

2013年度
英 語
(問 題)

〈H2507BY16〉

注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の指示があるまで、問題冊子および記述解答用紙を開かないこと。
2. 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁および解答用紙の汚れ等に気付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督員に知らせること。
3. マーク解答用紙記入上の注意
 - (a) 印刷されている受験番号を確認したうえで、氏名欄に氏名を記入すること。
 - (b) 解答用紙の解答欄は、すべてHBの黒鉛筆またはHBのシャープペンシルでマークすること。
 - (c) 解答は指定された解答欄にマークし、その他の部分には何も書かないこと。
 - (d) マーク欄には、はっきりとマークすること。また、訂正する場合は、消しゴムでていねいに、消し残しがないようによく消すこと（砂消しゴムは使用しないこと）。

(例)	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> マークする時 ● 良い ○ 悪い ○ 悪い </div> <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px dashed black;"/> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> マークを消す時 ○ 良い ○ 悪い ○ 悪い </div>
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4. 記述解答用紙の所定の欄（2か所）に、氏名および受験票に記載されている受験番号を、正確に記入すること。受験番号は、右詰めで記入し、番号欄に余白が生じる場合でも、番号の前に「0」を記入しないこと。

	万	千	百	十	一
(例) 3825番 ⇨		3	8	2	5

※数字は読みやすいように、はっきり記入すること。

読みにくい数字は採点処理に支障をきたすことがあるので、注意すること。

数字見本	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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5. いかなる場合でも、解答用紙は必ず提出すること。

次の会話文を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。

A customer approaches a clerk at a bus terminal to buy tickets.

- Customer:** I'd like to buy five round-trip tickets to Niagara Falls leaving tomorrow at 9:15 a.m.
- Ticket clerk:** Will you be returning the same day?
- Customer:** Yes, we'll be coming back late tomorrow afternoon.
- Ticket clerk:** OK, round-trip tickets to Niagara with same-day return are 34 dollars per person... so that will come to 170 dollars.
- Customer:** I forgot to mention one thing. One of those tickets will be for a senior. So what does that make it? ^(イ)
- Ticket clerk:** (1) With the discount for same-day return, no further discounts can be applied.
- Customer:** I see. (2) Well, that's the way it goes. ^(ロ) Can I pay by credit card?
- Ticket clerk:** Certainly. Just swipe your card here, please.
- Customer:** (3) How early should we arrive at the bus terminal to get the 9:15 bus?
- Ticket clerk:** It's first come, first served. ^(ハ) So in the summer it's a good idea to line up about an hour prior to departure.
- Customer:** (4) What happens if all the seats are taken by the time we board?
- Ticket clerk:** (5) In some cases a second bus is used, but not always. Then you'd need to wait for the next departing bus, which leaves at 12:20.
- Customer:** Well, I guess we'd better make sure to line up early. We've got our hearts set on going. ^(ニ)
- Ticket clerk:** Here are your tickets. I hope you enjoy your trip, ma'am.

(Original text)

設問 1. 会話文の空所(1)~(5)を埋めるのにもっとも適当なものを(a)~(j)からそれぞれ一つ選び、マーク解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (a) At long last. | (f) Just one more question. |
| (b) I hadn't realized that. | (g) Leave it to me. |
| (c) I'm afraid there's no difference. | (h) Never fear. |
| (d) It depends. | (i) That won't be easy. |
| (e) It's a bargain at any price. | (j) That's a matter of course. |

設問 2. 下線部(イ)~(ニ)の意味にもっとも近いものを(a)~(d)からそれぞれ一つ選び、マーク解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| (イ) (a) what is the total price now? | (c) what services do you offer? |
| (b) what is your advice for seniors? | (d) what should we do? |
| (ロ) (a) that can't be helped. | (c) that is a long-held policy. |
| (b) that doesn't go very far. | (d) that is the bus route. |
| (ハ) (a) Passengers board according to staff instructions. | |
| (b) Passengers board in order of arrival. | |
| (c) Passengers returning to Niagara board ahead of time. | |
| (d) Passengers with advance tickets receive priority boarding. | |
| (ニ) (a) We believe it will all work out. | (c) We really want to go there. |
| (b) We deeply appreciate your advice. | (d) We spent our honeymoon there. |

|| 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。

The commercial space race is (1).

Perhaps nothing signaled its arrival like this spring's successful cargo flight of the Dragon spacecraft to the International Space Station that was launched by private firm SpaceX.

SpaceX, run by billionaire entrepreneur Elon Musk, isn't the only firm competing to transport cargo and people into orbit since NASA (the National Aeronautics and Space Administration) relinquished its near-monopoly on U.S. space transportation (2) retiring the Space Shuttle program last year.

At least a dozen companies are developing spaceships to replace the shuttle's duties or to carve their own commercial pathways in space.

The U.S. government's new approach of letting private companies take over the work NASA used to do in low orbit around the Earth—and ⁽¹⁾ pay for part of it—has opened the final frontier to free enterprise.

And many advocates of commercial space ventures foresee a new and even glorious era of U.S. space exploration, development and travel resulting (3) it.

"We're making space more American. We're making space more democratic. We are making space more available, approachable and real to the average American," says James Munchy, president of the space policy consulting firm PoliSpace in Alexandria, Virginia.

Even NASA says there is no limit to what a largely unrestricted U.S. space industry can achieve.

"If NASA is the only 'game in town' ... our space aspirations will always be limited by the size of NASA's budget," says Phillip McAlister, director of commercial spaceflight for NASA. "When you start turning this over to the private sector, there's no limit."

But this new strategy still comes (4) some government assistance and say.

In the last six years, NASA has provided about \$2 billion to private companies to design and build space taxis to the Space Station. Earlier this month, NASA pledged an additional \$1.1 billion to three U.S. companies — aerospace giant Boeing, Musk's SpaceX and high-tech firm Sierra Nevada—to finish the work.

Right now, NASA is paying the Russians more than \$60 million a person for a ride to the Space Station, money it says it would rather give to U.S. companies. NASA says it would have cost the government about twice more than what it's giving the companies to develop the new spacecraft.

The space agency says the savings free it to use its resources to explore deep space, specifically Mars, the moon and asteroids. But a crucial step for the emerging industry is to be able to survive without NASA funding.

NASA is hopeful the companies will find other customers. That ultimately will stimulate competition and drive (5) prices for everyone, the agency reasons. And once the companies have customers, they'll have a better chance at attracting more investors.

⁽²⁾ 誰も、その市場がどれだけ大きくなるか、予想することはできない for commercial space transportation. And as in any developing industry, some businesses will succeed and some will fail.

(Adapted from *USA Today*, August 12, 2012)

設問 1. 空所(1)～(5)を埋めるのにもっとも適当なものを(a)～(g)からそれぞれ一つ選び、マーク解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

(a) by (b) down (c) from (d) in (e) into (f) on (g) with

設問 2. 下線部(1)を日本語に直し、記述解答用紙の所定欄に書け。

設問 3. 下線部(2)を英語に直し、記述解答用紙の所定欄に書け。ただし、最初の1語は与えられている。

設問 4. 次の 1. ~ 5. について、本文の内容に合うものはマーク解答用紙の T の欄に、合わないものはマーク解答用紙の F の欄にマークせよ。

1. The end of NASA's virtual monopoly on U.S. space transportation has encouraged private firms to enter the market.
2. The U.S. government no longer controls U.S. space transportation because it realized doing so was undemocratic.
3. Space travel is likely to remain under the complete control of the U.S. government in the foreseeable future.
4. NASA would rather not rely on Russia but at present that is the most cost-effective approach.
5. One of the future objectives for U.S. companies engaged in space travel is to do without government financial assistance.

III 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。

Some years ago, executives at a Houston airport faced a troubling customer-relations issue. Passengers were making an inordinate number of complaints about the long waiting times at baggage claim. In response, the officials⁽¹⁾ increased the number of baggage handlers. The plan worked: the average wait time fell to eight minutes, well within the industry standard. Yet the complaints persisted.

Puzzled, the airport executives undertook a more careful analysis. They found that it took passengers one minute to walk from the arrival gates to the baggage claim area and at least seven more minutes to pick up their bags. In other words, about 80 percent of their time was spent just standing around. So the airport decided on a (イ) approach: instead of trying to reduce wait times, it moved the arrival gates further away from the main terminal. Passengers now had to walk six times longer to retrieve their luggage. Complaints dropped nearly to zero.

This story hints at a general principle: the experience of waiting is defined only partly by the length of the time we wait. In the airport case above, 'occupied time' (walking to baggage claim) feels shorter than 'unoccupied time' (waiting for the baggage to come out). Research shows that people tend to believe they spend much more time in lines than they do^(a) in reality.

This is also why we often find mirrors next to elevators. The idea was born after World War II, when the spread of high-rise buildings led to frustration over frequent elevator delays. The (□) behind the mirrors is similar to the one used at the Houston airport: give people something to occupy their time, and the wait will feel shorter. With the mirrors, people can check their hair, etc. This strategy succeeded: the complaints ceased almost overnight.

Our expectations often affect how⁽²⁾ we feel about waiting in a line. Uncertainty magnifies the stress of waiting, while feedback in the form of expected wait times and explanations for delays tends to improve the experience. And beating expectations improves our mood. That is why Disney, the acknowledged master of human psychology, (ハ) wait times for rides, so that guests are pleasantly surprised when they get on a popular attraction ahead of schedule.

Perhaps the biggest influence on our feelings about lines has to do with our perception of fairness. Usually, the first in line should get to go first. At the same time, fairness also dictates that the length of a line should be commensurate with the value of the product or service sought. The more valuable it is, the longer one is⁽³⁾ presumably willing to wait. Hence, the express line in a supermarket exists on the assumption that no (ニ) person would agree a child buying a single candy should wait behind a couple buying groceries for the next two weeks.

Americans spend roughly 37 billion hours each year waiting in line. The dominant cost of this experience is an emotional one: stress, boredom, and the sensation that one's life is slipping away. As our lives get busier, the last thing we want to do is to spend our limited leisure time doing nothing.

Obviously, we will never be able to eliminate lines altogether, but a better understanding of the psychology of waiting can help make these inevitable delays a little more bearable.

(Adapted from *The New York Times*, August 19, 2012)

設問 1. 次の 1. ~ 4. について、本文の内容にもっとも合うものを (a) ~ (d) からそれぞれ一つ選び、マーク解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

1. Why didn't increasing the number of baggage handlers completely solve the problem at a Houston airport?
 - (a) Passengers still had to walk a long way to the baggage claim area from the arrival gates.
 - (b) The staff increase had an insignificant effect on the time passengers had to wait for their baggage.
 - (c) The standards adopted by the airline industry failed to meet the passengers' expectations.
 - (d) Waiting for one's baggage still required some time spent doing nothing.
2. Why are mirrors often hung near elevators in tall buildings?
 - (a) Mirrors give people an opportunity to ensure they look appropriate.
 - (b) Mirrors make the overall experience of waiting more positive.
 - (c) People tend to exaggerate the amount of time they are kept waiting.
 - (d) Simply waiting for an elevator represents 'occupied time'.
3. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the article as an influence on our attitude towards waiting in line?
 - (a) having a clear understanding of how long we have to wait
 - (b) receiving announcements from the people in charge
 - (c) recognizing that fair treatment depends on line conditions
 - (d) selecting the shortest line and thus waiting less than other people
4. According to the author, what is the benefit of studying about the way people behave when standing in line?
 - (a) Such study can help enhance the otherwise frustrating experience of waiting.
 - (b) Such study can lead to the reduction of wait times.
 - (c) Such study enables us to have more leisure time.
 - (d) Such study provides unique insights into the interior design industry.

設問 2. 下線部 (1) ~ (3) の意味にもっとも近いものを (a) ~ (d) からそれぞれ一つ選び、マーク解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|-------------------|
| (1) | (a) exceptional | (c) understated |
| | (b) indefinite | (d) unwelcome |
| (2) | (a) accelerated | (c) multiplied |
| | (b) decreased | (d) stopped |
| (3) | (a) be treated as | (c) correspond to |
| | (b) be viewed through | (d) measure up to |

設問 3. 空所 (イ) ~ (ニ) を埋めるのにもっとも適当な語を (a) ~ (d) からそれぞれ一つ選び、マーク解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

- | | | | | |
|-----|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| (イ) | (a) conventional | (b) logical | (c) novel | (d) realistic |
| (ロ) | (a) drama | (b) history | (c) rationale | (d) tradition |
| (ハ) | (a) downplays | (b) overestimates | (c) recalculates | (d) underreports |
| (ニ) | (a) impatient | (b) reasonable | (c) reliable | (d) sophisticated |

設問 4. 下線部(あ)が言い換えている 1 語を本文から抜き出し、記述解答用紙の所定欄に書け。

設問 5. 下線部(い)が指すものを本文から抜き出し、記述解答用紙の所定欄に書け。

設問 6. 本文の英文のタイトルとしてもっとも適当なものを (a) ~ (d) から一つ選び、マーク解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

- (a) Airports and Elevators: Similar Strategies, Different Results
- (b) Losing 37 Billion Hours Annually: Can the Country Cope with It?
- (c) Reducing Waiting Times: Lessons to Be Learned
- (d) Why Waiting May Be Torture: A Different Look at Lines

IV 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。

New research has begun to unravel⁽¹⁾ the mystery of why bees are disappearing in alarming numbers worldwide: some of the pesticides most commonly used by farmers appear to be changing bee behavior in small but fatal ways.

Two new studies found that honeybees and bumblebees had trouble searching for food and returning with it to their hives after exposure (A) the class of pesticides, which is widely used to protect grains, cotton, beans, vegetables, and many other crops.

Ironically, the relatively new pesticides have been welcomed as an environmental plus because they are, by almost all accounts, less harmful to other wildlife than previous generations of pesticides.

The authors of the studies published in the journal *Science* do not conclude that the pesticides — called *neonicotinoids* — are the sole cause of the American and international decline in bees. They say, however, that the omnipresent chemicals have a clearly harmful effect on beehives.

“People have asked me to sign a petition to ban or limit the use of the *neonicotinoids* for some time, but I never did because I really didn’t know (B) they were having a major impact on the bees,” said David Goulson of the University of Stirling in Britain, co-author of one of the studies.

“After seeing what we and the others found, I’m much more inclined to sign it.”^(A)

Unlike older pesticides, the *neonicotinoid* pesticides are most often introduced directly into the seeds of crops planted by farmers and thus spread throughout the entire plant as it grows—including the pollen and nectar the bees feed on.

Spraying of the older pesticides could be halted when plants were flowering so bees would not be harmed. With the *neonicotinoids*, which kill pest insects by attacking their central nervous systems and are derived from the same chemical found in tobacco, that kind of timing is not possible.

The initial changes in bee behavior found by the researchers may have been small, but the longer-term impact was large: researchers found a sharp drop in the number of queen bumblebees (C), a decrease in the size and weight of beehives, and a demonstrated increase in the number of bees unable to find their way home. When the hives as a whole don’t thrive, then the individual bees become more susceptible to disease and other threats.

⁽³⁾The subject became a major focus of agricultural and environmental attention in 2006 when beekeepers reported massive losses in their beehives, an escalation of a decline seen for years.

Researcher Goulson said that most queen bumblebees are produced in the largest nests, and that the sharp decline in queens may well have been caused by the sluggish⁽⁴⁾ growth of the pesticide-exposed nests as a whole.

Bee specialist May Berenbaum of the University of Illinois, who chaired a National Academy of Sciences study group on bee declines, said the studies were important in establishing that the *neonicotinoids* are affecting wild bees as (D) as those used in controlled pollinations.

"It's easy to see the decline in honeybees kept for pollination, but much harder to see it in the wild bees with their nests underground and in trees," she said. "Now we can say with more confidence that they are also at risk."

(Adapted from *The Washington Post*, April 3, 2012)

注 pollination 授粉

設問 1. 空所(A)～(D)を埋めるのにもっとも適当なものを(1)～(4)からそれぞれ一つ選び、マーク解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|----------|---------------------|-----------|
| (A) | (1) by | (2) of | (3) to | (4) with |
| (B) | (1) as | (2) for | (3) if | (4) while |
| (C) | (1) produced | | (3) to be producing | |
| | (2) producing | | (4) to produce | |
| (D) | (1) many | (2) most | (3) such | (4) well |

設問 2. 下線部(1)～(4)の意味にもっとも近いものを(a)～(d)からそれぞれ一つ選び、マーク解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| (1) | (a) consider | (b) present | (c) review | (d) understand |
| (2) | (a) genuine | (b) mixed | (c) outdated | (d) ubiquitous |
| (3) | (a) accustomed | (b) exposed | (c) resistant | (d) vulnerable |
| (4) | (a) consistent | (b) dense | (c) slow | (d) terminal |

設問 3. 下線部(A)を日本語に直し、記述解答用紙の所定欄に書け。

設問 4. 下線部(B)が指すものを(1)～(4)から一つ選び、マーク解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| (1) beehives | (3) queen bumblebees |
| (2) honeybees kept for pollination | (4) wild bees |

設問 5. 次の 1.～4.について、本文の内容に合うものはマーク解答用紙の T の欄に、合わないものはマーク解答用紙の F の欄にマークせよ。

- It is a mystery to researchers why bumblebees have more trouble searching for food than honeybees do.
- Researchers have identified *neonicotinoids* as the only cause of the decline in bees.
- Neonicotinoids* spread through an entire plant and thus stay in the pollen and nectar the bees feed on.
- An increasing number of bees cannot find their way home because of the decreased size of beehives.

V 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。

Asians are the fastest-growing, most educated and highest-earning population in the U.S., according to a new report that paints the main immigrant group as a boost to an economy that has come to rely increasingly on skilled workers.

The number of Asians in the U.S. quadrupled between 1980 and 2010 to about 18 million, or 6% of the total population, according to "The Rise of Asian Americans," a study released by the Pew Research

Center. The bulk of Asians in the U.S. trace their roots to six countries: China, India, Japan, Korea, the Philippines and Vietnam.⁽²⁾

As a group, Asians place more value than Americans overall on marriage, parenting, hard work and careers, according to the report. Irrespective of their country of origin, Asians generally believe that American parents are too soft on their children.⁽³⁾

Half of Asians have a college degree, compared with 30% for all Americans, and their median annual household income is \$66,000, versus \$49,000 for Americans as a whole.

Asians are more likely than the overall U.S. population to be married or to live in a multigenerational household, and their children are more likely to be raised in a two-parent home, the Pew report says.

“Asians exceed Americans on educational credentials and socioeconomic markers of success despite being predominantly first-generation immigrants,” Paul Taylor, editor of the report, said. He added that this sets Asians, three-quarters of whom are foreign-born, apart from previous waves of immigrants.⁽⁴⁾

Immigration from Asia to the U.S. has increased in recent years, with Asians displacing Hispanics from the top spot. In 2007, about 540,000 Hispanics came to the U.S., compared with 390,000 Asians. In 2010, about 36% of new immigrants to the U.S. were Asian, against 31% who were Hispanic.

Economics plays a role in the shift. Hispanics, including undocumented immigrants, tend to do blue-collar jobs and have been deterred in recent years by a slowdown in construction, as well as tighter border security. Asians, who have higher levels of education, mainly come legally on student visas or employment programs to work in sectors that are thriving, such as technology.⁽⁵⁾

The Pew report says those trends should help propel the growth of the Asian population in the U.S. to 41 million in 2050, current / double / its / more / size / than.

The Pew study also found Asians three times as likely as immigrants from other parts of the world to get U.S. permanent residency on the basis of employment rather than family ties.

Manoj Kumar, an Indian physician, is among them. The ear, nose and throat specialist completed his training in the U.K. and became a U.S. permanent resident based on his professional expertise. He eventually opened his own practice in Cortland, N.Y., in 2007.⁽⁶⁾

His family is typical of Indians, whose median \$88,000 income is the highest of all Asians. Eighty-one percent of Indians hold a college degree. His wife, Seena, also a medical specialist, works at a Syracuse hospital. His son, Akshay, is a student at Columbia University.

Three-fifths of Asians say American parents don't put enough pressure on their children to succeed in school, the survey found.

“It's too many games, baseball and soccer,” Dr. Kumar said. “The kids don't have time to do their homework properly.”

(Adapted from *The Wall Street Journal*, June 20, 2012)

設問 1. 下線部(1)～(5)の意味にもっとも近いものを(a)～(d)からそれぞれ一つ選び、マーク解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| (1) | (a) covers | (b) depicts | (c) justifies | (d) spreads |
| (2) | (a) amount | (b) majority | (c) segments | (d) volume |
| (3) | (a) Compared to | (b) Depending on | (c) Regardless of | (d) Thanks to |
| (4) | (a) accept | (b) outwit | (c) succeed | (d) surpass |
| (5) | (a) business | (b) exercise | (c) internship | (d) seminar |

設問 2. 下線部(あ)が表す内容を35字以内の日本語でわかりやすく説明せよ。解答は記述解答用紙の所定欄に書け。

設問 3. 下線部(い)が表す内容と合わないものを(a)～(f)より一つ選び、マーク解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

- (a) It is becoming increasingly difficult for illegal migrants to enter the U.S.
- (b) More and more talented Asian immigrants are coming to the U.S.
- (c) Most Asian immigrants enter the U.S. with proper authorization.
- (d) One major sector of the U.S. economy employing manual laborers has weakened.
- (e) Successful Asian immigrants invite their relatives to the U.S.
- (f) Technology companies in the U.S. are prospering.

設問 4. 【 】内の単語を前後の意味から考えて正しい順序に並べ替え、記述解答用紙の所定欄に書け。

[以 下 余 白]