

工 学 部

入 学 試 験 問 題

奨学生12月18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
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英 語

- I. 明治・大正期の日本に関する次の英文を読み、問A・問Bに答えよ（*印を付した語句には注がある）。

The Meiji Period marked the beginning of modern Japan. The country strove mightily to catch up the standards of the more technologically and socially advanced Western nations. It invested heavily in the development of new educational, military, governmental, and administrative systems. By the end of the Meiji Period in 1912, Western influence could be seen in every corner of Japan, but particularly in the major cities, in everything from architecture to daily life. At the same time, an array of new cultural movements had also emerged.

This was most evident in literature and the arts. For example, the writers Soseki Natsume, who studied in London, and Ogai Mori, who studied in Germany, and many others penned essays, stories, and novels that incorporated Western literary techniques. Journalism also developed, following Western models. In fact, the Japanese word for newspaper—*shimbun* (“new hearings”)—was created in the Meiji Period by Yukichi Fukuzawa, foremost among Japan’s modernizers. This was a period in which even the average Japanese was intrigued* by Western customs, and Fukuzawa’s best-selling books were the authority on that subject. Throughout his life, Fukuzawa made huge contributions to the cause of education through his writings and translations, and eventually by founding Keio University, the first private university in Japan.

Christianity was officially sanctioned* in 1873, and many Japanese Christians who had studied in the United States and Europe played important opinion-making roles. Some of them, like Isoo Abe and Sen Katayama, applied their Christian beliefs to socialist causes after seeing the pathetic conditions of poor farmers and workers. Social contradictions showed a direct correlation to the accomplishments of the industrial revolution. The rich minority possessed the power and dominated the poor majority. Socialists and communists vigorously protested and were oppressed by the government turn.

With so much Western influence coming into Japan, it was perhaps inevitable that a reaction should set in. In an effort to protect their Japanese identity, many people reacted to Western penetration with resentment and nationalistic sentiments. Such sentiments were often associated with state Shintoism, supported by the Meiji government as part of its plan to unite Japan under the emperor’s glory. Nationalist inclinations linking Shintoism with the emperor’s divinity eventually played a role in Japan’s entry into World War II.

The Meiji era ended with Emperor Meiji’s death in 1912. Because of Japan’s many successes, its international status had improved, and Japan had become a major player in world affairs. When Emperor Taisho succeeded the throne, the Japanese were actually able to enjoy their achievements. The economic damage of World War I was serious, however, and the government’s solution was to raise taxes. That decision moved the public to protest and encouraged widespread social movements, feminism and communism. On the other hand, one of the distinctive features of the Taisho era was its democratic atmosphere. Politically, the movement for parliamentary democracy spread, and in 1925 suffrage* was finally granted to all males above the age of twenty-five. Demonstrations and political gatherings were legalized and frequently , though communism and socialism were banned in 1925.

The generally democratic mood of the Taisho era encouraged cultural activity. Writers like Ryunosuke Akutagawa, Naoya Shiga, and Junichiro Tanizaki created some of the most notable works in modern Japanese literature. Taisho also saw the dawn of mass media. Radio broadcasts started in 1925, and countless magazines and publications were launched.

In international relations, however, Taisho saw the Japanese military becoming more assertive. During World War I, Japan had joined the Allied powers* along with England, France, and the United States. While the war was being fought mainly in Europe, Japan took the opportunity to expand its presence in China. The Japanese army occupied the German-controlled Shandong Peninsula* and demanded that China grant Japan political and military privileges.

It was around the end of Meiji and the beginning of Taisho that Japan began to invest heavily in its military machine, with China in its sights. After Japan defeated Russia in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905, Japan set about expanding its influence westward, particularly to China. In 1922, at the urging of the United States, Japan, the U.S., England, France, and Italy signed the Washington Treaty to limit naval armaments*. These nations also confirmed their own right to expand their interests in the Pacific and China.

(出典：Coen Nishiumi, *Japan: A Short History*, IBC Publishing 2015 一部改変)

注：intrigued 興味をそそられる sanction 認可する suffrage 選挙権
 Allied powers 同盟国 Shandong Peninsula 山東半島 armament 軍備

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 from | ③ through | ④ with |
| <input type="text" value="2"/> | ① across | ② in | ③ on | ④ under |
| <input type="text" value="3"/> | ① in | ② to | ③ until | ④ without |
| <input type="text" value="4"/> | ① including | ② exciting | ③ interesting | ④ owing |
| <input type="text" value="5"/> | ① bribed | ② eaten | ③ held | ④ lain |

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. In the Meiji Period the technology of Western nations was less advanced than that of Japan.
7. Western influence was limited to Japanese military and administrative systems in the Meiji Period.
8. Western culture had a considerable influence on Japanese literature of the Meiji era.
9. There was not a Japanese word *shimbun* until the Meiji Period.
10. The miserable life of poor workers and farmers urged some Japanese Christians, like Isoo Abe and Sen Katayama, who had studied abroad to start social action.

11. Most Japanese people in the Meiji Period approved of the inflow of Western culture into Japanese society wholeheartedly.
12. In the generally democratic atmosphere of the Taisho era the Japanese government could overlook the development of communism and socialism.
13. The cultural prosperity of the Taisho Period owed a great deal to the democratic mood of the era.
14. According to the article, the fact that World War I was fought mainly in Europe worked to the advantage of Japan's expansion in China.
15. The United States required Japan to increase its armaments in China after World War I .

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. 見慣れないメールに添付されたファイルをクリックしなければよかった。

I shouldn't _____ 16 _____ 17 _____ an unfamiliar email.
① on ② to ③ clicked ④ attached ⑤ the file ⑥ have

2. 今夜はすき焼きではなくしゃぶしゃぶにしようか。

Why _____ 18 _____ 19 _____ sukiyaki tonight?
① shabu-shabu ② we ③ of ④ instead ⑤ try ⑥ don't

3. 証人が今述べていることは先日彼が証言したと矛盾する。

What the witness _____ 20 _____ 21 _____ he testified the other day.
① with ② is ③ what ④ isn't ⑤ saying ⑥ consistent

4. 寒くて朝起きるのがとてもつらい。

It is _____ 22 _____ 23 _____ of the cold.
① because ② in the morning ③ get up ④ to ⑤ hard ⑥ pretty

5. 家に携帯電話を置いてきてしまったみたいだ。

It _____ 24 _____ 25 _____ home.
① at ② I ③ left ④ seems ⑤ my cellphone ⑥ that

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. As 26 me, there are no foods I particularly dislike.

2. She often dropped 27 on me on her way home.

3. Gangsters robbed the tourist 28 his purse and watch.

4. The girl gazed at me 29 tears in her eyes.

5. Can you tell a real diamond 30 an imitation?

[語群 : ① with ② from ③ about ④ in ⑤ of ⑥ for]

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. the reason for which something is done or created or for which something exists

=

2. an official agreement between two or more people, stating what each will do

=

3. white, gray, or black gas that is produced by something burning

=

4. an additional or repeated part of a performance, especially a musical one

=

5. good sense and judgement, based especially on your experience of life

=

[語群 : ① wisdom ② encore ③ contradiction ④ enroll
 ⑤ contract ⑥ position ⑦ purpose ⑧ space
 ⑨ wallet ⑩ smoke]

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

36. de · vel · op
 ① ② ③

37. ig · no · rance
 ① ② ③

38. ap · pre · ci · ate
 ① ② ③ ④

39. el · e · va · tor
 ① ② ③ ④

40. tech · no · log · i · cal
 ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

