

英語問題

(平成30年度)

【注意事項】

1. この問題冊子は「英語」である。
2. 試験時間は90分である。
3. 試験開始の合図まで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけない。ただし、表紙はあらかじめよく読んでおくこと。
4. 試験開始後すぐに、以下の5および6に記載されていることを確認すること。
5. この問題冊子の印刷は1ページから9ページまでである。
6. 解答用紙は問題冊子中央に3枚はさみこんである。
7. 問題冊子に落丁、乱丁、印刷不鮮明な箇所等があった場合および解答用紙が不足している場合は、手をあげて監督者に申し出ること。
8. 試験開始後、3枚ある解答用紙の所定の欄に、受験番号と氏名を記入すること（1枚につき受験番号は2箇所、氏名は1箇所）。
9. 解答は必ず解答用紙の指定された箇所に記入すること。解答用紙の裏面に記入してはいけない。
10. 問題番号に対応した解答用紙に解答していない場合は、採点されない場合もあるので注意すること。
11. 問題冊子の中の白紙部分は下書き等に使用してよい。
12. 解答用紙を切り離したり、持ち帰ってはいけない。
13. 試験終了時刻まで退室を認めない。試験中の気分不快やトイレ等、やむを得ない場合には、手をあげて監督者を呼び、指示に従うこと。
14. 試験終了後は問題冊子を持ち帰ること。

〔 I 〕 次の文章を読んで、下の問いに解答欄の範囲内で答えなさい。

*が付いている語句には本文の後ろに注があります。

Jane Austen is not just the heroine of the new £10 *note, to be unveiled tomorrow on the 200th anniversary of her death, but also the star of an exhibition on the literary connections of the Bank of England.

(ア) “Austen’s novels are not taken up with *chitchat about *bonnets in carriages, as some people who haven’t read them think. She was very well aware of the value of money,” the exhibition’s *curator, Jenni Adam, said. “She writes about marriage not as empty romance, but as the key to economic stability for women.”^(イ) She never married and for much of her life she had almost no money to call her own—and when her father died she and her mother and sister faced a truly *precarious existence, staying basically with whoever would have them.”

One of the objects Adam considers most *poignant is a *ledger showing money paid into Austen’s account at Hoare’s bank. She made three *deposits of £15 each, but never lived to enjoy any of the money—the first withdrawal was made by her sister, Cassandra, to help pay for her funeral.

The £10 note will feature a quote from *Pride and Prejudice*—“I declare after all there is no enjoyment like reading!”—and a portrait of Austen based on the image *commissioned by her brother as a *frontispiece for the books, based in turn on the only agreed life portrait, by her sister.

Adam is impressed by the financial *acumen of another writer, *George Eliot—“she obviously took very good advice and made really excellent investments”—and will display the £1,000 note she signed as a souvenir when she visited the Bank in 1874, having become a woman of independent means.^(ウ)

The exhibition, which opens at the Bank’s museum on Wednesday, features many other writers either *preoccupied with money or connected to the bank, including Kenneth Grahame, the creator of *The Wind in the Willows*, who was an employee for 30 years.

Grahame’s career included an episode that might have given pause to the many thriller writers who have used the Bank as a setting—in 1903 a man demanded to see the governor and instead met Grahame, who was invited to choose one end of a rolled document. He evidently chose the wrong end as the man fired three shots at him, missing each time until Grahame managed to lock him in a waiting room.^(エ)

The original art work will be on display for one of Austen’s predecessors on the £10 note, *Charles Dickens, featuring a scene from *The Pickwick Papers*. Dickens, having seen his father imprisoned for debt, was very careful with money all his life and featured many foolish *spend-^(オ)

thrifths in his books.

(出典 Maeve Kennedy, "Pride and Privation: Austen's Money Worries at Heart of Bank Exhibition" in *The Guardian*, July 17, 2017)

Notes

note: a piece of paper money.

chitchat: conversation about things that are not important.

bonnet: a hat tied with strings under the chin, worn by babies and, especially in the past, by women.

curator: a person whose job is to be in charge of the objects or works of art in a museum or zoo.

precarious: uncertain.

poignant: making you feel sad or full of pity.

ledger: record of finances.

deposit: a sum of money paid into a bank account.

commission: order or authorize the production of (something).

frontispiece: an illustration facing the title page of a book.

acumen: the ability to make good judgements and take quick decisions.

George Eliot: British female writer (1819-1880).

preoccupy: to fill the mind of (someone).

Charles Dickens: British male writer (1812-1870).

spend-thrifts: a person who spends too much money or who wastes money.

- (1) 下線部 (ア) で開催される展示会の内容を, 具体的に日本語で説明しなさい。
- (2) 下線部 (イ) を和訳しなさい。
- (3) 下線部 (ウ) のようなことができた理由を, 本文に即して日本語で説明しなさい。
- (4) 下線部 (エ) の内容について, 本文に即して日本語で説明しなさい。
- (5) 下線部 (オ) が Charles Dickens に与えた影響として, 本文で挙げられている内容を2つ日本語で説明しなさい。

〔 II 〕 次の文章を読んで、下の問いに解答欄の範囲内で答えなさい。

*が付いている語句には本文の後ろに注があります。

Genetic editing to cure future generations of disease and mental disorders^(ア) could rob the world of the creative geniuses who have transformed society, it has been claimed.

Next year, the first large trials will begin in the US and China to *tweak the genes of patients suffering from cancer—a *breakthrough which could *herald a new era of genetic medicine in which any disorder could simply be *snipped from the DNA.

But Dr Jim Kozubek, author of *Modern Prometheus: Editing the Human *Genome with Crispr-Cas9*, said that the likes of Thomas Edison and Tennessee Williams would not exist in a future^(イ) where depression, autism, schizophrenia or Asperger's were *eradicated.

Statistics have shown that writers are 10 times more likely to be bipolar than the general population and poets 40 times.

"Thomas Edison was '*addled' and kicked out of school," said Dr Kozubek, "Tennessee Williams, as a teenager on the *boulevards of Paris felt afraid of 'the process of thought' and came within 'a hairsbreadth of going quite mad.' Scientists^(ウ) tend to think of variations in life as problems to be solved, *deviations and abnormalities outside of a normal curve. In reality, Darwin^(エ) showed us that evolution does not progress toward an ideal concept or model, but rather is a work of *tinkering toward adaptation in local *niches."

Dr Kozubek said autism should be viewed as 'a strange gift from our deep past' which has been passed down through millions of years of evolution.

He argues that many genetic *variants could be advantageous for creative thought and the negative effects can be *tempered by the positive.

In November a man in China became the first to be injected with modified immune cells which had been engineered to fight his lung cancer using a technique called Crispr^(オ).

It works like tiny molecular scissors snipping away genetic code and replacing it with new instructions to build better cells and has been *hailed the future of genetic editing. But Mr Kozubek urged caution before removing DNA, which could be *inextricably linked to other areas.

"Before we begin modifying our genes with gene editing tools such as Crispr-Cas9, we'd be smart to recall that genetic variants that contribute to psychiatric conditions may even be beneficial depending on the environment or genetic background," he added.

Although there are no trials ongoing in the UK at the moment, British scientists have already been at the *forefront of genetic editing techniques and are likely to start trials in the near future.

Last year scientists at Great Ormond Street Hospital and University College London used a DNA snipping technique called TALEN to create designer immune cells which could hunt out and eradicate the *leukaemia of 17 month old Layla Richards.

それはとても実験的で難しいものだったので、これまでマウスでのみ試みられていた、 and specialists had to apply for emergency permission from health regulators and the hospital's ethics committee.

However, Crispr is easier and is likely to make the practice more widespread for a range of conditions.

Dr Adrian Thrasher of the *Molecular Immunology Unit at UCL's Institute of Child Health said: "At the moment cancer is the easiest and safest target as immune cells are modified in lab and given back. But there are increasing numbers of applications for genetic disease which will be translated over coming years."

(出典 Sarah Knapton, "Genetic Editing Could Rob World of Creative Geniuses like Thomas Edison or Tennessee Williams" in *The Telegraph*, Dec. 25, 2016, 一部改変)

Notes

tweak: pull or twist suddenly.

breakthrough: a sudden, dramatic and important discovery or development.

herald: to be a sign that (something) is about to happen.

snip: to cut (something) with scissors using short quick strokes.

genome: the sum total of the genes.

eradicate: to remove (something) completely; put an end to.

addle: to make (someone's mind or brain) unable to think clearly.

boulevard: a wide city street, often with trees on either side.

deviation: an action or condition that is different from what is usual or expected.

tinker: to try to repair or improve something by making small adjustments to it.

niche: a place or environment for which a person or a thing is best fitted.

variant: something that is different in some way from other things of the same kind.

temper: to make (something) less severe by adding (something) that has the opposite effect.

hail: to speak of or welcome (something) with praise or enthusiasm.

inextricably (*adv.*) < inextricable (*adj.*): impossible to separate.

forefront: the most important part or position.

leukaemia: a very serious disease in which the body forms too many white blood cells.

molecular immunology: 分子免疫学.

- (1) 下線部 (ア) の具体例を本文中より 2 つ抜き出さない。
- (2) 下線部 (イ) のようになると Jim Kozubek が述べている根拠を、本文に即して日本語で説明しなさい。
- (3) Kozubek によると、下線部 (ウ) のような人たちは genetic editing についてどのような考えをもっているか、本文に即して日本語で説明しなさい。
- (4) 下線部 (エ) の Darwin は進化をどのように捉えていたと Kozubek は述べているかを、日本語で説明しなさい。
- (5) 下線部 (オ) を、本文に即して日本語で説明しなさい。
- (6) 下線部 (カ) を英訳しなさい。

〔Ⅲ〕 次の文章を読んで、下の問いに解答欄の範囲内で答えなさい。

*が付いている語句には本文の後ろに注があります。

When Jenkinson's Boardwalk went looking for seasonal employees last year, the response was not at all what the company expected. To fill some 1,200 summer vacancies, an Easter-time job fair drew just 400 people. Applications did bounce up this year, but not nearly enough to reverse a grave trend that summer employers have noticed well beyond the Jersey Shore.

"It is getting harder to find students that will work," says Toby Wolf, director of marketing at the *boardwalk. "Each year it's getting harder and harder. None of us has been able to pinpoint why. Is it a change in society as a whole?" Are we now witnessing the slow death of the summer job?

The numbers are not encouraging. Forty years ago, nearly 60% of U.S. teenagers were working or looking for work during the peak summer months. Last year, just 35% were. Plotted on a chart, the decline is unmistakable and, since the turn of the new century, *precipitous—*plummeting 15 points in 15 years, to where we are now: only about every third youth working or looking for work this summer.

All this as the nation's job outlook is what economists describe as "full employment" and as employers display a *hale appetite for summer help. In a national online survey for CareerBuilder.com conducted in February and March, 41% of companies said they planned to hire seasonal workers—up sharply from 29% in 2016. The annual survey captures more than *numerical truth. Asked who they planned to bring on for the summer, the responses revealed an intimacy not usually captured in top-line statistics: 34% said they planned to hire a friend, 30% a family member and 19% said they were putting their kid on the *payroll.

It's a measurable economic activity that may not even be that much about money. On June 26, former Vice President Joe Biden climbed back into the *lifeguard chair where he spent the summer of 1962, as a suburban kid watching over an inner-city pool in *Wilmington, Del. "I learned so, so much," he said at the ceremony where the pool was renamed for him. Summer jobs are like that, a rite of passage looked back upon over the course of the life those eight or 12 weeks might frame—or stand memorably apart from.

The payroll offers at least partial confirmation: more and more, jobs historically done by vacationing students are being taken by older Americans forced to extend their working lives, or foreigners looking for their chance. At the same time, for many young Americans in the second decade of the 21st century, the choice is not between a summer job and a summer *idyll. (Of course for many teenagers whose families need the money, not working during the summer is not an option.) The *preoccupations of the heavily scheduled school year—college

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preparation, organized sports, volunteer work—are also determining what one does on summer vacation.

確かに変わったのは、私たちのあいだで貧富の格差が拡大したことだ。The rich are indeed getting richer—average income for the top 5% of households has reached \$350,000 a year, with the upper middle class, defined as the top 20%, averaging \$200,000. Everyone else in America more or less treads water.

This sorting of the U.S. population at least begins to account for the change in how teens are spending their summers. The *BLS reports that, in a societal shift as slow (and as relentless) as the movement of *tectonic plates, less affluent older workers are indeed delaying retirement and taking part-time jobs in fields, like food preparation, where teens are now working less. But the same market forces that require some to keep thinking about work later in life compels their grandchildren to begin thinking about it earlier and earlier.

The calculus begins with a question: What makes the biggest difference in a lifetime's income? The answer has been shown to be higher education. A bachelor's degree or higher pays a premium of more than 85%. Kids have been told this forever, and for the last couple of generations—the members of X and Y—preparation for success began in kindergarten. And those plans do not encourage passing July afternoons painting houses.

"It's too competitive. There's too much pressure," says Dan Schawbel, author of a book titled *Promote Yourself*. "Getting into college is much harder than it was for boomers. Getting a job is really hard. So you've got to get started as early as possible." Schawbel offers his own career track as an example. He got his own internship in high school (making cold calls), and followed that up the next summer with one designing *brochures for a travel agency. Today he translates the workplace's generation gaps through a company called Millennial Branding, which produces surveys like the one showing 77% of high school students are interested in volunteering to gain work experience. That is, working to put a line on a *résumé, or college application, but no actual pay.

At the Jersey Shore, Wolf has noticed the trend on the boardwalk, when she tells the unpaid interns—kids with an eye toward a career in marketing—that their schedule can be fit around their other obligations. "They say, 'No, I want to make these a *priority*,'" Wolf says.

The competitive college process, which has put a premium on students' *extracurricular and volunteering work, *incentivizes this behavior. The National Honor Society, for example, has *quotas for volunteer work.

Then there's school. American kids are packing much more into their *K-12 years than baby boomers ever did. Summer school, once seen as a punishment for *laggards, now functions as an academic accelerator; 40% of 16-to-19-year-olds were enrolled in school last July,

according to the BLS. It's work^(キ) that may not produce wages, but certainly counts as an investment—and, from the perspective of long-term returns, quite possibly the most efficient use of their time. As the BLS says: "Teen earnings are low and pay little toward the costs of college." All of which sketches a portrait of the modern student as a diligent careerist.

(出典 Karl Vick, "Where Did America's Summer Jobs Go?" in *Time*. July10-17, 2017)

Notes

boardwalk: a path made of wooden board, especially one along a beach.

precipitous: very steep.

plummet: to fall or drop straight downwards.

hale: healthy.

numerical: of number.

payroll: a list of employees to be paid, with the amount due to each.

lifeguard: an expert swimmer employed at a beach or pool to prevent drownings.

Wilmington, Del: a city in the state of Delaware in the U.S.A.

idyll: a place or experience in which everything is peaceful and everyone is perfectly happy.

preoccupation (*n.*) < preoccupy (*v.*): to fill the mind of (someone).

BLS: Bureau of Labor Statistics (米国の)労働統計局.

tectonic plate: (地殻)構造プレート《地球最表層の岩板》.

brochure: a pamphlet, especially one advertising or promoting something.

résumé: a statement of a job applicant's previous employment experience, education, etc.

extracurricular: extra activities that can be done by students.

incentivize: to encourage somebody to behave in a particular way by offering them a reward.

quota: the limited number or amount of people or things that is officially allowed.

K-12: (in the U.S.) relating to education from kindergarten to 12th grade (age 5-17).

laggard: a slow person, especially one who is always falling behind.

- (1) 下線部 (ア) の内容を, 本文に即して具体的に日本語で説明しなさい。
- (2) 下線部 (イ) のようなことを Joe Biden が行った理由を, 本文に即して日本語で答えなさい。
- (3) 下線部 (ウ) を和訳しなさい。
- (4) 下線部 (エ) を英訳しなさい。
- (5) 下線部 (オ) job と下線部 (キ) work の違いを本文に即して日本語で述べなさい。
- (6) 下線部 (カ) のように答えた理由は何か, 本文に即して日本語で説明しなさい。