

工 学 部

入 学 試 験 問 題

A日程2月2日

英 語

注 意 事 項

1. 試験監督者の指示があるまで、問題冊子を開かないこと。
2. 問題冊子に落丁、乱丁があった場合は、試験監督者に申し出ること。
3. 試験監督者の指示に従って、解答用紙の受験番号欄に受験番号を記入し、その下のマーク欄にもマークすること。
4. 受験番号が正しくマークされていない場合は、採点できないことがある。
5. マーク方式の解答方法は、下の『解答上の注意』をよく読むこと。
6. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

解 答 上 の 注 意

マーク方式での解答例

〔英語〕 解答群より、③をマークするときは、次の〔例〕のように解答欄の③にマークする。

〔例〕

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ① | ② | ● | ④ | ⑤ | ⑥ | ⑦ | ⑧ | ⑨ | ⑩ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

英 語

- I. 以下の英文はヒトの二足歩行 (bipedalism) の開始について述べた文章の一節である。これを読み、問A. 問B. に答えよ (*印を付した語句には注がある)。

Still, the question remains: Why bipedalism? all, plenty of four-legged animals do perfectly well out on the savanna*. Suggestions have abounded*. By standing upright, you look larger (and these early hominids* were very small and vulnerable to large predators*). What's more, carnivores* are often "triggered*" by a horizontal silhouette in a way in which they aren't by a vertical one. By moving upright, you also extend your horizon and you can constantly see over long grass to scan for predators. If you have your hands free, you can carry things, although "what" is uncertain if it wasn't food — most forms of which are not portable in any quantity without a container. Calculations of the relative efficiency of moving around in open areas bipedally versus quadrupedally* have come up with mixed results, although it seems that when on the ground, you may make energetic savings by taking the bipedal route if you are already a hominoid* with a tendency toward holding your trunk* erect. Interestingly, , it has recently been noted that chimpanzees tend to adopt bipedal postures* more frequently when they are foraging* in the trees than when they are on the ground. This, taken in conjunction* with the emerging realization that the habitats* represented by many very early hominid sites were far from as open as had been expected, suggests that the initial adoption of bipedalism among hominids was not propelled by the exigencies* of the open savanna. Vast swaths* of southern Africa today are covered by grassy woodland and bushland*, often with quite large and closely spaced trees. This is a environment, not one that is merely transitional* between forest and open grassland; and it is a habitat in which early hominids would have been able to make the most of their varied locomotor* abilities.

, the savanna eventually became a factor, and a current* intriguing* suggestion as to the advantage of bipedalism out in the open* (or even in only partial shade) invokes* not locomotion* as such, but rather the control of body temperature, and particularly that of the brain. Brains are delicate instruments and are particularly sensitive to temperature. If your brain overheats for more than a moment, you are a goner*; and moving from the shade of the forest into the broiling* heat of the tropical savanna or even of woodland means that you somehow have to keep your brain cool. Most savanna-living mammals* have specialized structures to cope with this problem; hominoids don't. The only way a hominoid can keep the brain from overheating is to keep the entire body cool; and by standing upright, you dramatically reduce the area of your body that is directly exposed to the sun's vertical tropical rays. What's more, , you increase the body area available to lose the heat absorbed from the sun and generated by metabolic* processes; and once the bulk* of the body is high off the ground, it can also be cooled by blowing breezes*. This latter mechanism works particularly well if, as humans have done, you have lost your heat-trapping hairy coat (except on the exposed head) and have developed an extensive network of sweat glands* that enhance heat loss through evaporation.

(出典 : Ian Tattersall, *Becoming Human: Evolution and Human Uniqueness*, Harcourt, 1998, pp. 117-118, adapted 一部改変)

注：savanna 草原 abound たくさんある hominid ヒト科の動物
 predator 捕食者 carnivore 肉食獣 be triggered 誘発される
 quadrupedally 四足歩行で hominoid ヒト上科（ヒト科の上位区分）の動物
 trunk 胴体 posture 姿勢 foraging 餌探し conjunction 関連
 habitat 生息地 exigency 必要性 swath 範囲 bushland 低木地
 transitional 過渡期の locomotor 運動の current 現在の
 intriguing 興味深い open 開けた場所 invoke 指摘する
 locomotion 運動 goner 死者 broiling 焼けつくような
 mammal 哺乳類 metabolic 代謝の bulk 大半 breeze 風
 sweat gland 汗腺

問A. 文中の ～ に入れるのもっとも適当なものを、①～④の中から選び、
 解答欄にマークせよ。

- | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------|----------------|
| <input type="text" value="1"/> | ① At | ② Before | ③ After | ④ On |
| <input type="text" value="2"/> | ① since | ② and | ③ though | ④ but |
| <input type="text" value="3"/> | ① stable | ② unstable | ③ temporary | ④ contemporary |
| <input type="text" value="4"/> | ① During | ② So far | ③ While | ④ Nonetheless |
| <input type="text" value="5"/> | ① even though | ② at the same time | ③ however | ④ therefore |

問B. 6.～15. の各文が本文の内容に合っていれば解答欄の①にマークし、合っていなければ解答欄の②にマークせよ。

6. The author says a lot of four-legged animals can live well on the savanna.
7. By moving upright, you are more likely to know if there are predators nearby.
8. The author suggests that carnivores are “triggered” much more often by a vertical silhouette than a horizontal one.
9. A hominoid with a tendency toward holding his trunk erect seems to save energy by taking the bipedal route.
10. A recent research shows that chimpanzees tend to stand upright more frequently on the ground than in the trees.
11. It has begun to be realized that very early hominids lived in spaces that were not so open as had been expected.
12. The author thinks that hominids began to walk upright because they needed to live in the open savanna.
13. It is harder to lose body heat if you have less hair and more sweat glands on the body.
14. The author suggests that most savanna-living mammals have special abilities to keep their brains cool.
15. A standing posture means you can cool your body more slowly because you have smaller surface exposed to the tropical sun.

II. 次の1.～5.の日本語の意味の英文を、書き出しの語句に続けて下にある語句を並べかえて作るとした場合、に入れるべきものはどれか。解答欄にマークせよ。

1. 散髪の間には寝てしまった。

I _____ 16 _____ 17 _____ .
① sleep ② having ③ to ④ a haircut ⑤ went ⑥ while

2. その喫茶店は通常よりも少ない人員で回していた。

The coffee shop _____ 18 _____ 19 _____ usual.
① operated ② by ③ a smaller ④ staff ⑤ than ⑥ was

3. サンドイッチを2つに切ってもらった。

I _____ 20 _____ 21 _____ .
① my ② cut ③ sandwich ④ two ⑤ had ⑥ into

4. 空調がうるさくてあなたの声が聞こえない。

The air conditioning is _____ 22 _____ 23 _____ you.
① cannot ② noisy ③ hear ④ so ⑤ that ⑥ I

5. スピーチの練習ができる場所さえあればよい。

All _____ 24 _____ 25 _____ my speech.
① is ② I ③ practice ④ just some place ⑤ want ⑥ to

III. 次の1.～5.の英文の意味が通じるためには、の中にどのような語を入れたらよいか。下の語群から選び、解答欄にマークせよ。

1. The company's sales have increased 26 thirty percent from the last year.

2. It is meant to be a compliment 27 many ways.

3. Those pine forests provide protection 28 strong winds.

4. She phoned him instead 29 sending an e-mail.

5. He wrote the password 30 a piece of paper.

[語群 : ① from ② in ③ with ④ of ⑤ by ⑥ on]

IV. 1. ~ 5. の英文の説明に該当する英単語を下の語群〔①~⑩〕から選び、解答欄にマークせよ。

1. a group of the same type of insects or animals living together =
2. a person's relative position in a society or profession =
3. a figure which shows how hot a thing or body is =
4. a certain amount of air going through your mouth and nose =
5. the lowest side of a thing =

[語群 : ① fever ② colony ③ character ④ temperature
 ⑤ bless ⑥ status ⑦ breath ⑧ gravity
 ⑨ zoo ⑩ bottom]

V. 36. ~ 40. の英単語の一番強く発音する箇所はどこか。解答欄にマークせよ。

36. cel · e · brate 37. mech · a · nism 38. no · to · ri · ous
 ① ② ③ ① ② ③ ① ② ③ ④
39. nec · es · sar · y 40. rep · re · sent · a · tive
 ① ② ③ ④ ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

