

平成 20 年度 東海大学 一般入試 A 方式 (受験日自由選択方式)

英語 I・英語 II・リーディング・ライティング (70 分)

平成 20 年 2 月 10 日

情報理工学部・情報通信学部・工学部・産業工学部・開発工学部

海洋学部・生物理工学部・農学部・健康科学部

1 次の英文を読み，下の問いに答えなさい。

Global warming is already a well-known problem and has been talked about mostly as a problem of pollution. People have looked at global warming as a sign to clean up the air we breathe. Yet it seems (1) we all breathe getting worse, but the number of natural disasters in the world is also increasing due to global warming.

According to the Worldwatch Institute in Washington D.C., there were almost six times as many disasters in the 1990s as in the same period in the 1980s. In fact, this organization documented 16 natural disasters from 1990 to 1996. Another respected organization, SIMS Hurricane Watch*¹ in Charleston, South Carolina, reported 1995 was “the most active tropical weather season in over 60 years.” This indicates that these disasters are now occurring more often and on a huge scale. For example, the 1991 cyclone that hit Bangladesh killed over 140,000 people and left 1,000,000 homes destroyed. Flooding in China in 1998 left around 2,000,000 homeless.

The future does not look good if global warming continues. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change,*² representing more than 2,000 leading scientists, the incidence of floods, droughts, fires, and heat outbreaks is expected to increase in some regions as temperatures rise. It’s pretty simple to understand if it’s looked at in plain terms. As it becomes much warmer, snow on mountains melts more quickly. As the snow melts, and the water runs down the mountainsides, it becomes too much for rivers to handle. Warmer temperatures also create more rain clouds, bringing heavy rainfall. (2), flooding occurs, like the terrible flood that hit Italy in 1994.

Another awful side effect of global warming and natural disasters is disease. Warmer temperatures allow bugs and rats to breed and spread diseases. In 1994 in northern India after one monsoon, three straight months of record high temperatures (over 35 degrees Celsius every day) followed. This allowed the rat population to increase, bringing diseases with them. Close to 100 people died during (A) this period. And it does not necessarily (B) take a natural disaster to start an outbreak of disease. Unusually warm temperatures created by global warming alone can increase the population of bugs such as mosquitoes. Just a two-degree rise in temperature makes mosquitoes more active and, therefore, hungrier. With hungrier mosquitoes around in tropical

countries, malaria becomes a big problem. Mosquitoes, of course, are the insects (3) transmit the malaria disease to people and animals. Furthermore, the combination of warm water and sewage (dirty water from homes and factories) creates a combined natural/human-made disaster. Sewage dumped into warm water creates a perfect breeding ground for diseases like cholera.*3 There were cases of cholera in Latin America in the 1990s caused by (C) such a deadly combination.

However, the biggest concern now is the increase in tornadoes, hurricanes, monsoons, floods, and so forth. According to scientists, unless the problem of global warming is solved, natural disasters may (D) become a way of life in many parts of the world.

*1 SIMS Hurricane Watch SIMSハリケーン観測所

*2 the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change 気候変動に関する政府間パネル

*3 Cholera コレラ

問1 文中の空所(1)～(3)に入る最も適切な語(句)を、それぞれア～エの中から一つ選びなさい。

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|------------|-----------------|
| (1) ア. only the air is not | イ. only is not the air | | |
| ウ. not only is the air | エ. not only the air is | | |
| (2) ア. However | イ. Whereas | ウ. Instead | エ. Consequently |
| (3) ア. how | イ. what | ウ. which | エ. whose |

問2 文中の下線部(A)の this period が指すものとして最も適切なものを、ア～エの中から一つ選びなさい。

- ア. the year 1994
- イ. sixty years
- ウ. the three months after the monsoon
- エ. at the time of the monsoon

問3 文中の下線部(B)の take と同じ用法の take を含む英文を、ア～エの中から一つ選びなさい。

- ア. It takes strength to play sports
- イ. She always takes the train to Chicago.
- ウ. Take the first street on the right.
- エ. You should take this medicine twice a day.

問4 文中の下線部 (C) の such a deadly combination の意味・内容として最も適切なものを，ア～エの中から一つ選びなさい。

- ア. malaria and tropical countries イ. warm water and sewage
ウ. people and animals エ. warm temperatures and mosquitoes

問5 文中の下線部 (D) の become a way of life の意味・内容として最も適切なものを，ア～エの中から一つ選びなさい。

- ア. 暮らしを制限する イ. 生き方を一様にする
ウ. 人生の教訓になる エ. 生活の一部になる

問6 次の1～6の英文を読み，本文の内容と一致していればT，一致していなければFを選びなさい。

1. Few people have thought so far that global warming has to do mainly with air pollution.
2. SIMS Hurricane Watch reported 16 natural disasters from 1990 to 1996.
3. The number and scale of tropical storms, such as cyclones and hurricanes, have increased in recent years.
4. Terrible floods might result from global warming, which brings quicker snowmelts and heavier rainfalls.
5. Cholera is transmitted by insects such as mosquitoes to people and animals.
6. Scientists warn that if global warming continues, many countries may be hit by even more disasters in the future.

問7 本文のタイトルとして最も適切なものを，ア～エの中から一つ選びなさい。

- ア. The Mechanism of Flooding and Global Warming
イ. Growing Threats of Global Warming
ウ. Diseases Related to Global Warming
エ. Global Warming and Its Solutions

2 次の1～10の英文の空所に入る最も適切な語(句)を、それぞれア～エの中から一つ選びなさい。

1. Children can go and see the movie () condition that their parents go together with them.
ア. in イ. on ウ. at エ. for
2. The train arrived at the station on time () the snowstorm.
ア. instead of イ. owing to ウ. in spite of オ. in addition to
3. The policeman caught the thief () the arm.
ア. by イ. of ウ. to エ. for
4. He has three sisters: one is a college student, and () are office workers.
ア. another イ. other ウ. rest エ. the others
5. She told us yesterday that she () him in this dance hall before.
ア. meet イ. has met ウ. had met エ. was met
6. It's about time we () the party to a close.
ア. will bring イ. be brought ウ. have brought エ. brought
7. His new apartment was comfortably decorated with ().
ア. few furniture イ. a lot of furniture
ウ. many furnitures エ. several furnitures
8. Any job is definitely preferable () none.
ア. to イ. for ウ. upon エ. into
9. Come and stay with us for the weekend, ()?
ア. do you イ. won't you ウ. aren't you エ. don't you
10. By the time he left the company, he () there for 30 years.
ア. works イ. has worked ウ. have worked エ. had worked

3 次の1～10の英文を読み、下線部の意味に最も近い語(句)を、ア～エの中から一つ選びなさい。

1. It is important to take time off and relax.
ア. keep time イ. kill time
ウ. prepare extra time エ. get some free time
2. Your father won't permit you to travel alone.
ア. encourage イ. ask ウ. persuade エ. allow
3. The airline cannot satisfy the seating preferences of every passenger.
ア. choices イ. habits ウ. chances エ. delights
4. Modern Japan grew and prospered quickly during the 40 years after World War II.
ア. won イ. got rich ウ. survived エ. made friends
5. International corporations need people with strong language skills.
ア. govemnents イ. departments ウ. companies エ. airlines
6. Even friends need to tolerate each other sometimes.
ア. take care of イ. put up with ウ. make fun of エ. smile at
7. He couldn't get over his disappointment when he saw his test results.
ア. overflow イ. overcome ウ. overtake エ. overlook
8. Those quizzes are hard to figure out.
ア. discover イ. understand ウ. make エ. pass
9. I have got to turn in some papers next week.
ア. must イ. may ウ. shall エ. could
10. The expression "culture shock" was originally coined by Kalervo Oberg, a famous scholar.
ア. felt イ. criticized ウ. created エ. rejected

4 次の1～4の会話文の空所に入る最も適切な表現を、1についてはそれぞれア～エの中から一つ、2～4についてはア～オの中から二つずつ選びなさい。ただし、それぞれの選択肢は一度しか使えません。

1. A: () A dog!
 B: But I don't like dogs.
 A: They keep you company and protect you too.
 B: But they sleep all day.
 A: Well, if you take it for a walk, you'll get a lot of exercise.
 ア. What should I run away from?
 イ. You know what you need?
 ウ. What's happening?
 エ. Can you imagine what I was bitten by?
2. A: Are you a baseball fan?
 B: Yes, (①)
 A: Did you see the game this afternoon?
 B: Yeah, they played well. I think (②)
 A: Really?
 ア. they'll win the championship.
 イ. they will be hopeless in the game.
 ウ. I don't know anything about baseball.
 エ. I have never watched baseball games.
 オ. I'm crazy about the Giants.
3. A: I want to go into business for myself. (①)
 B: Well, first you have to develop some good business sense.
 A: And then?
 B: (②)
 A: Then what?
 B: Next, you should locate a nice place to open your business.
 ア. What's wrong?
 イ. What should I do?
 ウ. Why do you want to start business?
 エ. They need to think about it together.
 オ. You need to get some money.

4. A: (①)
 B: Why don't you?
 A: If I get married, I have to give up my freedom.
 B: That's true, but I think marriage is very important and necessary.
 A: Why do you think so?
 B: (②) In my opinion, it helps children have a stable home.
 ア. It keeps society together.
 イ. Because you want to remain single.
 ウ. I shouldn't have gotten married.
 エ. I don't want to get married.
 オ. None of my brothers and sisters got married.

5 次の1~5の日本語の英訳として最も適切なものを、それぞれア~エの中から一つ選びなさい。

1. 私たちはホテルに到着するとすぐ、お茶とお菓子を出されました。
 ア. When we soon got up to the hotel, they brought a cup of tea and some sweets to us.
 イ. As soon as we got to the hotel, we served a cup of tea and some sweets.
 ウ. We were given a cup of tea and some sweets upon our arrival at the hotel.
 エ. No sooner did we reach the hotel than a cup of tea and some sweets had been provided.
2. パーティーが延期になったことを、忘れずに彼に念を押してください。
 ア. Remember telling him that the party was postponed.
 イ. Remember not to make sure that the party was postponed for him.
 ウ. Don't forget reminding him that the party would be put off.
 エ. Don't forget to remind him that the party has been put off.

3. 部屋が二つありますが，しばらくどちらも使っていません。
- ア. We have two rooms, either of which had not been used recently.
 - イ. We have two rooms, neither of which has been used for a while.
 - ウ. We have two rooms, both of which has not been used for a while.
 - エ. We have two rooms, any of which had not been used recently.
4. この事業に彼の協力を期待するなんて，私はなんてバカだったことか。
- ア. How foolish I was that I think he can expect to help this project!
 - イ. How foolish I am to expect to have got his assistance with this project!
 - ウ. What a fool I am that I could expect this project with his help!
 - エ. What a fool I was to have expected him to assist us in this project!
5. ロンドンにいる旧友にハガキを出したら，長い手紙を書いてよこした。
- ア. I sent a card to my old friend in London, who wrote a long letter back to me.
 - イ. I sent my old friend in London a card, sending a long letter back to me.
 - ウ. I sent a card for my old friend in London, returning a long letter to me.
 - エ. I sent my old friend a card in London, whose long letter was written in return.

解答

1

問1			問2	問3	問4	問5	問6						問7
(1)	(2)	(3)					1	2	3	4	5	6	
ウ	エ	ウ	ウ	ア	イ	ア	F	F	T	T	F	T	イ

2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
イ	ウ	ア	エ	ウ	エ	イ	ア	イ	エ

3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
エ	ウ	ア	イ	ウ	イ	イ	イ	ア	ウ

4

1	2		3		4	
	①	②	①	②	①	②
イ	オ	ア	イ	オ	エ	ア

5

1	2	3	4	5
ウ	エ	イ	エ	ア