

(2014年度)

2 英語問題 (90分)

(この問題冊子は20ページ, 5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, 消しゴムでていねいに消すこと。消しきら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 以下の[1]～[5]のパラグラフに分けられた文章を読み、(1)～(15)の問いに対する答えとしてもっとも適切なものを、それぞれ(a)～(d)から1つ選びなさい。なお、*印のついた語句には、本文の後に注が与えられている。

[1] The chances that a small business will survive for five years in the United States are about 35%. But the individuals who open such businesses do not believe that the statistics apply to them. A survey found that American entrepreneurs* tend to believe they are in a promising line of business: their average estimate of the chances of success for “any business like yours” was 60%—almost double the true value. The bias was more glaring when people assessed the odds* of their own venture. ⁽²⁾ Fully 81% of the entrepreneurs put ⁽⁴⁾ their personal odds of success at 7 out of 10 or higher, and 33% said their chance of failing was zero.

[2] The direction of the bias is (5). If you interviewed someone who recently opened an Italian restaurant, you would not expect her to have underestimated her prospects for success or to have a poor view of her ability as a restaurateur*. But you must wonder: Would she still have invested money and time if she had made a reasonable effort to learn the odds—or, if she did learn the odds (60% of new restaurants are out of business after three years), paid attention to them? The idea of adopting the ⁽⁶⁾ outside view probably didn't occur to her.

[3] One of the benefits of an optimistic temperament is that it encourages persistence in the face of obstacles. But persistence can be costly. ⁽⁷⁾ An impressive series of studies by Thomas Åstebro sheds light on what happens when optimists receive bad news. He drew his data from a Canadian organization—the Inventor's Assistance Program—which collects a small fee to provide inventors with an objective assessment of the commercial prospects of their idea. The evaluations rely on careful ratings of each invention on 37 criteria, including need for the product, cost of production,

and estimated trend of demand. The analysts summarize their ratings by a letter grade, where D and E predict failure—a prediction made for over 70% of the inventions they review. The forecasts of failure are remarkably accurate: only 5 of 411 projects that were given the lowest grade reached commercialization, and none was successful.

[4] Discouraging news led about half of the inventors to quit after receiving a grade that unequivocally* predicted failure. However, 47% of them continued development efforts even after being told that their project was hopeless, and on average these persistent (or obstinate) individuals doubled their initial losses before giving up. Significantly, persistence after discouraging advice was relatively common among inventors who had a high score on a personality measure of optimism—on which inventors generally scored higher than the general population. Overall, the return on private invention was small, “lower than the return on private equity* and on high risk securities*.” More generally, the financial benefits of self-employment are mediocre*: given the same qualifications, people achieve higher average returns by selling their skills to employers than by setting out on their own. The evidence suggests that optimism is widespread, stubborn, and costly.

[5] Psychologists have confirmed that most people genuinely believe that they are superior to most others on most desirable traits—they are willing to bet small amounts of money on these beliefs in the laboratory. In the market, of course, beliefs in one’s superiority have significant consequences. Leaders of large businesses sometimes make huge bets in expensive mergers and acquisitions*, acting on the mistaken belief that they can manage the assets* of another company better than its current owners do. The stock market commonly responds by downgrading the value of the acquiring firm*, because experience has shown that efforts to integrate large firms fail more often than they succeed. The misguided acquisitions have been explained by a “hubris* hypothesis”; the executives of the acquiring firm are simply less

competent than they think they are.

出典 : Daniel Kahneman, *Thinking, Fast and Slow* (London: Penguin, 2011)

〈注〉

entrepreneur: 起業家

odds: 勝算

restaurateur: レストラン経営者

unequivocally: 明白に

private equity: 未公開株式

security: 有価証券

mediocre: 劣った

mergers and acquisitions: (企業の)合併・買収

assets: 資産

firm: 企業

hubris: 過度の自信

[1]

- (1) What is the general attitude of people who start small businesses?
- (a) Despite limited chances, they take the challenge in the hope of success.
 - (b) It is common among them to be careful about their business.
 - (c) They are optimistic because they know that business statistics in general are unreliable.
 - (d) They are confident that any small business can survive for at least five years.

(2) What does the word “glaring” mean here?

- (a) harmful
- (b) bright
- (c) noticeable
- (d) narrow

(3) What is the main point of paragraph [1]?

- (a) Almost all American entrepreneurs believe their chances of success will be at least 60%.
- (b) People who start their own business should work harder to survive in the market.
- (c) Exactly one third of American entrepreneurs are confident of their success.
- (d) Most American entrepreneurs are mistaken about the prospects of their own business.

(4) What do these entrepreneurs think?

- (a) They think their chance of success is 30% or higher.
- (b) They think their chance of success is at least 70%.
- (c) They think their chance of success is 7 to 10% higher than average.
- (d) They think their chance of success is from 7 to 10% or higher.

[2]

(5) Which of the following best fills the blank?

- (a) not surprising
- (b) unexpected
- (c) wrong
- (d) not obvious

(6) The underlined word could be replaced by _____.

- (a) enjoying
- (b) commanding
- (c) adjusting
- (d) accepting

[3]

(7) What is meant by the underlined part?

- (a) Optimism is the kind of temperament that anybody should possess at all costs.
- (b) If you persist despite obstacles, you can keep the cost of business lower.
- (c) Those who continue against all odds may suffer a loss.
- (d) Persistency in business is something any entrepreneur has to seek.

(8) The Inventor's Assistance Program evaluates _____.

- (a) how much the inventions will cost
- (b) inventions' chances of commercial success
- (c) entrepreneurs, restaurateurs, and inventors
- (d) inventions as a charitable organization

(9) The analysts of the Inventor's Assistance Program _____.

- (a) gave the lowest grade to 5 out of 411 projects
- (b) review more than 70% of the new inventions
- (c) more often than not fail to give grades accurately
- (d) assess most of the inventions at lower grades

[4]

- (10) What happened to those inventors who got a low rating and still persisted?
- (a) Their profits doubled after a few years.
 - (b) They made up for their losses.
 - (c) They felt hopeless after a while.
 - (d) They failed as predicted.

[5]

- (11) What have the psychologists confirmed?
- (a) People tend to believe that they excel others in positive attributes.
 - (b) People tend to think that they can surpass others in every category.
 - (c) People can objectively judge their own ability.
 - (d) People are more careful about betting money on their inventions.
- (12) What do the words "significant consequences" imply?
- (a) success in finance
 - (b) failure of business
 - (c) loss of self-confidence
 - (d) degrading of morals
- (13) A mistaken belief on the part of business leaders _____.
- (a) causes unnecessary confusion in the stock market
 - (b) leads them to act modestly about the value of the market
 - (c) makes them overconfident about their ability to manage business
 - (d) tempts them to attempt illegal mergers and acquisitions

- (14) The underlined phrase could be replaced by _____.
- (a) have been regarded as a cause of the executives' bold decisions
 - (b) have been accounted for by self-confident business leaders
 - (c) have been the subject of heated discussion among proud analysts
 - (d) have been understood as a result of excessive optimism on the part of the leaders of large businesses

[1] ~ [5]

- (15) Which of the following statements is true?
- (a) There is always danger in becoming too optimistic about your investments.
 - (b) Entrepreneurs and inventors need more encouragement for success.
 - (c) Psychological researches have always helped those who want to be entrepreneurs.
 - (d) Statistics show that half the inventors fail and the other half succeed.

2 以下の[1] ~ [6]のパラグラフに分けられた文章を読み、(16)~(30)の問いに対する答えとしてもっとも適切なものを、それぞれ(a)~(d)から1つ選びなさい。なお、*印のついた語句には、本文の後に注が与えられている。

[1] If we look at the languages spoken in the world today, we notice very wide differences in the use to which they are put. Most languages are the first language of some community and serve the everyday functions of that community perfectly well. A few languages have a more restricted range of uses; for instance, until recently, Latin was restricted to certain uses within the Roman Catholic Church, particularly the conduct of services* and formal communication internationally within the Church. Now its use is even more restricted and it is really only now used by a few people to read the literature

originally written in that language.

[2] (17), some languages have wider functions than that of everyday communication and are used as official languages in the administration of whole states and nations, in education to the highest levels and in literature of all kinds. (18) other languages enjoy an international role, English perhaps being the best example of this at the moment. English is the language of international air traffic, business communication, scientific publication and the lingua franca* of tourism. Unfortunately, the differences in the range of roles that languages play frequently lead some people to believe that some languages which do not fulfil a wide range of functions are in fact incapable of doing so. In the view of some people, some languages are just not good enough. Not only do they not act as languages of science, of international communication, of high literature, they are inherently inferior and could not be used in these ways.

[3] This sort of opinion can be seen particularly strikingly in societies where a minority language is spoken alongside a major language. A case of this kind is the situation of Maori, the indigenous* Polynesian language of New Zealand. Linguists estimate that English is the first language of some 95 percent of the New Zealand population and the only language of about 90 per cent. People who identify themselves as Maori make up about 12 per cent of the New Zealand population of just over 3 million, but although the Maori language is regarded as a very important part of identity as a Maori, it is spoken fluently by perhaps 30,000 people. Because of social changes in New Zealand within the past five decades or so, Maori has seen its uses increasingly restricted till in many places it is now only used at formal institutionalized events.

[4] Over the last twenty years or so, there have been a number of initiatives* in the areas of politics, education and broadcasting to try to reverse the trend⁽²¹⁾ and, as a result, Maori is now an official language of New Zealand, is used in

radio and television broadcasting and is not only a subject of study but also the language in which teaching is carried out at a number of schools and even at one university.

[5] As these initiatives have progressed, it has been possible to notice in the reaction of some people the very attitude I have been referring to, that some languages are simply not capable of being used as an official language or as the language of education beyond the very basic level. Sometimes, the expression of this opinion reveals that it is in fact not based on logic. I recall a comment in a New Zealand newspaper some years ago, which tried to make the point that Maori was no good as a language because it had to borrow words from English in order to express new ideas. English on the other hand could be seen to be a very flexible and vital language because it had throughout its history been able to draw resources from all over the place to express new ideas!

[6] However, it is not only in this sort of situation that we can encounter the idea that some languages are just not up to it. Cicero, the Roman orator*, politician and philosopher of the first century BC, composed his philosophical works in Latin partly to make Greek philosophy available to a Latin-speaking audience, but also partly to show that it could be done. This was because some of his contemporaries were sceptical about the possibility of Latin being able to express the ideas and trains of thought of the Greeks! In their view, Latin was just not good enough. However, this was a language which went on to be the language of scholarship, science, international diplomacy and literature for well over a millennium*! Sir Isaac Newton*, the famous scholar of the seventeenth century, published his ideas in Latin.

出典：Ray Harlow, "Some Languages are Just Not Good Enough", in Laurie Bauer and Peter Trudgill, eds., *Language Myths* (London: Penguin, 1998)
(一部改変)

〈注〉

services: 礼拝, 儀式

lingua franca: 共通語

indigenous: 土着の

initiatives: 新しい試み

orator: 雄弁家

millennium: 千年

Sir Isaac Newton: サー・アイザック・ニュートン(英国の物理学者, 数学者, 天文学者)

[1]

(16) Which of the following statements is true?

- (a) Latin still serves the Roman Catholic community as its primary language for international communication.
- (b) Latin is now only used by a small number of people to read and write novels and poems.
- (c) Latin is an example of a language that has been used for limited purposes.
- (d) Latin has never been used as the first language for everyday use.

[2]

(17) Which best fills the blank?

- (a) On the other hand
- (b) Similarly
- (c) As a matter of fact
- (d) In fact

(18) Which best fills the blank?

- (a) But
- (b) Yet
- (c) So
- (d) Indeed

(19) Which statement best describes the author's view expressed in this paragraph?

- (a) The differences in the range of roles different languages play often invite wrong assumptions about certain languages.
- (b) There are not as many different roles languages play as some people might think.
- (c) Languages that can play only limited roles are inherently inferior to the ones that are in wider use.
- (d) English is superior to all other languages because it plays a much wider range of roles.

[3]

(20) Which of the following statements is true?

- (a) Some 90 per cent of people in New Zealand cannot speak any languages other than English.
- (b) 5 per cent of the population of New Zealand can speak some Maori.
- (c) The Maori language is still spoken by 360,000 people in New Zealand.
- (d) One per cent of the Maori people living in New Zealand can only speak Maori.

[4]

(21) The underlined words refer to the fact that _____.

- (a) more and more people are using Maori
- (b) Maori is used in fewer and fewer situations
- (c) more and more people speak more than one language
- (d) fewer and fewer people speak more than one language

(22) Which of the following statements is true?

- (a) Use of Maori is not restricted any more and it is now used even at formal institutionalized events.
- (b) More and more people have started to speak Maori as their first language.
- (c) A number of schools now teach Maori as a subject of study but only one university teaches it.
- (d) There is now broadcasting and education in Maori as well as in English in New Zealand.

[5]

(23) In which paragraph is this attitude first mentioned?

- (a) Paragraph [1]
- (b) Paragraph [2]
- (c) Paragraph [3]
- (d) Paragraph [4]

- (24) According to paragraph [5], which of the following statements is true?
- (a) Some people react against the idea of Maori being regarded as an inferior language.
 - (b) Some people think Maori is as capable of expressing new ideas as English.
 - (c) Some people still think Maori is too primitive to be used for official or educational purposes.
 - (d) Some people do not think it a good idea for Maori to borrow words from English to express new ideas.

(25) What does the underlined word refer to?

- (a) the expression
- (b) Maori
- (c) the reaction
- (d) this opinion

(26) What does the underlined word mean?

- (a) soft
- (b) easy
- (c) capable
- (d) adaptable

[6]

(27) What does the underlined part mean?

- (a) Some languages are not necessarily superior to other languages.
- (b) Some languages are not useful in this kind of situation.
- (c) Some languages are incapable of expressing ideas.
- (d) Some languages are just not good enough.

(28) Cicero wrote his philosophical works in Latin partly to prove that _____.

- (a) he was fluent enough to use the language
- (b) it was possible to teach Greek language to Latin-speaking people
- (c) Latin was capable of presenting ideas which Greek could not
- (d) Latin was good enough to express Greek ideas

(29) The author mentions Sir Isaac Newton here to show that _____.

- (a) Latin was more useful than Greek to express ideas of modern science
- (b) Latin was sufficient as a scholarly language
- (c) knowledge of Latin was a sign of intellect in the seventeenth century
- (d) English was not sufficient to express certain new ideas

[1] ~ [6]

(30) The purpose of the author in writing this essay is _____.

- (a) to point out wrong assumptions about the so-called inferior languages
- (b) to prove that some languages are inherently inferior to others
- (c) to encourage the restoration of Latin and Greek
- (d) to show that only modern languages are capable of expressing new ideas

3 次の英文中の下線部の文脈上の意味を考え、それにもっとも近い意味のものを、それぞれ(a)~(d)から1つ選びなさい。

The King James Bible has been called the Book of Books. It has a good claim⁽³¹⁾ to this title. It consists of sixty-six different "books." It has sold more than any other single book since its publication in 1611. It has carried the Protestant faith around the globe. And, by the law of unexpected consequences, its impact, alongside and often outside its vital⁽³²⁾ role in spreading the Word, has been radical⁽³³⁾ and amazingly wide-ranging. This Bible is one of the fundamental makers of the

modern world. It has set free not only its readers and its preachers but those who have used it as a springboard to achieve gains and enrichment in our world never before enjoyed by so many. This book walks with us in our life today.

Its impact on the English-speaking world is unparalleled. It can touch on mysteries which seem beyond our reach yet at times we sense them to be there. It can teach us day-to-day morality. It gave us myths and stories which are as familiar to us as the histories of our own families and communities. It stands still as a book of great language and beauty.

There has never been a book to match it. It has a fair claim to be the most pivotal book ever written, a claim made by poets and statesmen and supported by tens of millions of readers and congregations. It declared itself to be the Word of God. Many people have believed and cleaved to that and some still do. But everyone, even atheists, has benefited from many of its unexpected consequences.

出典：Melvyn Bragg, *The Book of Books* (London: Sceptre, 2011)

- (31) (a) demand (b) right (c) statement (d) complaint
(32) (a) essential (b) indirect (c) active (d) obvious
(33) (a) profound (b) new (c) political (d) liberal
(34) (a) unequalled (b) unexpected (c) unbelievable (d) unknown
(35) (a) contact (b) discover (c) mention (d) inspire
(36) (a) stop (b) remain (c) hold (d) halt
(37) (a) challenge (b) rival (c) surpass (d) replace
(38) (a) clear (b) impartial (c) reasonable (d) moderate
(39) (a) well-known (b) respected (c) artistic (d) important
(40) (a) question (b) support (c) oppose to (d) stick to

4

次の各文の空欄に入るもっとも適切な語句を、(a)～(d)から1つ選びなさい。

- (41) Take the medicine 30 minutes after meals, unless advised () by a doctor.
(a) otherwise (b) so (c) thus (d) yet
- (42) Whether there is enough food () for the rest of us I am not sure at this moment.
(a) keeping (b) last (c) left (d) remained
- (43) The biography offers not only the best key to the novelist's personality but also, () any reader who is eager to know anything about him, valuable information on his family background.
(a) as (b) on (c) to (d) with
- (44) Despite his tough appearance he is actually sensitive () criticism.
(a) with (b) for (c) in (d) to
- (45) It was so () her to say something like that, with such force, that I was much surprised.
(a) conflicting (b) opposite (c) reverse (d) unlike
- (46) The play scored a long run since it was organized up to — and often () — the standard of professional productions.
(a) again (b) beyond (c) enough (d) excess

- (47) He found that he enjoyed working with his new acquaintances more than he ().
- (a) expected for (b) had expected
(c) has expected (d) would expect
- (48) My father, curious and alert () he was to new technology, does not appear to have investigated the operating system of the machine.
- (a) as (b) if (c) what (d) while
- (49) He stopped at the door, waiting in vain () her to acknowledge his presence.
- (a) around (b) for (c) of (d) on
- (50) As far as starting a family (), the general trend is having children later in life.
- (a) concerns (b) is concerned
(c) is concerning (d) should concern

5 次の下線部(a)~(d)のうちで誤りが含まれているものを1つ選びなさい。

- (51) The beauty of the rose is not confined to what we see: it is also one of the most fragrant of flowers. Its fragrance lifts our spirits as few others can. Nor there is only one fragrance among roses: it varies greatly between species.
- (a) not confined to (b) the
(c) as few others can (d) Nor
- (52) In the eyes of foreigners, Japanese seem to be a very industrious nation. They are working all the time, from morning till night.
- (a) In the eyes of foreigners (b) Japanese (c) industrious
(d) from morning till night

- (53) Early feminists argued that woman's inferior position was caused by their economic dependence upon men. They insisted that all women be able to compete freely and equally in the labour market.
- (54) The parents who are so angry and worried about pornography to fall into the hands of their children are really expressing deep doubts or fears of their effectiveness as parents.
- (55) Anyone who has pursued a political career is often asked when he has become interested in politics. There is no easy answer, because for me there was no single moment or event which led to the crucial decision.
- (56) Badminton has long been in the shadow of tennis and lacks the latter's media profile, television coverage and finances. However, the sport remains optimistically about its future.
- (57) The impressions a child receives from his environment during the first years of life influences his intellectual development and character very basically. So, the impressions of childhood are responsible for whether a person can enjoy the beauty of nature or not.
- (58) All I hear in the stillness of the night is the ticking of a clock. The better I try to ignore it, the more clearly it seems to fall on my ears.
- (59) I feel that our students could do better than they do now, and I hope to be able to guide them to the right direction over the next few years.

(60) Florence Nightingale's childhood was steeped in Scripture. Her mother read
the Bible ^(a) loud to her daughters first thing every morning.
_(b) the Bible _(c) loud _(d) first thing every morning.