

平成 25 年度

(リハビリテーション体育学科) 入学試験問題

英 語

試 験 時 間 9 : 30 ~ 10 : 30

(注意)

- 1 係員の指示があるまで、問題用紙及び解答用紙に触れないこと。
- 2 問題は 2 頁～10 頁に印刷されている。
- 3 解答用紙に氏名及び受験番号を記入のうえ、解答を所定欄に記載すること。
- 4 机の上には鉛筆、シャープペンシル、消しゴム、時計（計算機能のついていないものに限る）、受験票以外は置かないこと。
- 5 受験票は番号札の手前に置くこと。
- 6 マスクを着用している者は、試験官が本人確認する間、マスクを外しておくこと。
- 7 ハンカチ、ティッシュペーパーを使用する者は、静かに挙手をして、係員の指示に従うこと。
- 8 試験中に気分が悪くなったり、トイレへ行きたくなったりした者は静かに挙手をして、係員の指示に従うこと。
- 9 試験問題に関する質問は一切受け付けない。
- 10 途中で退室する者は、解答用紙を机の上に置き、静かに挙手をして、係員の指示に従って退出すること。ただし、試験開始後 30 分間及び試験終了 10 分前の退出は認めない。
- 11 試験終了後、試験問題は持ち帰ってよい。

第1問 次の英文を読んで、各問い（問1～問13）の答えとして最も適切なものを、それぞれア～エから一つずつ選んで、記号で答えよ。

Twice in one week, Indians (1) to endure the worst blackouts in their nation's history. Two consecutive incidents, (5 A) reasons as yet undetermined, (6 A) hundreds of millions of people without power.

Whatever the specific causes, the failures are basic: Indian politicians refuse to fix a power system, which makes (2 A) (2 B) (2 C). Too many people get power at prices that bear no relation to the cost of providing electricity.

Failure is unavoidable. The question now is whether the blackouts — affecting 10 percent of the global population and thus the worst in history — will trigger long-needed change. India's future could hang in the balance.

On July 30, 360 million people in seven states lost power; a second incident the very next day (6 B) 640 million people in northern and central India in the dark. Trains were stopped, traffic lights went dark, families lit candles. Many small and medium-size companies ground to a halt: (3) .

Many Indians were understandably outraged. The massive blackouts exposed the fragility of their country's economic infrastructure.

(4) — marking six percent growth most recently — and the dream of emerging as an economic superpower that would one day overtake China is slowly dissipating as the structural limits to growth become clear. There are many potential vulnerabilities, few as obvious however as its power sector.

India has installed power capacity of 205,000 megawatts (MW). While that is more than a third larger than it had five years ago, it is still only about a fifth of China's capacity.

And even with some 300 million Indians not hooked up to the power grid, there is a deficit in power supply at peak hours that is reckoned to reach about 10 percent.

(7) Experts estimated that transmission inefficiencies — blame old facilities that lack investment — and theft deprive the country of 15 to 40 percent of the power that is generated.

According to the World Bank, theft reduces India's gross domestic product by 1.5 percent.

But those economic realities reflect political decisions. Many of the

inefficiencies are attributable to a political system that refuses to make customers pay the full cost of electricity use.

Electricity prices are heavily subsidized, with many farmers getting free power. Experts believe that much of that power is not (5 B) farmers, but is instead diverted to local factories. Prices that are set too low mean that power companies have no desire (or capital) to invest in modernizing their infrastructure. Failures are the inevitable result.

The Indian bureaucracy appears to stifle whatever impulses there might exist to modernize the grid. According to government figures, the average delay for construction of thermal power projects is 15 months.

Some plants take even longer; one set for Uttar Pradesh — one of the states hit by last week's blackouts — has languished for over a decade, stalled by protests by farmers and a legal challenge that is not yet resolved.

Even though the country has the world's fifth largest coal reserves, (8 A) of that fuel are limited. The blame is usually put on environmental regulations that prevent new mines from opening and a reluctance to invest that perpetuates an antiquated rail system that inhibits deliveries and prevents technological modernization in the mines themselves.

It is estimated that 10 percent of electric plants lack sufficient coal supplies.

But the biggest issue is the lack of political will in the central government. Delhi refuses to enforce limits on the amount of power state governments can draw from the national grid. Some insist that not regulating the draw is understandable, as a weak monsoon that did not provide enough water to irrigate farm land and a surge in (8 B) were to be expected.

("The darkness in India" The Japan Times)

問1 空所 (1) に入る最も適切なものをア～エから選べ。

- ア forcing
- イ were forcing
- ウ were forced
- エ forced

問 2 空所 (2 A) ~ (2 C) について、次のア~エの単語を一つずつ空所に入れると意味の通る英文ができる。その際使わないものを、ア~エから選べ。

ア economic

イ to

ウ no

エ sense

問 3 空所 (3) に次のア~エの語句を並べ換えて意味の通る英文を作るとき、3 番目に来るのはどれか、ア~エから選べ。

ア to keep functioning

イ relied

ウ major industries

エ on backup power generators

問 4 空所 (4) に入る最も適切なものをア~エから選べ。

ア The Indian economic growth has shown an upward trend

イ The Indian economy has accelerated again

ウ The Indian economy has been slowing

エ The Indian economy has been prosperous

問 5 空所 (5 A) と (5 B) に共通して入る最も適切なものをア~エから選べ。

ア for

イ on

ウ to

エ as

問 6 空所 (6 A) と (6 B) に共通して入る最も適切なものをア~エから選べ。

ア let

イ left

ウ leave

エ keep

問 7 空所 (7) に入る最も適切なものをア～エから選べ。

- ア In India, a power failure rarely takes place.
- イ Indians are not accustomed to blackouts.
- ウ On the whole, blackouts are considered rare events in India.
- エ Blackouts are a fact of daily life for many Indians.

問 8 空所 (8 A) と (8 B) に入る組み合わせとして最も適切なものをア～エから選べ。選択肢は左から (8 A) - (8 B) の順になっている。

- ア (expenditure) - (income)
- イ (income) - (expenditure)
- ウ (supplies) - (demand)
- エ (demand) - (supplies)

問 9 次の問いに対する答えとして最も適切なものをア～エから選べ。

What are these passages mainly about?

- ア The blackouts in India
- イ India's downward economic trend
- ウ India's dysfunctional government
- エ The patience of Indian people

問 10 次の問いに対する答えとして最も適切なものをア～エから選べ。

Which statement of electricity prices is true?

- ア Many farmers have to pay a lot of money to get electricity.
- イ Electricity prices are set high in order to invest in upgrading power infrastructure.
- ウ Indian's political system refuses to make customers pay electricity cost fully.
- エ Many Indians are outraged because electricity prices are too high.

問 11 次の問いに対する答えとして最も適切なものをア～エから選べ。

What statement about Indian politician is true?

- ア They turned down fixing a power system.
- イ They are definitely so wise not to make blackout occur again.
- ウ Indian's economic reality has nothing to do with their decision.
- エ They can't be blamed for the blackouts.

問 12 次の問いに対する答えとして最も適切なものをア～エから選べ。

What is the main reason for this blackout?

- ア the lack of political will
- イ theft
- ウ a weak monsoon
- エ a decrease in electrical demand

問 13 次の問いに対する答えとして最も適切なものをア～エから選べ。

What statement about the blackout in India is true?

- ア It's caused only by thieves.
- イ It's a rare thing in India.
- ウ It occurs daily.
- エ It has nothing to do with the fragility of India's economic infrastructure.

第2問 次の英文を読んで、各問い(問1～問13)の答えとして最も適切なものを、それぞれア～エから一つずつ選んで、記号で答えよ。

The basic law to cope with Japan's high suicide rate went into force in 2006. Then in 2007, the government adopted an outline of policies to deal with this serious social problem. (1 A) the government was slow in tackling the problem and even after the outline was adopted, ministries and agencies failed to take a unified approach to reduce the number of suicides.

2011 marked the 14th straight year that the number of suicides topped 30,000. A January 2012 poll by the Cabinet Office shows that the central and local governments should make greater efforts to enlighten citizens about the nation's suicide problem.

It found that 34 percent of those polled did not know that the number of suicides had topped 30,000 every year for 14 years in a row. The corresponding figure was about 50 percent among the pollees who were in their 20s and 30s.

It is important for both individuals and enterprises to be aware that (2), and to consider what they can do to prevent suicides. According to the Cabinet Office, the suicide rate among every 100,000 people in Japan is 24 — about twice the rate in the United States and about three times the rate in Britain.

Society as a whole needs to take a serious view of the fact that nearly 80 people kill themselves every day in Japan. Among suicide victims, people in their 40s, 50s and 60s account for a majority.

Japanese society is facing a crisis. (1 B) the number of suicides in 2011 was about 1,000 less than in 2010, an increasing number of people aged 15 to 39 killed themselves because they could not find work.

The government should not be lulled into complacency by the nation's relatively low unemployment rate. Serious efforts must be made to change the present (3) in which nearly 40 percent of workers are irregular workers.

The internal affairs ministry has (4) government ministries and agencies to cooperate in taking effective measures to prevent suicides. (5), it has suggested utilizing suicide data compiled by the National Police Agency and learning from the successful experiences of local governments.

In Akita Prefecture, which had the highest suicide rate among prefectures for 17 consecutive years, municipal governments, universities, the police

and associations of doctors formed (6) and succeeded in reducing the annual number of suicides from 519 in the peak year of 2003 to 346 in 2011.

The central and local governments and the private sector must come up with new, more effective ideas and make strenuous efforts to realize the ideal that forms the foundation of the basic law to cope with the suicide issue: The creation of a society in which people can live a healthy and purposeful life.

("The Japan's ongoing suicide problem" The Japan Times)

問 1 空所 (1 A) と (1 B) に入る組み合わせとして最も適切なものをア～エから選べ。選択肢は左から (1 A) - (1 B) の順になっている。

- ア (Nevertheless) - (Therefore)
- イ (Therefore) - (Nevertheless)
- ウ (But) - (Although)
- エ (Although) - (But)

問 2 空所 (2) に次のア～エの語句を並べ換えて意味の通る英文を作るとき、3番目に来るのはどれか、ア～エから選べ。

- ア with other developed nations
- イ compared
- ウ Japan's suicide rate
- エ is very high

問 3 空所 (3) に入る最も適切なものをア～エから選べ。

- ア environmental situation
- イ medical situation
- ウ educational situation
- エ employment situation

問 4 空所 (4) に入る最も適切なものをア～エから選べ。

- ア called off
- イ called on
- ウ called back
- エ called away

問5 空所 (5) に入る最も適切なものをア～エから選べ。

- ア In short
- イ For example
- ウ Though
- エ However

問6 空所 (6) に入る最も適切なものをア～エから選べ。

- ア a cabinet
- イ a queue
- ウ good habits
- エ networks

問7 空所 () に入る最も適切なものをア～エから選べ。

In Japan, the number of suicides () .

- ア exceeded 30,000 for the 14th consecutive year
- イ topped 30,000 for the 13th consecutive year
- ウ exceeded 30,000 for the first time in 14 years
- エ has been smaller than that in the United States

問8 空所 () に入る最も適切なものをア～エから選べ。

Ministries and agencies () .

- ア have cooperated in taking measures to prevent suicides
- イ have succeed in reducing the number of suicides
- ウ worked together to make serious effort to the nation's suicide problem
- エ never take a unified approach to cope with the suicide problem

問9 空所 () に入る最も適切なものをア～エから選べ。

() is a main reason for people aged 15 to 39 to commit suicide.

- ア Sexism in society
- イ Instability of employment
- ウ Poor health
- エ Racism in company

問 10 空所 () に入る最も適切なものをア～エから選べ。

In Akita, () .

- ア people are facing serious problem
- イ suicides decreased from the peak year of 2003
- ウ municipal government were reluctant to tackle the problem of suicide
- エ municipal government never make serious responses to social problem in the prefecture

問 11 空所 () に入る最も適切なものをア～エから選べ。

() than that in the United States.

- ア Suicide rate among every 100,000 people in Japan is higher
- イ The number of suicides in Japan is larger
- ウ Suicide rate among every 100,000 people in Japan is lower
- エ The number of suicide in Japan is smaller

問 12 空所 () に入る最も適切なものをア～エから選べ。

The basic law to cope with Japan's high suicide rate () .

- ア is effective
- イ is not so effective so far
- ウ bans people from committing suicide
- エ was revised repeatedly

問 13 空所 () に入る最も適切なものをア～エから選べ。

These passages are about () .

- ア impotent government
- イ Japan's suicide problem
- ウ enlightenment of citizen
- エ social unrest in Japan

英語

受験番号

< 解答例 >

氏名

第 1 問

問 1	ウ	問 2	イ	問 3	エ	問 4	ウ	問 5	ア	問 6	イ	問 7	エ
問 8	ウ	問 9	ア	問 10	ウ	問 11	ア	問 12	ア	問 13	ウ		

第 2 問

問 1	ウ	問 2	イ	問 3	エ	問 4	イ	問 5	イ	問 6	エ	問 7	ア
問 8	エ	問 9	イ	問 10	イ	問 11	ア	問 12	イ	問 13	イ		

合計

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