

(2018年度)

5 英語問題 (90分)

(この問題冊子は26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

次の会話を読み、(1)~(10)の問いに最も適切な答えを(a)~(d)から一つ選びなさい。

EXT. WEST SIDE HIGHWAY—NIGHT

A black dog sleeps on the shoulder of the highway, head between his paws, ⁽¹⁾ curled up next to the barricade. Traffic rumbles past him: yellow cabs, blue police cruisers, white limousines with tinted glass and Jersey plates.

*We hear the *squeal of brakes. A black 1965 Ford Mustang, mint condition, ⁽²⁾ _____ the shoulder, ten yards past the dog, and backs up. ⁽³⁾ The dog raises its head.*

Two men step out of the car. The driver, Monty Brogan, mid-twenties, is pale-skinned in the flickering light.

The passenger, Kostya Novotny, in his late thirties, blows his nose in his handkerchief.

It's a cold night.

Monty: He's alive.

Kostya (Ukrainian accent): This dog, how do you call it?

Monty: **Pit bull. Must have lost somebody some money.

The dog stares at them and they stare at the dog.

Kostya: What do we do, Monty, we watch him rot?

Monty: I was thinking of shooting him.

Kostya: Shooting him? Are you sick in the head?

The dog continues to stare at them impassively, his face lit by the passing headlights. The pavement by his paws is littered with broken glass, twisted scraps of metal, black rubber from blown tires.

Monty: They just left him here ⁽⁴⁾ _____. They threw him out the window and kept driving.

A ship's horn sounds from the Hudson.

Kostya: Come, my friend, it is cold. Come, people are waiting for us.

Monty: They're used to waiting.

Monty squats near the dog and inspects him. From this angle, it is clear that the pit bull has been badly abused. One ear has been chewed to mince; his hide is scored with cigarette burns; flies crawl in his bloodied fur.

Monty (cont'd): I think maybe his hip—

The dog pounces, jaws snapping; lunging for Monty's face.

Monty stumbles backwards. The dog, too badly injured to continue the attack, remains in his crouch, growling.

Monty sits on the pavement, shaking his head.

Monty: Christ. He's got some bite left.

(6)

Kostya: I think he does not want to play with you. Come, you want the police to pull us over? You want the police looking through your car?

Monty: Look what they did to him. Used him for an ashtray.

(7)

Monty stands and dusts his palms on the seat of his pants.

Monty (cont'd): Let's get him in the trunk.

Kostya: What? ...

Monty: There's a vet emergency room on the East Side. I like this guy.

(8)

Kostya: You like him? He tries to bite your face off. Look at him, he is meat. You want a dog, I will buy you a nice puppy tomorrow.

Monty is not listening. He walks back to his car, opens the trunk, pulls out a soiled green army blanket.

Kostya (holds up his hands): Stop.

Kostya (cont'd): Wait one minute, please. Please stop one minute? I do not go near pit bulls. Monty? I do not go near pit bulls.

Monty, carrying the army blanket, walks back toward the dog.

Monty: This is a good dog. I can see it in his eyes. He's a tough little devil.

Kostya: Sometimes I think you are a very _____ man.

(9)

The dog has slumped back to the pavement. His breath comes in

short rasps and wheezes. But he never takes his eyes off the two men.

Monty: We wait much longer, he'll be dead.

Kostya: One minute ago you wanted to shoot him.

Monty: That was a mercy thing. But he's not ready to go yet.

Kostya: Yes? He
₍₁₀₎ told you this?

Adapted from Benioff, David. (2001). *The 25th hour*. <http://www.dailyscript.com>

Glossary

*squeal: a long, high-pitched cry or noise

**pit bull: a strong dog originally trained to fight other dogs

(1) Why is the dog sleeping on the shoulder of the highway?

- (a) Because the road was warm and cozy.
- (b) Because he was injured and could not move.
- (c) Because he was starving and shivering.
- (d) Because it was originally his home.

(2) Why do "we hear the squeal of brakes"?

- (a) Because a car stopped abruptly.
- (b) Because the dog loved the sound.
- (c) Because the road curved sharply.
- (d) Because cars were racing.

(3) Select the words that best fit the blank of (3).

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| (a) pulls onto | (b) makes a turn at |
| (c) backs into | (d) pats on |

- (4) Monty "was thinking of shooting him" because _____.
- (a) the dog seemed to be dying (b) Monty loved hunting
(c) the dog was blocking the road (d) Monty was cruel
- (5) Select the words that best fit the blank in (5).
- (a) to make him free (b) to recover
(c) to pick him up later (d) to die
- (6) What does Monty mean by saying, "He's got some bite left."
- (a) The dog is eating something.
(b) The dog still has a fighting spirit.
(c) The dog has been attacking something.
(d) The dog is injured.
- (7) Which of the following does not fit how Monty imagines the treatment of the dog by his previous owner?
- (a) extinguishing cigarettes on the dog
(b) allowing the dog to be attacked
(c) beating the dog terribly
(d) taking the dog to be groomed
- (8) Where does Monty intend to take the dog by saying, "There's a vet emergency room on the East Side"?
- (a) An animal hospital. (b) A pet shop.
(c) A police station. (d) A veteran's house.
- (9) Select the word that best fits the blank in (9).
- (a) stupid (b) cowardly
(c) educated (d) easy-going

(10) Who is "He"?

(a) The previous owner.

(b) The police.

(c) The black dog.

(d) The animal doctor.

2 次の英文を読み、(11)~(20)にあてはまる語句として最も適切なものをそれぞれ(a)~(d)の中から一つ選びなさい。

I am one of a growing number of adults in Britain who are buying children's toys. According to research by retail analysts NPD Group, sales of toys for grownups have risen by 65% since 2012 and increased by a fifth last year.

I collect Care Bears (I have over 90 of them, although I stopped counting a while ago) among other toys. They have helped me deal with everything from (11) dramas to big life events.

There are two in (12) that I have had since childhood. When I was diagnosed with Asperger syndrome at 27 I clutched one of them, my toy dog Butch, in my hand. I remember sitting in the room speaking to the doctor and stroking Butch for comfort as I answered difficult questions. It (13) me down.

Having a complete set of Care Bears, to me, would be like having friends but without the (14) or actual interaction. If I have to go to a coffee shop there will be a lot of noises and smells. In places with so much sensory stimulus, I find the bears comforting. I can talk to them. Of course, I know they cannot talk back but it helps to be able to hug and (15) to them.

Growing up I struggled to make friends and, for that reason my diagnosis was actually a bit of a (16). Suddenly everything fell into place. I had always been seen as different, and felt rejected by people. But it made me realise there was nothing inherently wrong with me and that I was just (17) differently. I like to think of it as living in a world where everyone else is on Windows and I am on a Mac. People with Asperger's work, just not in the same way. I suddenly realised I wasn't alone.

I still find some things hard, such as addressing life's changes—and my toys support me in this respect too. I recently changed jobs and the new area where I'm working is more expensive so I moved back (18) with my parents to save money. I spend more time in my room and it's nice to have the bears there. They give me comfort when I sit down and read books or news online.

One of the biggest benefits of these toys, however, is that they help me to (19) with my past. I am sure this is a draw for many adults. They are a way of filling a gap and giving yourself the things you couldn't have as a child, for whatever (20). They can make you feel young again and it's nice to reminisce about your childhood by surrounding yourself with physical reminders.

Adapted from Hawkins, J. (2017, April 13). When I was diagnosed with Asperger's, toys helped me cope. They still do. *The Guardian*. <http://www.theguardian.com>

- (11) (a) mystery (b) huge (c) trivial (d) essential
(12) (a) contrast (b) hindsight (c) specific (d) particular
(13) (a) comforted (b) calmed (c) held (d) made

admissions career came from a student who went to a large public school in New England. (23) He had supportive recommendation from his college counselor and an impressive list of extracurriculars. (24) But one letter of recommendation caught my eye. It was from a school custodian.*

Letters of recommendations are typically superfluous, written by people who the applicant thinks will impress a school. (25) But they generally fail to provide us with another angle on who the student is, or could be as a member of our community.

This letter was different.

The custodian wrote that he was compelled to support this student's candidacy because of his thoughtfulness. This young man was the only person in the school who knew the names of every member of the cleaning staff. (26) This student, the custodian wrote, had a refreshing respect for every person at the school, regardless of position, popularity or clout.

Over 15 years and 30,000 applications in my admissions career, I had never seen a recommendation from a school custodian. It gave us a window onto a student's life in the moments when nothing "counted." (27)

Until admissions committees figure out a way to effectively recognize the genuine but intangible personal qualities of applicants, we must rely on little things to make the difference. Sometimes an inappropriate email address is more telling than a personal essay. (28) And, as I learned from that custodian, a sincere character evaluation from someone unexpected will mean more to us than any boilerplate recommendation from a former president or famous golfer.

(29) But if it means students will start paying as much attention to the people who clean their classrooms as they do to their principals and teachers, I'm happy to help start that trend.

Colleges should foster the growth of individuals who show promise not just in leadership and academics, but also in generosity of spirit. (30) I can't help anticipating my son's own dive into the college admissions frenzy 17 years from now.

Whether or not he even decides to go to college when the time is right, I want him to be a person gracious enough to respect every person in his community.

Adapted from Sabky, R. (2017, April 4). Check this box if you are a good person. *The New York Times*. <https://www.nytimes.com>

Glossary

*custodian: a person who cleans and takes care of a building

**unanimous: agreed to by all

- (a) That student was admitted by unanimous** vote of the admissions committee.
- (b) He was clearly bright, as evidenced by his class rank and teachers' praise.
- (c) Next year there might be a flood of custodian recommendations thanks to this essay.
- (d) We regularly receive letters from former presidents, celebrities, trustee relatives and Olympic athletes.
- (e) The applicants are always intellectually curious and talented.
- (f) Since becoming a mom, I've also been looking at applications differently.

- (g) He turned off lights in empty rooms, consistently thanked the hallway monitor each morning and tidied up after his peers even if nobody was watching.
- (h) The way a student acts toward his parents on a campus tour can mean as much as a standardized test score.
- (i) Even with these qualifications, he might not have stood out.
- (j) It's a quality that would be hard to pinpoint on applications even if colleges asked the right questions.

4 次の英文を読み、(31)~(40)にあてはまる語句として最も適切なものをそれぞれ(a)~(d)の中から一つ選びなさい。

The man standing beside the young black Labrador Retriever looked slightly frustrated. He held up a bright red rubber bumper, which is typically used to train dogs, and explained to me "I'm trying to get her to retrieve this quickly. When she can see me toss it and she gets to watch where it falls, she does great. But if I have her facing in the opposite direction (31) she can't see the actual throw, then when I send her out to find it she'll often run right past it (32) she doesn't even see that it's there."

The problem that this dog owner is facing is not that his dog can't figure out what is wanted of her, but rather she is looking at the world through the eyes of a dog. (33) the dog's eye looks very similar to the human eye, the dog's visual capacities are much more limited than ours are. To begin with, dogs have limited color vision. Part of the problem which this dog was having is (34) the fact that for dogs the red or orange colors (like in the retrieving bumper) look virtually the same as the color green (like the high grass on the field that the bumper was being tossed into).

So suppose you were setting up a problem-solving situation in which the

dog had to find a red flower surrounded by green foliage. The dog's limited color vision would make this a (35) task.

But color is not the only problem that a dog faces relative to a human when trying to solve problems based on visual information alone. (36) limited color processing, there are two other problems. First, dogs don't discriminate levels of brightness as well as humans so that their world appears somewhat washed out and there appears to be (37) between areas of different brightness.

Much more importantly the visual acuity of dogs is more limited than that of people. Dogs are relatively farsighted, meaning that (38) objects are most clearly seen. Objects which are close, or in the middle range (nearer than around 10 feet or so) will appear to be blurry in comparison to what a human sees. That will affect the visual image.

If you put all of that together, you will find that dogs are losing a lot of important information that they could use to solve problems simply due to the limits on their visual abilities. Let's return to the example that we started with, namely "Find the red flower." For a human with normal vision, this is a (39). However, given the nature of canine vision, when we combine the dogs' limitations on color vision, brightness discrimination and visual acuity, the difficulty level of this problem (40), becoming something more like a hidden object puzzle, reminiscent of the "Where's Waldo?" puzzles which were popular a few years back.

Adapted from "The nature of a dog's eye can make problem-solving difficult."
Psychology Today, April, 12, 2017 <https://www.psychologytoday.com>

(31) (a) while

(b) so that

(c) in case

(d) which

- (32) (a) even if (b) assuming that
(c) regardless of whether (d) as though
- (33) (a) Furthermore (b) Although
(c) When (d) Provided that
- (34) (a) contrasted with (b) known by
(c) based on (d) contradicted by
- (35) (a) more difficult (b) highly rewarding
(c) relatively easy (d) less demanding
- (36) (a) In comparison with (b) In terms of
(c) With regard to (d) In addition to
- (37) (a) more colors (b) less contrast
(c) clearer images (d) fewer objects
- (38) (a) distant (b) large
(c) sharp (d) adjacent
- (39) (a) worthless matter (b) major issue
(c) difficult task (d) trivial problem
- (40) (a) diminishes considerably (b) rises dramatically
(c) poses serious threats (d) presents a paradox

- 5 次の英文を読み、(41)～(50)にあてはまる語句として最も適切なものをそれぞれ(a)～(j)の中から一つ選びなさい。ただし、同じ選択肢は二回使わないこと。

With many young still (41) to pay off student loans, anti-poverty advocates have launched an online campaign to call on the government to join other developed countries in (42) a scholarship program.

The online campaign, which kicked off Monday on petition forum Change.org, comes amid (43) criticism that Japan lags significantly behind other industrialized nations in (44) in efforts to help financially underprivileged students pursue university-level education.

The (45) problem, the campaigners said, lies in what is commonly called the *shogakukin* system, which uses a word that literally means scholarship but essentially consists of student loans in disguise.

“Many financially challenged children hesitate to advance to higher education, or some of them even end up (46) in the sex industry to repay the debts,” said Hiroki Komazaki, chief campaigner and founder of the nonprofit group Florence, which dispatches nurses to homes to look after sick children.

Japan’s extremely flimsy efforts to assist poor students, Komazaki continued, poses a (47) contrast with other developed countries, where free access to universities or full-fledged scholarships are increasingly taken for granted.

The petitioners, Komazaki said, are looking to collect about 50,000 signatures in a month and submit them to Chief Cabinet Secretary Yoshihide Suga.

Although a long-(48) issue, the scholarship conundrum was catapulted into the political spotlight recently as both (49) and opposition lawmakers began campaigning to woo 18- and 19-year-olds ahead of this

summer's crucial Upper House election, which will be the first to observe the new minimum (50) age of 18.

Adapted from Osaki, T. (2016, May 11). Calls grow for national scholarship program. *The Japan Times*.

- (a) glaring (b) instituting (c) investing (d) voting
(e) rising (f) ruling (g) standing (h) struggling
(i) underlying (j) working

6 次の英文を読み、(51)~(60)の問いにもっとも適切な答えを(a)~(d)の中から一つ選びなさい。

Here's a little-known truth about health care in Japan: for non-Japanese, the death rate is higher than that for Japanese. According to the health ministry, the mortality rates for Japanese men and women stood at 544.3 and 274.9 per 100,000 people, respectively, in 2010. In contrast, the rates for non-Japanese men and women were 674.4 and 349.6, markedly higher for both sexes.

Takashi Sawada, a physician and director of the Minatomachi Medical Center, says the higher death rates are probably down to one thing: the language barrier. "Some might argue that the foreign population is inherently at a higher risk, such as more of them being sick before arriving in Japan," Sawada said. "But I don't think that's true, because the causes of their deaths are pretty much the same as ones for the Japanese population." The leading cause of deaths for both Japanese and non-Japanese groups is cancer, followed by heart disease, strokes and pneumonia. Only the rate of suicides among Japanese men—29.8 per 100,000—was higher than that for non-Japanese men,

which stood at 27.5.

While the statistics are old, the environment that has led to these findings has changed little. Sawada says he has witnessed “countless” cases in which patients’ health was compromised by the language gap. “We recently did a check-up for Nepalese residents,” Sawada said. “A woman in her 30s said she had been suffering from severe headaches for more than 10 years, yet she had never consulted a doctor in Japan because she wouldn’t have understood what the doctors would say. There are people like that everywhere.” A survey of foreign residents in February also showed many respondents cite the lack of language support as one of the shortcomings of Japan’s health care system.

The language issue first started becoming a major problem in the early 1990s —when the number of non-Japanese residents started to spike—with the country opening the doors to immigration by Brazilians and Peruvians of Japanese descent. At the same time, the ranks of people whose visas had expired but continued to stay on for work swelled. As of the end of 2000, some 232,000 out of the 710,000 foreign workers in Japan were overstayers. These people rarely went to doctors—unless they got severely sick—because they did not have health insurance and could not afford the full cost of care, according to Sawada.

That changed in the 2000s, when the government started *deporting overstayers and toughened visa requirements. By 2016, the number of overstayers had fallen to 63,000 while the legal foreign worker population had grown, topping 1 million for the first time. This means that most non-Japanese living and working here today are covered by the public health insurance scheme.

The mortality gap that remains despite the universal health coverage worries Sawada, who maintains that each local government should create a publicly funded medical interpreter system, given that access to health care is a basic human right. Sawada says community-based medical interpreters are widely available in many European countries, as well as Canada, Australia and the U.S. In these countries, public health authorities understand that medical interpreters are essential not only to help patients make informed decisions but also to prevent accidents and lawsuits, he says.

Having medical interpreters available also saves on medical resources, too, by nudging more people to seek treatment before they get severely sick, at which point procedures requiring large amounts of manpower may be necessary to save lives, he argues. “Interpreters are not only important as far as patients’ rights go, but they also make economic sense,” he said. In addition, early interventions are critical to counter infectious diseases, whose spread can threaten communities, not just individuals.

MIC Kanagawa, an NPO in Yokohama, started a pilot project, with financial support from Kanagawa Prefecture, to dispatch interpreters to hospitals across the prefecture in 2002. In fiscal 2015, medical interpreters covering 12 foreign languages were dispatched 6,699 times through the group. But there are still not enough of them, says Sawada, adding that, amid a recent surge in the number of technical interns from Vietnam, there’s a big shortage of Vietnamese-speaking interpreters at the moment.

Meanwhile, an ongoing drive by the central government to attract more tourists ahead of the 2020 Tokyo Olympics, including “medical tourists” from abroad to turn the nation’s health care service industry and know-how into a money-making sector, has led to some state funding for training and placement

of medical interpreters. Expecting the tourism demand to grow, some private-sector businesses have rushed to open schools to train medical interpreters, mostly in English and Chinese. But Sawada says these services—which cost a lot more than what nonprofit groups currently charge patients—are geared toward affluent short-term visitors from abroad and will do little to improve the health of average foreign residents in Japan.

Adapted from Otake, T. (2017, April 19). Language barriers at Japanese medical institutions put foreign patients at risk: expert. *The Japan Times*. <http://www.japantimes.co.jp>

Glossary

*deporting: sending people back to their country of origin

- (51) According to the passage, what can be said about the death rate in Japan?
- (a) More non-Japanese men die than Japanese men from every possible cause of death.
 - (b) The death rate for Japanese men is higher than the death rate for non-Japanese women.
 - (c) Foreigners in Japan are biologically at higher risk of death than Japanese people.
 - (d) Many non-Japanese die early because of illnesses they had before coming to Japan.

- (52) According to Sawada, how can non-Japanese patients' health be "compromised by the language gap"?
- (a) They might not be able to explain their conditions to Japanese doctors.
 - (b) They might not be able to find an interpreter who speaks English.
 - (c) They might not be able to understand the instructions on Japanese medicine.
 - (d) They might avoid visiting a Japanese doctor because of the language barrier.
- (53) Why did health care for foreigners start to become a problem from the early 1990s?
- (a) The Japanese health care system could not cope with the sudden increase of Brazilian and Peruvian immigrants.
 - (b) Immigrants did not have the custom of going to see the doctor unless they were severely sick so it was hard to persuade them to go.
 - (c) Increasing numbers of people whose visas had expired did not have access to affordable health care.
 - (d) Immigrants coming to Japan were not able to join the Japanese health insurance system.

- (54) What changed in the 2000s?
- (a) Measures taken by the government resulted in a sharp reduction in the number of people without access to affordable health insurance.
 - (b) The government introduced laws that only allowed legal foreign workers to enter Japan and prevented overstayers from coming.
 - (c) The government made it more difficult for immigrants without health insurance to come to Japan to work or study.
 - (d) New government policies made it much easier for foreign workers to get access to Japanese health insurance.
- (55) According to the passage, which of the following would ***not*** be a reason why medical interpreters are considered essential in many places in Europe and North America?
- (a) To make sure that patients understand what kind of operation they are going to have.
 - (b) To stop any unfortunate incidents from occurring during the course of a patient's treatment.
 - (c) To check that patients understand the side effects of any medicine that they might have to take.
 - (d) To interpret for patients in medical lawsuits, if their doctor makes a mistake.

- (56) Why does the use of medical interpreters "make economic sense"?
- (a) Because the presence of interpreters encourages more people to see a doctor before they get seriously ill, which costs less money for the health system in the long run.
 - (b) Because if a non-Japanese resident catches an infectious disease as a result of their poor Japanese and this spreads around the community, this will be very expensive to contain.
 - (c) Because interpreters are cheaper to employ than doctors and nurses who can speak foreign languages.
 - (d) Because without interpreters, accidents could occur that require a great deal of manpower and money to clear up.
- (57) What is MIC Kanagawa?
- (a) An organization that has over six thousand interpreters working in hospitals around Kanagawa Prefecture.
 - (b) A program run and managed by the Kanagawa Prefectural government to provide medical interpreters to hospitals in the area.
 - (c) An initiative first set up around fifteen years ago to provide interpreting services for foreigners in hospitals in Kanagawa Prefecture.
 - (d) A scheme supported by Kanagawa Prefecture that provides interpreters exclusively for the city of Yokohama.

- (58) What problem is the Kanagawa-based medical interpreting service facing?
- (a) Although they have enough interpreters overall, they do not have enough to help the increasing numbers of recent Vietnamese residents.
 - (b) They have a shortage of interpreters, particularly as new groups of immigrants from different language backgrounds move into the area.
 - (c) They need more interpreters for Vietnamese residents because they are more likely to need medical attention than other immigrants.
 - (d) They lack an adequate number of interpreters because their current interpreters are just too busy to take on extra work.
- (59) Why has the government started to financially support the "training and placement of medical interpreters"?
- (a) Because it predicts that a large number of tourists coming to Japan for the 2020 Tokyo Olympics will get sick and need medical attention.
 - (b) Because it believes that the use of interpreters will help the government to strategically save money on healthcare for foreign visitors.
 - (c) Because it is convinced that having an adequate number of medical interpreters will help attract more tourists to come to the Tokyo Olympics.
 - (d) Because it wants to make money from healthcare by attracting rich patients from overseas to come for medical treatment.
- (60) What is Sawada referring to when he says "these services"?
- (a) Interpreting services provided primarily to assist medical tourists.
 - (b) Private schools to train English and Chinese-speaking interpreters.
 - (c) Medical interpreters who will only be available during the Olympics.
 - (d) Interpreters from nonprofit groups, who also offer private services.

7

次の英文(61)～(70)の下線部(a)～(d)のうち、誤りのあるものを一つ選びなさい。

- (61) Last year, a curious nonfiction book has become a *Times* best-seller; a dense meditation on artificial intelligence by the philosopher Nick Bostrom, who holds an appointment at Oxford.
- (62) Titled "Superintelligence: Paths, Dangers, Strategies," it argues that true artificial intelligence, if it is realized, might pose a danger that exceeds every previous threat from technology—even nuclear weapons—and that if its development is not managed carefully humanity risks to engineer its own extinction.
- (63) Central to this concern is the prospect of an "intelligence explosion," a speculative event which an A.I. gains the ability to improve itself, and in short order exceeds the intellectual potential of the human brain by many orders of magnitude.
- (64) Such a system would effectively be a new kind of life, and Bostrom's fears, in their simplest form, are evolutionary; that humanity will unexpecting become outmatched by a smarter competitor.
- (65) He sometimes notes, as a point of comparison, the trajectories of people and gorillas; both mammals, but with one species dominating the planet and the other at the edge of destroying.

- (66) "Before the prospect of an intelligence explosion, we humans are like small
 (a) children playing with a bomb," he concludes. "We have less idea when the
 (b) blast will occur, though if we hold the device to our ear we can hear a
 (c) faint ticking sound."
 (d)
- (67) Bostrom noticed the shift in attitude. He recently conducted a poll of A.I. researchers to gauge their sense of progress, and in Puerto Rico a survey
 (a) gathered opinions on how long it had been until an artificial intelligence
 (b) could reason indistinguishably from a human being.
 (d)
- (68) Like Bostrom, the engineers are often careful to express their views as
 (a) probabilities, rather than as facts. Richard Sutton, a Canadian computer scientist whose work has earned tens of thousands of scholarly citations,
 (b) gives a range of outcomes: there is a ten-per-cent chance that A.I. will ever be achieved, but a twenty-five-per-cent chance that it will arrive by
 (c) 2030.
 (d)
- (69) The median response in Bostrom's poll gives a fifty-fifty chance that
 (a) human-level A.I. would be attaining by 2050. These surveys are
 (b) unscientific, but he is confident enough to offer an interpretive assumption:
 (c) "It is not a ridiculous prospect to take seriously the possibility that it can
 (d) happen in the lifetime of people alive today."
- (70) On my last day in Oxford, I walked with Bostrom across town. He was
 racing to catch a train to London, to speak at the Royal Society, one of the
 (a) world's oldest scientific institutions. His spirits were high. The gulf
 (b) between the transhumanists and the scientific community were slowly
 (c) shrinking. Elon Musk had pledged ten million dollars in grants for
 (d) academics seeking to investigate A.I. safety.

Adapted from Khatchadourian, R. (2015, November 23). The doomsday invention. *The New Yorker*. <http://newyorker.com>

8 次の英文を読み, (71)~(75)にあてはまる語句として最も適切なものをそれぞれ(a)~(d)の中から一つ選びなさい。

If I could offer you only one tip for the future, using sunscreen would be it. The long-term (71) of sunscreen have been proved by scientists, whereas the rest of my advice has no basis more reliable than my own experience, I will dispense this advice now.

Enjoy the power and beauty of your youth. Oh, never mind. You will not understand the power and beauty of your youth until they've (72). But trust me, in 20 years, you'll look back at photos of yourself and recall in a way you can't grasp now how much possibility lay before you and how fabulous you really looked. You are not as fat as you imagine.

Don't worry about the future. Or worry, but know that worrying is as effective as trying to solve an algebra equation by chewing bubble gum. The real troubles in your life are (73) to be things that never crossed your worried mind.

Don't waste your time on jealousy. Sometimes you're ahead, sometimes you're (74). The race is long and, in the end, it's only with yourself.

Remember compliments you receive. Forget the (75). If you succeed in doing this, tell me how.

Adapted from Schmich, M. (1997, June 1). Advice, like youth, probably just wasted on the young. *Chicago Tribune*. <http://www.chicagotribune.com>

- (71) (a) side effects (b) benefits (c) reputations (d) costs
- (72) (a) denied (b) faded (c) renewed (d) confirmed
- (73) (a) definite (b) dubious (c) credible (d) apt
- (74) (a) beside (b) beyond (c) behind (d) below
- (75) (a) recommendations (b) insults
(c) aspirations (d) advertisements

