

(2016年度)

3 英語問題 (90分)

(この問題冊子は22ページ，5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 以下の[1]～[6]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] Shakespeare gave the Canadian sociologist Erving Goffman one of the most powerful sociological concepts: All the world's a stage, and we are actors playing our parts*. We are in effect reading from scripts, and frequently improvising when we forget our lines. This insight is developed in Goffman's book *The Presentation of Self in Everyday Life* (1959), which remains one of the classic texts of symbolic interactionism*.

[2] Goffman used Shakespeare for his metaphor—the dramaturgical* analogy. Imagine, he is saying, that we are playing the parts of Iago, Desdemona, Hippolyta, Hamlet*. Before the play, we put on our costumes and makeup. If we are "method" actors, we inhabit the role so that it becomes "us," at least for the duration of the play. After the play is over, we slide out of costume, makeup and role, and return to our "real" selves and lives. We are backstage, where we can let our hair down and no longer play a theatrical role.

[3] Goffman notices that, in our real lives, we are still playing roles. This is the great insight of sociology, which examines the social scripts that guide our behaviour. But even here, there is a backstage—a place we could go and be ourselves. This place is the home, our anchor in private life. At least this is the way it used to be. I grew up straddling* the 1950s and 1960s, when we began to shift the boundary between role playing and being real as electronic media came to dominate our culture and frame our experience. Now the world invades our living rooms and psyches; they are instantaneous, suggesting a verb "to instantaneize" that describes much of contemporary experience.

[4] Everyone drinks deeply of the media, and with good reason. Or, at

least, people do so who are connected electronically. Not everyone has a computer or smartphone. ⁽⁷⁾ Some, especially baby boomers who knew typewriters and rotary phones, don't want them. Some cannot afford them. We learn, connect and are entertained in global, real-time ways. The media open the world to us, and allow us to write as well as read. We blog, email, text*, tweet, not (8) consuming information and insight, but producing them. However, the media ⁽⁹⁾ penetrate the private world, what Goffman calls the backstage, in ways that change what it means to be a person, to have boundaries, to disclose our inner feelings. Rapid and global technologies of information, communication and entertainment cause us to *overshare*. This is Emily Gould's term for revealing "too" much about ourselves. Of course, how much is too much depends on the context and the people involved!

[5] Controversy swirls around Gould, who used to work for Gawker (gawker.com), a blog that posted gossip about celebrities and tracked their New York City whereabouts, based on citizen reports. Recently, she published a revealing memoir, *And the Heart Said Whatever*, chronicling her life so far. The book described much about her dating, personal life and work. She somewhat regrets her earlier oversharing in her blogging, but she does so ⁽¹¹⁾ in a book that could be considered an overshare. It is difficult not to wince* at some of her confessions. In this age of information and instantaneity, it is perhaps not surprising that people overshare. The Internet and smartphones make information gathering, chatting and texting daily habits for billions of people. But these technologies are also invasive, intruding in our time and place. We are now available 24/7, ⁽¹²⁾ and Internet addiction is a risk.

[6] And now there is the biggest vehicle of oversharing of all—Facebook! One posts all of one's personal details, relationship status, likes and dislikes, pictures and postings of friends, of whom one can have hundreds

or even thousands. This is the personal made totally public, although one⁽¹³⁾
can restrict access to one's personal page. Now, one is exposed to the
world, including friends of friends, and their friends. "To friend" has
become a verb of the early 21st century. One invites a person to be one's
friend, and they accept, reject, or just ignore—the cruellest fate of all.
Not to be outdone,⁽¹⁴⁾ Google has launched a competitor, Google+.

出典：B. Agger, *Oversharing: Presentations of Self in the Internet Age*
(Routledge, 2012), pp. 1-2.(一部改変)

〈注〉

All the world's a stage, and we are actors playing our parts:

William Shakespeare (1564-1616) の戯曲 *As You Like It* の台詞を言い換
えたもの

symbolic interactionism: 社会学理論の一つである「シンボリック相互作用論」

dramaturgical: 演劇の創作や演出に関係する

Iago, Desdemona, Hippolyta, Hamlet: Shakespeare の戯曲の登場人物

straddle: (異なる時代)にまたがる

text: 携帯電話・スマートフォンでメッセージを打つこと

wince: (不快や驚きで)ひるむ, たじろぐ

[1]

- (1) The underlined word means _____.
- (a) making ourselves better
 - (b) consulting a dictionary
 - (c) inventing sentences
 - (d) making an excuse

[2]

(2) The underlined word refers to _____.

- (a) Shakespeare
- (b) Shakespeare's character
- (c) Erving Goffman
- (d) Erving Goffman's "self"

(3) The underlined phrase refers to _____.

- (a) actors who know how to act skillfully
- (b) actors who assume others' roles and make them their own
- (c) actors who methodically prepare themselves for their performances
- (d) actors who feel that they are the characters they are playing

[3]

(4) Which has the closest meaning to the underlined word?

- (a) cushion
- (b) stabilizer
- (c) origin
- (d) comfort

(5) The underlined sentence means that _____.

- (a) our physical and psychological spaces are under surveillance through security cameras
- (b) our physical and psychological spaces are less private
- (c) our physical and psychological spaces are occupied by TVs and video games
- (d) our physical and psychological spaces are more globalized

[4]

- (6) What does the underlined sentence mean?
- (a) It is no wonder that we habitually access the internet.
 - (b) There are practical reasons why we habitually get information online.
 - (c) We habitually get information online for ethical reasons.
 - (d) We habitually access the internet for our own benefit.
- (7) According to the author, some of those who do not have a computer or a smartphone are people _____.
- (a) who are in their thirties
 - (b) whose means of support are limited
 - (c) who are well-to-do
 - (d) who deal in antiques
- (8) Choose an appropriate word to fill in the blank.
- (a) finally
 - (b) clearly
 - (c) truly
 - (d) simply
- (9) How do the media influence our lives?
- (a) The media redraw the boundaries between the public and the private.
 - (b) The media define a human being anew, as an open-minded being.
 - (c) The media encourage us to reveal our true identities online.
 - (d) The media demand we adopt a new identity online.

[5]

- (10) Which best describes the reason why the author mentions Emily Gould?
- (a) As an example of someone who caused trouble as she wrote gossip about New York celebrities.
 - (b) Because she witnessed a lot of oversharing while she was working at gawker.com.
 - (c) As an example of someone who became the target of media attention.
 - (d) As a person who chronicled her experience of oversharing.
- (11) The underlined phrase can be rephrased as “_____.”
- (a) expresses regret
 - (b) describes her daily life
 - (c) overshares over and over again
 - (d) communicates on a personal level
- (12) In this context, the underlined phrase implies that “_____.”
- (a) we access the internet obsessively
 - (b) we are ready for constant internet communication
 - (c) we are always handy with the internet and smartphones
 - (d) we are eager to use the internet and smartphones all day and all night

[6]

- (13) The underlined sentence means that _____.
- (a) we can find out anything we want about other people by viewing their Facebook pages
 - (b) all the information on our computers is public unless we try to restrict what we share online
 - (c) pictures, personal details, likes and dislikes tend to contain highly relevant information
 - (d) when we use social networks our personal information is usually made public
- (14) The underlined phrase implies that _____.
- (a) Google is attempting to attract Facebook's attention
 - (b) Google is trying to keep up with Facebook
 - (c) Google is trying to intimidate Facebook
 - (d) Google is copying Facebook

[1]-[6]

- (15) The main argument of this passage is that _____.
- (a) we are making too much of our private lives public through excessive use of social networks
 - (b) social networks encourage us to post about all the details of our lives online
 - (c) having too many Facebook friends can lead to a less private life
 - (d) Internet dependence is a serious social problem, often causing people to become restless and nervous about online communication

2

以下の[1]～[4]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] What do you think of when you hear the term *food safety*? Since 1906 the American legal system has limited the notion of food safety to conceptions of purity and wholesomeness, defining *safe food* as food free⁽¹⁶⁾ from adulteration* or filth. (17), under U.S. law, safe food is food that has not been rendered unsafe or unwholesome through the addition of an extraneous* or impure substance designed to make spoiled or otherwise inferior food look, feel, smell, or taste more acceptable.
- [2] Understandings of food safety that are limited to purity and wholesomeness are relics of a food safety regime* established in the early twentieth century, when concerns centered upon food adulteration and the cleanliness of food-processing facilities, particularly slaughterhouses*. James Harvey Young writes that during this period “adulterators cheapened flour and sugar, chocolate and honey, beer, coffee, milk, tea, and wine.” He explains that American-produced chocolate, for example, was heavily adulterated with a variety of substances, including wheat flour, potatoes, egg yolks, almonds, soap, and red oxide of mercury*. For this reason, prohibitions against food adulteration were the cornerstones⁽²⁰⁾ of both the 1906 Pure Food and Drug Act and the 1906 Federal Meat⁽²¹⁾ Inspection Act. Together with their extensions and amendments, these laws established the U.S. food safety regulatory regime, laid the groundwork for subsequent food safety statutes*, including the food and colour additive laws of the 1960s, and continue to govern the implementation* of food safety regulatory policies throughout the United States. As a consequence of this focus on food adulteration, the U.S. food safety regulatory regime is statutorily obligated to guarantee food purity

and wholesomeness. In this context it⁽²²⁾ can regulate the safety of food additives, but it lacks a broad legislative mandate* to regulate physical, chemical, and microbiological food safety. Therefore, although the FDA* and USDA* are nominally⁽²³⁾ responsible for protecting public health by assuring the safety and security of the U.S. food supply, attempts by these institutions to address food safety challenges beyond the scope of food purity, test the boundaries of their statutory mandates, often rendering regulations inefficient and ineffective⁽²⁴⁾ in preventing, addressing, or stopping food safety threats, crises, or risks.

[3] More modern understandings of food safety emphasize physical, biological, and chemical safety. They stem from the scientific revolution that occurred during the middle of the twentieth century, a transformative time for science but also for the food industry. As the introduction to the 2009 documentary *Food, Inc.* emphasizes, food production changed more between 1950 and 2000 than it did in the ten thousand years prior to that point. Scientific advances in chemical science, germ theory*, and toxicology* precipitated* a transformation in modern conceptions of both food and its safety. Combined with the industrialization, mechanization, and automation of food production, processing, transportation, and distribution that occurred during the same time period, this led to the construction⁽²⁵⁾ of food safety as a scientific problem attached to notions of risk assessment. From this perspective, food safety is associated with objective data and scientific research but divorced from the political realm of public interest, corporate power, and consumer expectations.

[4] This is only half of the story.⁽²⁷⁾ Food safety is also a political issue. To attempt to define it in a way that removes political significance ignores the fact that food production is a business controlled by a small number of very powerful, very influential corporations whose interactions with government agencies frame⁽²⁸⁾ how food safety policies are written,

implemented, and adjudicated*. For this reason, there is a chasm* between what food safety regulation should be and what it is.

出典：C.I.P. Thomas, *In Food We Trust: The Politics of Purity in American Food Regulation* (University of Nebraska Press, 2014), pp. 2-4.(一部改変)

〈注〉

adulteration: 不純化, 混ぜ物をする事

extraneous: 外部からの

regime: 管理体制

slaughterhouse: 食肉解体処理場

red oxide of mercury: 水銀の赤色酸化物

statute: 制定法

implementation: 施行

legislative mandate: 法的規制

FDA (Food and Drugs Administration): 食品医薬品局

USDA (United States Department of Agriculture): 米国農務省

germ theory: 微生物病原説

toxicology: 毒性学

precipitate: 促進する

adjudicate: 裁定する

chasm: 断絶, 食い違い

[1]

(16) What does the underlined phrase mean?

- (a) not contaminating other substances
- (b) not allowing other substances to be mixed in
- (c) not removing other substances
- (d) not controlling contaminated substances

(17) Choose an appropriate phrase to fill in the blank.

- (a) On the contrary
- (b) In addition
- (c) That is to say
- (d) In the meantime

(18) What is implied in Paragraph [1]?

- (a) "Safe food" is healthy and tasty because of additional ingredients.
- (b) "Safe food" may not be as wholesome as it seems.
- (c) "Safe food" is legally manufactured but unwholesome.
- (d) "Safe food" may be unnatural but nutritious.

[2]

(19) James Harvey Young wrote that _____.

- (a) people used to add chocolate, milk and honey to products in order to increase their wholesomeness
- (b) adulteration was often concealed using a mixture of substances, such as chocolate and flour
- (c) the quality of foods was debased by the inclusion of other items
- (d) food products were made safer by the mixture of flour and other substances

- (20) Which has the closest meaning to the underlined word?
- (a) cause
 - (b) historical fact
 - (c) result
 - (d) foundation
- (21) These laws _____.
- (a) were in effect up to the 1960s
 - (b) were complicated by the food and colour additive laws of the 1960s
 - (c) were modified and improved several times
 - (d) were interpreted in different ways
- (22) The underlined word refers to _____.
- (a) the concept of food safety
 - (b) the United States of America
 - (c) the food safety registration of the 1960s
 - (d) the U.S. food safety regime
- (23) The underlined word in this context could be replaced by “_____.”
- (a) formally
 - (b) supposedly
 - (c) severely
 - (d) thoroughly

- (24) Attempts by the FDA and USDA render “regulations inefficient and ineffective.” The main reason for this is that _____.
- (a) the U.S. food safety regulatory regime can only check if food additives are used or not and is not entitled to do any further checking
 - (b) the U.S. food safety regulatory regime can check if unsafe food or additives are used, but it is not legally authorized to check other safety aspects of foods
 - (c) the objectives and policies of the FDA and USDA are contradictory, so the responsibilities of those organizations cannot be clearly defined nor adequately met
 - (d) the FDA and USDA attempt to conduct food purity tests, but the amount of work required for the task is too much for them to accomplish thoroughly

[3]

- (25) Which has the closest meaning to the underlined word?
- (a) interpretation
 - (b) structure
 - (c) research
 - (d) reality

(26) What is the main idea of Paragraph [3]?

- (a) Modern understandings of food safety, together with the advancement of the food industry, restored the status of science as a discipline for the first time in fifty years.
- (b) Modern understandings of food safety were brought about by scientists who emphasized the need to estimate and lessen the risks of food production.
- (c) The scientific revolution that took place in the mid-twentieth century triggered a transformation in the food industry and contributed to a technological breakthrough and an increase in food manufacture.
- (d) After the scientific revolution a drastic change in the understanding of food and food safety occurred, thereby putting the problem of food safety into the realm of science.

[4]

(27) The author states that “This is only half of the story” because _____.

- (a) food safety is primarily the concern of scientists
- (b) politicians are also interested in the issue
- (c) food safety is also influenced by non-scientific factors
- (d) the argument has not yet been fully developed

(28) Which has the closest definition of the underlined word?

- (a) the process of making something look clear
- (b) the process of shaping something by many parts
- (c) the process of setting limits or boundaries
- (d) the process of producing language by grammar and vocabulary

(29) What is suggested in Paragraph [4]?

- (a) Some corporations are powerful enough to put disproportionate pressure on the law-enforcement agencies.
- (b) Some corporations make political contributions to the governing parties for business interests.
- (c) Some corporations monopolize the food industry, and the government should subject them to a close scrutiny.
- (d) Some corporations are so powerful as to get involved deeply in the law-making process.

[1]-[4]

(30) What is the purpose of the passage?

- (a) The author criticizes that the American legal system has not promoted cooperation among scientists, lawyers, and corporate executives.
- (b) The author gives a warning that there is a structural defect in the American food regulation system.
- (c) The author has helped organize the American food regulation system and tries to raise consumer awareness of the issues involved.
- (d) The author uncovers the historical development of the American food regulation system.

3

文法, 語法, 意味から考えて, 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。

(31) centuries, the only form of written correspondence was the letter. Letters were, and are, sent by some form of postal service, the history (32) which goes back a long way. (33), the ancient Egyptians had a system for sending letters from about 2000 BC, as (34) the Zhou dynasty

in China a thousand years later.

Of course, modern postal services now are much more sophisticated and faster, relying as they (35) on motor vehicles and planes for delivery. They are, (36), too slow for some people, who choose to use a courier for urgent documents and letters.

The invention of the fax machine speeded up delivery of documents even more. Fax is short for facsimile or copy and, when you send a fax, you are sending a copy of a piece of correspondence to someone by means of a telephone service. Experiments in this began in the late nineteenth century, but it was not (37) the early 1980s that such a system was developed enough for businesses to be able to fax documents to each other.

The fax system is still very much in use when copies of documents require to be sent, but, as (38) of fast correspondence, it has been largely replaced by email. Email is short for electronic mail and is used to describe messages which are sent by electronic means from one computer user to another.

There are advantages and disadvantages (39) this electronic form of communication. If you send someone an email, then they will receive it extremely quickly, often more or less instantaneously. Normal postal services cannot compete as (40) as speed of delivery is concerned and are now often known informally as snail mail, because of its comparative slowness.

出典 : B. Kirkpatrick, *English in Context: Thematic Vocabulary 1* (Learners Publishing, 2002), p. 110.(一部改変)

- (31) (a) In (b) For (c) During (d) While
 (32) (a) at (b) in (c) of (d) on
 (33) (a) In addition (b) In essence (c) In fact (d) In time
 (34) (a) is (b) was (c) does (d) did
 (35) (a) are (b) were (c) do (d) did
 (36) (a) moreover (b) nevertheless (c) finally (d) incidentally
 (37) (a) after (b) by (c) until (d) before
 (38) (a) mean (b) a mean (c) means (d) a means
 (39) (a) with (b) on (c) about (d) at
 (40) (a) far (b) many (c) long (d) much

4

次の下線部の語句の意味にもっとも近いものを(a)~(d)から1つ選びなさい。

- (41) David arrived at the memorial service in a blue jacket. Although he wasn't aware of the fact, he was quite out of key.
 (a) he disappointed the audience
 (b) he did not sing well
 (c) his performance was not welcomed by the host
 (d) he spoiled the harmony of the ceremony
- (42) Very artfully, working on bits of information he'd picked up here and there, the inspector talked the teenager into confessing that he had been a habitual shoplifter.
 (a) beautifully
 (b) cunningly
 (c) clumsily
 (d) fluently

- (43) Sheila was well aware that everyone was upset, but she calmly asked what the matter was, affecting great surprise.
- (a) faking
 - (b) feeling
 - (c) hiding
 - (d) controlling
- (44) The exhibition caused a scandal. The paintings, designed to question the sexual morality of the times, offended the audience.
- (a) attacked
 - (b) pleased
 - (c) outraged
 - (d) overwhelmed
- (45) Though I am not wealthy, I will give you what money I have.
- (a) the amount of money I can afford
 - (b) all the money that I have
 - (c) the large portion of money that I have
 - (d) some of the money that I have
- (46) The new leader of the party in office accepted without reserve the present sent from the party in opposition.
- (a) comment
 - (b) appointment
 - (c) stock
 - (d) hesitation
- (47) I have tried to keep general descriptions brief and to the point.
- (a) important
 - (b) till the end
 - (c) relevant
 - (d) to some extent

(48) The heroine of the film seeks to fashion a new identity for herself in a changed world.

- (a) create (b) wear (c) disclose (d) disguise

(49) The local politicians made little of the new candidate's popularity, considerable as it was.

- (a) so it was considerable (b) because it was considerable
(c) so that it might be considerable (d) though it was considerable

(50) Many great scientists or philosophers worthy of the name have at one time or another been regarded as daydreamers, not to say "mad".

- (a) though they were never called (b) to say nothing of
(c) though it was too much to say (d) resisting being called

5 次の英文の空欄に入れるのもっとも適切な語句を(a)~(d)から1つ選びなさい。

(51) As things () out, he was right and I was wrong.

- (a) made (b) turned (c) put (d) kept

(52) Dorothy loved nothing so much as inviting her friends over. It was not that she had plenty of money; she was () rich, and she usually economized on food.

- (a) anything but (b) little less than
(c) no less than (d) nothing but

- 53) He was nearly an hour late for the doctor's appointment and had to pay the rescheduling fee. He found it unfair because it wasn't his fault; he got () in a traffic accident.
(a) shut up (b) stood up (c) caught up (d) pulled up
- 54) Napoleon had no illusions as to the () of his popularity. When he was asked how the world would take his death, he said it would give a gasp of relief.
(a) factor (b) aspect (c) cause (d) nature
- 55) Jeta Aronu was ardently devoted to the cause of Nigerian independence. Unfortunately he did not () the success of the movements.
(a) hold on by (b) survive beyond
(c) endure (d) live to see
- 56) Now, this is what I don't like about him. He () from taking full responsibility.
(a) escapes away (b) comes away
(c) shies away (d) bashes away
- 57) In spite of each player's high individual capacity, the basketball team is () because of the captain's bossiness.
(a) coming apart (b) coming off
(c) coming away (d) coming in
- 58) Typical teenagers as they were, Katie and Meagan were highly frustrated about their parents. They only cared about () appearances, thought the sisters.
(a) showing up (b) looking up (c) catching up (d) keeping up

(59) He is notorious for putting things off, so I didn't expect him to () to business so soon.

- (a) put up (b) get down (c) take up (d) come down

(60) It was most improbable that the president of my company would know () sight a mere employee like myself.

- (a) by (b) for (c) at (d) from

