

平成30年度  
八 戸 学 院 大 学  
一般入学試験（後期）

# 英 語

## 注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、問題冊子を開かないこと。
2. 筆記用具は黒色の鉛筆またはシャープペンシルを使用すること。
3. 問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁に気付いたときは、手を挙げて監督者に知らせること。
4. 問題冊子の余白等は適宜利用してよい。
5. 問題冊子は持ち帰ってよい。

I. 次の会話文を読み、空欄  ~  に当てはまる単語として最も適切なものをそれぞれ (a) ~ (d) から 1 つ選び、その記号を○で囲め。

A: Who are you texting?

B: Justin.

A: Justin? Who's Justin?

B: Bieber. We chat on Twitter every day. He's waiting  me to graduate from high school so we can get married.

A: Yeah. That's you, Justin, and about ten million of his other followers chatting on Twitter. Good  getting his attention. I'd hate to marry  that famous.

B: But think of the lifestyle!  you married a superstar, life would be one long party filled with mansions, designer clothes, private yachts...

A: ...not to mention photographers, stalkers, and reporters everywhere! What a nightmare!

B: But you are  to marry your high school sweetheart. A guy whose hobby is ice hockey and whose only goal is to  an organic vegetable farmer?

A: What's wrong with that? Besides,  is no way a marriage to a celebrity would be stable.

B: Maybe not, but when Justin and I get married, I'll be too rich to care!

(adopted from *Provoke a Response!: Critical Thinking through Data Analysis*, Stuart Gale and Shunpei Fukuhara, Nan'un-do Co. Ltd.)

- |                                 |              |              |            |              |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| <input type="text" value="1."/> | (a) around   | (b) for      | (c) after  | (d) because  |
| <input type="text" value="2."/> | (a) luck     | (b) bye      | (c) night  | (d) marriage |
| <input type="text" value="3."/> | (a) everyone | (b) peoples  | (c) nobody | (d) someone  |
| <input type="text" value="4."/> | (a) So       | (b) Always   | (c) That   | (d) If       |
| <input type="text" value="5."/> | (a) plan     | (b) planning | (c) plans  | (d) planned  |
| <input type="text" value="6."/> | (a) future   | (b) want     | (c) be     | (d) training |
| <input type="text" value="7."/> | (a) these    | (b) those    | (c) here   | (d) there    |

Ⅱ. 次の会話文を読み、空欄  ～  に当てはまる単語として最も適切なものをそれぞれ (a)～(d) から 1 つ選び、その記号を○で囲め。

※著作権の関係上、省略します。

(adopted from *English Firsthand 2, 5<sup>th</sup> Edition*, Marc Helgesen, John Wiltshier, and Steven Brown, Pearson Education South Asia Pte Ltd.)

- |                                 |             |             |              |                   |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------------|
| <input type="text" value="1."/> | (a) at      | (b) to      | (c) over     | (d) in            |
| <input type="text" value="2."/> | (a) is      | (b) was     | (c) will go  | (d) have been     |
| <input type="text" value="3."/> | (a) Why     | (b) So      | (c) Because  | (d) Since         |
| <input type="text" value="4."/> | (a) they    | (b) you     | (c) I        | (d) we            |
| <input type="text" value="5."/> | (a) respect | (b) culture | (c) person   | (d) communication |
| <input type="text" value="6."/> | (a) think   | (b) learn   | (c) remember | (d) wonder        |
| <input type="text" value="7."/> | (a) about   | (b) from    | (c) to       | (d) by            |

Ⅲ. 次の英文を読み、後の問いに答えよ。

The magic of Yosemite

On a bright Saturday morning in September, a young man is clinging<sup>(1)</sup> to the face of Half Dome, a sheer 2,130-foot wall of granite<sup>(2)</sup> in the heart of Yosemite Valley. He's alone, so high off the ground that perhaps only the eagles take notice. Hanging on by his fingertips<sup>(3)</sup> to an edge of rock as thin as a coin, shoes resting on mere ripples<sup>(4)</sup> in the rock, professional climber Alex Honnold is attempting something no one has ever tried before: to climb the Northwest Face route on Half Dome without a rope. In many ways it's another day at the office for Honnold, but less than a hundred feet from the summit, something potentially disastrous<sup>(5)</sup> occurs – he loses the smallest measure of confidence.

For two hours and 45 minutes, Honnold has been in the zone, flawlessly<sup>(6)</sup> performing one precise athletic move after another, and not once has he hesitated. In the sport of free soloing, which means climbing with only a chalk bag and rock shoes – no rope, no gear, nothing to keep you stuck to the stone but your own belief and ability – doubt is dangerous. If Honnold merely believes his fingertips can't hold, he will fall to his death. Now, with mental fatigue and the glass-slick slab<sup>(7)</sup> in front of him, he's paralysed, out of his comfort zone.

'My foot will never stay on that,' Honnold says to himself, staring at a greasy<sup>(8)</sup> bump on the rock face. He hadn't felt that way two days before, when he'd raced up the same route with a rope. Now, clinging to the granite, Honnold vacillates<sup>(9)</sup>, delicately chalking one hand, then the other, carefully adjusting his feet on invisibly small footholds. Then abruptly<sup>(10)</sup> he's in motion again, stepping up, smearing<sup>(11)</sup> his shoe on the slick stone. It sticks. He moves his hand to another hold and within minutes he's at the top.

'I rallied because there was nothing else I could do,' Honnold tells me later, releasing a boyish laugh. 'I stepped up and trusted that foothold and was freed of the prison where I'd stood silently for five minutes.' Word of his three-hour free solo of Half Dome flashes around

the world. Climbers are stunned<sup>(12)</sup> and bloggers buzz. On this warm fall day in 2008, the shy 23-year-old from the suburbs has just set a new record in climbing's big league. This is the magic of Yosemite: it forges heroes.

- (1) clinging : ぴったりつく (2) granite : 花崗岩 (3) fingertips : 指先  
(4) ripples : 波紋, 波形 (5) disastrous : 悲惨な (6) flawlessly : 器用に  
(7) the glass-slick slab : 滑らかな板状の岩 (8) greasy : つるつるする  
(9) vacillates : よろめく (10) abruptly : 不意に  
(11) smearing : こすりつけながら (12) stunned : 唖然とさせた

Source: <http://www.ngllife.com/content/reading-texts-word>

**問題 :** 次の 1.~5. の質問について、それぞれ  A. ~  D. から適切なものを 1 つ選び、その記号を○で囲め。

1. Why are only the eagles able to see Alex Honnold?

- A. Because he climbs high into their nests at night.  
 B. Because he flies like an eagle, to the sea.  
 C. Because he climbs a high rock face called Half Dome.  
 D. Because the prices of climbing high at Half Dome have doubled.

2. How much climbing equipment does Honnold use?

- A. He uses recycled equipment for the environment.  
 B. He uses only his shoes and chalk.  
 C. He uses many pieces of equipment to climb Half Dome.  
 D. He doesn't use any.

3. Why did he stand silently for 5 minutes on the rock face?

- A. To turn all of his food waste into biofuel.  
 B. To give all his food waste to the eagles.  
 C. To quickly change his mind.  
 D. To gain his confidence again.

4. In paragraph 2, what does out of his comfort zone mean?

- A. He didn't have a pillow to be comfortable.
- B. He felt unsure and was uncomfortable.
- C. His needs outweighed the needs of the many.
- D. He didn't need comfort when climbing Half Dome.

5. Why is Alex Honnold a hero?

- A. He got government support for increasing climbing supplies.
- B. He convinced firms to be both eco-friendly and business friendly.
- C. He became a great free climber.
- D. His climbing was dismissed as great and mocked by bloggers.

#### IV. 次の英文を読み、後の問いに答えよ。

##### Old new towns

Where would you look for inspiration if you were planning a new town? If you are Prince Charles or the Shanghai Planning Commission, the past would seem to be the answer; or to be more precise, the English past. The town of Poundbury in the south of England, designed by Prince Charles, is an answer to what he calls the 'heartless urban planning' of the 1960s. It was here that he could offer an alternative to 'ugly' high-rise apartment blocks, large housing estates and zonal<sup>(1)</sup> planning – where industry, shops and homes are all separated into different areas of a city.

Poundbury's buildings imitate the quaint<sup>(2)</sup> cottages and grander houses of 18th-century Dorset<sup>(3)</sup>. All are built with local stone, helping the community take root in familiar surroundings. 'What I was trying to do,' the prince said, 'was remind people that it is pointless to throw away the knowledge and experience of what has gone before.'

If you find such reproductions of the past artificial, then you will certainly not enjoy Thames Town, a new development just outside Shanghai. Rarely do you find nostalgia taken to such extremes. But this is not nostalgia for traditional Chinese living. Thames Town is modelled on the English town of Dorchester, not far from Poundbury, and is part of a plan to create a new suburbia<sup>(4)</sup> for Shanghai's richer classes. It boasts a pub, a fish and chip shop,

and a 19th-century church. Nine such replica towns are planned around Shanghai, each based on a different Western style: Italian, Austrian, etc.

But are these model towns a success? As far as friendly urban planning goes, Poundbury does seem to work. Businesses are placed close to residential<sup>(5)</sup> buildings, enabling residents to walk to work. A third of the houses are 'affordable<sup>(6)</sup> housing', giving the town a good social and economic mix. They have small gardens, but there is plenty of communal green space, making it easy to get to know your neighbours<sup>(7)</sup>.

Unfortunately, the same cannot be said for Thames Town. It is popular with day visitors and Chinese couples wanting to recreate western-style weddings, but, going there, you get the distinct feeling you are in a museum rather than somewhere lived in.

- (1) zonal : 地区の      (2) quaint : 古風で趣のある      (3) Dorset : ドーセット州  
(4) suburbia : 郊外      (5) residential : 居住の      (6) affordable : 手ごろな  
(7) neighbours : 隣人

Source: <http://www.ngllife.com/content/reading-texts-word>

**問題 : 次の 1.~5 の質問について、それぞれ  A. ~  D. から適切なものを 1 つ選び、その記号を○で囲め。**

1. If you are Prince Charles or the Shanghai Planning Commission, where would you look for inspiration if you were planning a new town?

- A. Look into your heart, into your soul.  
 B. Look into the future of building technology.  
 C. The past is the source of inspiration.  
 D. The city is looking past its mistakes.

2. How does Poundbury imitate quaint cottages?

- A. They are reusing and recycling and making profits.  
 B. They are making more stone dumps and filling their wallets.  
 C. They are making houses with local stone.  
 D. Businesses don't reuse or recycle stones.

3. Who will certainly not enjoy Thames Town?

- A. People who do not like models of the past.
- B. People who like to build models of the past.
- C. People who model themselves on the past.
- D. Past people who live in the present.

4. Why is Poundbury a success?

- A. The President of England lives there.
- B. Prince Edward has business and gardens there.
- C. Apartments are close to work and housing is affordable.
- D. It provides some of the country's power needs.

5. Why is Thames Town popular?

- A. Governments and banks invest in the town.
- B. Eco-friendly and business friendly people marry Chinese couples.
- C. Chinese couples like to get married there.
- D. Museums and couples can go on dates.