

## 英語 I 2009年度・夏学期・1年生試験問題

解答はすべて解答用紙に記入のこと。【 】内は、それぞれの設問の答えをマークないし記入すべき解答欄を示している。選択問題解答欄(マーク式)は【1】～【40】、記述式解答欄は表面の【A】～【H】と裏面の【ア】～【オ】。なお問題 **E**～**H** は、聴き取り問題である。あらかじめ問題を読んでおくこと。問題内容に関する質問は、原則として一切受け付けない。

**A** 以下の文章を読んで設問に答えなさい。

Pablo Picasso's early artistic career demonstrates how uniqueness and originality emerge as a result of long and arduous efforts made primarily within a pre-established framework of tradition and convention. We are so familiar with his cubist-style paintings that we tend to think that he was born with a God-given talent for looking at the world in that (ア) way, but that is not the case. Picasso started out as a(n) (イ) representational painter in his early teens and, after going through a massive self-imposed course of training in rudimentary sketching, gradually moulded his own painting style. One of his closest friends testifies to the staggering fact that the piles of his discarded sketch sheets provided sufficient fuel for a stove all winter long. You may be able to become (a) one of Picasso's obscure epigones simply by imitating his artistic style, but you can never become a Picasso if you skip the process he went through.

Individualism is one of the basic tenets of democracy, and the belief that individuals take priority over (b) the aggregate they make up together has found its way into various codes of conduct at different levels of human relationships. People try to stand out as individuals and be 'uniquely' different from others. American TV programmes encourage you to 'be yourself'. But a casual attempt to be different from other people quite often ends up being just an eccentricity. (c) We should always be mindful that we can only meaningfully behave 'like ourselves' within the whole system of human society, and therefore that we need to make strenuous efforts to learn that system works in the first place.

1. 空欄(ア), (イ)に入れるべき語として、次のうちから最もふさわしい組み合わせを1つ選び、解答欄【1】にマークしなさい。

- |                      |                  |                  |                 |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| a. (ア) original      | (イ) eccentric    | b. (ア) spiritual | (イ) self-taught |
| <b>c. (ア) unique</b> | (イ) conventional | d. (ア) ordinary  | (イ) traditional |
| e. (ア) established   | (イ) unremarkable |                  |                 |

2. 下線部(a)の意味として最もふさわしいものを1つ選び、解答欄【2】にマークしなさい。

- ~~a.~~ a faithful and devoted follower of Picasso  
**b.** an unknown and inferior follower of Picasso  
 c. an undetermined and illegitimate follower of Picasso  
~~d.~~ a dedicated and fervent follower of Picasso

3. 下線部(b)のthe aggregateの具体例としてふさわしいものを以下から2つ選び、解答欄【3】の二カ所にマークしなさい。

- |                  |            |                  |
|------------------|------------|------------------|
| a. constitution  | b. culture | c. environment   |
| <b>d.</b> family | e. history | <b>f.</b> nation |

4. 下線部(c)の文には、取りさるべき語が一つ含まれている。その余計な語を抜き出して、表面の記述式解答欄【A】に記しなさい。

**B** 以下の文章を読んで設問に答えなさい。

Modular forms live in a four-dimensional space called hyperbolic space. (a) The hyperbolic universe is tricky to comprehend for humans, who are constrained to living in a conventional three-dimensional world. [1] (b) four-dimensional space is a mathematically valid concept. [2] (c) it is (for) this extra dimension that gives the modular forms such an immensely high level of symmetry.

Modular forms stand very much on their own within mathematics. In particular, they would seem to be completely unrelated to elliptic equations. The modular form is an enormously complicated beast, studied [3] because of its symmetry [2] discovered only in the nineteenth century. The elliptic equation dates back to the ancient Greeks and has nothing to do with symmetry. Modular forms and elliptic equations live in completely different regions of the mathematical cosmos, and nobody would ever have believed that there was the (ア) link between the two subjects. However, Taniyama and Shimura were to shock the mathematical community by suggesting that elliptic equations and modular forms were [4] one and the same thing. According to these two maverick mathematicians, they could unify the modular and elliptic worlds.

In September 1955 an international symposium was held in Nikko. It was a (イ) opportunity for the many young Japanese researchers to show off to the rest of the world what they had learned. They handed around a collection of thirty-six problems related to their work, accompanied by a (ウ) introduction—*Some unsolved problems in mathematics: no (エ) preparation has been made, so there may be some (オ) or already solved ones among these. The participants are requested to give comments on any of these problems.*

Four of the questions were from Taniyama, and these hinted at a (カ) relationship between modular forms and elliptic equations. These innocent questions would ultimately lead to a revolution in number theory.

1. 下線部(a)～(c)のうちいずれか一つには、取りさるべき語が一つ含まれている。余計な語を含む文の記号とその余計な語をハイフンでつないで表面の記述式解答欄【B】に記しなさい。(例:「a-The」)

2. 空欄[1]～[4]に入れる語句として、次のa～hのうち最もふさわしいものをそれぞれ1つ選び、解答欄【4】～【7】にマークしなさい。ただし、同じ選択肢を二回以上用いてはならない。

- |              |          |                  |            |
|--------------|----------|------------------|------------|
| 2 a. and     | 1 b. but | 4 c. effectively | d. instead |
| 3 e. largely | f. not   | g. or            | h. rarely  |

3. 空欄(ア)～(カ)に入れる語句として、次のa～fのうち最もふさわしいものをそれぞれ1つ選び、解答欄【8】～【13】にマークしなさい。ただし、同じ選択肢を二回以上用いてはならない。

- |                     |             |             |                      |                     |             |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| <b>カ</b> a. curious | 7 b. humble | 1 c. mature | <b>ア</b> d. remotest | <b>オ</b> e. trivial | 1 f. unique |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------|



以下は聴き取り問題です。放送が始まる前に必ず目を通しておくこと。各問題は2回ずつ流れます。

**E** 次の1~4のそれぞれについて、放送された内容と最も良く一致するものを1つ選び、その記号を解答欄【26】~【29】にそれぞれマークしなさい。

1: 【26】

- a. A physical and emotional reaction is called a stressor.
- b. A stressor is a person who suffers from stress.
- c. People living in Canada experience plenty of stressors.
- d. Water can be a stressor if it is different in quality.

2: 【27】

- a. Hans Selye carried out further research into stress.
- b. Hans Selye is a Canadian physicist.
- c. Hans Selye proposed the theory of stress in 1913.
- d. Hans Selye regarded stress as inevitable.

3: 【28】

- a. Ambition can produce negative stress when it causes too much stress.
- b. Difficult human relationships always produce positive stress.
- c. Exhaustion leads to lack of confidence and is the cause of distress.
- d. Stress is the product of a less meaningful life.

4: 【29】

- a. We can lead a worthwhile life by regulating the amount of stress we have.
- b. We must have the ability to withstand the various stresses arising from the job.
- c. We need as much stress as possible to make ourselves mentally tough.
- d. We should diminish the amount of stress to enjoy our life.

**F** 放送を聴いて、空欄【ア】~【オ】を読まれた通りの語句で埋めなさい。空欄内には入るべき単語の数が示してある。裏面の記述式解答欄【ア】~【オ】を用いること。

Now let's focus our attention on the way our body weight shifts. We need to check that our weight 【ア 5 words】, favouring the outer or inner edges of our feet. Our strides should be longer behind than in front. And if 【イ 5 words】 or upwards and downwards, that means the weight shift is not being done properly. One more thing—don't take really long strides. If you want to walk faster, it's better to increase the number of steps you take 【ウ 5 words】.

Of course, there are other important elements besides posture 【エ 4 words】 if we want to make sure that our walking is effective exercise. We need to think about the correct way of breathing, and of course we should 【オ 6 words】.

**G** 次の1~4のそれぞれについて、放送された内容と最も良く一致するものを1つ選び、その記号を解答欄【30】~【33】にそれぞれマークしなさい。

1: 【30】

- a. The distance call of the female finch is higher in frequency.
- b. The distance call of the female finch is wider in frequency.
- c. The distance call of the male finch is not clear enough to hear.
- d. The distance call of the male finch is not loud enough to locate.

2: 【31】

- a. The female finch does not move away from the male finch but just remains close to him.
- b. The female finch waits for the male finch to find her.
- c. The male finch goes out to find the female finch because he is tempted to do so.
- d. The male finch has better hearing ability to find its partner.

3: 【32】

- a. Cheeping chicks are fed by their parents to make them stop begging.
- b. Dying chicks are not strong enough to take food from their parents.
- c. Parent birds give food to their children to make them stronger against enemies.
- d. The loudest chicks have the best chance of survival because they appeal most to their parents' love.

4: 【33】

- a. A bird was once observed to clean other birds' territory in preparation for mating there.
- b. A bird was reported to use begging calls to deceive other birds in a feeding place.
- c. A male bird used the alarm call to keep a female bird to himself.
- d. Sometimes birds use their mating calls to deceive other birds.

**H** 英語について書かれたエッセイに続いて、Questions 1~7が放送される。その内容に沿うものはaを、誤りを含んでいたり内容に関係なかったりするものはbを選び、解答欄【34】~【40】にマークしなさい。

Question 1: 【34】

Question 2: 【35】

Question 3: 【36】

Question 4: 【37】

Question 5: 【38】

Question 6: 【39】

Question 7: 【40】