll be arriving tomorrow night and staying for one night only.
 A: Just a moment. I'll check to see if we have any rooms available.
 B: Thank you. I know this is short notice.
 A: I'm sorry, but all the single rooms are taken.
 B: _____ 2
 A: There's one double and one twin room that are still open.
 B: How much do those rooms cost?
 A: _____ 3
 B: That's not a bad price. I guess I'll take the double.

1. 7. I need to know how to get to your hotel, please.
 イ. I wonder if you have parking at your hotel.
 ウ. I'd like to reserve a single room in your hotel.
 エ. I'm hoping to speak to the hotel manager.
 2. 7. Can you tell me why your hotel is so popular?
 イ. Could you recommend another hotel nearby?
 ウ. Do you have any other rooms available?
 エ. Do you know when these rooms will be available?

3. 7. The price depends upon how long you'll stay.
 イ. The price is exactly the same for both.
 ウ. These rooms are both 50 dollars per night.
 エ. They're certainly more expensive than our single rooms.

(B)

- A: Did you hear about the big change taking place at the company?
 B: No, I haven't heard anything about it.
 A: _____ 4
 B: I knew the company wasn't doing too well.
 A: It looks like it's been doing even worse these past months.
 B: _____ 5
 A: Perhaps up to 20 percent of the employees could be cut.
 B: That's terrible. Do you know when this might happen?
 A: I think the company will make an announcement in about a week.
 B: _____ 6
 A: Me, too. I've been working here for almost 35 years.
 B: And I've been here for nearly that long as well.

4. 7. I heard our salaries might be increased.
 イ. I was told quite a few people might lose their jobs.
 ウ. Several new interns will be hired soon.
 エ. The company is going to redesign the computer network.
 5. 7. By how much do you think our pay will go down?
 イ. Don't you think that figure is too high?
 ウ. I wonder how many people will be out of work.
 エ. I'm sure the cuts won't be as severe as that.
 6. 7. I hope we are allowed to stay until retirement.
 イ. I think I could be in trouble as I haven't been here long.
 ウ. It hopefully won't happen that soon.
 エ. It might be a good idea to start looking for another job.

II

次の英文の空所に入れるのに最も適当な語を、ア～エから選べ。ただし、同じものを繰り返して用いてはならない。

Richard Easterlin is an economist who has studied national happiness for years. In 1974, he (7) a new theory. He said that a nation's economic growth does not always (8) to its people becoming happier. Poor people do become happier when they get enough money for basic (9), but beyond that, he said, more money does not mean more happiness.

Easterlin (10) to Japan as an example. In the years following World War II, Japan (11) an economic boom, one of the biggest in the history of the world. Between 1950 and 1970, its economic production grew by more than 600 percent. Japan grew from a country torn apart by war into one of the richest nations in the world. Surprisingly, however, the people of Japan did not seem to grow (12) happier. According to one poll, they actually felt less satisfied with their lives in the early 1970s than they had been fifteen years before.

7. any イ. bring ウ. experienced エ. lead
 オ. needs カ. pointed キ. presented ク. some

III

次の各英文の空所に入れるのに最も適当な語句を、ア～エから一つ選べ。

13. The family may choose () to the beach on vacation.
 ア. not going to イ. not to go ウ. to go not エ. to not going
 14. While () research in Africa, they found a cure for the disease.
 ア. conduct イ. conducted ウ. conducting エ. to conduct
 15. Even if things () well, this will be a long and difficult process.
 ア. go イ. going ウ. had gone エ. is going
 16. Bob was previously married to his business partner, () he had two sons.
 ア. of which イ. that ウ. whom エ. with whom
 17. Paul finally managed to make the computer network () effectively.
 ア. is running イ. run ウ. runs エ. to run
 18. Although New York is () the largest city, several other cities in the U.S.A. are also quite large.
 ア. a lot イ. as much ウ. by far エ. far more
 19. The governor wants () of the budget spent on health and education.
 ア. any イ. few ウ. many エ. more

20. After () the shocking documentary on TV, Jeff was silent for a few minutes.

- ア. have watched
イ. having watched
ウ. watch
エ. watched

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IV 次の各英文の意味に最も近いものを、ア～エから一つ選べ。

21. He did not keep his head during the economic crisis.

- ア. He panicked while the economic crisis was occurring.
イ. He was unaware that the economic crisis had begun.
ウ. The economic crisis caused him to lose his job.
エ. The economic crisis kept him very busy.

22. The boy was told to leave the cat alone.

- ア. The boy was advised not to keep the cat outside.
イ. The boy was asked to take the cat with him.
ウ. The boy was forced to play with the cat by himself.
エ. The boy was ordered not to bother the cat.

23. I looked into the possibility of studying in France.

- ア. I believed that one day I could study in France.
イ. I checked to see if I could study in France.
ウ. I found that I would be able to study in France.
エ. I rejected the idea of studying in France.

24. It makes no difference to me if he stays for dinner or not.

- ア. He has not told me if he will stay for dinner yet.
イ. He is the one who has to decide whether he has dinner with us.
ウ. I am not the one who will decide if he stays for dinner.
エ. I do not really care whether he has dinner with us.

V 次の(a)に示される意味を持ち、かつ(b)の英文の空所に入れるのに最も適した語を、それぞれア～エから一つ選べ。

25. (a) the remains of a plant or animal that existed a very long time ago
(b) They found the () of a 10,000-year-old fish in the rock.

- ア. antique
イ. pattern
ウ. reminder
エ. fossil

26. (a) an event causing a lot of damage and suffering to many people
(b) The flooding in Australia was the biggest () ever to have happened there.

- ア. collapse
イ. disaster
ウ. risk
エ. risk

27. (a) to make someone believe something that is not true
(b) The man tried to () many people into buying land that he did not own.

- ア. corrupt
イ. deceive
ウ. steal
エ. steal

28. (a) being safe, free from danger or loss
(b) When traveling, keep your passport in a very () place.

- ア. cautious
イ. fixed
ウ. guaranteed
エ. secure

29. (a) a lot of, much or many in number
(b) There are () more people here today than last week.

- ア. considerably
イ. especially
ウ. exclusively
エ. generally

VI 次の(A)～(D)の日本語に合うように、空所にそれぞれア～カの適当な語句を入れ、英文を完成させよ。解答は番号で指定された空所に入れるもののみをマークせよ。なお、文頭に来る語も小文字にしてある。

(A) 彼は、自分がチームのキャプテンに任命されると思っていなかった。

It never (30) () () () () () () (31) he appointed captain of the team.

- ア. he
イ. him
ウ. occurred
エ. that
オ. to
カ. would

(B) 彼らが自分の国を近代化する手助けをするために、私たちはできることを何でもしなければならぬ。

We must () (32) () () (33) () () them modernize their country.

- ア. can
イ. do
ウ. help
エ. to
オ. we
カ. whatever

(C) すべての従業員と議論するのは、その問題を解決するのに最高の方法だと思われる。

(34) () () () () (35) () seems to be the best way to solve the problem.

- ア. a discussion
イ. all
ウ. employees
エ. having
オ. the
カ. with

[D] ジェーンはそのメーカーに採用され、弟はずっと若かったけれども、同様だった。

Jane was employed by the manufacturer, and (36) ()

() () () (37) younger.

ア. although イ. he was

ウ. her brother

エ. much オ. so

カ. was

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VII

次の英文を読み、あとの問いに答えよ。

Several years ago, scientists estimated that over 1.5 million species of animals and plants exist on earth. More recent estimates have increased that number to about 30 million. However, pollution, deforestation, and exploitation of animals and plants now threaten many species.

The National Wildlife Federation places animal and plant species that are in danger of dying out into three categories. A *vulnerable species* is in danger because its numbers are low or declining. The Mexican long-tongued bat and the lowland leopard frog are examples of vulnerable species. A *threatened species* is in danger because its habitat is in trouble. If the problem is not solved, this species will become endangered. The eastern indigo snake and the red kangaroo are examples of threatened species. An *endangered species* is in immediate danger of dying out completely, or becoming extinct. Its numbers are low and it needs protection in order to survive. There are more than 1,000 endangered animal species worldwide; the Siberian tiger and the snow leopard are two examples. The National Wildlife Federation also has a category for species that are extinct, or no longer living. Dinosaurs are probably the most famous example of an extinct species.

There are many factors that can cause an animal or plant species to become endangered. The main cause of species endangerment is humanity's destruction of both aquatic* and terrestrial** habitats. Deforestation and soil, air, and water pollution can all destroy a habitat. This can then cause a large number of animals or plants to die. Another cause of endangerment is exploitation of animals. Uncontrolled hunting of whales in the last century, for example, caused many whale species to

become endangered. A third cause of endangerment is the demand for animal parts for use in certain foods or medicines.

Introducing a non-native species to an environment can also cause species endangerment. A native species is one that develops naturally in a particular geographic area, and has done so for a long time. A non-native species might be introduced into a new environment by humans, either intentionally or by accident. Other natural causes, such as changes in the weather, can also introduce an exotic species to a new environment.

*aquatic 「水中の」

**terrestrial 「陸上の」

問1 本文の第1段落の内容に合うものとして最も適当なものを、ア～エから一つ選べ。(38)

ア. Due to various environmental factors, the number of plant and animal species has declined from 30 million to 1.5 million.

イ. Pollution, deforestation, and the use of animal products have caused plant and animal species to increase to 30 million.

ウ. Scientists have been able to classify fewer plant and animal species in recent years.

エ. Scientists think that deforestation is one reason why the number of plant and animal species is in danger of decreasing.

問2 下線部(39)に含まれないものを、ア～エから一つ選べ。

ア. species that are likely to vanish in the near future

イ. species that have already disappeared completely

ウ. species whose living environments are being destroyed

エ. species whose numbers are decreasing or becoming smaller

問3 本文の第2段落の内容に合うものとして最も適当なものを、ア～エから一つ選べ。(40)

ア. A few examples of extinct species are dinosaurs, the Siberian tiger, and the Mexican long-tongued bat.

イ. Endangered species must be protected in order for them to continue to exist.

ウ. Even if they are protected, all endangered species will eventually become extinct.

エ. The National Wildlife Federation has a total of three categories for species, one of which is extinction.

問4 下線部(41)の例として述べられていないものを、ア～エから一つ選べ。

ア. Human beings destroy the areas where animals live.

イ. Human beings hunt certain species until very few remain.

ウ. Human beings hunt in order to cause habitat destruction.

エ. Human beings overuse some animals for food or medicine.

問5 本文の第3段落の内容に合うものを、ア～エから一つ選べ。(42)

ア. Large numbers of animals die out, which then causes animal habitats to be destroyed.

イ. Some endangered animals can be saved with proper medication and healthy food.

ウ. The primary reason why species become endangered is that human beings destroy the areas where animals live.

エ. Various kinds of animals cause aquatic and terrestrial habitats to be destroyed.

問6 本文の第4段落の内容に合わないものを、ア～エから一つ選べ。(43)

- ア. A change in the weather can cause a non-native species to move to a new area.
- イ. A native species is a plant or animal that has always lived in a certain geographical area.
- ウ. Introducing non-native species into a new environment is one way to help endangered species to survive.
- エ. Sometimes human beings bring animals into other areas on purpose, and sometimes, accidentally.

問7 本文の内容に合うものを、ア～キから二つ選び、(44)と(45)に一つずつマークせよ。ただし、マークする記号(ア, イ, ウ, ...)の順序は問わない。

- ア. Scientists today say that there are about 1.5 million species of animals and plants.
- イ. Some species are classified as "vulnerable" due to the loss of their habitats.
- ウ. The snow leopard is one example of an animal that is no longer in existence.
- エ. The National Wildlife Federation has four categories in total for plants and animals that are in danger of dying out or already extinct.
- オ. The destruction of animal and plant habitats is the only reason for their declining numbers.
- カ. Some species of whales have become extinct due to uncontrolled hunting for hundreds of years.
- キ. The bringing of non-native species into new environments often causes other species to decline in numbers.

(以下 余白)

(一) 次の文章を読んで、後の問いに答えよ。解答番号は(一)の 1 から 15 までとする。

陶芸家の桐部弥次氏が、おもしろい話をしていた。壺や瓶を作っていると、だんだん立体感が作者に似てくる、というのである。すんぐりした体格の人は無意識のうちにすんぐりした形のものを作るし、やせてひよろひよろしている人は、細身のせいの高いのを、自分では意識せずにつけているという。いつのことが、作品のかたちから作者の体形を指摘したら、やはり当たっていたそうである。

このことは、私にはたいへん興味があった。空間というと、われわれはタテ・ヨコ・オクエキの三方向に何メートルといったからっぽな客観的空間を考へるくせがついている。たぶん教育のせいだろう。数学で純粋な観念ばかりあつかい、それを基本として空間の体系をつくり、客観性を保証しようとする。それがいつば(1)に陥りすぎる空間であることは否定しえない事実だが、主観をハイジヨしたところからはじめると、空間がどこまで追究されても、そこからはいき出されてしまうものがある。そのはき出された部分について芸術が役割をもち、全体化しようとする。

だから、壺や瓶の立体が空間とかかわりをもつのは、純粋にからっぽの空間ではなく、なんらかの意味で (2) な空間とである。そもそも空間という観念が成り立つてくるためには、行動する主体がなければならなかったはずである。

少年のころ毎日歩いた道路や、鬼ごっこをした広場が、おとなになって行って見たら、こんなに狭い道、こんなに小さい広場だったのかと意外な感にうたれたことがある。誰もそういう経験をもったことがあるであろう。

自分では意識できなかったが、自分のからだをあわせて空間を計測し、その計測にしたがって行動していたのだ。自動車がこんで横断歩道の上までつめかけ、ストップしているようなとき、あるいはいる人が、その車のあいだをすりぬけてゆく。いちいち抜けるかどうかを測ってから通りぬけているわけではない。直観的にこの間隙は通りぬけられる、この間隙では通りぬけられないと、わかっ、車のあいだを縫ってゆくのである。間隔の目測をあやまつて、物のあいだにはさまりニツチもサツチもいかず動きがとれなくなるというのは、喜劇映画のギャグ以外はほとんどない。誰も意識していないが、自分のから

だにあわせて (3) を形成しているのである。

抽象的な空間を考へるときでさえ、タテ・ヨコ・オクエキという方向を考へないで、それを考へることはできない。それらは、みんな自分の視点からタテでありヨコでありオクエキなのである。道を歩き、乗り物に乗り、建物にはいり、椅子に腰かける。それらすべての行動において空間の計測は無意識におこなわれている。つまり無意識のうちに自分のからだの大きさをつかって測っているのだが、そのことを忘れていた。たまたま子供のころ遊んだ広場などの狭さをおとなになって発見し、からだによる計測があつたのを知るのである。

人間のからだは、左右はシメトリックだが、前後・上下はそうではない。だから空間構造も、そのような構造で思考している。

政治家の発言をテレビでできたり、紙上で見たりするると、「前向きに処理いたします」とか「中道こそ国民の望むところ」とか、たいへんあいまいな言葉が出てくるが、「前向き」は「うしろ向き」の反対であり、「中道」は左右にかなたよらないという意味である。そこには、うしろ向きより前向きの方がよく、左右にかなたよるより中道がいいという価値感覚がある。(4) 価値感覚があることを無意識な前提としていることに注意しなければならない。

人間は前方へ歩くがうしろへ進むことはできない。進歩と退歩とを前向きうしろ向きで意味させるのである。また背骨がからだの中央にまっすぐ立っている安定感があるので左右に傾斜することにあやうさを感じる。中道が安全だというのは、そのような生理的な感覚を社会的なものに感応するごまかしにすぎない。ごまかしが有効な理由は、(5) 空間感覚の主体的構造を人びとが忘れていたからにはかならない。

空間感覚が価値観とちがう点について明瞭なのは上下である。上はよりよく下はよりわるい。天国は決して下にはなく、地獄は決して上にはない。(6) 価値をあらわす言葉は上下・高低と関連していることが多い。それを除外しては価値について考えることも表現することもできない。

二本足で立つ人間にとつて頭は尻尾よりも価値がある。頭の位置は尻尾より高い。だから高低・上下の価値観が成立してい