

(2019年度)

4 英語問題 (90分)

(この問題冊子は24ページ, 10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, 辞書機能を使用してはならない。また, 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 次の会話文を読み、(1)~(10)に入る最も適切な答えを(a)~(d)の中から一つ選びなさい。

Dr. Sean Maguire's Office. Sean is in a therapy session with Will, a 20-year old, self-taught genius from a rough neighborhood in Boston.

WILL: Do you, um, do you still counsel veterans?

SEAN: No, I don't.

WILL: _____ ?
(1)

SEAN: I gave that up when my wife got sick.

WILL: You ever wonder what your life would be like if you, um, if you never met your wife?

SEAN: What? Wonder if I'd be better off without her?

WILL: No, no, no. I'm not saying better off. No, _____.
(2)

SEAN: _____. It's an important question. 'Cause you'll have bad times,
(3) but that'll always wake you up to the good stuff you weren't paying attention to.

WILL: So, when did you know, like, that she was the one for you?

SEAN: October 21, 1975.

WILL: Jesus Christ, you know the day?

SEAN: Oh, yeah, 'cause it was Game Six of the World Series, biggest game in Red Sox history...

WILL: Sure.

SEAN: My friends and I had slept out on the sidewalk all night to get tickets.

WILL: _____ ? (excited)
(4)

SEAN: Yup. The day of the game, I was sitting in a bar waiting for the game to start and in walks this girl. That was an amazing game, though. You know, the bottom of the eighth, Carbo tied it up. It was 6-6. It went to 12. Bottom of the 12th, in steps Carlton Fisk, Old Pudge. Steps up to the

plate. And then boom! He clocks it, you know. High fly ball, down the left field line.

WILL: Yeah, I've seen that.

SEAN: Then it hits the foul pole. Thirty-five thousand fans, they charged the field, you know.

WILL: I can't believe you had tickets to that game! Did you rush the field?

SEAN: No, I didn't rush the field. I wasn't there.

WILL: _____?
(5)

SEAN: I was in a bar, having a drink with my future wife.

WILL: You missed Pudge Fisk's homerun to have a drink with some lady you had never met?

SEAN: Yeah, but _____.
(6) She was stunning.

WILL: I don't care if...

SEAN: Oh, no, no. She lit up the room.

WILL: I don't care if Helen of Troy walked into that bar!

SEAN: Oh, Helen of Troy!

WILL: That's game six! Oh, my God. And who were these friends of yours? They let you get away with that?

SEAN: _____.
(7)

WILL: What did you say to them?

SEAN: I just slid my ticket across the table. I said, "Sorry guys, I gotta go see about a girl."

WILL: "I gotta go see about a girl"? _____?
(8) And they let you get away with that?

SEAN: Oh yeah. They saw it in my eyes that I meant it.

WILL: _____.
(9)

SEAN: No, I'm not. I don't regret the eighteen years I was married to Nancy. I don't regret the six years I had to give up counseling when she got sick, and I don't regret the last years when she got really sick. And I sure as

hell don't regret missing that damn game. That's regret.

WILL: _____⁽¹⁰⁾. (impressed) Would have been nice to catch that game, though.

SEAN: I didn't know Pudge was gonna hit a home run.

(They laugh.)

Adapted from Affleck, Ben and Matt Damon. *Good Will Hunting*. www.imsdb.com/scripts/Good-Will-Hunting.html. Accessed 28 Apr. 2018.

- (1) (a) Who cares (b) Why not
(c) What for (d) What about it
- (2) (a) I don't mean it like that (b) I don't get it
(c) I don't believe it (d) I don't know what to say
- (3) (a) It's alright (b) It's crazy
(c) It's incredible (d) It's useless
- (4) (a) You got friends (b) You got tickets
(c) You got hurt (d) You got money
- (5) (a) What (b) Who
(c) Where (d) When
- (6) (a) You may have seen her (b) You could have seen her
(c) You should have seen her (d) You must have seen her
- (7) (a) They seemed to (b) They wanted to
(c) They tried to (d) They had to

- (8) (a) That's what you said (b) That's what they said
 (c) That's what they did (d) That's what you heard
- (9) (a) You're kidding me (b) You're flattering me
 (c) You're bothering me (d) You're hurting me
- (10) (a) That's it (b) Oh no
 (c) Wow (d) Umm

2 次の英文を読み、(11)~(20)に入る最も適切な語を(a)~(j)の中から一つ選びなさい。ただし同じ語を二度使ってはならない。

A photo exhibition (11) Swedish stay-at-home dads who took parental leave for more than six months convincingly poses questions on societal perceptions of masculinity and gender equality.

Johan Bavman, 35, whose "Swedish Dads" collection of photos has been exhibited in 25 countries since the two-year project was completed in 2015, says he wants to show role models who are often "not perfect" as fathers, worn out from (12) care of the kids.

Among the 45 fathers portrayed with their children in a photo book, 25 of whom are shown in the exhibition, are a dad (13) the floor while (14) his baby on his back, one (15) his three kids brush their teeth and another looking at a smartphone while holding his baby in his other arm.

The photographer based in Malmo, Sweden, who spent a total of 19 months on parental leave for his own two sons and recently came back to work, was motivated to look for other stay-at-home dads because, he says, "[I had] no one I could relate to" when his first child was born five years ago.

Bavman says that most pictures of (16) are too commercialized, such

as ones that show happy dads, or parents (17) their children on park swings, often (18) out the negative emotions that go into (19) up children. “Not often (would) you see pictures that express the emotions of tiredness and hard work you have to put in (20) parents,” he says.

Adapted from Kaneko, Maya. “Images of Swedish stay-at-home dads spark conversations on masculinity.” *The Japan Times*. 22 Dec. 2017. www.japantimes.co.jp/culture/2017/12/22/arts/images-swedish-stay-home-dads-spark-conversations-masculinity/#.WzmKIYVolFY. Accessed 2 July 2018.

- (a) becoming (b) bringing (c) carrying (d) depicting
(e) helping (f) leaving (g) parenting (h) pushing
(i) taking (j) vacuuming

3 次の英文を読み、(21)~(25)の設問に対する最も適切な答えを(a)~(d)の中から一つ選びなさい。

To collect photographs is to collect the world. Movies and television programs light up walls, flicker and go out; but with still photographs the image is also ⁽²¹⁾_____. In Jean-Luc Godard’s movie *Les Carabiniers* (1963), two poor men are lured into joining the King’s Army by the promise that they will be able to have complete freedom from consequences while fighting in the war, in return for anything they want—swimming pools, Maseratis, women—⁽²²⁾at the enemy’s expense. But the suitcase of stolen goods that Michel-Ange and Ulysses triumphantly bring home, years later, to their wives turns out to contain only picture postcards, hundreds of them, of Monuments, Department Stores, Mammals, Wonders of Nature, Methods of Transport, Works of Art, and other classified treasures from around the globe. Godard’s comedy

parodies the strange magic of the photographic image. Photographs are perhaps the most mysterious of all the objects that makeup, and thicken, the environment we recognize as modern. Photographs really are experience captured, and the camera is a power of consciousness.

To photograph is to take for one's own use the thing photographed. It means putting oneself into a certain relation to the world that feels like knowledge—and, therefore, like power. Print seems to be a less reliable form of filtering out the world, of turning it into a mental object, than photographic images, which now provide most of the knowledge people have about the look of the past and the reach of the present. What is written about a person or an event is frankly an interpretation, as are handmade visual statements, like paintings and drawings. Photographed images do not seem to be statements about the world so much as pieces of it, miniatures of reality that anyone can make or acquire.

Adapted from Sontag, Susan. *On Photography*. Penguin Modern Classics, 1977, pp. 3-4.

(21) Which of the following does NOT belong in the blank

_____?

- (21)
- (a) an object
 - (b) cheap to produce
 - (c) easy to collect
 - (d) necessary

(22) The phrase freedom from consequences means that the two men

_____.

- (a) are free from having to participate in battles
- (b) do not have to worry about their actions
- (c) will not have the chance to become wealthy
- (d) will be released from prison by joining the army

(23) What does the strange magic of the photographic image mean?

- (a) That the photos of treasures are not real.
- (b) That photos have a tendency to flicker and go out.
- (c) That photos are mysterious and concrete at the same time.
- (d) That pictures help the world become more modern.

(24) According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?

- (a) Photos provide us with a sense of knowledge and power.
- (b) Print is more dependable than photos in capturing the world.
- (c) Photos cannot transform things into mental objects.
- (d) Print presents more knowledge about the past than photos.

(25) According to the writer, photographic images are _____.

- (a) similar to paintings of the modern world
- (b) written statements about the modern world
- (c) not an appropriate capture of the modern world
- (d) made not only by professionals but by anybody

4

次の英文を読み、(26)~(35)に入る最も適切な語を(a)~(d)の中から一つ選びなさい。

A (26) knowledge of thousands of food poisoning cases across the US means that there are some things that Bill Marler just won't order when he goes out to eat.

With more than two decades working as a food poisoning advocate and attorney, there are simply some things that Marler has (27) of his diet. Marler has won more than \$600 million for clients in foodborne-illness cases—and seen how restaurants are being forced to change to (28) more sicknesses.

“Chain restaurants, post-Jack-in-the-Box, they went (29) a sort of rethinking about how they do stuff,” Marler said.

Today, many of the (30) risks for food poisoning at chain restaurants come from an individual worker who “picked his nose then made your burrito,” Marler said. The action of a rogue* restaurant worker can make a handful of people sick—but usually won't (31) a huge outbreak.

However, there are some foods that Marler (32) when he goes out to eat. For example...

Salads.

Your healthy choice is actually one of the riskier options on the menu at chain restaurants.

“I'd eat sushi before I eat a salad,” Marler said. “I wouldn't eat it at a 7-Eleven, but I've eaten sushi at a good sushi restaurant.”

While cooking veggies and meat can kill germs, salads bring together a lot of (33) foods that have had (34) opportunities for contamination. Restaurants that buy pre-chopped lettuce from suppliers put themselves at even greater risk.

“Not every lettuce leaf in the field is contaminated with E. coli, but some

of them are,” Marler said of the risks of pre-washed, bagged lettuce. “And when you mix and match it at a (35) facility and chop it up, you get what you get.”

*rogue: behaving in a way that causes damage

Adapted from Taylor, Kate. “A Food-Poisoning Expert Reveals 5 Things He Never Orders At Restaurants—And It’s Not What You’d Expect.” *USA online news*. 28 Apr. 2018. usa-online-news.com/science/a-food-poisoning-expert-reveals-5-things-he-never-orders-at-restaurants-and-its-not-what-you-d-expect. Accessed 28 Apr. 2018.

- (26) (a) shallow (b) costly (c) deep (d) shining
(27) (a) take in (b) cut in (c) went out (d) cut out
(28) (a) promote (b) prevent (c) propose (d) postpone
(29) (a) before (b) thorough (c) through (d) around
(30) (a) longest (b) shortest (c) smallest (d) biggest
(31) (a) spark (b) sound (c) stop (d) seek
(32) (a) includes (b) avoids (c) deletes (d) orders
(33) (a) rotten (b) rich (c) raw (d) refined
(34) (a) mindful (b) limited (c) forgivable (d) countless
(35) (a) processing (b) productive (c) portable (d) precious

5 次の英文を読み、(36)~(40)の問いに対する最も適切な答えを(a)~(d)の中から一つ選びなさい。

One of my earliest memories starts with me crying. I refused to be helped no matter what Mom and Dad tried.

Dad gave up and left, but Mom took me into the kitchen and sat me down at the table.

"*Kan, kan,*" she said, as she pulled a sheet of wrapping paper from on top of the fridge. For years, Mom carefully opened the wrappings around Christmas gifts and saved them on top of the fridge in a thick stack.

She set the paper down and began to fold it. I stopped crying and watched her, curious.

She turned the paper over and folded it, until the paper disappeared between her hands. Then she lifted the folded-up paper packet to her mouth and blew into it.

"*Kan,*" she said. "*Laohu.*" She put her hands down on the table and let go.

A little paper tiger stood on the table.

I reached out to Mom's creation. Its tail moved, and it jumped playfully on my finger. I laughed, surprised, and stroked its back with my finger. The paper tiger moved under my finger, purring.

This is called origami, Mom said.

Dad had picked Mom out of a catalog.

One time, when I was in high school, I asked Dad about the details. He was trying to get me to speak to Mom again.

He had signed up for the introduction service back in the spring of 1973. Looking through the pages steadily, he had spent no more than a few seconds on each page until he saw the picture of Mom.

"That was the last page of the catalog I saw," he said.

The catalog said she was eighteen, loved to dance, and spoke good English because she was from Hong Kong. None of these facts turned out to be true.

He wrote to her, and the company passed their messages back and forth. Finally, he flew to Hong Kong to meet her.

"The people at the company had been writing her responses. She didn't know

any English other than 'hello' and 'goodbye.'"

What kind of woman puts herself into a catalog so that she can be bought?

When I was in high school, I thought I knew so much about everything. Contempt felt good, like wine.

Instead of storming into the office to demand his money back, he paid a waitress to translate for them.

"She would look at me, her eyes halfway between scared and hopeful, while I spoke. And when the girl began translating what I said, she'd start to smile slowly."

He flew back to Connecticut and began to apply for the papers for her to come to him. I was born a year later.

Mom made other animals out of wrapping paper. They would run around the living room while Laohu chased after them, growling. When he caught them he would press down until the air went out of them and they became just flat, folded-up pieces of paper.

Sometimes, the animals got into trouble. Once, the water buffalo jumped into a dish of soy sauce on the table at dinner. I picked him out quickly but the dark liquid was already high up into his legs. The sauce-softened legs would not hold him up, and he collapsed onto the table. I dried him out in the sun, but his legs became crooked after that, and he ran around with a limp.

Also, Laohu liked to jump at sparrows when he and I played in the backyard. But one time, a cornered bird struck back and tore his ear. He cried as I held him until Mom patched his ear together with tape. He avoided birds after that.

Adapted from Liu, Ken. "Paper Menagerie." *The Magazine of Fantasy & Science Fiction*. Mar./Apr. 2011. io9.gizmodo.com/5958919/read-ken-lius-amazing-story. Accessed 1 May 2018.

- (36) How did Kan's Mom or Dad try to make him feel better?
- (a) His Dad talked to him.
 - (b) His Dad made him breakfast.
 - (c) His Mom made origami.
 - (d) His Mom bought him gifts.
- (37) What did his Mom do to bring the paper tiger to life?
- (a) She talked to it.
 - (b) She stroked it.
 - (c) She folded it.
 - (d) She blew into it.
- (38) What was the main problem when his Dad first met his Mom?
- (a) She lived in another country.
 - (b) She was too young.
 - (c) She didn't speak English.
 - (d) She didn't have a U.S. visa.
- (39) How did Kan feel about his Dad choosing his Mom from a catalog?
- (a) He respected the decision.
 - (b) He disapproved of the idea.
 - (c) He was worried what his friends would think.
 - (d) He was not bothered about it.
- (40) What does the phrase a cornered bird mean?
- (a) The bird is standing ⁽⁴⁰⁾ in the corner.
 - (b) The bird is trapped in the corner.
 - (c) The bird is square.
 - (d) The bird is powerful.

6

次の英文を読み、(41)～(50)に入る最も適切な答えを(a)～(d)の中から一つ選びなさい。

Two old men sit on a park bench one morning in the sunshine of Tampa, Florida—one trying to read a book he is plainly enjoying while the other, Harold K. Bullard, tells him the story of his life. At their feet lay Bullard's Labrador retriever, who further bothers the listener by exploring his ankles with a large, wet nose.

Bullard, who had been, before he retired, successful in many fields, enjoys reviewing his past. But anyone who has passed the time of day with him and his dog refuses to share a bench with them again.

So Bullard and his dog set out through the park each day in search of new faces. They have had good luck this morning, for they found this stranger right away, clearly a new arrival in Florida, with nothing better to do than read.

Bullard [who has been talking for an hour]: Yes, made and lost fortunes

(41) _____

Stranger: So you said. [The dog grows more aggressive toward his ankles.]

Easy, boy. No, no, no, boy.

Bullard: Oh? _____?

Stranger: Twice.

Bullard: Two in real estate, one in scrap iron, and one in oil and one in trucking.

Stranger: So you said.

Bullard: I did? Yes, I guess I did. Two in real estate, one in scrap iron, one in oil, and one in trucking. Wouldn't _____ a day of it.

Stranger: No, I suppose not. Pardon me, but _____ move your dog somewhere else? He keeps—

Bullard: Him? Friendliest dog in the world. Don't need to be afraid of him.

Stranger: I'm not afraid of him. It's just that he drives me crazy, sniffing at my ankles.

Bullard [chuckling]: Plastic.

Stranger: What?

Bullard: Plastic. Must be something plastic on your garters*. By golly, I'll bet it's those little buttons. Sure as we're sitting here, those buttons must be plastic. That dog is nuts about plastic. _____, but he'll sniff it out and find it if there's a tiny bit around. ⁽⁴⁵⁾ Must be something lacking in his diet, though, by gosh, he _____ than I do. ⁽⁴⁶⁾ Once he chewed up a whole plastic container. Can you beat it? *That's* the business I'd go into now, by glory, if the doctors hadn't told me to let up, to give the old heart a rest.

Stranger: You could tie the dog to that tree over there.

Bullard: I get so darn mad at all the young people these days! All of 'em complaining about no new opportunities any more. There never have been so many opportunities _____, ⁽⁴⁷⁾ You know what Horace Greeley** would say today?

Stranger: His nose is wet. [He pulls his ankles away, but the dog pursues.]
Stop it, boy!

Bullard: His wet nose shows he's healthy. "Get into plastics, young person!"
That's what Greeley'd say. "Get into physics! Get into electronics!"
_____ no opportunities any more.

⁽⁴⁸⁾ [The dog finds the plastic buttons on the stranger's garters and tries to eat them.]

Stranger: Stop it!

Bullard: Opportunities are knocking on every door in the country, _____, ⁽⁴⁹⁾
When I was young, a person had to go out and find opportunity and drag it home by the ears. Nowadays—

Stranger: Sorry. [He shuts his book, stands and pulls his ankle away from the dog.] _____ So good day, sir.
(50)

*garters: a band worn around the leg to hold up a stocking

**Horace Greeley: the founder and editor of the *New-York Tribune*

Adapted from Vonnegut, Kurt. "Tom Edison's Shaggy Dog." *American Short Stories of Today*. Viking Press, 1988, pp. 128-134.

- (41) (a) in my time (b) beyond my time
(c) on time (d) for the times
- (42) (a) Almost said that, did I (b) Already told you that, did I
(c) Never told you that, have I (d) Forgot to tell you this, did I
- (43) (a) hold up (b) break off
(c) take back (d) let on
- (44) (a) do you think you won't (b) are you sure you can
(c) can't you try not to (d) do you suppose you could
- (45) (a) Knowing what that means (b) Don't know why that is
(c) Don't know where that goes (d) Knowing when that matters
- (46) (a) sleeps longer (b) runs faster
(c) eats better (d) jumps higher
- (47) (a) as there are today (b) as they were back then
(c) as they are today (d) when there are this day

- (48) (a) Tell me more regarding (b) Don't talk to me about
 (c) Say what you want on (d) Don't do as I say about
- (49) (a) wants to come over (b) tries to come in
 (c) trying to get in (d) wanting to get on
- (50) (a) I'm going out of the way (b) I have yet to find my way
 (c) I hope this comes your way (d) I've got to be on my way

7 次の下線部分(51)~(55)で文法的または意味的に不適切な表現を含むものを(a)~(d)の中から一つ選びなさい。

(51) A few weeks ago I look at my old Iranian passport photo, an unsmiling eight-year-old version of me—stunned, angry, wearing tight grey hijab and staring far beyond the camera. It's not the face of a child about to be rescued, though I would soon escape Iran. I have kept that old photograph hidden since the day I threw away my last headscarf, and now it's the face, not the scarf, that captures my interest. No matter how hard I try, I can't connect this child with the American writer in my recent pictures.

(52) On 1985, when I was six years old, my family left our home to live in London. At first, the children were welcoming, teaching me English words using toys and pictures, but within days the atmosphere around me had changed. Years later, I decided that this must have been how long it took them to tell their parents about the Iranian kid. After that, a group of boys met me in the yard each morning and, pretending to play, hit me in the stomach. They followed me in the playground and shouted, laughing at me. A few weeks later, two older boys pushed my hand into a door and shut it

on my little finger. I was rushed to the hospital, carrying a piece of my finger in a paper napkin.

(53) I never went back to that school, but later, listening to the talk of the adults from my grandmother's church, all I heard was conversation about the gratefulness. God had protected me and so I shouldn't look at the event in a negative light. I should change my outlook and be more positive about the experience. Besides, who could tell what had motivated those boys? Maybe they were just playing, trying to include me though I didn't speak a word of their language. Wasn't that a good thing?

(54) Eventually we returned to Iran. I was put under a headscarf and sent to an Islamic girls' school. Three years later, my mother, brother and I left Iran for real. We became asylum seekers, spending two years in refugee hostels in Dubai and Rome. By that time we had lived our first eight years in wartime Iran—for most of the 80s, the Iran-Iraq war wrecked our country and trapped us in a state of almost constant fear. We grown used to the bombs, the panic, the taped-up windows. So the time that followed, the years in refugee hostels, felt peaceful, an escape from all the noise. My mother told me to thank God in my prayers.

(55) When I was 10, we were accepted by the United States and sent to Oklahoma, just as the first Gulf War began. By the time of our arrival in the American South, the nail on my finger had grown back, my hair was long, and I was (according to my mother) pretty and funny and smart. The first thing I heard from my classmates, however, was a strange "ching-chongese" intended to mock my accent. I remember being confused, not at their cruelty, but at their choice of insult. A few of racism I had expected—but I wasn't Chinese; were these children ignorant of the world outside America?

If you want to mock me, make a camel joke; don't "ching-chong" at me.

Adapted from Nayeri, Dina. "The ungrateful refugee: 'We have no debt to repay.'" *The Guardian*. 4 Apr. 2017. www.theguardian.com/world/2017/apr/04/dina-nayeri-ungrateful-refugee. Accessed 1 May 2018.

8 次の英文を読み、(56)~(60)に入る最も適切な語を(a)~(d)の中から一つ選びなさい。

The relationship between employer and employee is permeated* by the spirit of indifference. The word "employer" contains the whole story: the owner of capital employs another human being as he "employs" a machine. They both use each other for the pursuit of their economic interests; their relationship is one in which both are means to an end, both are instrumental to each other. It is not a relationship of two human beings who have any interest in the other outside of this (56) usefulness. The attitude towards work has the quality of instrumentality, of serving some purpose; in contrast to a medieval artisan the modern manufacturer is not primarily interested in what he produces; he produces essentially in order to make a (57) from his capital investment, and what he produces depends essentially on the market which promises that the investment of capital in a certain branch will prove to be profitable.

Man does not only sell commodities**, he sells himself and feels himself to be a commodity. The manual laborer sells his physical energy; the businessman, the physician, the clerical employee, sell their "personality." They have to have a "personality" if they are to sell their products or (58). This personality should be pleasing, but besides that its possessor should meet a number of other requirements: he should have energy, initiative, this, that, or

the other, as his particular position may require. As with any other commodity it is the market which decides the value of these human qualities, yes, even their very existence. If there is no use for the qualities a person offers, he *has* none; just as an unsalable commodity is valueless though it might have its use value. Thus, the self-confidence, the "feeling of self," is merely an (59) of what others think of the person. It is not *he* who is convinced of his value regardless of popularity and his success on the market. If he is sought after, he is somebody; if he is not popular, he is simply nobody. This (60) of self-esteem*** on the success of the "personality" is the reason why for modern man popularity has this tremendous importance.

*permeated: influenced by

**commodities: products that can be bought or sold

***self-esteem: confidence in one's own worth

Adapted from Fromm, Erich. *Escape From Freedom*. Henry Holt and Company, 1941, pp. 118-120.

- (56) (a) minimum (b) multiple
(c) mortal (d) mutual
- (57) (a) profit (b) wish
(c) decision (d) difference
- (58) (a) materials (b) relations
(c) profits (d) services
- (59) (a) investigation (b) information
(c) indication (d) inspection

- (60) (a) origin (b) significance
(c) dependence (d) awareness

9 次の英文を読み、(61)~(65)に入る最も適切な語句を(a)~(d)の中から一つ選びなさい。

(61) The professor of Japanese literature told us to learn Basho's haiku by (61).

- (a) heart (b) head (c) mind (d) soul

(62) Japan has so (62) oil that we are almost entirely dependent on imports.

- (a) a little (b) few (c) little (d) small

(63) (63) her long hours of study, Mary did not make much progress in Chinese.

- (a) Because of (b) Besides (c) Despite (d) Instead of

(64) We must try to foresee what is coming, (64) we will not be able to prepare for disasters.

- (a) and (b) but (c) or (d) so

(65) If the truck driver (65) faster, he would get to the destination much earlier.

- (a) drive (b) drove (c) had driven (d) has driven

10 次の英文を読み、下線部(66)～(75)の語の第一強勢と同じ位置に第一強勢を持つ語を、それぞれについて(a)～(d)の中から一つ選びなさい。

As we watch major tech platforms evolve⁽⁶⁶⁾ over time, it's clear that companies like Facebook, Apple, Google and Amazon (among others) have created businesses that are having a huge impact on humanity⁽⁶⁷⁾—sometimes positive and other times not so much. That suggests that these platforms have to understand how people are using them and when they are trying to manipulate⁽⁶⁸⁾ them or use them for immoral purposes—or the companies themselves are. We can apply that same responsibility⁽⁶⁹⁾ filter to individual technologies like artificial⁽⁷⁰⁾ intelligence⁽⁷¹⁾ and indeed any advanced technologies and the impact they could possibly have on society over time.

This was a running theme this week at the South by Southwest conference in Austin, Texas.

While the platform plays are clearly on the front lines of this discussion, tech icon Elon Musk repeated his concerns about AI running uncontrollably in a Q&A at South by Southwest. He worries that it won't be long before we graduate from the narrow (and not terribly⁽⁷²⁾ smart) AI we have today to a more generalized AI. He is particularly concerned that a strong AI could develop and evolve over time to the point it eventually⁽⁷³⁾ matches the intellectual⁽⁷⁴⁾ capabilities⁽⁷⁵⁾ of humans. Of course, as TechCrunch's Jon Shieber wrote, Musk sees his stable of companies as a kind of protection against such a possible threat.

Adapted from Miller, Ron. "With great tech success, comes even greater responsibility." TechCrunch. 16 Mar. 2018. techcrunch.com/2018/3/16/with-great-tech-success-comes-even-greater-responsibility. Accessed 1 May 2018.

(66) evolve

(a) convince

(c) handle

(b) future

(d) marble

(67) humanity

(a) favorite

(c) masculine

(b) celebrate

(d) adventure

(68) manipulate

(a) accuracy

(c) ceremony

(b) anxiety

(d) consultation

(69) responsibility

(a) autobiography

(c) grammatically

(b) individualism

(d) companies

(70) artificial

(a) distribution

(c) practitioner

(b) efficiency

(d) hypothesis

(71) intelligence

(a) information

(c) controversy

(b) expenditure

(d) dictionary

(72) terribly

(a) abolish

(c) deposit

(b) consequence

(d) guarantee

(73) eventually

(a) imagination

(c) probability

(b) opportunity

(d) particularly

(74) intellectual

(a) recommendation

(c) initiative

(b) anniversary

(d) consultancy

(75) capabilities

(a) manufacturer

(c) conference

(b) participation

(d) laboratory

