

平成29年度 編入学試験問題

一般科目【英 語】

2. 問題用紙は、この表紙を含め3枚（表紙…1枚、試験問題…2枚）
解答用紙は2枚ありますので、検査開始の合図のあとで確かめること。
3. 問題用紙が不足していたり、印刷等が不鮮明な箇所があった場合は、
監督者に申し出ること。
4. 表紙及び解答用紙に受験番号と氏名を記入すること。
5. この表紙の裏のみ、メモ紙として使用してもよいが、採点の対象とは
ならない。
6. 試験時間は60分。

受験番号： _____ 氏 名： _____

I 以下の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。(54点)

Many older people do not like slang. In part, this might be because they cannot understand it. Slang is not only a new phrase. The user of slang communicates something more than just an idea. Why do we use slang? We usually use slang (a)() friends and coworkers*, our “in-group.” If you use it and the person you talk to understand it, then, it functions* to express ideas to your group. (b)() the same time, (1) a sense / gives / group identity / its users / of / slang.

Slang is often borrowed (c)() other groups, too. (d)() example, in the 1960s, young African Americans started to use the word “bad” to mean the opposite, “good.” By the 1980s, young white Americans also started to use “bad” (2) the same way. This means that some white Americans thought black Americans were “hip” or “cool” and so they started to use that expression.

Another example of slang that was borrowed by Americans is “Povo.” This word means “poor” and it is an import from Australia. It came to America (e)() a popular Australian TV program, “Summer Heights High.” Today, lots of slang comes (c)() computers and technology. Recently, texting has produced lots of slang. Texting means to write electric messages on your cell phone. Some examples of slang (c)() texting are “SYL&R” for “see you [],” and “BF” which means “boyfriend.” However, (3) not all high tech slang is derived from abbreviation*. Another example of tech language is “404,” (4) that / where / which / who means “He doesn’t know anything.” This is because code 404 is the message you get when your web browser* cannot find a web page. The code 404 tells you that your web browser doesn’t know anything about the file you are searching for.

Also, slang today will sometimes become the normal language of the future. (d)() example, in the 1980s, young people in the US often said “24-7” to mean “all the time.” It was an abbreviation for “24 hours a day, seven days a week.” Now, even TV newscasters use the same expression. When young people grow up, they continue to use some slang as adults, so that slang becomes the norm*.

How (f)() in Japan? What is the original meaning of “yabai?” Is that how young people use it today?

語注 coworker 同僚 function 機能する abbreviation 短縮 browser ブラウザ norm 標準

問1 下線部(1)を、以下の内容になるよう並べかえなさい。(4点)

「スラングは、それを使う人たちに集団への帰属意識を与える」

問2 下線部(2)の「同じように」とはどういうことか、日本語で答えなさい。(4点)

問3 下線部(3)の意味を以下より選び、記号で答えなさい。(4点)

- ア ハイテクに関するスラングは、省略から生じるものではない。
- イ ハイテクに関するスラングは、省略から生じるとは限らない。
- ウ ハイテクに関するスラングは、省略から生じるものはひとつもない。
- エ ハイテクに関するスラングで、省略から生じるものは意外に少ない。

問4 下線部(4)のなかで、最も適切な語を一つ選びなさい。(4点)

問5 文中の(a)()～(f)()に入れるべき語を以下より選び、記号で答えなさい。

ただし、文頭に来る語も小文字で始めてあります。(18点)

ア about イ at ウ for エ from オ in カ of キ off ク on ケ through コ with

問6 文中の[]には、L&Rで表現される語が一つ入ります。その語を英語で答えなさい。(4点)

問7 1980年代までに、白人のアメリカ人がアフリカ系アメリカ人のスラングを使い始めたことは、どういうことを意味しますか。日本語で答えなさい。(6点)

問8 本文中に、「携帯メール」を表す語があります。その1語を抜き出しなさい。(4点)

問9 404という数字が現れるのは、どのような場合ですか。日本語で答えなさい。(6点)

II 以下の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。(46点)

What is (1) World Heritage? The World Heritage program is run by UNESCO (the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural organization). (2) The goal of this program is to identify, protect and preserve important cultural and nature sites. There are many famous examples of cultural heritage around the world, including the Acropolis in Athens, Greece and Pyramids of Giza, Egypt. Some examples of natural heritage include the rainforests in Madagascar and Japan's (a) (). There are more than 850 sites around the world that have been identified as World Heritage, and placed on the list.

UNESCO itself does not protect or preserve the sites. It (b) ()s on the governments who control the sites and the people who live near them. Because UNESCO has the power to recognize a site as World Heritage, it can form connections with governments and (3) local groups. Once UNESCO has connections, it can give advice or introduce experts to help protect the sites. However, preservation of the places on the list is the (4) responsibility of the government and people of that area.

The benefits* to the people who live near a World Heritage site are many. It brings fame* to their home area, and gives them a chance to explain to the world about the cultural importance or natural beauty of the region. People who live near a site included on the World Heritage list may also benefit financially from increases in tourists. The fact that a site is on the World Heritage list will influence people to go and visit. (5) Those visitors will spend money and that will improve the economy. However, this may (c) () the site.

UNESCO offers information about the sites, but it does not have any control over them. The only power UNESCO has is to remove a site from the list. This is called "(6) delisting." One region of Germany, the Dresden Elbe Valley was delisted in 2009. It is a cultural area, but recently a four-lane bridge was built in the middle of the cultural landscape, (7) because / but / or / so UNESCO decided to delist the site. There are some other sites which may also delisted by UNESCO in the future. Therefore*, if you live near a World Heritage site, you should do your best to protect it.

語注 benefit 恩恵 fame 名声 therefore したがって

問1 下線部(1)を日本語に訳しなさい。(4点)

問2 以下の下線部(2)の日本語訳を完成させなさい。(8点)

「このプログラムの()は、重要かつ()的で()豊かな場所を認定し、()、保存することである。」

問3 下線部(3)の意味を、以下より選び、記号で答えなさい。(4点)

ア 現地の イ 郊外の ウ 未開発の エ 遅れた

問4 下線部(4)の意味を日本語で答えなさい。(4点)

問5 下線部(5)を日本語に訳しなさい。thatは、「そのこと」と訳すこと。(6点)

問6 下線部(6)の delisting とはどのようなことを意味していますか。

日本語で答えなさい。(4点)

問7 下線部(7)のなかで、最も適切な語を一つ選びなさい。(4点)

問8 (a)()には、ある日本の地名が入ります。その地名をローマ字で答えなさい。(4点)

問9 (b)()には、「～に依存する」という意味の動詞が入ります。その動詞を答えなさい。ただし、その動詞はdで始まります。(4点)

問10 (c)()には、「損なう、被害を与える」という意味の動詞が入ります。その動詞を答えなさい。ただし、その動詞はdで始まります。(4点)