

(2020年度)

## 3 英語問題 (90分)

(この問題冊子は23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 以下の[1]～[7]のパラグラフに分けられた文章を読み、(1)～(17)の問いに対する答えとしてもっとも適切なものを、それぞれ(a)～(d)から1つ選びなさい。なお\*のついている語句には、本文のあとに注が与えられている。

[1] Tradition has it that Galileo discovered how objects fall by dropping weights from the top of the Leaning Tower of Pisa. Unlike most legends—Archimedes and his bathtub, Columbus and the flat Earth, George Washington and the cherry tree—historians believe this one might possibly be true. A tower drop would have disproved Aristotle's claim that heavy objects fall faster than light ones. But it took the ramp experiments\*, which Galileo indisputably\* carried out, to yield the quantitative law about distance and time.

[2] Whether he really climbed a tower or not, Galileo did propose a <sup>(3)</sup>thought experiment to test Aristotle's claim. Imagine for a moment, said Galileo, that it was true that the heavier the object, the faster its fall. What would happen, he asked, if you tied a small rock and a big rock together, with some slack\* in the rope that joined them? On the one hand, the tied-together rocks would fall *slower* than the big rock alone, because the small rock would lag behind the big one and bog it down\*, just as a toddler\* tied to a sprinter would slow him down. (That was where the slack in the rope came into play.) On the other hand, the tied-together rocks would fall *faster* than the big rock alone, because they constituted a new, heavier <sup>(5)</sup>"object."

[3] <sup>(6)</sup>Which meant, Galileo concluded triumphantly, that Aristotle's assumption led to an absurd conclusion and had to be abandoned. Regardless of what Aristotle had decreed, logic forced us to conclude that all objects fall at the same rate, <sup>(7)</sup>regardless of their weight. This is a story with a <sup>(8)</sup>curious twist. Galileo, the great pioneer of experimental science, may never have bothered to perform his most famous experiment. No

one is sure. What we know with certainty is that, like the Aristotelians he scorned, Galileo sat in a chair and deduced the workings of the world with no tool but the power of logic.

[ 4 ] Since Galileo's day, countless tests have confirmed his Leaning Tower principle (including some at the Leaning Tower itself). In ordinary circumstances, air resistance complicates the picture—feathers flutter to the ground and arrive long after cannonballs.<sup>(9)</sup> Not until the invention of the air pump, which came after Galileo's death, could you drop objects in a vacuum. A century after Galileo, the demonstration retained its power to surprise. King George III demanded that his instrument makers arrange a test for him, featuring a feather and a one-guinea\* coin falling in a vacuum. "In performing the experiment," one observer wrote, "the young optician provided the feather, the King supplied the guinea and at the conclusion, the King complimented the young man on his skill as an experimenter but frugally\* returned the guinea to his waistcoat pocket."

[ 5 ] Today we've all seen the experiment put to the test, at every Olympic games. When television shows a diver leaping from the ten-meter board, thirty feet above the pool, how does the camera stick with her as she plummets toward the water? Galileo could have solved the riddle—just as a small stone falls at exactly the same rate as a heavy one, a camera falls at exactly the same rate as a diver.<sup>(11)</sup> The trick<sup>(12)</sup> is to set up a camera near the diver, at exactly the same height above the water. Attach the camera to a vertical pole and release the camera at the instant the diver starts her fall poolward. Gravity will do the rest.

[ 6 ] Galileo exulted\* in his discovery that "distance is proportional to time squared." The ( 13 ) was not merely that nature could be described in numbers but that a single, simple law—in operation since the dawn of time but unnoticed until this moment (just as the Pythagorean theorem\* had been true but unknown before *its* discovery)—applied to the infinite

variety of falling objects in the world. A geranium knocked off a windowsill, a painter tumbling off his ladder, a bird shot by a hunter, all fell according to the same mathematical law.

- [7] The difference between Galileo's world and Aristotle's leaps out. Galileo had stripped away the details that fascinated Aristotle<sup>(15)</sup>—the color<sup>(16)</sup> of the bird's plumage, the motives behind the painter's absentmindedness—and replaced the sensuous, everyday world with an abstract, geometric one in which both a bird and a painter were simply moving dots tracing a trajectory\* against the sky. Ever since, we have been torn between celebrating the bounty\*<sup>(17)</sup> that science and technology provide and lamenting the cost of those innovations.

出典：Edward Dolnick, *The Clockwork Universe: Isaac Newton, the Royal Society, and the Birth of the Modern World* (New York: Harper, 2011), pp. 187-89.

〈注〉

ramp experiment: 斜面落下運動の実験

indisputably: たしかに

slack: たるみ

bog ... down: 停滞させる

toddler: よちよち歩きの幼児

guinea: ギニー(1971年以前の, 21シリングにあたる英国の通貨単位)

frugally: つましくも

exult: 大喜びする

Pythagorean theorem: ピタゴラスの定理

trajectory: 軌跡

bounty: 恩恵

[ 1 ]について

- (1) Which story is most likely to be historically accurate?
  - (a) the story of Archimedes having a bath
  - (b) the story of Columbus believing the Earth was round
  - (c) the story of George Washington and his father's cherry tree
  - (d) the story of Galileo dropping things off the Leaning Tower of Pisa
  
- (2) What is Aristotle supposed to have believed?
  - (a) that objects with a low mass fall at a faster rate
  - (b) that heavy objects have more gravity than light objects
  - (c) that the speed of the fall depends on the weight of the object
  - (d) that all objects fall at the same speed

[ 2 ]について

- (3) In the context of this essay, what is a "thought experiment"?
  - (a) a logical analysis of what should happen if certain beliefs were true
  - (b) a plan for a subsequent physical experiment
  - (c) the process of visually imagining a physical event
  - (d) an experiment to discover more about how people think

- (4) In the supposed situation, why would a big rock and a small rock tied together fall more slowly than a single big rock?
- (a) Because the small rock would increase the air resistance and slow them down like a parachute.
  - (b) Because the average size of the two rocks would be smaller, meaning that they would be lighter than the single big rock.
  - (c) Because the combined weight of the two rocks would be greater, resulting in a greater resistance to movement.
  - (d) Because the small rock would fall more slowly, acting as a kind of break on the large rock.
- (5) What does the word "object" mean in this context?
- (a) the two rocks joined together
  - (b) the largest rock
  - (c) the two rocks without the rope
  - (d) all matter coming into contact with the rope or rocks

[3]について

- (6) What does the underlined word "Which" refer to?
- (a) the proof provided by Galileo's experiment throwing rocks off the tower
  - (b) the fact that the small rock actually slowed down the big rock
  - (c) the absurd arguments put forward by Aristotle
  - (d) the contradictory conclusions of the thought experiment
- (7) Which of the following best replaces the underlined words?
- (a) considering their full weight
  - (b) so long as we adjust for different weights
  - (c) irrespective of how much they might weigh
  - (d) unless their weight is accurately measured

- (8) What is the “curious twist”?
- (a) Despite his interesting thought experiment, Galileo’s ideas were eventually proved to be wrong.
  - (b) Despite being an experimental scientist, Galileo’s most famous experiment may have only been in his head.
  - (c) Despite being famous for designing experiments, Galileo made mistakes with this experiment.
  - (d) Despite the clarity of Galileo’s thought experiment, it was never actually confirmed by physical observation.

[ 4 ]について

- (9) Why do “feathers flutter to the ground and arrive long after cannonballs”?
- (a) Because heavy objects fall faster than light objects.
  - (b) Because feathers do not fall straight down.
  - (c) Because cannonballs have a larger surface area.
  - (d) Because feathers are slowed by the air more than cannonballs are.
- (10) How did the experiment performed for George III end?
- (a) The King presented the optician with the one-guinea coin.
  - (b) The King kept the one-guinea coin, but rewarded the optician with other gifts.
  - (c) The King gave the optician his praise, but no financial reward.
  - (d) The King quietly put the coin into the optician’s waistcoat pocket.

[ 5 ]について

- (11) Is the underlined section strictly correct?
- (a) No, because the camera is lighter than the diver.
  - (b) Yes, but only if the diver and the camera have equal resistance to their fall.
  - (c) It would only be true if the camera fell in a vacuum.
  - (d) It would be correct only if the camera weighs the same as the diver.
- (12) Which of the following could replace the underlined phrase?
- (a) the solution
  - (b) the way to cheat
  - (c) the camera trap
  - (d) the best shot

[ 6 ]について

- (13) Which of the following best fills the blank?
- (a) aim
  - (b) point
  - (c) equation
  - (d) result
- (14) Which of the following is in agreement with paragraph six?
- (a) Mathematics can explain truths.
  - (b) Mathematics can create truths.
  - (c) Mathematics can conceal truths.
  - (d) Mathematics can save truths.



[7]について

(15) Which of the following best replaces the underlined word?

- (a) physical environment
- (b) perspective
- (c) society
- (d) circles

(16) What does the underlined sentence mean?

- (a) He had been trying to reverse Aristotle's hypothesis.
- (b) He had attempted to create a more scientific vision of the world.
- (c) He had focused only on the factors relevant to the question.
- (d) He had proved that only mathematics could describe the world.

(17) The underlined sentence implies that:

- (a) we have to choose between the beauty of science and the ugliness of the real world
- (b) science conveniently robs us of an appreciation of the natural world
- (c) science can give us many things, but it also makes us very sad
- (d) despite the wonders of science there may also be corresponding losses

**2** 以下の[1]～[7]のパラグラフに分けられた文章を読み、(18)～(30)の問いに対する答えとしてもっとも適切なものを、それぞれ(a)～(d)から1つ選びなさい。なお\*のついている語句には、本文のあとに注が与えられている。

[1] Many people think that the key to success is to cultivate and doggedly\* maintain an optimistic outlook. This belief in the power of positive thinking, expressed with varying degrees of sophistication, informs everything from affirmative pop anthems like Katy Perry's "Roar"\* to the

Mayo Clinic's\* suggestion that you may be able to improve your health by eliminating "negative self-talk." But the truth is that positive thinking often hinders us. More than two decades ago, I conducted a study in which I presented women enrolled in a weight-reduction program with several short, open-ended scenarios about future events—and asked them to imagine how they would fare in each one. <sup>(18)</sup> Some of these scenarios asked the women to imagine that they had successfully completed the program; others asked them to imagine situations in which they were tempted to cheat on their diets. I then asked the women to rate how positive or negative their resulting thoughts and images were. A year later, I checked in on these women. The results were striking: The more positively women had imagined themselves in these scenarios, the *fewer* pounds they had lost.

[2] My colleagues and I have since performed many follow-up studies, <sup>(20)</sup> observing a range of people, including children and adults; residents of different countries (the United States and Germany); and people with various kinds of wishes—college students wanting a date, hip-replacement\* patients hoping to get back on their feet, graduate students looking for a job, schoolchildren wishing to get good grades. In each of these studies, the results have been clear: Fantasizing about happy outcomes—about smoothly attaining your wishes—didn't help. Indeed, it hindered people from realizing their dreams.

[3] Why doesn't positive thinking work the way you might assume? As my colleagues and I have discovered, dreaming about the future calms you down, measurably reducing systolic\* blood pressure, but it also can drain <sup>(21)</sup> you of the energy you need to take action in pursuit of your goals.

[4] In a 2011 study published in the *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, we asked two groups of college students to write about what lay in store for the coming week. One group was asked to imagine that

the week would be great. The other group was just asked to write down any thoughts about the week that came to mind. The students who had positively fantasized reported feeling less energized than those in the control group\*. As we later documented, they also went on to accomplish less during that week.

[ 5 ] Positive thinking fools our minds into perceiving that we've already attained our goal, slackening our readiness to pursue it. Some critics of positive thinking have advised people to discard all happy talk and "get real" by dwelling on the challenges or obstacles. But this is too extreme a correction. Studies have shown that this strategy doesn't work any better than entertaining positive fantasies.

[ 6 ] What does work better is a hybrid approach that combines positive thinking with "realism." Here's how it works. Think of a wish. For a few minutes, imagine the wish coming true, letting your mind wander and drift where it will. Then shift gears. Spend a few more minutes imagining the obstacles that stand in the way of realizing your wish. This simple process, which my colleagues and I call "mental contrasting," has produced powerful results in laboratory experiments. When participants have performed mental contrasting with reasonable, potentially attainable wishes, they have come away more energized and achieved better results compared with participants who either positively fantasized or dwelt on the obstacles. When participants have performed mental contrasting with wishes that are not reasonable or attainable, they have disengaged more from these wishes. Mental contrasting spurs us on when it makes sense to pursue a wish, and lets us abandon wishes more readily when it doesn't, so that we can go after other, more reasonable ambitions.

[ 7 ] In a recent study on healthy eating and exercise, we divided participants into two groups. Members of one group engaged in mental contrasting and then performed a planning exercise designed to help them

overcome whatever obstacles stood in their way. Four months later, members of this group were working out twice as long each week as the control group and eating considerably more vegetables. In other studies, we found that people who engaged in mental contrasting recovered from chronic\* back pain better, behaved more constructively in relationships, got better grades in school and even managed stress better in the workplace. Positive thinking is pleasurable, but that doesn't mean it's good for us. Like so much in life, attaining goals requires a balanced and moderate approach, neither dwelling on the downsides nor a forced jumping for joy.

出典：Gabriele Oettingen, "The Problem With Positive Thinking," *The New York Times* (Oct. 24, 2014). <https://www.nytimes.com/2014/10/26/opinion/sunday/the-problem-with-positive-thinking.html> (一部改変)

〈注〉

doggedly: 頑として

"Roar": 2013年にリリースされた、ケイティー・ペリー(米国のシンガーソングライター)のヒット曲

Mayo Clinic: メイヨー・クリニック。アメリカ合衆国ミネソタ州ロチェスター市に本部を置く総合病院。

hip-replacement: 股関節置換手術(を受けた)

systolic: 心室収縮期の

the control group: 対照群(同一実験で実験要件を加えないグループ)

chronic: 慢性的な

[ 1 ] について

(18) Which of the following could replace the underlined phrase?

- (a) what the outcome would be
- (b) what the situation would be
- (c) what the correct thing to do would be
- (d) what the result would entail

(19) The study with women trying to lose weight found that those who were more positive:

- (a) were more likely to achieve their goals
- (b) found it harder to achieve their goals
- (c) lost all sight of their reason for trying to lose weight
- (d) actually gained weight instead of losing it

[ 2 ] について

(20) The underlined phrase means:

- (a) repeated the same study again to test a different hypothesis
- (b) conducted similar studies to test the same hypothesis
- (c) imitated the findings of a study using an alternative hypothesis
- (d) confirmed the methods of the study to find a new hypothesis

[ 3 ] について

(21) The underlined word refers to:

- (a) calming down
- (b) systolic blood pressure
- (c) dreaming about the future
- (d) the way you might assume

[ 4 ] について

(22) Which of the following is true of the findings of the experiment?

- (a) The first group reported higher energy.
- (b) The first group accomplished more.
- (c) The second group fantasized too much.
- (d) The second group accomplished more.

[ 5 ] について

(23) According to this paragraph, what is the problem with positive thinking?

- (a) It is unrealistic because life is never simple.
- (b) It deceives the mind into thinking our aims have been met.
- (c) It is based on unreliable scientific assumptions.
- (d) It causes people to dwell on the things they should not.

(24) According to the paragraph, which is correct?

- (a) Critics of positive thinking believe that reality is made exclusively of challenges.
- (b) Extreme strategies don't work unless they are positively oriented.
- (c) Focusing on challenges is as ineffective as being overly positive.
- (d) People who use only positive thinking are fools.

[ 6 ] について

(25) The underlined word is synonymous in this context with:

- (a) bad scenarios
- (b) one's wishes
- (c) high achievement
- (d) both positive and negative thinking

(26) Which of the following summarizes how mental contrasting works?

- (a) People imagine their wishes can come true.
- (b) People share experiences and reflect on their successes.
- (c) People focus more on obstacles while shifting gears.
- (d) People visualize both potential successes and failures.

(27) From the paragraph we learn that mental contrasting:

- (a) seems to only work with attainable goals
- (b) works in the same way as positive thinking
- (c) undoes the damage done by negative thinking
- (d) challenges previous beliefs about mental processes

(28) Mental contrasting has the additional effect of:

- (a) forcing people to work harder under pressure
- (b) causing people to abandon unrealistic goals
- (c) disengaging people more from themselves
- (d) allowing people to make sense of reasonable ambitions

[ 7 ]について

(29) How many studies are mentioned which contradict the author's argument?

- (a) more than two
- (b) two
- (c) one
- (d) none

[1]～[7]について

(30) According to this passage, which of the following is true?

- (a) Negative thinking benefits us as much as positive thinking.
- (b) Mental contrasting only works for those who have been trained.
- (c) Positive thinking does not help to achieve our goals.
- (d) Those who are optimistic can achieve the least.

**3** 次の各文の意味をくみ取ったうえで、空所を埋めるのもっともふさわしい語句を(a)～(d)から1つ選びなさい。

(31) Goya drew figures and animals in action so swiftly that clearly he must have drawn them without reference to any model. Like Hokusai, he knew what things looked like almost ( ).

- (a) conscientiously
- (b) instinctively
- (c) moderately
- (d) silently

(32) Tom was an unpleasant and mean fellow, who seemed to enjoy his ( ) the more when others went dry.

- (a) drink
- (b) bathing
- (c) roof
- (d) solitude

(33) Perhaps it is only in childhood that books have any deep influence on our lives. In later life we admire, we are entertained, we may modify some views we already hold, but we are more likely to find in books merely a confirmation of what is in our minds ( ).

- (a) absent
- (b) already
- (c) as well
- (d) yet





(39) There are so many things that we, having lived through them, or passed over them, never want to think about again. But in reality nothing is so easily cleaned away, sorted out, purposefully ( ).

- (a) abandoned (b) comprehended  
(c) decided (d) grasped

(40) Understanding others' feelings doesn't necessarily lead one to treating them better. On the contrary, the best torturers are those who can anticipate and know what their victims most fear, and adjust their actions ( ).

- (a) accordingly (b) alternately  
(c) generally (d) wrongly

**4** 以下の各文の意味を考えた時、文法・語法的な誤りのある箇所をそれぞれ(a)~(d)から1つ選びなさい。

(41) The members of our faculty are distinguished academics and practice professionals.  
(a) (b) (c) (d)

(42) The program is designed to provide all students for a general foundation of academic skills.  
(a) (b) (c) (d)

(43) There seem to be no more agreement about the size of an adult's vocabulary than there is about the total number of words in English.  
(a) (b) (c) (d)

(44) I know two little girls, daughters of a nearby neighbor, who have from childhood exhibit opposite tendencies.  
(a) (b) (c) (d)

- (45) A convenience store is not simply a place which customers come to purchase practical necessities, but it has to be somewhere they enjoy discovering things they like.
- (46) The scholarship application is consisted of three components: an application, an essay, and two letters of recommendation.
- (47) The invention of computers was a major technological breakthrough with the number of far-reaching consequences.
- (48) With a population of approximately 11 million, Beijing, the capital, is the second large city in China.
- (49) You need presenting a valid photo ID and sign in to enter the administration building.
- (50) Getting accustomed to British English can be challenging for whom more familiar with American English.

5

(51)~(55)と(56)~(60)はそれぞれ連続する文章である。日本語の文意に合うように、与えられた(a)~(f)の語(句)を一回ずつ使って英文中の空所を埋めた時、\*印の箇所に入るべきものを選びなさい。なお、文頭に来る単語も小文字で記している。

(51) 2003年、マルコム・マカラック博士は自分の研究テーマを持続可能エネルギーに絞り込み、脱石油後のカーボンニュートラルな[大気中の二酸化炭素の増加につながらない]新時代に機能するような技術を創出しようと考えた。

In 2003 Dr Malcolm McCulloch ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( \* ) ( ), creating a technology that would function in a post-oil and carbon-neutral future.

- |             |                        |
|-------------|------------------------|
| (a) to      | (b) his research       |
| (c) on      | (d) focus              |
| (e) decided | (f) sustainable energy |

(52) 電気工学者として彼は、輸送に係る炭素の削減とエネルギーの節減に電動モーターが役立つことを示す仕事に着手した。

As an electrical engineer he ( ) ( ) ( ) ( \* ) ( ) ( ) to the reduction of carbon and energy in transport.

- |             |                      |
|-------------|----------------------|
| (a) has set | (b) might contribute |
| (c) to show | (d) electric motors  |
| (e) how     | (f) out              |

- (53) 電気自動車というのは昔からある着想だ。けれども、すでに普及している牛乳配達車やゴルフ・バギー、路面清掃車などはバッテリーと従来型の電動モーターを動力源としていて、これはどちらも重量があり高性能とも言えない。

Electric vehicles are not a new idea, but the standard milk-float, golf buggy or street-cleaning vehicle is powered by batteries and a conventional electric motor, both of which are heavy ( ) ( ) ( ) ( \* ) ( ) ( ).

- (a) to (b) geared  
(c) and (d) performance  
(e) high (f) not

- (54) 自分はモーターそのものの改良に力を注ぎ、その動力源について考えるのは他の人に任せよう、とマカラックは決断した。

McCulloch decided to concentrate on improving the electric motor itself, and ( ) ( \* ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) it.

- (a) to think about (b) others  
(c) of energy (d) leave  
(e) to drive (f) the source

- (55) 非常に効率のよい乗り物を作ろうと思えば、可能な限りの軽量化が必要だ。従来型のモーターは200~300キログラムもの重さになることがある。これをどう軽量化できるかが問題だった。答は素材の進化にあった。

Very efficient vehicles need to be as light as possible. A conventional motor might weigh as much as 200-300 kg. The question was, how could he make it lighter? ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( \* ) ( ).

- (a) advances (b) materials  
(c) came (d) the answer  
(e) in (f) from

56) 「知的財産」というのは比喩表現である。形のないものをつかまえて財産—つまり、本質的に可視的なもの—という概念を適用しているのだ。

“Intellectual property” is a metaphor; it takes something ( ) and applies to it the concept of property, ( )( ) ( \* ) by ( ) ( ).

- (a) its nature
- (b) something
- (c) intangible
- (d) that
- (e) visible
- (f) is

57) 財産というからには所有権のあるもののはずだ。だが、ここからさらなる問いが発生する。所有できるものとは何か？ 盗むことができるのはどういふものか？ 財産権の根拠は何か？ 知的財産の侵害というものをどう見ればいいのか？ 剽窃は刑法上の侵犯で、窃盗の一形態なのだろうか、あるいは倫理上の違反行為で、犯罪にはあたらないのだろうか？

Property implies ownership, but that raises more questions: What can be owned? What can be stolen? ( ) do ( )( \* )? How should we regard ( ) of intellectual property? Is plagiarism ( ), a form of theft, or is it ( ), not a crime?

- (a) violations
- (b) derive
- (c) from where
- (d) an ethical breach
- (e) property rights
- (f) a criminal breach

58) 仮に我々の社会が剽窃を違法と断ずることになれば、剽窃を禁止する法律は既存のどの法律に一番似たものになるだろうか？

( )( ) ( \* ) ( )( ) ( ) plagiarism illegal, what existing law would the law against plagiarism most resemble?

- (a) were
- (b) to make
- (c) to
- (d) our society
- (e) if
- (f) decide

- (59) 盗作者が言葉や観念を盗み、それと引き替えに評価や名誉を得るという意味で、剽窃はどちらかと言えば窃盗に近いと見る人もいるだろう。また、学生がウェブサイトから期末レポートを買ったというような場合、むしろ詐欺に近いという人もいるかも知れない。

Plagiarism may be seen as akin to theft, if what is stolen is words or ideas and what is gained is credit or honor. Others might see plagiarism ( ) ( \* )( ) ( ), ( )( ) a student buys a term paper from a Web site.

- (a) as (b) as  
(c) when (d) more  
(e) akin to (f) fraud

- (60) いずれにしても、知的財産に関する法律に違反する事例は驚くほど頻繁に起こる。米国で使われているソフトウェア全体のうち海賊版が占める割合は四分の一近くにまで達している。音楽を違法ダウンロードする若者も多い。これは、社会規範をたまさか無視するという域を明らかに超える事象である。

Either way, intellectual property laws are violated with astonishing frequency. Up to about one-quarter of all software used in the United States is pirated. Many young people download music illegally. ( )( ) clearly ( )( \* )( ) here ( ) an occasional disregard for social norms.

- (a) more (b) is  
(c) there (d) work  
(e) than (f) at

