

(2014年度)

## 3 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，消しゴムでいねいに消すこと。消しく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]～[8]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当なものを、それぞれ(a)～(d)から1つ選びなさい。なお、\*印がついている語句については、本文の後に注が与えられている。

- [ 1 ] My sister and her husband bought an unfinished house a little while ago. Since then, we haven't been able to talk about anything else. The sole topic of conversation for the past two months has been bathroom tiles: ceramic, granite, marble, metal, stone, wood, glass and every type of laminate\* known to man. Rarely have I seen my sister in such anguish.<sup>(1)</sup> 'There are just too many to choose from,' she exclaims, throwing her hands in the air and returning to the tile catalogue, her constant companion.
- [ 2 ] I've counted and researched: my local grocery store<sup>(2)</sup> stocks 48 varieties of yogurt, 134 types of red wine, 64 different cleaning products and a grand total of 30,000 items. Amazon, the Internet bookseller, has two million titles available. Nowadays, people are bombarded with\* options, such as hundreds of mental disorders, thousands of different careers, even more holiday destinations and an infinite variety of lifestyles. There has never been more choice.<sup>(3)</sup>
- [ 3 ] When I was young, we had three types of yogurt, three television channels, two churches, two kinds of cheese (mild or strong), one type of fish (trout) and one telephone, provided by the Swiss Post\*. The black box with the dial served no other purpose than making calls, and that did us just fine.<sup>(4)</sup> In contrast, anyone who enters a phone store today runs the risk of being flattened<sup>(5)</sup> by an avalanche of brands, models and contract options.
- [ 4 ] And yet, selection is the yardstick\* of progress. It is what sets us apart from planned economies\* and the Stone Age. Yes, abundance makes you giddy,<sup>(6)</sup> but there is a limit. When it is exceeded, a surfeit\* of choices destroys quality of life. The technical term for this<sup>(7)</sup> is the paradox of choice.<sup>(8)</sup>
- [ 5 ] In his book of the same title, psychologist Barry Schwartz describes why

this is so. First, a large selection leads to ( 9 ). To test this, a supermarket set up a stand where customers could sample twenty-four varieties of jelly. They could try as many as they liked and then buy them at a discount. The next day, the owners carried out the same experiment with only six flavours. The result? They sold ten times more jelly on day two. Why? With such a wide range, customers could not come to a decision, so they bought nothing. The experiment was repeated several times with different products. The results were always the same.

[ 6 ] Second, a broader selection leads to ( 10 ). If you ask young people what is important in a life partner, they reel off\* all the usual qualities: intelligence, good manners, warmth, the ability to listen, a sense of humour and physical attractiveness. But do they actually take these criteria into account when choosing someone? In the past, a young man from a village of average size could choose among maybe twenty girls of similar age with whom he went to school. He knew their families and vice versa\*, leading to a decision based on several well-known attributes. Nowadays, in the era of online dating, millions of potential partners are at our disposal. It has been proven that the stress caused by this mind-boggling\* variety is so large that the male brain reduces the decision to one single criterion: physical attractiveness. The consequences of this selection process you already know —perhaps even from personal experience.

[ 7 ] Finally, large selection leads to ( 13 ). How can you be sure you are making the right choice when 200 options surround and confound\* you? The answer is: you cannot. The more choice you have, the more unsure and therefore dissatisfied you are afterward.

[ 8 ] So, what can you do? Think carefully about what you want before you inspect existing offers. Write down these criteria and stick to them rigidly. Also, realise that you can never make a perfect decision. Aiming for this, given the flood of possibilities, is a form of irrational perfectionism. Instead,

(15)

learn to love a 'good' choice. Yes, even in terms of life partners. Only the best will do? In this age of unlimited variety, rather the opposite is true: 'good enough' is the new optimum\* (except, of course, for you and me).

出典 : Rolf Dobelli, *The Art of Thinking Clearly* (London: Sceptre, 2013)

〈注〉

laminate: 積層プラスチック

be bombarded with: ~をいやというほど与えられる, ~責めにする

Swiss Post: スイス・ポスト(スイスの郵便事業会社)

yardstick: 尺度

planned economies: 計画経済(生産・流通・消費・信用を全面的に国家の一元的な運営の下に置く経済体制)

surfeit: 過多

reel off: 並べ立てる

vice versa: 逆もまた同じ。この箇所では, "their families knew him"の意。

mind-boggling: 呆然とするような

confound: 混乱させる

optimum: 最適条件

[ 1 ]

- (1) The author's sister is "in such anguish" because \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) she has been unable to decide what to choose for the bathroom tiles
  - (b) she enjoys looking at the tile catalogue
  - (c) she is surprised by the great variety of bathroom tiles
  - (d) she is disappointed by her assistant

[ 2 ]

(2) The underlined phrase means:

- (a) a grocery store I own in the countryside
- (b) a neighborhood grocery store I often use
- (c) my favorite grocery store
- (d) a rural grocery store in my hometown

(3) Choose the sentence that is closest in meaning.

- (a) We have tried everything by now.
- (b) We can no longer think of new possibilities.
- (c) In the past people had fewer choices than at present.
- (d) People today do not have so many choices.

[ 3 ]

(4) What does the phrase suggest?

- (a) that purpose was a very important one
- (b) the use of the telephone was a rare privilege
- (c) the black box barely suited our purpose
- (d) the black box with the dial served us well enough

(5) Choose the phrase that is closest in meaning.

- (a) dares to be struck
- (b) feels the danger of being buried
- (c) may be overwhelmed
- (d) is liable to be tempted

[ 4 ]

(6) Choose the word that is closest in meaning in this context.

- (a) rich
- (b) excited
- (c) sick
- (d) unstable

(7) The underlined word refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) a limit
- (b) a surfeit of choices
- (c) that, when the limit is exceeded, a surfeit of choices destroys quality of life
- (d) quality of life

(8) The word "paradox" is used here because \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) it is extremely difficult to perceive the proper limit
- (b) this theory reverses the commonly accepted theory
- (c) this is not simply a theory of psychology but concerns our life as a whole
- (d) what appears to be a desirable situation leads to an undesirable result

[ 5 ]

(9) Choose the appropriate phrase that fills the blank.

- (a) inner paralysis
- (b) better sales
- (c) a better choice
- (d) a freer choice

[ 6 ]

(10) Choose the appropriate word or phrase that fills the blank.

- (a) despair
- (b) satisfaction
- (c) poorer decisions
- (d) complicated thinking

(11) The underlined phrase means:

- (a) consider these factors
- (b) come up with these qualities
- (c) compare these points with each other
- (d) fulfill these conditions

(12) The underlined phrase implies:

- (a) those who will make one a good partner
- (b) those who are determined to be one's partner
- (c) those who are suitable to marry one
- (d) those who might possibly be one's partner in the future

[ 7 ]

(13) Choose the appropriate word or phrase that fills the blank.

- (a) a miserable life
- (b) confusion
- (c) discontent
- (d) a wrong choice

[ 8 ]

- (14) The underlined word refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) what you can do
  - (b) sticking to the criteria you wrote down
  - (c) realising that you can never make a perfect decision
  - (d) a perfect decision
- (15) Choose the word or phrase that is closest in meaning.
- (a) in order to give
  - (b) following
  - (c) for the sake of
  - (d) considering

**2**

[ 1 ]～[ 6 ]に分けられた以下のインタビュー記事を読み、(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\*印がついている語には、本文の後に注が与えられている。

[ 1 ]

On 11 March 2013 Prof. Paul Newman will deliver this year's Oxford London Lecture\*. *Oxford Today*\* caught up with him ahead of the event to find out more about his talk—and the self-driving cars that he's currently developing.

**OT:** What will you be talking about in your London Lecture?

**Prof. Newman:** The lecture's called "Where Are The Robots?" We've been promised robots for fifty years, but we still don't seem to have them. So I'll talk about why building a robot is so staggeringly\* and enchantingly hard, and why I've found that fascinating throughout my life. Even with all the wonderful sensors available, it's still incredibly hard to have a robot

perceive the world around it, let alone interact with it. But things are changing, and we're finally getting somewhere.

Which will take me to the field I contribute to: trying to help robots know where they are in the world. I'm interested in creating machines that can navigate—by perceiving objects, understanding spaces and moving accordingly—all using cheap components. We can all walk home from the shops without GPS, so it's definitely possible to navigate using only on-board sensors\*. I'm trying to get robots to do the same.

[ 2 ]

**OT:** Specifically, you're developing self-driving cars. What are the problems involved in building that kind of technology?

**Prof. Newman:** We've worked for the best part of a decade on what we call infrastructure-free\* navigation, where we try and create machines that just use on-board sensors like lasers and camera to help themselves navigate. While it's fairly easy to train a car to find its way round a track, getting it to do it reliably—in different weather conditions, at different times of day—is much more complex. Perhaps the major difficulty, though, lies in having the car detect the very small cues\* that humans pick up naturally—say, noticing a gate is open and then inferring\* from that fact that something might emerge from it. That kind of thing is easy for humans, but not as simple for a robot.

[ 3 ]

**OT:** You've recently taken delivery of two Nissan Leaf eco-cars\*. What are you doing with them?

**Prof. Newman:** We want to create technology to support autonomy in cars which uses cheap commercial sensors. We're not exactly talking about pressing a button that makes the car drive on your behalf here, because

that might not be safe. Instead, as I see it, these cars will start driving some of the people, to some of the places, some of the time. So you'll buy your car and spend a little extra money to get an autonomy pack. You'll drive home, and be disappointed because the green light doesn't come on offering autonomous driving. But then, one Thursday evening, the light will pop on, and the car will say "( 21 )", because it knows the roads, and the conditions, and has even obtained insurance for you via\* the internet. Then you press the button and it'll drive. Maybe ten minutes later it asks<sup>(22)</sup> for you to take over again; maybe it drives you all the way home. That's the way driverless cars will work.

[ 4 ]

**OT:** And how does the technology work in practice?

**Prof. Newman:** In reality, most of the time you only ever want your car to work in places that it—or at least, another car—has already been. In a city, for example, many people drive through the roads every day. If those cars have cameras or laser sensors, they can create very accurate maps of what spaces look like. We take that data, and build detailed models of what cities, towns and countryside look like. If your car knows roughly where it is in the world to a few metres, from GPS data or some other location system, then it can compare those maps to the data it's getting from its on-board sensors—when the two ( 23 ), it knows exactly where it is, and can drive itself. When they don't ( 23 ), a human has to drive.

[ 5 ]

**OT:** What are the barriers to driverless cars becoming commonplace?

**Prof. Newman:** Insurance is a big issue; clearly insurers need to get behind\* it if<sup>(24)</sup> it's to ever work. But you can already buy a Ford Focus\* that parks itself, so I think it's really only a matter of time before they come round to it.<sup>(25)</sup>

There might be some social resistance, too; some people might be sceptical about the idea of driverless cars. But I dare say people were sceptical when combustion engines\* replaced horses—this time we just have <sup>(26)</sup> different nouns and verbs. <sup>(27)</sup> To an extent, though, those problems are there for the car companies to deal with. We're primarily interested in the academic questions.

[ 6 ]

**OT:** Finally, how feasible is it that cars will be driving us around in the near future?

**Prof. Newman:** It's definitely going to happen—it's ( 28 ) to believe it's not going to happen than anything else—but predicting the future is difficult. Eventually, <sup>(29)</sup> my goal is to provide an autonomy pack, available on everyday cars, for \$100. We're nowhere near that, of course, but I think we could achieve \$1,000 fairly quickly. We're certainly talking years, <sup>(30)</sup> not decades.

出典 : “Autonomous Automobiles”, *Oxford Today Extra*, April 2013  
(International edition) (一部改変)

〈注〉

Oxford London Lecture: 年に一度、オクスフォード大学を代表する研究者がロンドンで行う講演

*Oxford Today*: オクスフォード大学発行の雑誌のタイトル(以下 OT と表記)

staggeringly: びっくりするほど

on-board sensors: 車載センサー

infrastructure: 道路・交通機関・通信施設など

cue: 手がかり

infer: 推測する

Nissan Leaf eco-cars: 日産自動車製の電気自動車

via: ~経由で

get behind: 是認する

Ford Focus: フォード社製の乗用車

combustion engines: 燃焼機関(燃焼による熱エネルギーで動く機関)

[ 1 ]

(16) 下線部は何を指すか。

- (a) a robot
- (b) the world around it
- (c) the difficulty of building a robot
- (d) a sensor

(17) 下線部は何を指すか。

- (a) ようやくロボット製作の可能性が見えてきた
- (b) やっとニューマン教授の専門分野に近づいてきた
- (c) ついに、自分がどこにいるかがわかるようになった
- (d) ようやく目的地にたどりつけるようになった

[ 2 ]

(18) 下線部の説明として適切なものはどれか。

- (a) 道路等に設置された装置に頼らないで誘導すること
- (b) 道路を自由自在に行き来できるように誘導すること
- (c) 高度に複雑な機能を使うことなしに誘導すること
- (d) 高速道路利用料や通信料を払わずに誘導すること

(19) 下線部は何を指すか。

- (a) to train a car
- (b) a car
- (c) infrastructure-free navigation
- (d) a track

[ 3 ]

(20) ニューマン教授が開発しようとしているものは何か。

- (a) ある種の限定された条件や環境のもとで自動的に車を操縦する技術
- (b) 目的地に到着するまで完全に自動的に車を操縦する技術
- (c) 危険や障害を回避するために自動的に車を操縦する技術
- (d) 特定のドライバー、場所、時間を認識して自動的に車を操縦する技術

(21) 空欄に入るものは何か。

- (a) I can drive through this traffic jam for you
- (b) Now it's your turn to drive
- (c) There is an obstacle ahead
- (d) The traffic light has turned green

(22) 下線部の言い換えとしてもっとも適切なものはどれか。

- (a) the button warns you to stop again
- (b) the button refuses to be pressed again
- (c) the car requests you to press the button again
- (d) the car wants you to drive yourself again

[ 4 ]

(23) 空欄に入るものは何か。

- (a) match up
- (b) meet
- (c) set up
- (d) turn on

[ 5 ]

(24) 下線部の意味はどれか。

- (a) 自動操縦車が実用化されるためには
- (b) 自動操縦車がきちんと機能したら
- (c) 保険契約が成立するためには
- (d) 大きな問題が起こった場合には

(25) 下線部の言い換えとしてもっとも適切なものはどれか。

- (a) driverless cars park themselves
- (b) insurers start thinking seriously about insurance on driverless cars
- (c) people stop being sceptical about insurance on driverless cars
- (d) the barriers to driverless cars are overcome

(26) 下線部の意味としてもっとも適切なものはどれか。

- (a) 実は同じようなことが起こっている
- (b) 私たちは違う価値観をもっている
- (c) 誤った言葉で表現しているだけだ
- (d) 多様な選択肢がある

(27) 下線部が示唆する内容としてもっとも適切なものはどれか。

- (a) 自動車会社と科学研究者の関心は別である
- (b) 自動車会社と科学研究者は協力して同じ問題に取り組まなければならない
- (c) 自動車会社は科学研究者の研究成果を活用すべきである
- (d) 自動車会社が対処すべき問題がいくつかあり、科学研究者が関心をもつのはその一部である

[6]

(28) 空欄に入るものは何か。

- (a) surer
- (b) harder
- (c) less promising
- (d) more reasonable

(29) 下線部の言い換えとしてもっとも適切なものはどれか。

- (a) in all probability
- (b) perhaps
- (c) in the long run
- (d) as a matter of fact

(30) 下線部の意味としてもっとも適切なものはどれか。

- (a) 我々はいままさに議論すべき時代にある
- (b) もう何年も話し合ってきている
- (c) これから何年も話し合わなければならない
- (d) もう数年の問題である

3

以下の各文の下線部の意味に最も近いものをそれぞれ(a)~(d)から1つ選びなさい。

- (31) He related briefly what had happened from the time of his first traveling abroad with his family.  
(a) applied            (b) connected            (c) narrated            (d) traced
- (32) Culture has now come to be used for important concepts in several distinct intellectual disciplines.  
(a) fields            (b) training            (c) punishment            (d) theories
- (33) The distinguishing features mark him off from other members of his class.  
(a) make off            (b) set forth            (c) single out            (d) take away
- (34) The traffic had come to a halt. Nothing could get by the accident.  
(a) pass            (b) survive            (c) catch            (d) stop
- (35) Tom came back to his hometown to be reconciled with his own child whom he deserted years ago.  
(a) consulted            (b) dealt            (c) disagreed            (d) reunited
- (36) As he put it, those who live in the disaster area are strongly recommended to be removed as soon as possible.  
(a) decided            (b) laid            (c) settled            (d) stated
- (37) I wrote out the advertisement on a piece of paper and read it aloud to see if it made sense.  
(a) could be understood            (b) was effective  
(c) sounded good            (d) was correct

- (38) He was completely successful in imposing his version of what had happened on the public.  
(a) creating      (b) forcing      (c) idealizing      (d) preparing
- (39) In this well-known novel, we are given a full account of the mental life of the passionate female narrator.  
(a) background      (b) calculation      (c) description      (d) feeling
- (40) The use of languages for communication is a feature virtually unique to human beings.  
(a) advantageously      (b) especially  
(c) practically      (d) rarely

**4** 以下の英文中の空欄に入るべきものを、それぞれ(a)~(d)から1つ選びなさい。

- (41) The teacher felt so angry that he yelled in such a loud voice when his students were not (      ) toward him at all in his class.  
(a) respectful      (b) respectable      (c) respecting      (d) respected
- (42) Recently the small company he owned for a long time has gone bankrupt. Now he is even (      ) to buy a car.  
(a) incapable      (b) impossible      (c) necessary      (d) unable
- (43) After the engineer tried the new computer system so many times in his laboratory, it finally, to his great delight, (      ) a success.  
(a) bore      (b) proved      (c) resulted      (d) turned

- (44) Taro may look like such a lazy person, but if you think he is not good for anything, you ( ).  
(a) mistake (b) are mistaken (c) are mistaking (d) mistook
- (45) I was impressed with the lecture Professor Morrison made. Though I cannot respond at the moment, I will ( ) it later.  
(a) comment (b) discuss (c) speak (d) think
- (46) Once I learned what to read before going to bed, I ( ) to appreciate the works of such mystery writers as Agatha Christie, Dickson Carr and so on.  
(a) became (b) came (c) took (d) turned
- (47) Before Darwin, it was assumed that successful organisms must ( ) by the hand of a single creator.  
(a) have been created (b) be created  
(c) have created (d) had been creating
- (48) Due to the accident my daughter had got stuck at the train station, but she finally came home ( ) before midnight.  
(a) soon (b) momentarily (c) shortly (d) quickly
- (49) Looking up in the book of statistics, I've learned that Chicago is the third ( ) city in the United States.  
(a) large (b) larger (c) largest (d) enlarged
- (50) Words do not mean what we as individuals ( ) to mean, but what speakers of the language in general want them to mean.  
(a) might wish them (b) might wish  
(c) do wish (d) can wish them

5 次の各文の下線部(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。

なお、会話の場合は話者をA, Bであらわしている。

(51) A : “Hey, Tom, would you mind giving me a hand over here? I am having a hard time opening this door.”

B : “OK, I'm going as soon as I finish painting this part.”

(52) There's no use to ask Jason why he did what he did during the party at the Johnsons because he doesn't even remember being there. He must have been drunk.

(53) This is the first time I hear Mary sing. She sings much better than I expected.

(54) A : “Do you know what percentage of people actually stay faithful to the person whom they are married?”

B : “No I don't, but I hope the number is not so small.”

(55) Don't forget writing to Aunt Kate. She's been waiting to hear from you for quite some time. I can remind you again if you want me to.

(56) Have you already been to Quebec before? If not, I would recommend that you go. It is a beautiful historic city.

(57) Please explain me how you got into trouble with Robert despite my repeated warning to leave him alone.

(58) No wonder they considered you suspiciously when the police asked where you had been and you could not come up with any clear answer.

- (59) A : "How was the weather like after you arrived there ?"  
(a) (b)
- B : "Not bad, except there were a few showers during the week."  
(c) (d)
- (60) As the storm is approaching rapidly, I would suggest you go home by taxi  
(a) (b)  
rather than to wait for a bus any longer.  
(c) (d)