

(2016年度)

## 4 英語問題 (90分)

(この問題冊子は30ページ、8問である。)

### 受験についての注意

1. 試験監督者の指示があるまで、問題冊子を開いてはならない。
2. 試験開始前に、試験監督者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. 試験監督者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、辞書機能やスマートウォッチなどのウェアラブル端末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。
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×をつけたりしてはならない。また、マーク箇所以外の部分には何も書いてはならない。
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. 試験監督者の許可なく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

設問(1)~(10)について最適な答えを(a)~(d)の中から1つずつ選びなさい。

The world's busiest train route, and one of the busiest air routes, is between Tokyo and Osaka, Japan's two biggest metropolitan areas. On that corridor, the shinkansen, as Japan's bullet trains are known, were born in 1964. They whizz 120,000 passengers a day smoothly from one place to another, on trains that leave every ten minutes. Although humans, not robots, are at the controls, the average delay is a miraculous 36 seconds. To take all those passengers by air would require 667 aircraft, each with 180 seats, or five times Japan's fleet of Boeing 737s, estimates Macquarie, an investment bank.

Undeterred, between March and August three low-cost airlines will have  
<sup>(1)</sup>started operations in Japan. It would be a miracle if they could help hammer  
down train and plane fares in Japan, which are excruciating. For example, a  
one-way shinkansen ticket from Tokyo to Osaka costs ¥14,000 (\$170), and  
there are no discounts for return fares or for booking early. But compared with Europe and other parts of Asia, where budget airlines have quickly gained market share, in Japan the low-cost model is expected to take time to take off.

There are three main reasons for that, analysts say. First, all three newcomers have established parents. Peach, which started flying in March, and Air Asia Japan, which starts in August, are part-owned by ANA, one of Japan's two main carriers. Jetstar Japan, which launches operations in July, is one-third owned by Japan Airlines (JAL). Such ties have usually hobbled low-cost airlines elsewhere: incumbents hate to cannibalise their own business. (Australia, where Qantas owns Jetstar, is an exception.) Analysts say the upstarts will thrive only if ANA and JAL step out of their way, letting them shake up the domestic tourist market. The big boys could then concentrate on long-haul and business travel.

Second, the budget airlines may struggle to make similar profits to their

lucrative low-cost counterparts in other countries because, despite deregulation, airport costs and fuel taxes in Japan remain among the highest in the world. That could limit expansion, though Jetstar Japan is boldly aiming for 100 aircraft by the end of the decade, up from three at its launch.

Third, it will be hard to convince finicky Japanese passengers that low fares make up for the lack of comfort and convenience they are used to. Jetstar and Air Asia are using Narita airport as their hub, which is expensive and time-consuming to get to from Tokyo. The main carriers use Haneda, which is closer to the capital and cheaper. The shinkansen zoom out of the city centre, with no reservations needed.

Miyuki Suzuki, the boss of Jetstar Japan, says her company's strategy is to use low fares to persuade people to make trips they would otherwise not have made at all. More tourists, she hopes, will start visiting Japan's most far-flung islands. She says she will not go head-to-head with the shinkansen (though her airline will fly between Tokyo and Osaka). Peach and Air Asia Japan have their sights not only on domestic flights but also on the route between Tokyo and Seoul, the nearest foreign capital. They may be eyeing the East Asian market, where low-cost penetration lags behind the rest of Asia.

Alas, none of Japan's new budget carriers is expected to be as cut-throat as low-cost carriers elsewhere. Ms Suzuki says Jetstar Japan will allow its passengers to book through travel agents, which are still ubiquitous, as well as online. "This is Japan," she says, with a sympathetic air unusual for a budget-airline boss. "It's not all going to be self-service."

(Adapted from Transportation in Japan: Bullet v budget. (2012, April 28). *The Economist*. Retrieved from <http://www.economist.com>)

- (1) According to the underlined sentences (1), which of these statements best describes the situation people face when purchasing flight or train tickets in Japan?
- (a) Round-trip airfares for domestic flights in Japan are not discounted.
  - (b) Booking train tickets months in advance benefits consumers.
  - (c) The cost of domestic travel in Japan is painful for consumers.
  - (d) Purchasing a one-way bullet train ticket is always the best strategy.
- (2) According to the article, which sentence accurately describes Jetstar Japan?
- (a) Jetstar Japan is partly controlled by ANA and hopes to have 100 aircraft in 10 years.
  - (b) JAL is a majority owner in Jetstar Japan and hopes to fly to 100 destinations by 2020.
  - (c) Qantas and JAL are equal shareholders in Jetstar Japan and will base operations out of Narita.
  - (d) Jetstar Japan, which is partly owned by JAL, hopes to dramatically increase its fleet by 2020.
- (3) According to the article, which statement best describes the business outlook for budget airlines in Japan?
- (a) Budget airlines in Japan will promptly challenge the bullet train industry.
  - (b) Budget airlines in Japan will help improve air safety.
  - (c) Budget airlines in Japan will compete with European airlines.
  - (d) Budget airlines in Japan will need patience to find success.

- (4) In the article, the underlined word parents refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (4)
- (a) government regulators that control them
  - (b) larger corporations that partly own them
  - (c) experienced partners that offer business advice
  - (d) public shareholders that seek higher profits
- (5) According to the article, which of these statements best describes Ms Miyuki Suzuki's hope for budget airlines in Japan?
- (a) Budget airlines will convince people to travel to island countries.
  - (b) Budget airlines will attract people to fly more often to their favorite destinations.
  - (c) Budget airlines will entice people to explore unfamiliar parts of Japan.
  - (d) Budget airlines will dissuade people from using the bullet trains when traveling short distances.
- (6) According to the article, why might budget airlines have trouble making as much money as other low-cost airlines in other countries?
- (a) Expensive airport taxes will prevent budget airlines from adding new routes.
  - (b) Expensive operating costs for airlines in Japan might increase the difficulty of making money.
  - (c) Expensive fuel prices might limit budget airlines from competing internationally.
  - (d) Expensive government safety regulations will make it difficult to build new planes.

- (7) According to the article, why will it be hard to convince Japanese people to use budget airlines?
- (a) People in Japan value high quality service over cost.
  - (b) People living in Tokyo prefer using Haneda for international flights.
  - (c) People in Japan have outgrown using travel agencies.
  - (d) People in Japan do not trust the safety of budget airlines.
- (8) Which of these statements best describes the meaning of the underlined sentence (8)?
- (a) East-Asian consumers aren't aware that budget airlines exist.
  - (b) Low cost airlines have failed in East Asia.
  - (c) Peach and Air Asia think business will be better in South Korea.
  - (d) Budget airlines in East Asia have taken longer to grow in popularity.
- (9) According to the last paragraph (9), which statement about budget airlines is true?
- (a) It will be dangerous to compete against ultra-aggressive budget airlines in Japan.
  - (b) Existing business practices in Japan will force budget airlines to have a softer approach.
  - (c) Travel agencies will handle all of the reservations for budget airlines in Japan.
  - (d) Budget airlines in Japan are only sympathetic to customers wanting more self-service options.

- (10) Which of the following titles best describes the overall content of this article?
- (a) Take-off Strategies for Budget Airlines
  - (b) Budget Airlines for a Budget Nation
  - (c) Jetstar Japan Takes Aim at Japan Railways
  - (d) Breaking Free from Bullet Trains

**2** 次の英文を読み、(11)～(20)の設問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。

As we sat there on the bench, it occurred to me to ask Pineapple something I'd been asking other students of her age since Barack Obama was elected in 2008. I started to say, "Now we have a president—" but she cut me off—"who happens to be black."

(11) "Doesn't that mean *something* might be going on? Something in that 'attitude of white superiority'? You don't think it's changing?"

"Not really," she replied.

"You don't think it means we're getting closer to a point where we can start to find solutions to at least a couple of the problems you described?"

"Nope," she said. "Because that's not the reason we elected him. And if he did the things he should, a lot of people who elected him, from what I understand, wouldn't be behind him anymore. A lot of people aren't behind him even now, and he hasn't done a thing that I can see that will make a difference to poor children and the schools we have to go to and the places where they almost always put us, you know, in the neighborhoods, not just in New York. ..."

Once she got her teeth into a big and meaty chunk of obvious injustice she'd experienced first-hand, Pineapple clearly wasn't going to hold back. "President Obama didn't have to go to inner-city schools. You know? Where

everyone is poor? And everyone's Hispanic or everybody's black? Why does he think it's good enough for other kids, like children in the Bronx?"

Hearing the indignation in her voice, I was reminded of other students I had known—black and Latino students, mostly, but conscientious young white people too—who became so wrathful or seemed to be so overwhelmed by the sheer dimensions of the problems they perceived that they tended to give up on many good and useful things they could have done right here and now within the social system as it stands. I recalled a \_\_\_\_\_, words of  
<sub>(13)</sub> encouragement, <sub>(14)</sub> I had heard from someone older than myself some years before: "Look for battles big enough to matter but, at the same time, small enough to win some realistic victories."

"Oooh! I like that!" she replied when I said it to her, and she asked if I would write it down before I left, which I promised I would do.

"You see? That's the whole thing that's been in my mind. That's why I'm sticking to my social work," she said. "I'm going to do whatever I can with my own two hands. Comfort people after something has gone wrong. Help them when they've made mistakes. Help them make decisions that they won't regret..."

"I was given so much help when I came here to Rhode Island. One person in particular"—I think it was the teacher that she liked, the young woman who had lived on campus at her school—"made a gigantic difference in my life. Now I want to be that person in another student's life. That's the reason why I picked my major. That's what keeps me going, you know? It's my way  
<sub>(15)</sub> of paying back."

I asked her if she's given any thought up to this time as to where she'd like to work.

"I want to say I'd like to do it in New York, most likely in the Bronx. I think that's where they need it most. But I'm still nowhere near to being sure. I haven't seen the worst of the United States. Well, I don't *know*. I've never



lived in any place except New York and here. I'd have to go and look around before I could decide...

"There's one more thing I'd like to say. I've talked about this with my sisters too, and I know that they agree with me. I believe we have a major disadvantage—'we' as in minorities—because <sup>(16)</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. And we dig a bigger hole if we stay in college long enough to graduate.

"Like—my parents had no money? So they couldn't help me. Other people helped me, but I know that I'll be starting my career with heavy bills I'll have to pay long after I get out of school. Some kids at my college? Their parents have so much that they don't even need financial aid and don't have to borrow for tuition. So they're starting out a big, big step ahead of me.

"And I think I ought to say it isn't just minorities. So I should correct myself. It's everyone who's very poor and wants to get a college education. And I think the president should change that."

"Do you think he will?"

"Nope," she said. "I just want to say I think he <sup>(19)</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ to."

A boy in a biking helmet pedaled past us very fast. A group of younger children—it seemed as if Pineapple knew them—waved at us and stopped to say hello. The sun was hot, reflecting on the water.

She asked if I was hungry.

"Yes," I said.

"I am, too."

"That walk was longer than we planned."

"It was a good one, though," she said. "I'm glad we had this chance to talk. We've never had a talk like this before. ... Tell me the truth. Were you surprised by what I said?"

"Only a little bit," I replied. "Well, actually, *more* than a tiny bit! It's because, when we're having fun together, I still think of you as someone very young."

“\_\_\_\_\_” Pineapple said. “Well, you know, compared to you!” Then:  
(20) “Whoops! That didn’t come out like I meant.”

“It’s okay,” I said. “I *am* old compared to you.”

But she felt bad at what she’s said. “Jonathan, remember this. If you ever tell me that you need me, I’ll be there beside you in a heartbeat. Even when you’re really old? Don’t forget. You’ll never be more than a cell-phone call away from me.”

She gave my hand a little pat. Then we got up and went back to the party.

(Adapted from Kozol, J. (2013). *Fire in the ashes: Twenty-five years among the poorest children in America*. New York, NY: Broadway Books.)

- (11) What does Pineapple mean when she says, (11) “who happens to be black.”?
- (a) Pineapple, like many people, believes Obama was born black and elected president accidentally.
  - (b) Pineapple believes people elected a black man because he will improve the quality of education.
  - (c) Pineapple doesn’t believe having a black president represents the end of black people’s problems.
  - (d) Pineapple doesn’t believe Obama is American, so he is not qualified to be president.

- (12) Why is Pineapple critical of President Obama?
- (a) Because a lot of people don't support him, even though he was elected president.
  - (b) Because he hasn't done enough to improve the quality of education in poor countries.
  - (c) Because he hasn't changed his attitude of "white superiority."
  - (d) Because he hasn't done anything to help poor people afford college.
- (13) Select the words that best fit the blank (13).
- (a) turn of phrase
  - (b) long-winded lecture
  - (c) piece of practical advice
  - (d) passionate plea for help
- (14) Why does the writer tell Pineapple the (14) words of encouragement?
- (a) He thought Pineapple should concentrate only on race-related problems in society.
  - (b) He wanted Pineapple to know that Obama was trying to solve big problems.
  - (c) He wanted Pineapple to focus and work on the things she could change.
  - (d) He thought Pineapple sounded upset that Obama didn't go to a poor school like her.

- (15) What does Pineapple mean when she says, It's my way of paying back?
- (a) Pineapple wants to support others in the same way someone supported her.
  - (b) Pineapple wants to help teachers who want to help students like her.
  - (c) Pineapple wants to give something back to her parents for supporting her.
  - (d) Pineapple wants to return the money she borrowed to go to college.
- (16) Select the words that best fit the blank.
- (a) we start our lives in debt
  - (b) we go down a path of crime
  - (c) we work as manual laborers
  - (d) we live as illegal immigrants
- (17) Who does Pineapple believe has a major disadvantage?
- (a) Every person from a minority group who wants to go to college and find a good job.
  - (b) Anyone who can't find a job after college.
  - (c) Every person from a minority group whose parents can't help them with homework.
  - (d) Every child whose parents can't pay for college.
- (18) Which of the following is *not* among Pineapple's future goals?
- (a) To aid others through social work.
  - (b) To be a positive presence in the lives of students.
  - (c) To work in poor communities around the world.
  - (d) To help others who have made wrong decisions along the way.

(19) Select the word that best fits the blank (19).

- (a) lied
- (b) means
- (c) intends
- (d) ought

(20) Select the sentence that best fits the blank (20).

- (a) I am young!
- (b) I'm older now!
- (c) I'm not young!
- (d) I'm taller, too!

**3** 次の英文を読み、(21)～(30)にもっとも適したものを(a)～(d)の中から1つずつ選びなさい。

The Rosneft company is due to begin a seismic survey around Sakhalin Island within the next few weeks. The IWC's Scientific Committee is "extremely concerned" about the plans and is calling for a postponement. The gray whale population is critically endangered, with only about 130 animals left and only 20 breeding females. Russia says it is aware of the problem, but the company's capacity to shift is limited for financial reasons.

Western Pacific gray whales (also known as grey whales) come to Sakhalin each summer to feed, and seismic survey work - which involves producing high-intensity sound pulses and studying reflections from rock strata under the sea floor - can seriously disrupt their feeding. The small area where the whales ( 21 ) has shallow water, and scientists suspect this is where mothers teach their calves how to feed at the sea floor. The IWC's head of science, Greg Donovan, said the survey work was planned for the period "when there's probably the highest ( 22 ) of gray whales and

particularly mother-calf pairs." The Scientific Committee is requesting them to postpone the survey until next year, and to do it as early in the season as possible when there are as few whales there as possible," he told BBC News.

"We actually made a similar recommendation to another company, Sakhalin Energy; they have followed that recommendation and this year, they are carrying out the survey with a very detailed mitigation plan as early in the season as possible." The mitigation plan includes a ( 23 ) that testing must stop if mother-and-calf pairs appear in the area.

Russia's IWC commissioner, Valentin Ilyashenko, said he accepted the scientists' conclusions, but there might be a problem in following ( 24 ) on its recommendations. "Our government and minister of natural resources know this problem... and this question was discussed maybe one month ago," he said. "From my information, it's very difficult to start this work next year, because the work was planned last year and the money was in the budget for this year, and all equipment and the mothership is rented. It's very difficult to change that work but in any case, I know that our scientists and the staff of our ministers is working with this problem with this company."

The International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) has been working with companies including Sakhalin Energy to ( 25 ) the impact on gray whales. But Rosneft, reportedly, has appeared less interested in the issue. Justin Cooke, a member of the IUCN panel, said that if the planned tests go ahead, there was a risk that mothers with calves could be ( 26 ) out of their feeding grounds. "This could have a crucial impact on this critically endangered population," he said. "We have some evidence of a slow recovery, but that would be jeopardised by serious disruption in their feeding grounds." The population has to recover and expand, he said, if its survival is to be ( 27 ).

The western grays spend the winters in breeding grounds further south, where another issue threatening their survival is ( 28 ) in fishing nets.

Japan is trying to reduce this bycatch in its fleet through an education programme. Fishermen are not now allowed to sell gray whale meat, and are asked to report entanglements so that authorities can release the whales. Since the programme's introduction in 2008, there have been no reports of gray whales' deaths through this mechanism. This is one ( 29 ) of a comprehensive conservation plan drawn up by scientists from a number of countries and endorsed here by the IWC. A key ( 30 ) is to locate the breeding grounds, which are thought to be close to the Chinese coast - perhaps in a military zone.

(Adapted from Black, R. (2010, June 24). Russia's oil exploration threatens gray whales. *BBC News*. Retrieved from <http://www.bbc.com>)

(21)

- (a) congregate      (b) focus      (c) compile      (d) swarm

(22)

- (a) propensity      (b) consistency      (c) density      (d) intensity

(23)

- (a) law      (b) command      (c) stimulation      (d) provision

(24)

- (a) out      (b) by      (c) through      (d) down

(25)

- (a) slight      (b) minimise      (c) brake      (d) obstruct

(26)

- (a) driven      (b) banished      (c) shamed      (d) pulled

(27)

- (a) convicted      (b) believed      (c) assured      (d) pledged

(28)

- (a) caging      (b) entrapment      (c) endorsement      (d) catching

(29)

- (a) component      (b) constituency      (c) partition      (d) intersection

(30)

- (a) preference      (b) precedent      (c) procession      (d) priority

**4**

(31)~(40)の文の空欄に最適なものをそれぞれ(a)~(d)から選びなさい。

(31) In response to your enquiry, we enclose the details of our current range of goods, and our prices, which are (      ) until 31 March.

- (a) vacant      (b) valid      (c) valuable      (d) variable

(32) I (      ) this to lack of foresight on the part of the committee.

- (a) attribute      (b) devote      (c) offer      (d) register

(33) When we speak of culture, we have in (      ) the development of the human spirit and its expression in various ways.

- (a) brain      (b) hand      (c) heart      (d) mind



- 34) I am not here ( ) with the undoubted difficulties and pitfalls inherent in the introduction of a new form of examination in secondary education.
- (a) attached (b) bound (c) concerned (d) present
- 35) It is ( ) stating at this point that the policy is exactly the same in most other countries.
- (a) short (b) excess (c) over (d) worth
- 36) We are often ( ) in daily life with the choice between our sense of duty and our own personal inclinations.
- (a) faced (b) insulted (c) neglected (d) opened
- 37) History ( ) numerous instances of misguided national heroes who eventually did more harm than good.
- (a) deletes (b) fashions (c) provides (d) wants
- 38) The question of whether Hamlet was really mad has ( ) critics for generations.
- (a) broken (b) starved (c) occupied (d) run
- 39) A ( ) that is often debated nowadays is world famine and how to deal with it.
- (a) food (b) problem (c) story (d) weather
- 40) It would be naïve to suppose that all politicians act in the public ( ) all of the time.
- (a) attraction (b) interest (c) president (d) resource

(Adapted from Atkins, B.T., & Lewis, H.M.A. (1993). Language in use. In A. Duval, & L. S. Knight (Eds.), *Le Robert & Collins senior* (3<sup>rd</sup> ed.), (pp. 52-65). Glasgow: Harper Collins Publishers and Dictionnaires Le Robert.)

**5** (41)~(50)の設問の答えとして(a)~(d)の中から最適なものを1つずつ選びなさい。

The writer Miranda July interviewed Andrew, a 17-year-old from California. Andrew built three ponds in his backyard and sold tadpoles/baby frogs:

Miranda: Okay, what's been the happiest time of your life so far?

Andrew: The happiest time? I would have to say it was the graduation party my mom and my father had for me.

Miranda: I bet they were really proud.

Andrew: Yeah. They're proud. One of my goals was getting out of high school.

Miranda: Was it hard?

Andrew: Well, to me it wasn't really that hard. I was in \*Special Ed, so the teachers don't try to take out effort from you. It's easy.

Miranda: Was it too easy?

Andrew: Too easy. It could've been harder. They don't try to teach you, because they think you won't be able to \_\_\_\_\_ the information they're giving you. (41)

Miranda: \_\_\_\_\_ (42)

Andrew: No. I've been in it since 2000.

Miranda: So... since you were eight.

Andrew: Yeah. They just gave me my paperwork, and on the paper it says it's because I'm slow in remembering.

Miranda: Is that true?

Andrew: It says supposedly when I'm in class I'm daydreaming. I guess the teacher must think that because I don't really talk to people in my classes, because I don't know them. I just sit there and do my work and I don't talk to nobody. I guess the teacher must think I daydream because I'm not interacting with other people.

Miranda: What do you wish you'd learned more about?

Andrew: Probably science. In my science class we weren't able to do experiments. If you give some of the Special Ed kids a knife or something, they'll play around, and I guess they didn't really trust all of us so they'd rather not give us materials to be able to do experiments and stuff. I kind of got mad at that part. We weren't able to do experiments where the other kids would do projects and stuff. We never had the chance to do that.

Miranda: And you would've been so good at biology and—

Andrew: All that stuff. It's crazy.

Miranda: It's making me mad.

Andrew: It made me mad.

Miranda: Not many people your age build a whole pond and keep everything alive. I wonder how much your college will look at those papers or if you can get kind of a fresh start.

Andrew: They're going to look at them. My counselor, she told me to turn in all that information to Special Ed services or something like that.

Miranda: It seems like it could be just as easy to be a park ranger or something like that as to work on airplanes—I mean, if you had the choice.

Andrew: I don't know, because people say it's hard. And I'm not really good with all that stuff. When I want to do something I want to know that I can accomplish it, but if I start thinking that in the long run it's going to be super hard, I kind of \_\_\_\_\_.

Miranda: Well, especially if you've had people telling you that you're not good at that, it's a hard thing to learn to finish. At least you're almost an adult—there are some good things about that. In high school you don't have any real rights, but at least in college...

Andrew: Yeah. It's all on me now.  
(47)

Miranda: So we \_\_\_\_\_ at a kind of exciting time in your life.  
(48)

Andrew: Yeah, pretty much at a good time.

Miranda: This is silly, but you're kind of like the tadpole about to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(49)

Andrew: Yeah, it's true.

Miranda: You're one of the big ones that only have a couple of weeks left.

Andrew: You could say that, a tadpole.

(Adapted from July, M. (2011) *It chooses you*. San Francisco: McSweeney's.)

<Glossary>

\*Special Ed: 特別支援教育

(41) Select the phrase that best fits the blank (41).

- (a) put down
- (b) part with
- (c) pull over
- (d) pick up

(42) Select the question that best fits the blank (42).

- (a) Do you know why you're in Special Ed?
- (b) Is it necessary to improve Special Ed?
- (c) Do colleges care about Special Ed?
- (d) Does your school have a Special Ed program?

- (43) According to the interview, why does Andrew believe his teacher labeled him a daydreamer?
- (a) He doesn't do his work in class and doesn't talk to other students.
  - (b) He isn't familiar with his classmates so he prefers to work alone.
  - (c) He is unsure of the answers so he often sits quietly and thinks.
  - (d) He doesn't know anyone and his classmates won't interact with him.
- (44) In Special Ed, Andrew says he and the other students weren't allowed to conduct science experiments. Which statement best describes the reason he gives?
- (a) Special Ed classes lacked money for science materials.
  - (b) Students in Special Ed classes could not understand the experiments.
  - (c) Teachers felt the students could not use the tools properly.
  - (d) In the past, students in Special Ed cut themselves with knives.
- (45) In the interview, when Miranda wonders if Andrew will get a fresh start, what does she mean?
- (a) If colleges will disregard his Special Ed label and offer him a new beginning.
  - (b) If colleges will consider his Special Ed teacher's recommendation.
  - (c) If colleges will offer Andrew the chance to build ponds on campus.
  - (d) If colleges will require him to take Special Ed classes.
- (46) Select the phrase that best fits the blank (46).
- (a) overstep my boundaries
  - (b) take a step back
  - (c) step into a hole
  - (d) step forward

- (47) In the interview, what does Andrew mean by <sup>(47)</sup>“It’s all on me now”?
- (a) What happens next is his responsibility.
  - (b) The future is a heavy burden.
  - (c) The start of college is upon him.
  - (d) Special Ed is stressful.
- (48) Select the phrase that best fits the blank <sup>(48)</sup>.
- (a) cautioned you
  - (b) caught you
  - (c) held you back
  - (d) paid you
- (49) Select the word that best fits the blank <sup>(49)</sup>.
- (a) uncover
  - (b) evolve
  - (c) transform
  - (d) present
- (50) At the end of the interview, why does Miranda suggest Andrew is like one of the tadpoles he is selling?
- (a) Andrew is moving out and going to college.
  - (b) Andrew is getting a chance to chase his dream.
  - (c) Andrew wants to make noise in the world.
  - (d) Andrew is transitioning into a new phase of life.

- 6 下の(51)~(60)の空欄に文脈から判断して最も適切なフレーズを(a)~(k)から選び補充しなさい。選択肢には余分なものが1つ含まれている。

Japan's biggest bank is preparing to unveil robot employees with a human touch. Nao, a 58-centimetre-tall humanoid developed by the French company Aldebaran Robotics—a subsidiary of the Japanese telecoms and internet giant SoftBank—( 51 ). Depending on his performance, ( 52 ). Equipped with a camera on his forehead, Nao is programmed to speak 19 languages. He analyses customers' emotions from their facial expressions and tone of voice, ( 53 ). The 5.4-kg robot, ( 54 ), lived up to his billing with a faultless interaction with an English-speaking customer, during a presentation in Tokyo this week. "Hello and welcome," Nao said. "I can tell you about money exchange, ATMs, ( 55 ), or overseas remittance. Which one would you like?" Mitsubishi UFJ is one of several Japanese firms that are investing in "non-human resources" amid calls by the prime minister, Shinzo Abe, ( 56 ).

Nestle Japan has announced plans to employ Pepper, another Aldebaran-SoftBank "emotional" robot, ( 57 ). The 120-centimetre-tall android already works as a shop assistant at SoftBank mobile phone outlets in Tokyo—a move its chief executive, Masayoshi Son, described as a "baby step on our dream to make a robot that can understand a person's feelings, ( 58 )." Last month, the operator of Huis Ten Bosch theme park in Nagasaki said its two-storey Henn na (strange) Hotel would be run almost entirely by robots, ( 59 ), when it opens this summer. Guests at the futuristic hotel will be given the option of using facial recognition technology to open the door to their room instead of a key. About 10 human employees will work alongside their robotic colleagues.

After ironing out one or two minor glitches, Mitsubishi UFJ believes Nao will be able to handle even the trickiest of customers, and should be in full customer-service flow ( 60 ). "Robots can supplement services by

performing tasks that our human workers can't, such as 24-hour banking and multilingual communication," Takuma Nomoto, chief manager of information technology initiatives at the bank, said at the presentation, according to Bloomberg. "Nao is cute and friendly, and I believe our customers will like it."

(Adapted from McCurry, J. (2015, February 4). Japanese bank introduces robot workers to deal with customers in branches. *The Guardian*. Retrieved from <http://www.theguardian.com>)

- (a) will begin work on a trial basis at one or two branches of Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group from April
- (b) by the time Tokyo experiences an influx of overseas visitors during the 2020 Olympics
- (c) and then autonomously take action
- (d) enabling him to greet customers and ask which services they need
- (e) for the country to embark on a "robot revolution" to counter the shrinking workforce and boost growth
- (f) from its porters to room cleaners and front desk staff
- (g) more robots could appear at other branches in the coming months
- (h) more than 100 humanoid robots are now on sale
- (i) opening a bank account
- (j) to sell its coffee machines at up to 1,000 outlets by the end of this year
- (k) who was "born" in Paris in 2006



- 7** 次の記事を読み、本文の内容に合うように、(61)~(70)の各文を完成させなさい。  
解答は(a)~(d)のなかから1つずつ選びなさい。

### **DNA decoded, mammoths face hairy question whether they should be revived**

Scientists are getting their best look yet at the DNA code for the woolly mammoth, thanks to work that could be a step toward bringing back the extinct beast. Researchers deciphered the complete DNA code, or genomes, of two mammoths. The new genomes are far more refined than a previous one announced in 2008. One new genome comes from a mammoth that lived about 45,000 years ago in northeastern Siberia. The other comes from a creature that lived about 4,300 years ago on Russia's Wrangel Island in the Arctic. The results were announced in a paper Thursday by the journal *Current Biology*. The DNA was extracted from a tooth and a sample of soft tissue.

Woolly mammoths, which were about as big as modern African elephants, sported long curved tusks and thick hairy coats. They are the best-known species of mammoth, with information coming from frozen and often well-preserved carcasses in Siberia. The Wrangel Island population was the last of the creatures to go extinct. Some scientists have suggested that mammoths could be created anew through genetic engineering, an idea not everybody favors.

Love Dalen of the Swedish Museum of Natural History in Stockholm, an author of the new study, said re-creating mammoths is not a goal of his research team. He also said it's "very uncertain" that it is even possible. Still, he wrote in an email: "Our genomes bring us one critical step closer to re-creating a mammoth... I think it would be cool if it could be done, but I'm not sure it should be done."

One ethical drawback, he said, is that elephants would be used as surrogate mothers to carry the genetically engineered mammoth embryos.

That species mismatch might lead to problems that cause the mothers to suffer, he said.

Hendrik Poinar of Canada's McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario, who is another study author, said the new work "gives us at least a blueprint to work from." Poinar said mammoths could be a welcome addition if re-introduced to the wild, but if they were made just for exhibition at zoos, "I don't see any good in that at all."

(Adapted from DNA decoded, mammoths face hairy question of whether they should be revived. (2015, April 24). *The Japan Times*. Retrieved from <http://www.japantimes.co.jp>)

- (61) Scientists have succeeded in \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) deciphering methods to analyse the DNA codes of extinct creatures such as mammoths
  - (b) finding better specimens of Siberian mammoths that would accelerate their research project
  - (c) rewriting a former announcement they had made on the DNA of the ancient creatures
  - (d) finding all the genetic information hidden in the DNA samples taken from two mammoths
- (62) One of the new DNA samples comes from a mammoth that lived \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) more than forty thousand years ago
  - (b) more than fifty thousand years ago
  - (c) in western Siberia
  - (d) on Russia's Lyakhove Islands

- (63) Some of the DNA samples of the mammoths were taken out  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) from their tusks
  - (b) of their flesh
  - (c) with a soft tissue
  - (d) from their hairy coats
- (64) Mammoths \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) had thick hairy curved tusks which were used as materials for tools
  - (b) were hunted and killed and used as heavy coats for the severe winter
  - (c) were about the same size as certain elephants of today
  - (d) lived quite a long life compared with present-day elephants
- (65) Before mammoths became extinct, the last group of the creatures  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) inhabited Russia's Wrangel Island in the Arctic
  - (b) migrated to Wrangel Island across the frozen sea
  - (c) had a peaceful life in a remote area
  - (d) tried to preserve their genomes by freezing themselves
- (66) According to the article, \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) it is a scientific fact that mammoths can be revived by new technology
  - (b) genetic engineering methods will never be able to bring extinct ancient animals back to life on earth
  - (c) the bodies of some mammoths were so well preserved that it would be easy to re-create them
  - (d) scientists do not necessarily agree on whether they could or should re-create mammoths

- (67) Love Dalen \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) says it is his mission to re-create mammoths in the 21st century
  - (b) co-wrote an article on mammoths in the journal *Current Biology*
  - (c) is a professor at the University of Natural History in Stockholm, Sweden
  - (d) is sure that they can re-create mammoths using the new DNA samples
- (68) According to the article, re-creating mammoths raises an ethical question because \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) humans should not be allowed to control life
  - (b) newly re-created mammoths may not be as beautiful as they were in ancient times
  - (c) the genetically engineered mammoth embryos may cause damage to the environment
  - (d) scientists may risk the possibility of harming modern elephants in the process
- (69) Hendrik Poinar \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) contradicts the findings of Dalen's study
  - (b) works at a university in North America
  - (c) is a member of a Natural History Museum in Sweden
  - (d) is a researcher of mammoths who lives in Siberia
- (70) Hendrik Poinar seems to believe it is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) acceptable to reintroduce mammoths to the natural environment
  - (b) ethical to keep animals at zoos as a public attraction
  - (c) not a good idea to introduce ancient animals to modern people
  - (d) desirable to display mammoths as public attractions in zoos

8

(71)~(75)の英文中の下線部のうち誤りがあるものを(a)~(d)の中から1つ選びなさい。

(71) Dr. Pamela Rutledge, director of the Media Psychology Research Center, believes that parents and experts are over-analyzing the selfie. First, she <sup>(a)</sup> says, they aren't really *that* new. As she points out in her column for *Psychology Today*, the term selfie is defined in UrbanDictionary.com in 2005. <sup>(b)</sup> But now that more people have cell phones with cameras, they're just more <sup>(c)</sup> prevalent. <sup>(d)</sup>

(72) Developmentally, selfies make sense for children and teens. And for the most part, they are simply reflections of our self-exploration and nothing <sup>(a)</sup> more. "Self-captured images allow young adults and teens to express their mood states and share important experiences," says Dr. Andrea Letamendi, a clinical psychologist and research fellow at UCLA. As \*tweens and teens <sup>(b)</sup> try to form their identity, selfies serve as a way to test how they look, and therefore feel, in certain outfits, make-up, pose and place. <sup>(c)</sup> And because they live in a digital world, self-portraits provide a way of participating and <sup>(d)</sup> affiliating with that world.

(73) "Scientific studies have gathering more information about the use of social <sup>(a)</sup> media to help professionals recognize avenues to identify, support, and help young folks who may otherwise not receive this kind of attention," says <sup>(b)</sup> Letamendi. "Psychologically speaking, there may be some benefit to <sup>(c)</sup> participating in sharing selfies because this practice is interwoven in our social culture and is a way to interact socially with others." <sup>(d)</sup>

(74) Even apart from situations where <sup>(a)</sup> selfies can inform emotional or behavioral problems, for example, the material that children and adolescents <sup>(b)</sup> view online—selfies included—can be influential in molding their sense of self. Research has shown that adults make emotional connections to what they see posted online, and that their behaviors and decisions are influenced <sup>(c)</sup>

by how peers in their social network are interacting. People often feel envy, loneliness, and generally worse about themselves after perusing their friends' party pictures, for instance, and the latest research, published this week in the *Journal of Adolescent Health*, suggests that teens are more likely to engage in risky activities like smoke and drink if they see their friends doing it in photos.

(75) That's not surprising, given the ubiquity of social media influencing in our lives. But it's worth studying, specialists in adolescent development say, to better understand how these social contributors are shaping the next generation, for better or worse.

(Adapted from Sifferlin, A. (2013, September 6). Why selfies matter. *Time*. Retrieved from <http://healthland.time.com>)

⟨Glossary⟩

\*tween: a person in the range of 10 to 12 years old



