

2013年度 一般入試第一次試験
学部・学科別使用試験問題一覧および正誤表

試験日	学部・学科等	使用試験問題
2月 6日(水)	経済学部(経営学科)	5英語、5日本史、5世界史、5数学、8国語

<訂正>

実施日	試験問題	訂正箇所	誤	正
2月6日	5英語	P.25 9 問(72) (d)	she was	was
	5世界史	P.12 2 問(12)、(13)	<図>	14ページの<図>

(2013年度)

5 英語問題 (90分)

(この問題冊子は26ページ，9問である。)

受験についての注意

1. 監督の指示があるまで，問題冊子を開いてはならない。
2. 試験開始前に，監督から指示があったら，解答用紙の右上の番号が自分の受験番号と一致することを確認し，所定の欄に氏名を記入すること。次に，解答用紙の右側のミシン目にそって，きれいに折り曲げてから，受験番号と氏名が書かれた切片を切り離し，机上に置くこと。
3. 監督から試験開始の指示があったら，この問題冊子が，上に記したページ数どおりそろっていることを確かめること。
4. 筆記具は，HかFかHBの黒鉛筆またはシャープペンシルに限る。万年筆・ボールペンなどを使用してはならない。時計に組み込まれたアラーム機能，計算機能，辞書機能などを使用してはならない。
5. 解答は解答用紙の各問の選択肢の中から正解と思うものを選んで，そのマーク欄をぬりつぶすこと。その他の部分には何も書いてはならない。
6. マークをするとき，マーク欄からはみ出したり，白い部分を残したり，文字や番号，○や×をつけてはならない。
7. 訂正する場合は，消しゴムでいねいに消すこと。消しきずはきれいに取り除くこと。
8. 解答用紙を折り曲げたり，破ったりしてはならない。
9. 試験時間中に退場してはならない。
10. 解答用紙を持ち帰ってはならない。
11. 問題冊子は必ず持ち帰ること。

- 1 次の文を読み、(1)～(5)の各設問に最適なものを(a)～(d)の中から1つ選びなさい。

Forget Traits; It's Behavior That Counts!

You're interviewing applicants to fill a job position in your firm. What are you looking for in these applicants? If you're like many managers, you'll answer with terms such as *hardworking*, *persistent*, *confident*, and *dependable*. After all, how can you go wrong trying to hire people with traits such as these? Well, you can! The problem is that traits aren't necessarily good predictors of future job performance.

Most of us have a strong belief in the power of traits to predict behavior. We know that people behave differently in different situations, but we tend to classify people by their traits, impose judgments about those traits (being self-assured is "good"; being submissive is "bad"), and make evaluations about people based on these trait classifications. Managers often do this when they make hiring decisions or evaluate current employees. After all, if managers truly believed that situations determined behavior, they would hire people almost at random and structure the situation to fit the employee's strengths. But the employee selection process in most organizations places a great deal of emphasis on traits. We see this in the emphasis placed on how applicants perform in interviews and on tests. During interviews, managers watch and listen to see if applicants have the "qualities" they're looking for in a "good" employee. Similarly, tests are often used to determine the degree to which an applicant has "good employee traits."

There are two problems with using traits in the hiring process. First, organizational settings are strong situations that have a large impact on employee behavior. Second, individuals are highly adaptive and personality traits change in response to organizational situations.

The effects of traits in explaining behavior are likely to be strongest in

relatively weak situations and weakest in relatively strong situations. Organizational settings tend to be strong situations because they have rules and other formal regulations that define acceptable behavior and punish deviant behavior, and because they have informal norms that dictate appropriate behaviors. These formal and informal constraints minimize the effects of different personality traits. In contrast, picnics, parties, and similar informal functions are weak situations, and we'd predict that traits would be fairly strong predictors of behavior in these situations.

While personality traits are generally stable over time, there is a growing body of evidence that demonstrates that an individual's traits are changed by the organization in which that individual participates. Moreover, people typically belong to multiple organizations (for instance, community, religious, social, athletic, and political, as well as to an employer) that often include very different kinds of members, and they adapt to those different situations. The fact is that people are not prisoners of a rigid and stable personality framework. They can adjust their behavior to reflect the requirements of various situations.

If traits aren't very good for predicting future employee behavior, what should managers use? The answer is: Past behaviors! The best predictor of a person's future behavior is his or her past behavior. So, when interviewing candidates, ask questions that focus on previous experiences that are relevant to the current job opening. Here are a couple of examples: "What have you done in previous jobs that demonstrate your creativity?" "In your last job, what was it that you most wanted to accomplish but didn't? Why didn't you?"

Cited from Robbins, Stephen P. *The Truth about Managing People ... and Nothing but the Truth*. London: Prentice Hall, 2003.

- (1) According to the text, what is wrong with hiring people based on traits such as “persistence,” “confidence” or “dependability”?
 - (a) Very few applicants have such strong, positive traits.
 - (b) There is nothing wrong with hiring people with such traits.
 - (c) Having such traits does not mean those people will be good workers.
 - (d) All applicants can say that they have these traits even if they don't.

- (2) What do managers frequently do when making hiring decisions?
 - (a) Put applicants into categories according to their traits.
 - (b) Hire people at random and structure the situation to fit their needs.
 - (c) Look for people whose behavior is marked by submissiveness.
 - (d) Hold classes to see if applicants can learn proper company behavior.

- (3) What is one of the problems associated with using traits to hire employees?
 - (a) People's behaviors don't change after they start to work for a company.
 - (b) Tests that determine good employee traits are generally unreliable.
 - (c) Behavior is unpredictable in “weak situations” such as picnics and parties.
 - (d) Rules within a company have a tendency to affect how employees act.

- (4) According to the text, which question might be good to ask when interviewing a candidate for a job?
 - (a) Do you have the traits needed to increase our sales volume?
 - (b) What challenges did you face in your last job?
 - (c) What research have you done on our company?
 - (d) How do you think our system can be more efficient?

- (5) Choose the proverb that best suits the concept of using “past behavior to predict future employee behavior.”
- (a) The beauty of the past is that it is the past.
 - (b) One’s past is what one is.
 - (c) We cannot bring back the past by longing for it.
 - (d) The best way to create the future is to create it.

2

次の(6)~(10)の空欄に最適な表現を(a)~(d)の中から1つ選びなさい。

Why Many Workers Aren’t Motivated at Work Today

I often hear experienced managers (6) that “people just aren’t motivated to work anymore.” If this is true, the (7) is with managers and organizational practices, not the employees! When employees (8) motivation, the problem almost always (9) in one of five areas: selection, ambiguous goals, the performance appraisal system, the organization’s reward system, or in the manager’s (10) to shape employees’ perception of the appraisal and reward systems.

Cited from Robbins, Stephen P. *The Truth about Managing People ... and Nothing but the Truth*. London: Prentice Hall, 2003.

- (6) (a) praise (b) deny (c) complain (d) imitate
- (7) (a) fault (b) success (c) drive (d) job
- (8) (a) dump (b) shine (c) hurt (d) lack

(9) (a) floats (b) lies (c) sinks (d) breaks

(10) (a) inability (b) stability (c) empathy (d) supply

3 次の(11)~(15)の下線部に最適な表現を(a)~(d)の中から1つ選びなさい。

(11) The shopkeeper said that if the customers had any questions, they might direct them to his attention and he would _____ them.

(a) respond (b) reply (c) address (d) tell

(12) A publication ban imposed in this case prevents the publication of any details that would lead to the identification of the _____ victim.

(a) informed (b) alleged (c) inexact (d) approximate

(13) The lawyer urged the jury not to _____ too much on estimates of the time when the murder occurred.

(a) dwell (b) allocate (c) live (d) reside

(14) The Prime Minister urged the police to _____ contact with the abductors immediately so that the hostages could be released without delay.

(a) communicate (b) correspond (c) equip (d) establish

(15) A "supermoon" has _____ the skies, appearing bigger and brighter than usual, as it comes closer to the Earth.

(a) watched (b) graced (c) matched (d) sported

- 4 次の一節は遺伝子組み換えについて述べられている。(16)~(25)の空欄に(a)~(d)の中から最適なものを1つ選びなさい。

Genetically Engineered Food

An issue that has entered the mainstream media in a lot of countries (noticeably not really in the US) is Genetic Engineering (GE) or Genetic Modification (GM) of food. A lot of food that we eat today contains genetically modified (16) and usually without our knowledge.

Supporters of this technology maintain that it (17) and sustains food security around the world as the population increases.

As time goes on, the science behind genetic engineering is (18) improving. Biotechnology could be the wave of the future and genetically modified foods could really provide (19) to help increase food production. However, there is a growing wave of (20) from citizens, farmers and scientists who question the way the research is currently being handled by a few large, profit-hungry corporations. That is, as well as scientific debates on the (21) of genetically engineered food, there are equally, if not more important, debates on the socioeconomic ramifications of the way such science is marketed and used. Critics believe:

- The problem of food shortages is a political and economic problem.
- Food shortages and hunger are—and will be—experienced by the poorer nations.
- GE Food is an expensive technology that the farmers of the developing nations would not be able to (22) easily.
- Patenting laws go against the poor around the world and (23) biotech

companies to benefit from patenting indigenous knowledge often without consent.

- This is a very (24) technology and may not be the answer just yet.
- Crop uniformity, which the biotech firms are promoting, will reduce genetic diversity making them more vulnerable to disease and pests. This (25) the need for pesticides* (often created by the same companies creating and promoting genetically-engineered crops).

*pesticide=a chemical for killing pests, that is, insects and small animals that damage crops

Retrieved from <http://www.globalissues.org/issue/188/genetically-engineered-food>

(16) (a) articles (b) calories (c) ingredients (d) producers

(17) (a) avoids (b) endangers (c) ensures (d) relaxes

(18) (a) in contrast (b) no doubt
(c) on the other hand (d) side by side

(19) (a) suppression (b) purification
(c) counterparts (d) alternatives

(20) (a) ignorance (b) encouragement
(c) dedication (d) concern

(21) (a) scientists (b) prices (c) merits (d) areas

- (22) (a) abandon (b) afford (c) reduce (d) resume
- (23) (a) allow (b) divert (c) instruct (d) suppress
- (24) (a) young and untested (b) recent but well-established
(c) controversial but agreed-upon (d) clear and clean
- (25) (a) costs (b) furthers (c) saves (d) supplies

5 次の会話文を読み、(26)～(35)の空欄に最適なものを(a)～(d)の中から1つ選びなさい。

A woman is lying in a long chair, smoking a cigarette and reading a book. Her husband is sitting at a table with a lamp at his left—manuscript pages scattered before him, pen in hand. He glances at her, turns the lamp up, turns it down, snorts impatiently. She continues reading.

Man: This is the limit!

Woman: (Calmly.) What is?

M: Oh, nothing. (She turns the page, continues reading with interest.) This is an infernal lamp!

W: (26) the lamp?

M: I've asked you a thousand times to have some order in the house, some regularity, some system! The lamps never have oil, the wicks are never cut, the chimneys are always smoked!

W: (Glancing critically at lamp.) This lamp seems to me to be all right. It obviously has oil in it (27) it would not burn, and the chimney is not smoked. As to the wick, I trimmed it myself today. Well, do it yourself next

time, my dear!

M: (Irritated.) All you want to do is to lie in bed for breakfast, smoke cigarettes, write your high literary stuff, flirt with other men, talk cleverly when you go out to dinner and never say a word to me at home!

W: Is there anything of interest in the paper?

M: You certainly have a nasty way of making an innocent remark!

W: You are in a (28) again.

M: Who wouldn't be, to live with a cold-blooded person?

W: I wish you would read your paper quietly and let me alone.

M: Why have you lived with me for fifteen years if you want to be let alone?

W: (With a sigh.) I have always hoped you would settle down.

M: By settling down you mean cease (29) about household matters, about the children, cease wanting to be with you, cease expecting you to have any interest in *me*.

W: No, I only mean it would be nice to have a peaceful evening sometimes. But (laying book down) I see you want to quarrel—so what shall we quarrel about? Choose your own subject, my dear.

M: When you're with Hank you don't want a peaceful evening!

W: Now how can you possibly know that?

M: Oh, I've seen you with him and others and I know the difference. When you're with them you're alert and interested. You keep your unsociability for me. (Pause.) Of course, I know why.

W: One reason is that "they" don't talk about lamp-wicks and so forth. They talk about higher things.

M: Some people would (30) them lower things!

W: Well—more interesting things, anyway.

M: Yes, I know you think those things more interesting than household and children and husband.

W: (31). I'm more social with you than with anyone else. Hank, for instance

hates to talk, even more than I do. He and I spend hours together looking at the sea—each of us absorbed in our own thoughts—without saying a word. What could be more peaceful than that?

M: (Indignantly.) I don't believe it's peaceful—But it must be wonderful!

W: It is—marvelous. I wish you were more like that. (32) beautiful evenings we could have together.

M: (Bitterly.) Most of our evenings are silent enough, (33) we are quarreling!

W: Yes, if you're not talking, it's because you're sulking. You are never sweetly silent—never really quiet.

M: That's true—with you—I am rarely quiet with you—because you rarely express anything to me. I would be more quiet if you were less so—less expressive if you were more so.

W: (Pensively.) The same old quarrel. Just the same for fifteen years! And all (34) you are you and I am I! And I suppose it will go on forever—I shall go on being silent, and you—

M: I suppose I shall go on talking—But it really doesn't matter—the silence or the talk—If we had something to be silent about or to talk about—Something in common—That's the point!

W: Do you really think we have nothing in common? We both like Dostoevsky and prefer Burgundy to champagne.

M: Our (35) and our vices are remarkably congenial, but our souls do not touch.

W: Our souls? Why should they? Every soul is lonely.

Adapted from Boyce, Neith and Hapgood, Hutchins. "Enemies" in *The Provincetown Plays*. New York: Core Collection Books, 1976.

- (26) (a) What do you think of (b) What's the matter with
(c) How bright is (d) How dark is
- (27) (a) or (b) and (c) therefore (d) if
- (28) (a) haste (b) temper (c) heat (d) disgust
- (29) (a) claiming (b) engaging (c) bothering (d) interrupting
- (30) (a) name (b) call (c) refer (d) describe
- (31) (a) Let's try again (b) You're mistaken
(c) Of course, you're right (d) That's true
- (32) (a) Where (b) Why (c) What (d) When
- (33) (a) if (b) so (c) as (d) unless
- (34) (a) that (b) despite (c) whatever (d) because
- (35) (a) music (b) hobbies (c) tastes (d) views

- 6 次の(36)～(45)の各文には1か所誤りがある。誤りの箇所を(a)～(d)の中から1つ選びなさい。

Studying in the US: Writing College Papers

- (36) *Academic writing in America means getting to the point quickly, stating ideas clearly and support them with evidence. This is the VOA Special English Education Report.*
(a) getting (b) to (c) the point (d) support
- (37) Today in our Foreign Student Series we discuss about writing college papers. Writing a term paper, research paper or essay for a college class is a kind of academic writing. Academic writing among professionals is a way to create new knowledge.
(a) discuss about (b) or essay (c) a kind of (d) among professionals
- (38) A professor assigns students to write a paper. The students examine an issue, review what is already known, think what they have learned and come to some conclusion.
(a) assigns students to write (b) review what is already known (c) think what they have learned (d) come to some conclusion
- (39) This means that each student-writers must present information and also take a position. The student might support an idea, question it or even disprove it. Or the writer could show how the subject may be understood better or in a different way than it has been. And the student must support the position with evidence.
(a) student-writers (b) might (c) question it (d) it has been
- (40) Cultural differences may interfere when international students try to write this way. Writing teachers say students in many countries have learned to write beautiful descriptions about something without ever stating the main idea. American college students are expecting to state their main idea at the beginning of the paper.
(a) Writing teachers (b) have learned to (c) without ever stating (d) are expecting

- (41) In other cultures, paragraphs may be organized to build toward the main idea, which reveals at the end. But in the United States, the main idea of each paragraph should be in the first sentence. Another difference is about writing style. Other cultures may use lots of descriptive words. But American English values short, strong sentences.
- (42) Teachers at the writing center at Purdue University in West Lafayette, Indiana, work with students to improve their writing. Graduate tutor Lars Soderlund says non-native English speakers generally have some troubles with English grammar.
- (43) He says their sentences may be too long. Or they incorrectly use article such as "a", "an" and "the." He also says non-native speakers generally use too much emotional language and give too many details before getting to the main idea.
- (44) The associate director of the writing center, Tammi Conard-Salvo, says international students should look online for materials that explains the kind of writing they will be required to do. They should ask their professors for help. Most colleges have a writing center where they can get free individual help with their work.
- (45) Links to writing center materials can be found on our Web site, voaspecialenglish.com. And that's the VOA Special English Education Report, writer by Nancy Steinbach. I'm Jim Tedder.

Retrieved from <http://www.voanews.com/learningenglish/home/foreign-students/a-23-2009-04-29-voa1-83143872.html>

7 次の(46)~(55)の空欄に最適な表現を(a)~(d)の中から1つ選びなさい。

Once there was a bright young man who was looking for an effective manager. He wanted to work for one. He wanted to become one. He had looked everywhere for an effective manager but had found only a few. Then he began hearing marvelous stories about a special manager. He wondered whether this manager would be willing to share his secrets with him. He called and made an appointment to see him. When the young man arrived at the manager's office, the manager turned and smiled.

Manager: What can I (46) for you?

Young Man: I'd like to ask you some questions about how you manage people.

Manager: Fire away.

Young Man: Well, (47), do you hold regularly scheduled meetings with your subordinates?

Manager: Yes, I do—once a week on Wednesdays from 9:00 to 11:00. That's why I couldn't see you then.

Young Man: (48) at those meetings?

Manager: I listen while my people review and analyze what they accomplished last week, the problems they had, and what still needs to be accomplished. Then we develop plans and strategies for the next week.

Young Man: Are the decisions made at those meetings binding on both you and your people?

Manager: Of course, they are. What would (49) having the meeting if they weren't?

Young Man: Then you are a participative manager, aren't you?

Manager: (50), I don't believe in participating in any of my people's decision-making.

Young Man: Then what is the purpose of your meetings?

Manager: (51). Please, young man, do not ask me to repeat myself. It is a waste of my time and yours. We're here to (52) results. The purpose of this organization is efficiency. By being organized we are a great deal more productive.

Young Man: Oh, so you're (53) the need for productivity. Then you're more results-oriented than people-oriented.

Manager: No! I hear that (54) . How on earth can I get results if it's not through people? I care about people and results. They go (55) .

Cited from Blanchard, Kenneth, and Johnson, Spencer. *The One Minute Manager*. New York: Berkley Books, 1983.

(46) (a) try (b) say (c) do (d) hear

(47) (a) as a result (b) to begin with (c) in conclusion (d) furthermore

(48) (a) What do you do (b) When can we meet
(c) How do you say (d) Why can you be

(49) (a) find the way to (b) be the point of
(c) make the move to (d) know the time of

(50) (a) On the condition (b) In the midst
(c) Approximately (d) On the contrary

(51) (a) You never asked me that (b) You are telling me that
(c) I already told you that (d) I haven't told you yet

- (52) (a) order (b) free (c) hide (d) get
- (53) (a) aware of (b) brought to (c) through with (d) proved by
- (54) (a) all aboard (b) all too often (c) not this time (d) never too soon
- (55) (a) free and easy (b) foot in mouth (c) hand in hand (d) end to end

8 次の文を読み、(56)～(65)の各設問に最適なものを(a)～(d)の中から1つ選びなさい。

Man wins injunction against Google after claiming auto-complete web search ruined his life

March 26, 2012 By Andy Boxall

A Japanese court has ordered Google to suspend its auto-complete search feature, after a man complained he is being linked to crimes he didn't commit.

Google's auto-complete feature—also known as Google Instant—is both handy and amusing, as it not only lets you find those tricky search phrases and ensure your spelling is correct, but also marvel at the baffling things your fellow ⁽⁵⁷⁾humans have searched for in the past.

However, one Japanese man hasn't found it amusing at all, as when he searches for his own name, it returns suggestions linking him with crimes he claims he hasn't committed. It's not just a couple of pages _____, as he says by ⁽⁵⁹⁾choosing one of the options returns at least 10,000 individual results.

Having been turned down by Google after requesting the terms be removed, the man, who has not been named, sought an injunction* against the search giant through the Japanese courts.

This isn't all about vanity either, as his lawyer claims the man lost his job and has been turned down for others due to the search results, presumably after potential employers performed the almost *de rigueur*** Google check before extending an offer.

After the case was adjudicated*** on 19 March, it has now been announced that the Tokyo court has approved the injunction and ruled that Google must suspend its auto-complete results.

Google has refused to comply with the order, and, according to The Japan Times, has said it "will not be regulated by Japanese law" and that "the case does not warrant deleting the auto-complete suggestions." Further legal action has been threatened.

Legal battles and controversy

Introduced near the end of 2010, Google Instant almost immediately attracted complaints, most notably from Yahoo, who blamed the service for a drop in its search market share.

More recently, a similar case in France saw Google remove the words "rapist" and "satanist" from searches involving a man's name. Oddly, the man was convicted of corrupting a minor, so why it's fighting against protecting the privacy of an innocent man in Japan is anyone's guess.

Google creates its list of suggested results by using data from other searches, both long-term and current, along with geographical location and language. To weed out any offensive or indecent search phrases, Google Instant relies on a set of strict filters.

Despite repeated problems, there's still no clear way to complain to Google about Instant results, as Google's own Help page merely directs users with questions to the busy Google Search Forum rather than a dedicated page.

Google isn't the only one to offer search suggestions though, as Bing, Yahoo and even DuckDuckGo all provide similar services. So one wonders whether the

unfortunate Japanese man's ordeal has only just begun.

*injunction=order

***de rigueur*=compulsory, required

***adjudicate=pass judgment

Adapted from <http://www.digitaltrends.com/web/man-wins-injunction-against-google-after-claiming-auto-complete-web-search-ruined-his-life/?src=Outbrain>

- (56) It is clear from the article that _____.
- (a) Google suspended its auto-complete search feature because a Japanese court sided with a man who complained
 - (b) Google was ordered to halt its search feature because a Google administrator repeatedly insulted a customer
 - (c) Google failed to honor the order it was given to suspend its auto-complete search feature
 - (d) Google has consistently refused to change its policies whatever may be the objections from around the world
- (57) The phrase "but also marvel at the baffling things" stands for _____.
- (a) "but also let us marvel at the baffling things"
 - (b) "but also we marvel at the baffling things"
 - (c) "but also you marvel at the baffling things"
 - (d) "but also lets you marvel at the baffling things"

- (58) The Japanese man's complaint was that _____.
- (a) when anyone typed his name in Google, his name appeared in different erroneous spellings
 - (b) when people looked up his name in Google, they got the impression that he was a lawbreaker
 - (c) Google violated his privacy by making his criminal record public to those who searched for his name
 - (d) he could not get any job because Google officials warned his potential employers of his criminal past
- (59) The word most appropriate to fill the missing word in *blank 59* is _____.
- (a) as well
 - (b) also
 - (c) either
 - (d) to do
- (60) The Japanese man took Google to court because _____.
- (a) he did not want to complain to Google directly
 - (b) he expected the court to make Google pay him for the damage to his reputation
 - (c) Google did little about his direct complaints to the company
 - (d) Google accused him of crimes he had not committed
- (61) The writer finds it _____.
- (a) acceptable that Google has removed words like "rapist" from appearing in search results
 - (b) strange that Google is not forthcoming in trying to solve the problem of the Japanese man
 - (c) praiseworthy that Google has consistently supported the consumers whenever they complained
 - (d) odd that while the European judges decide in favor of Google, the Japanese judges decide against Google

- (62) According to the article, _____.
- (a) Google makes no effort at all to control its *search* feature, which results in showing even objectionable materials
 - (b) in spite of its shortcomings, Google is the best *search* tool on the Internet, bettering competitors like Bing and Yahoo
 - (c) though Google may not solve all problems, it always directly responds to customers who lodge email complaints
 - (d) a feature similar to Google Instant exists in several other search tools such as Yahoo and Bing
- (63) According to the article, what happened in France?
- (a) A French court ordered Google not to present words like “rapist” when anyone searches for a word in Google.
 - (b) Google had to filter out words that a convict found offensive from appearing in the results for a search of his name.
 - (c) We can only guess what Google’s motives were for encouraging immorality in France and morality in other countries.
 - (d) It is anyone’s guess why a Japanese, when he sued Google in a French court, could not win, whereas a French man could.

(64) We can understand from this article that when users search in Google, _____.

- (a) Google not only supplies information on what they search for, but also collects the search-related information for later use
- (b) they have to give up voluntarily and completely their rights to freedom, privacy, and anonymity
- (c) they will have to report their criminal record, whether they do the search in Japan or anywhere else
- (d) Google will do all it can to collect information about the searchers' identity, address, and criminal record

(65) It is suggested in the article that the Japanese man could not get the jobs he applied for because _____.

- (a) Google had emailed potential employers of the man's bad reputation
- (b) the potential employers had made a Google search of his name and found it appearing with crimes
- (c) during job interviews, he complained about Google instead of answering the questions posed to him
- (d) he was not at all qualified for any of the jobs, even though he thought he was

9 次の一節は女性の自伝について述べられている。(66)~(70)の空欄には、(a)~(f)の中から最適なものをそれぞれ1つ選びなさい。ただし、当てはまらないものが1つあります。また、(71)~(75)の下線部の問いの答えとして最適なものを(a)~(d)の中から1つ選びなさい。

True, numberless biographies of women have appeared in recent years, many of them making use of new feminist theory developed by literary critics,

psychologists, and historians. (66). That number has certainly doubled by now, and yet there are countless biographies of women that I have not acquired. In 1984, I rather arbitrarily* identified 1970 as the beginning of a new period in women's biography because *Zelda* by Nancy Milford had been published that year. (67). She went mad, confined to what Mark Schorer has called her ultimate anonymity—to be storyless. (68). Only in 1970 were we ready to read not that Zelda had destroyed Fitzgerald, but Fitzgerald her: he had usurped her narrative.

With equal arbitrariness, I would name 1973 as the turning point for modern women's autobiography. The transformation in question can be seen most clearly in the American poet, novelist, and memoirist May Sarton. Her *Plant Dreaming Deep*, an extraordinary and beautiful account of her adventure in buying a house and living alone, published in 1968, eventually dismayed her as she came to realize that none of the anger, passionate struggle, or despair of her life was revealed in the book. She had not intentionally concealed her pain: she had written in the old genre of female autobiography, which tends to find beauty even in pain and to transform rage into spiritual acceptance. (69). Changing times helped bring her to this realization. In her next book, *Journal of a Solitude*, she deliberately set out to recount the pain of the years covered by *Plant Dreaming Deep*. Thus the publication of *Journal of Solitude* in 1973 may be acknowledged as the watershed in women's autobiography.

I call it the watershed not because honest autobiographies had not been written before that day but because Sarton deliberately retold the record of her anger. And, above all other prohibitions, what has been forbidden to women is anger, together with the open admission of the desire for power and control over one's life (which inevitably means accepting some degree of power and control over other lives). (70). No memoir has been more admired and loved in

recent years than Eudora Welty's *One Writer's Beginnings*. Yet I think there exists a real danger for women in books like Welty's in the nostalgia and romanticizing in which the author, and we in reading them, indulges. Virginia Woolf remarked that "very few women yet have written truthful autobiographies."

*arbitrarily = 恣意的に, 独断的に

Adapted from Heilbrun, Carolyn G. *Writing a Woman's Life*. New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 1988.

(66)~(70)

- (a) Later, reading her idealized life in the hopeful eyes of those who saw her as exemplar, she realized that, in ignoring her rage and pain, she had unintentionally been less than honest.
- (b) In 1984, I wrote in an article in the *New York Times Book Review* that, since 1970, I had added seventy-three new biographies of women to my library.
- (c) Its significance lay above all in the way it revealed F. Scott Fitzgerald's assumption that he had a right to the life of his wife, Zelda, as an artistic property.
- (d) Nor have those born earlier than Sartre honored the watershed, or deigned to notice it.
- (e) Without an interesting story, Milford could not write her own biography.
- (f) Anonymity, we have long believed, is the proper condition of woman.

- (71) The phrase “a new period in women’s biography” means that _____.
- (a) a new type of biography such as *Zelda* appeared
 - (b) the wives of famous literary figures started writing biographies
 - (c) biographies of new feminist theorists were written
 - (d) the lives of literary figures were destroyed by their wives
- (72) May Sarton is dismayed that she _____.
- (a) could not describe the beautiful house she purchased
 - (b) did not realize until later that she hid her pain
 - (c) realized how adventurous it was to buy a house
 - (d) she was an untalented writer who could not describe an extraordinary account of her life
- (73) May Sarton came to the realization that she _____.
- (a) unintentionally wrote a dishonest account of her feelings
 - (b) intentionally idealized her life style by enhancing her status
 - (c) depicted herself as a beautiful and religious heroine
 - (d) wrote in the conventional style so as to increase the sales
- (74) The publication of *Journal of Solitude* can be “acknowledged as the watershed in women’s autobiography” because this book _____.
- (a) demonstrated the desire for power with some reservation
 - (b) warned women not to show anger
 - (c) articulated the pain she experienced throughout her life
 - (d) emphasized the adventurous feature of her life

(75) The author's assessment of Eudora Welty's *One Writer's Beginnings* is that

_____.

- (a) there is a real danger for women because it tells the truth about Welty's own experience
- (b) there is a real danger for women because the reader may get the wrong impression about Welty's life
- (c) it is the first truthful autobiography which even Virginia Woolf admired
- (d) it is a nostalgic account of Welty's hometown which inspired her to become a writer