

2013年度
英 語
(問 題)

〈H25070018〉

注 意 事 項

1. 問題冊子は、試験開始の指示があるまで開かないこと。
2. 問題は2～11ページに記載されている。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. 解答用紙の受験番号をよく確認すること。
4. 解答は、すべて解答用紙の所定欄にHBの黒鉛筆またはHBのシャープペンシルで記入すること。また、解答用紙のその他の部分には、何も書かないこと。
5. 氏名は、試験が開始してから、解答用紙の所定欄に正確にていねいに記入すること。
6. マーク欄は、はっきり記入すること。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、よく消すこと（砂消しゴムは使用しないこと）。

マークする時	● 良い	● 悪い	○ 悪い
マークを消す時	○ 良い	● 悪い	○ 悪い

7. いかなる場合でも、解答用紙は必ず提出すること。
8. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

I

次の1～10のうち、誤った英語表現を含んだ部分がある場合には a～d から誤りを1つ選び、誤りがない場合には e を選んでマーク解答用紙にマークせよ。

1. It has come to my notice recently that several people in our club are making unkind remarks of others, resulting in dissatisfaction to the club in general and certain members in particular. NO ERROR
2. In spite of my extremely busy schedule, yesterday I finally got around finishing the ten-page book report for my Recent American History class that I had been putting off for quite some time. NO ERROR
3. For people to be considered cultured, it is necessary for them to have a general knowledge of the important landmarks, past and present, in several fields, such as literature, art, history, and politics. NO ERROR
4. That novelist has been so highly praised by almost all the major literary critics that it will be difficult for him to live to their expectations when his new book is published in the very near future. NO ERROR
5. It was not before yesterday that I heard the news about the car accident last Sunday in which Jim and three other students from my school were injured and had to be hospitalized. NO ERROR
6. For the past two weeks, several of my colleagues have missed work due to illness, so I have been working 15-hour days in their absence, which means that I am always tired from lack sleep. NO ERROR
7. Whenever a problem of that sort comes to our attentions, we try to find a solution at the earliest possible time so as to avoid any misunderstanding that might arise concerning our real motives and goals. NO ERROR
8. I am hesitant to criticize other people's foreign language skills although I have never really become fluent in a second language nor have I learned enough even to carry on a simple conversation in another language. NO ERROR
9. Only in the last year or so have I realized that I need to learn more about foreign affairs so as to be able to understand the events taking place in other countries that affect the whole wide world. NO ERROR
10. Everyone was having an enjoyable time at the picnic in the park, when all of a sudden it began to rain hard that we all got soaked and the picnic turned out to be a complete disaster. NO ERROR

II

次の会話文の空所 1～10に入るべき最も適切なものを a～e の中から 1 つ選び、マーク解答用紙にマークせよ。

◆SHORT CONVERSATION ONE

A: You really are a lucky person.

B: 1

- a. Oh, why do you say that?
- b. Oh, why would you say so?
- c. Oh, why do you have to say such a thing?
- d. Oh, why would you want to believe that?
- e. Oh, why do you need to feel that way?

A: Everything you do always seems to turn out successful.

B: 2 Actually, I have my share of failures, too.

- a. If only you could see!
- b. If only you realized!
- c. If only you understand!
- d. If only you knew!
- e. If only you could discern!

A: I find that hard to believe.

◆SHORT CONVERSATION TWO

A: Mike has been acting kind of weird lately.

B: I know what you mean. I noticed the same thing.

A: 3

- a. I wonder how he came to that.
- b. I wonder what has got into him.
- c. I wonder why he feels that way.
- d. I wonder if he realizes the situation.
- e. I wonder if he is serious about it.

B: Sometimes he says things 4.

- a. that are easy to misinterpret
- b. that are hard to approve of
- c. that are completely foreign to me
- d. that are complex and difficult
- e. that are really off the wall

A: I hope it's just a temporary problem.

B: Don't worry. I'm sure he'll soon snap out of it.

◆SHORT CONVERSATION THREE

A: Do you know why Mr. Brown seems so happy these days?

B: 5

- a. No, I often heard about that.
- b. No, I actually know about that.
- c. No, I really couldn't say.
- d. No, I surely can't explain to you.
- e. No, I probably couldn't tell you.

A: Apparently, he won some kind of big lottery last week.

B: 6

- a. I wish it had been me.
- b. I wish I could be it.
- c. I wish it was possible.
- d. I wish I could do it.
- e. I wish it were just so.

A: Yeah, I feel the same way.

◆SHORT CONVESATION FOUR

A: Do you know where and when movable type was invented?

B: 7

- a. I don't have even a guess.
- b. I don't have a good memory of that.
- c. I don't have the correct answer.
- d. I don't have the slightest idea.
- e. I don't have the background information.

A: Well, scholars believe that it was invented in China almost 1000 years ago.

B: 8

- a. You don't know!
- b. You don't say!
- c. You can't be true!
- d. You can't decide!
- e. You don't mean it!

A: Yes, that's what our Chinese history teacher told us.

◆SHORT CONVERSATION FIVE

A: Have you met the new student from England?

B: Yeah, I've talked to her a number of times.

A: What do you think of her?

B: 9

- a. You couldn't discover a better person.
- b. You couldn't look for a kinder girl.
- c. You couldn't ask for a nicer person.
- d. You couldn't request a more sociable girl.
- e. You couldn't meet up with a gentler person.

A: Without a doubt, 10.

- a. you know what's going on
- b. you should know the facts
- c. you have a good judgment
- d. you should be in the know
- e. you are right about that

III

次の英文を読んで下の問いに答えよ。解答はマーク解答用紙にマークせよ。

At first glance, the scope, quality, and organization of the material contained in encyclopedias might appear to be far more important features than size, yet evaluations in terms of these features are of little use without specification of encyclopedias' size. In particular, a large encyclopedia that devotes only a small proportion of space to a given subject may cover it better than a small encyclopedia that devotes a large proportion of space to that topic. Size, above all, is a limiting factor in encyclopedias' value as sources of knowledge and information. As conceived here, encyclopedias are general repositories of information designed for consultation and sometimes for study or browsing as well. Thus understood, encyclopedias are substantially defined by their size, since cuts to the text can only be pursued so far without resulting in unreadability or gaps in information. It is for this reason, undoubtedly, that size has figured prominently in assessments of encyclopedias by critics and librarians, occasionally in very specific terms, as in S. Pádraig Walsh's contention that no general encyclopedia could cover subjects adequately with just 1.5 million words. Likewise, despite being out-of date and lacking an index, Johann Heinrich Zedler's gigantic *Grosses vollständiges Universal-Lexicon aller Wissenschaften und Künste* (1732-54) remains a valuable work of reference today, at least in part because of its size and attendant comprehensiveness.

Naturally, encyclopedias do not always function as they are designed to do; their social and cultural connotations sometimes overshadow their intellectual purposes. Like other books, for example, they can be considered commodities for purchase and display. In this regard, their size is central for publishers and consumers, since it correlates with cost and price. The same can be said of size in relation to encyclopedias' symbolic functions. Although German encyclopedias were often printed in smaller formats and thus sold for less than their British and French counterparts from the early eighteenth

century onward, most encyclopedias were nevertheless purchased primarily by the wealthy before the nineteenth century; whether or not they were opened, they were valued as indicators of social prestige. Similarly, by the early twentieth century, many encyclopedias were being marketed to families to help guarantee children's academic success rather than to individuals desirous of self-improvement. (Such individuals were the typical readers imagined for nineteenth-century encyclopedias.) Meanwhile, certain encyclopedias began to be associated with nationalism toward 1800, a trend that gained strength through the early twentieth century. In all of these instances, size once again played a significant role, namely, as a sign of social distinction, of familial security, and of national prestige.

Encyclopedias' sizes, therefore, must be reckoned among their most important characteristics. Studying the factors that have affected their sizes deepens our understanding of how they have flourished and struggled as tools of reference, commodities, and symbolic objects. It also sheds light on the recent development of electronic encyclopedias, notably, the free and publicly editable Wikipedia, the largest encyclopedia ever. Still, textual size is obviously only part of the matter. In particular, after 1840, one component of encyclopedias that continued to grow was illustrations. However, it is important to focus on textual size, partly because it facilitates a potentially illuminating quantitative approach and partly because few encyclopedias allotted nearly as much space to pictures as to text; pictures did increase costs, but they rarely made encyclopedias dramatically bigger.

(Adapted from *Information and Culture*)

1. According to this passage, which three of the following are true concerning encyclopedias?
 - a. The significance of encyclopedias is always measured in terms of the information provided.
 - b. The development of Wikipedia has changed the social and cultural meaning of encyclopedias.
 - c. In general, publishers put more emphasis on textual size than illustrations.
 - d. Scope, quality, and organization of the materials are as important as size for encyclopedias.
 - e. Internet-based encyclopedias have replaced paper-based encyclopedias in recent years.
 - f. Size mattered only until illustrations became common and popular in encyclopedias.
 - g. In most cases, the illustrations in encyclopedias add as much value as textual size.
 - h. The size of encyclopedias is important in determining their value as sources of knowledge and information.
 - i. In the development of encyclopedias, explanations have always taken precedence over size.
 - j. In the past, encyclopedias provided social and cultural prestige to the family, society, and nation.

2. Which one of the following best describes the phrase this reason?
- a. Information gaps result when illustrations are removed from encyclopedias.
 - b. Making encyclopedias simpler and shorter has no disadvantages.
 - c. Size was the key factor in the evaluation of encyclopedias by critics and librarians.
 - d. Readability is not sacrificed in encyclopedias when the size is reduced.
 - e. Conciseness is not always the ultimate goal in making encyclopedias.
3. According to this passage, which one of the following best helps us understand the recent development of electronic encyclopedias?
- a. convenient format
 - b. reasonable price
 - c. easy accessibility
 - d. extensive coverage
 - e. numerous illustrations

IV

次の英文を読んで下の問いに答えよ。解答はマーク解答用紙にマークせよ。

The most impoverished area of debate on China, certainly in the West, concerns its politics. Any discussion is almost invariably coloured by a value judgement that, because China has a Communist government, we already know the answers to all the important questions. It is a mindset formed in the Cold War that leaves us ill-equipped to understand the nature of Chinese politics or the current regime. In the post-Cold War era, China presents us with an intriguing and unforeseeable paradox: the most extraordinary economic transformation in human history is being presided over by a Communist government during a period which has witnessed the fall of European Communism. More generally, it is a mistake to see the Communist era as some kind of aberration, involving a total departure from the continuities of Chinese politics. On the contrary, although the 1949 Revolution ushered in profound changes, many of the underlying features of Chinese politics have remained relatively unaffected, with the period since 1978, if anything, seeing them reinforced. Many of the fundamental truths of Chinese politics apply as much to the Communist period as to the earlier dynasties. What are these underlying characteristics?

Politics has always been seen as a monopoly of government, with little involvement from other elites or the people. This was true during the dynastic Confucian era and has remained the case during the Communist period. Although Mao regularly mobilized the people in mass campaigns, the nature of their participation was instrumentalist rather than interactive: top-down rather than bottom-up. In the Confucian view, the exclusion of the people from government was regarded as a positive virtue, allowing government officials to be responsive to the ethics and ideals with which they had been taught. We should not dismiss these ideas, inimical as they are to Western sensibilities and traditions: the Confucian system constituted the longest-lasting political order in human history and the principles of its government were used as a model by the Japanese, Koreans and Vietnamese, and were closely studied by the British, French and, to a

lesser extent, the Americans in the first half of the nineteenth century. Elitist as the Confucian system clearly was, it did contain an important get-out clause. While the mandate of Heaven granted the emperor the right to rule, in the event of widespread popular discontent it could be deemed that the emperor had forfeited that mandate and should be overthrown.

The state has consistently been seen as ⁽³⁾the apogee of society, enjoying sovereignty over all else. In European societies, in contrast, power of government has historically been subject to competing sources of authority, such as the Church, the nobility and rising commercial interests. In effect, government was obliged to share its power with other groups and institutions. In China, at least for the last millennium, these either did not exist (there was no organized powerful Church) or were regarded, and saw themselves, as subordinate (for example, the merchant class); the idea that different sources of authority could and should coexist was seen as ethically wrong. The nearest to an exception were the great teachers and intellectuals who, though always marginal to the centre of power, could, under certain circumstances, be more influential than ministers. They acted as the cultural transmitters and guardians of the civilizational tradition and the representatives of the people's well-being and conscience — even, in tumultuous times, as the emissaries and arbiters of the mandate of Heaven. Only two institutions were formally acknowledged and really mattered: one was the government and the other the family.

(Adapted from *When China Rules the World*)

1. 下線(1)の意味として最も適切なものを下の a ~ e の中から1つ選べ。
 - a. introduced
 - b. considered
 - c. absorbed
 - d. rejected
 - e. suffered

2. 下線(2)の意味として最も適切なものを下の a ~ e の中から1つ選べ。
 - a. has remained the goal
 - b. has remained the problem
 - c. has remained the same
 - d. has remained the challenge
 - e. has remained the exception

3. 下線(3)の意味として最も適切なものを下の a ~ e の中から1つ選べ。
 - a. completely responsible for society
 - b. partially dependent on society
 - c. standing in opposition to society
 - d. situated at the top of society
 - e. totally subordinate to society

4. 本文の内容と一致するものとして最も適切なものを下の a ~ e の中から 1 つ選べ。
- a. 西洋諸国同様、中国でも政治は常に政府の専有物であった。
 - b. これからは西洋諸国も、儒教の教えに学ぶべきである。
 - c. 中国皇帝といえども、民意を完全に無視することはできなかった。
 - d. 過去一千年、中国では知識人が政府の要職を独占してきた。
 - e. 中国政治の本質については諸説紛々であり、未だ定説はない。
5. 本文からの推論として最も適切なものを下の a ~ e の中から 1 つ選べ。
- a. 中国は政治の民主化を実現しない限り、到底これまでのような経済成長は望めない。
 - b. 現代中国の政治は、自国の知的伝統との完全な断絶という犠牲の上に成り立っている。
 - c. 歴史的に見ても、中国に西洋的な民主主義は根付かないとの俗説には何ら根拠がない。
 - d. 中国の政治を真に理解するには、儒教についての深い知識が必要不可欠である。
 - e. 自国の政治的伝統から著しく逸脱した中国の共産主義は、今後衰退の一途を辿る。

V

次の英文を読んで下の問いに答えよ。解答はマーク解答用紙にマークせよ。

Six months after he became prime minister David Cameron initiated a survey of the nation's happiness. The country's economic strength had long been judged using indicators such as GDP, he said, in a speech in which he unveiled his plans. Yet, as Mr Cameron quoted Robert Kennedy as saying, "GDP does not allow for the health of our children, the quality of their education, or the joy of their play. It measures neither our wisdom nor our learning; neither our compassion nor our devotion to our country; it measures everything, in short, except that which makes life worthwhile." So the prime minister determined to identify a measure that did capture such intangibles.

On February 28th the Office of National Statistics announced the results. Its researchers asked people four questions: "How satisfied are you with your life nowadays?" "To what extent do you feel the things you do in your life are worthwhile?" "How happy did you feel yesterday?" and "How anxious did you feel yesterday?" The data were analysed by where the respondents lived, by age and by sex, by socio-economic status and by employment status, and by whether people were married and whether they had any children.

For a people who complain that they "mustn't grumble", the survey found British people to be relatively upbeat. Despite the country's economic woes, four out of five people said they were satisfied with their lives and three out of four said their lives were worthwhile. That chimes with earlier research from the OECD, a think tank, which found that rich countries tend to have populations who were more pleased with their lives than poor ones. It placed Britain above average in the happiness stakes, in a cluster of Anglophone countries that ranked just behind the sunny-natured Nordic countries, which topped the table.

The survey identified a trend seen in other countries: young adults tend to be happy until a dejection descends in middle age. The gloom lifts as people approach retirement, and oldsters who are in good health are just as satisfied with their lives as youngsters. Similarly young people become anxious on entering their thirties, and fret throughout the

rest of their working lives. Those who have recently retired regain a sense of security.

People with partners are happiest of all, although singletons are happier than those whose marriage has ended through death or divorce. But children have no effect on contentment: childless couples rank the same as those with one, two, three, four or five or more children.

Londoners are more stressed than people living elsewhere in Britain, which could be due to the relatively small proportion of elderly people who live in the capital compared to its working age population or to the capital's high unemployment levels. Unsurprisingly the jobless are mostly dissatisfied with their lives. People from black and ethnic minority groups also expressed lower satisfaction levels than their white neighbours.

Developing government policy from such information is notoriously tricky, which may be why Tony Blair shied away from a similar idea when he was in power. That is because correlation is not causation: it may well be that happy people are likely to be married, for example, rather than marriage causing otherwise miserable souls to celebrate the good things in life. Yet one concerned group, the Young Foundation, has made a start in trying to identify how to consider well-being when making local decisions. It may be easier to measure happiness than determine what causes it, but any data are welcome over none.

(Adapted from *The Economist*)

1. According to this article, which TWO of the following are true?
 - a. Inspired by Robert Kennedy, David Cameron decided to measure the nation's happiness.
 - b. Single people living happy lives feel more satisfied than married couples.
 - c. It was found that unemployment has a great influence on people's happiness.
 - d. At a certain age, children become dissatisfied and quarrel with their parents.
 - e. Skilled workers show higher satisfaction levels than unskilled workers.
 - f. Even if they are healthy, elderly people are generally not as happy as young people.
 - g. How satisfied couples are has nothing to do with how many children they have.
 - h. People who have lost their partners feel less stable than people who have got divorced.
 - i. In many countries, it is common for people to feel anxious right after they retire.

2. According to this article, which one of the following is NOT true?
 - a. 80% of British people are content with their lives, and 75% feel that their lives have value.
 - b. Nordic countries ranked prominently in the OECD survey dealing with contentment and happiness.
 - c. People in poor countries are inclined to feel less happy compared to those in wealthy countries.
 - d. Londoners are under a lot of pressure because the city is very young and multicultural.
 - e. Tony Blair avoided using surveys of happiness in formulating policy when he was prime minister.

3. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase relatively upbeat?
- quite optimistic
 - comparatively energetic
 - personally satisfied
 - rather well-off
 - moderately stable
4. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase chimes with?
- be connected to
 - be similar to
 - be in agreement with
 - be associated with
 - be concerned with
5. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the word fret?
- feel confused
 - feel painful
 - feel doubtful
 - feel regretful
 - feel uneasy
6. Which one of the following best explains the phrase notoriously tricky?
- commonly thought to be an impossible problem to solve
 - well-known as a task that requires skill and care
 - regarded as an extremely complicated matter to agree on
 - criticized as a potentially dangerous and unworkable goal
 - seen as an unacceptable value for the entire country to share
7. According to this article, which one of the following can be said about people's happiness?
- It is helpful for us to know what brings happiness to our lives even though we never know where the happiness comes from.
 - It is easy for us to say what makes us happy but not so easy to find the limits of our happiness.
 - It is easy enough to understand how happy people are as well as what makes them happy.
 - It is probably fairly simple to know how happy people are but not so simple to know why they are happy.
 - It is possible for us to know whether people are happy or not and to know the reasons for that happiness.

[以下余白]

