

英 語

(問 題)

2014年度

〈2014 H26081119〉

注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の指示があるまで、問題冊子および解答用紙には手を触れないこと。
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・乱丁及び解答用紙の汚損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. 解答はすべて、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。
4. マーク解答用紙記入上の注意
 - (1) 印刷されている受験番号が、自分の受験番号と一致していることを確認したうえで、氏名欄に氏名を記入すること。
 - (2) 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、消しゴムで丁寧に、消し残しがないようによく消すこと。

マークする時	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 良い	<input type="radio"/> 悪い	<input type="radio"/> 悪い
マークを消す時	<input type="radio"/> 良い	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 悪い	<input type="radio"/> 悪い

5. 解答はすべて所定の解答欄に記入すること。所定欄以外に何かを記入した解答用紙は採点の対象外となる場合がある。
6. 試験終了の指示が出たら、すぐに解答をやめ、筆記用具を置き解答用紙を裏返しにすること。
7. いかなる場合でも、解答用紙は必ず提出すること。

[I] 次の英文 (i)~(viii) を読んで、設問 1~25 の解答として最も適当なものを、(A)~(D) の中から選びなさい。

(i) You resolve to lose ten pounds. But after three guilt-ridden doughnut disasters, your goal is finished by February. Sound familiar? Unless you've got white-knuckle willpower, typical resolutions are bound to fail, says David Palmiter, Jr., Ph.D., from the American Psychological Association. Instead, set yourself up to succeed.

Goal: Lose weight

Solution: Determine why you want to shed pounds ("I want to lose weight to gain energy," for example), and make that your focus. Keeping your eyes on the prize will make choosing healthy foods easier. Slipups? They're simply learning opportunities — tomorrow's a new day!

Goal: Spend Less Money

Solution: Start small. Thinking you have to make cuts across the board can be overwhelming, leading to even more money stress. Choose one change a month, like spending less on dinner out with the girls. Having a potluck instead means plenty of bonding, without the bill.

Goal: More Time With Family

Solution: Make a list of the five things that matter most to you, then make another one of how your time's spent. Chances are the lists won't match — bills do have to be paid — but you *can* work at it. Ask, "What decisions can I make today to see more of my family?" From choosing not to work late to postponing an errand, the closer you can make the lists, the more family time you'll snag.

1. What is Dr. Palmiter's advice for realizing one's goals?

- (A) Avoid failure.
- (B) Less is more.
- (C) Prepare to succeed.
- (D) Simple is best.

2. What is the recommended way to lose weight?

- (A) Eat less and exercise.
- (B) Focus on the reason for losing weight.
- (C) Stick to healthy foods.
- (D) Tomorrow's a new day.

3. What is the recommended way to reduce spending?

- (A) Make a change a month.
- (B) Minimize money stress.
- (C) Spend less money.
- (D) Write two lists.

4. What is the recommended way to increase time with the family?

- (A) Choose the top five things.
- (B) Snag extra time.
- (C) Think of ways to change every day.
- (D) Write and compare lists.

(ii) The town of Beaumont is known as “Texas...with a little something extra.” But the industrial town along the Gulf Coast now has a more dubious distinction: It’s been named the saddest city in America — at least, if you’re measuring sadness on Twitter.

That’s according to a group of researchers at the Vermont Complex Systems Center, who analyzed over 80 million words from more than ten million geotagged tweets written throughout 2011. The results of their study, published Wednesday in the journal *PLoS ONE*, showed that the happiest tweeters in the U.S. live in Napa, California, and their sad counterparts live mostly in the Rust Belt and along the Gulf Coast border.

“You can infer a lot of information about an area based on what people are writing on Twitter,” says Christopher Danforth, a mathematician and a co-author of the study. Danforth explains how his team measured the emotional state of a tweet: They created a simple computer algorithm to analyze the words within the tweets themselves. Each word was measured on a happiness scale, which his team had previously created using paid workers from Amazon’s Mechanical Turk service. The workers were asked to score more than 10,000 common English words on a happiness scale from 1 to 9. Words like “laughter,” “love,” “rainbow,” and “smile” made the top of the list; at the very bottom — unsurprisingly — were words like “terrorist,” “ugly,” “cancer,” “die,” and “fatal.”

5. Why are the townspeople of Beaumont so sad?

- (A) Hurricanes frequently hit the Gulf Coast.
- (B) The industrial town has a weak economy.
- (C) They would prefer to live in Napa, California.
- (D) Not enough information given.

6. How were data analyzed for the study?

- (A) Collected more than ten million geotagged tweets.
- (B) Measured the emotional state of tweets.
- (C) Used a happiness scale from Amazon.
- (D) All of the above.

7. Why did the researchers conclude that Beaumont residents were sad?

- (A) Sent fewer tweets than other areas.
- (B) Tweets contained more sad words.
- (C) Twitter accounts had the least followers.
- (D) Used Facebook rather than Twitter.

(iii) Even at noon on this otherwise sunny day, the sky was blanketed in hazy toxic smog from the ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach, the entry points for more than half of the goods shipped into the United States and the largest source of air pollution in California.

Every day, idling cargo ships carrying 30,000 containers from Asia and the Pacific basin are unloaded by construction cranes towering more than 200 feet high on the docks. Then the containers are dispatched from the rail yards alongside the harbor onto 1,200 diesel-powered freight trains that ferry goods up and down the coast, and 35,000 semi tractor-trailers that speed along heavily congested highways to the rest of the country. Since the 1970s, the massive port complex has exploded to five times its original size, transforming the surrounding area into what one local physician called "an environmental nightmare."

California may have a reputation as a sun-kissed paradise with some of the world's most photographed real estate—Southern California's sparkling white beaches, the celebrated rocky coastline along Big Sur and the epic grandeur of Yosemite and the Sierras. But the reality is that the nation's most populous state is an industrial colossus—the world's ninth-largest economy—with the worst air quality in the nation, according to annual report cards issued by the American Lung Association.

8. What vehicle contributes the most to California's air pollution problem?

- (A) Cargo ships
- (B) Diesel-powered freight trains
- (C) Semi tractor-trailers
- (D) Not enough information given

9. Which of the following does NOT describe the State of California?

- (A) America's busiest port
- (B) Famous scenery
- (C) Poor air quality
- (D) None of the above

10. What is the best title for this passage?

- (A) America's Paradise Lost: California in Crisis
- (B) California: Land of Many Contradictions
- (C) California's Tourism Impacted by "Environmental Nightmare"
- (D) The Cost of Economic Growth: California's Air Quality Problem

(iv) Games are great for kids for different reasons at different ages. For preschoolers, they're a fun way to learn how to "follow rules, focus, take turns, and defer gratification, which helps with self-regulation, the basis of problem-solving and thinking creatively," explains Peter J. Pizzolongo, the senior director of professional development at the National Association for the Education of Young Children. Board games also get bonus points for bringing families together (especially if family dinners are a rare occurrence) and for luring grade-schoolers away from the Wii. And all kids get lessons in decision-making ("Should I buy Boardwalk or save my money?"), consequences ("Ooops — no more cash!"), and strategic thinking ("If I swap two railroads for Boardwalk, I can start buying houses"). So should you set up regular times to play or let your child set the agenda? "Both," says Pizzolongo. "Let your child come to you, but setting aside a special evening or afternoon gives her a ritual — and predictability and routines are important for kids."

11. Why are games important for children?
 - (A) Allow kids to set the agenda.
 - (B) More social than video games.
 - (C) Promote different skills at different ages.
 - (D) Provide economical entertainment.
12. What is NOT a benefit of playing games?
 - (A) Decision-making
 - (B) Family togetherness
 - (C) Strategic thinking
 - (D) None of the above
13. What is the main idea of this passage?
 - (A) Anyone can benefit from playing board games.
 - (B) Children of various ages benefit from playing games.
 - (C) Game playing promotes family communication.
 - (D) Kids prefer video games to old-fashioned ones.

(v) Harry Atwater thinks his lab can make an affordable device that produces more than twice the solar power generated by today's panels. The feat is possible, says the Caltech professor of materials science and applied physics, because of recent advances in the ability to manipulate light at a very small scale.

Solar panels on the market today consist of cells made from a single semiconducting material, usually silicon. Since the material absorbs only a narrow band of the solar spectrum, much of sunlight's energy is lost as heat. These panels typically convert less than 20 percent of that energy into electricity. But the device that Atwater and his colleagues have in mind would have an efficiency of at least 50 percent. It would use a design that efficiently splits sunlight, as a prism does, into six to eight component wavelengths—each one of which produces a different color of light. Each color would then be dispersed to a cell made of a semiconductor that can absorb it.

Atwater's team is working on three designs. In one, for which the group has made a prototype, sunlight is collected by a reflective metal trough and directed at a specific angle into a structure made of a transparent insulating material. Coating the outside of the transparent structure are multiple solar cells, each made from one of six to eight different semiconductors. Once light enters the material, it encounters a series of thin optical filters. Each one allows a single color to pass through to illuminate a cell that can absorb it; the remaining colors are reflected toward other filters designed to let them through.

14. What is a benefit of the new solar panel design?

- (A) 50% more efficient than previous panels.
- (B) Efficiently splits sunlight, as a prism does.
- (C) Produces more than twice as much electricity.
- (D) Uses 20% less energy than current designs.

15. What is unique about how the new solar panel manipulates sunlight?

- (A) Absorbs.
- (B) Collects.
- (C) Reflects.
- (D) Splits.

16. What is the best title for this passage?

- (A) Atwater's Research Illuminates New Energy Approach
- (B) Caltech Researchers Shine in Recent Announcement
- (C) New Solar Panel Design Promises Increased Efficiency
- (D) Solar Panel Prototype Yields Lower Energy Costs

(vi) One essential aspect of privacy is the ability to control how much we disclose to others. Unfortunately, we've lost much of that control now that every photo, chat, or status update posted on a social-media site can be stored in the cloud. Even though we intended to share that information with someone, we don't necessarily want it to stay available, out of context, forever. The weight of our digital pasts is emerging as the central privacy challenge of our time.

But what if people could make their posts vanish automatically—making social media more of an analogue to everyday conversations that aren't recorded for posterity? That's the promise of services such as Snapchat, a mobile-phone app whose popularity has increased dramatically during the past year. Evan Spiegel and Bobby Murphy, who met as undergrads at Stanford, came up with the idea two years ago, around the time New York congressman Anthony Weiner accidentally made racy photos of himself public on Twitter and was forced to resign. Snapchat lets users take photos or short videos and then decide how long they will be visible to the recipient. After 10 seconds or less, the images disappear forever. Not for nothing is Snapchat's mascot a picture of a grinning ghost.

From the beginning, the service appealed to teenagers looking for a more private way of sending each other sexy pictures. But "sexting" alone can't account for all 100 million photos and videos exchanged on Snapchat every day. And Facebook's Mark Zuckerberg must worry that Snapchat addresses some misgivings people have about privacy on Facebook; in December, Facebook launched a Snapchat copycat app called Poke.

17. How has the ability to control how much we disclose to others decreased?

- (A) Photos disappear after 10 seconds or less.
- (B) Pictures are posted to Facebook.
- (C) Posted items can be accessed for a long time.
- (D) Social-media sites have become popular.

18. What happens to photos shared on Snapchat?

- (A) Erased.
- (B) Posted.
- (C) Recorded.
- (D) Stored.

19. How did Facebook's Mark Zuckerberg respond to Snapchat?

- (A) Concerned about privacy.
- (B) Forced to resign.
- (C) Made his own app.
- (D) None of the above.

(vii) While research has linked vegetarian diets to a number of health benefits—lower cholesterol and a reduced risk for heart disease among them—studies attempting to tie vegetarianism to low mortality rates have not been conclusive. But a massive new investigation published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association's Internal Medicine* scores a big hit for vegetarian diets.

For nearly 6 years, a team from Loma Linda University in California tracked the diet habits and health outcomes of more than 70,000 people—roughly half of whom were vegetarians. After controlling for significant health variables like age, race, exercise habits, and alcohol consumption, the study team found eating a vegetarian diet was associated with a 12% drop in all-cause mortality. When breaking up the data into different types of vegetarian diets, the research shows people following a pesco-vegetarian plan—defined as vegetarians who also ate fish—enjoyed the lowest mortality rates compared to meat eaters. That said, those vegetarians who consume dairy products also significantly benefited, the research indicates.

“There are several possible explanations for these results,” explains study co-author Michael Orlich, MD, director of the preventative medicine residency program at Loma Linda University. He points to three past studies that have linked red and processed meat consumption to higher mortality rates. “Cutting out meat could be the cause,” Orlich says. It’s also possible that eating more plant foods like fruits and vegetables provides the death-defying benefits, he adds.

Put simply, vegetarian diets appear to offer life-protecting benefits. But Orlich says his research is just a jumping-off point for further study. It’s still not clear how vegetarian diets may lower your risk of death, or whether one type of vegetarian meal plan is healthier for you than another.

20. What was unique about the current study?

- (A) Included more than 70,000 participants.
- (B) Indicated lower death-rate for vegetarians.
- (C) Linked vegetarian diets to health benefits.
- (D) Tracked different types of vegetarian diets.

21. How do researchers explain the study’s findings?

- (A) A pesco-vegetarian diet lowers mortality rates.
- (B) Certain fruits and vegetables provide death-defying benefits.
- (C) Eating red meat contributes to higher mortality rates.
- (D) None of the above.

22. Which lifestyle yielded the biggest benefits?

- (A) Eating vegetables and fish
- (B) Cutting out red meat
- (C) Consuming plant foods like fruits and vegetables
- (D) Not enough information given

(viii) For years, we've known that a healthy lifestyle can stave off cognitive decline. Now, research shows, it's time for people to start listening up—even the young. UCLA researchers and the Gallup organization teamed up to survey over 18,000 Americans aged 18-99 on their lifestyle behaviors and memory complaints. They found that while older people had more memory problems, they also worked harder to keep their brains sharp with diet and exercise. Younger participants didn't live as healthfully, and their brains didn't thank them for it.

The poll, published in *International Psychogeriatrics*, found that while fewer younger people (ages 18-39) had memory complaints than older generations did, numbers were still much higher than expected at 14%. Gary Smalls, MD, lead author of the study and co-author of *The Alzheimer's Prevention Diet*, thinks the results might be explained by increased stress among young people, or the shorter attention span we all suffer at the hands of the constant temptations of technology.

Another likely factor? The younger participants' lifestyles, which they reported as less healthy than middle-aged and older participants. They smoked more than older people, and were less likely to have eaten at least 5 servings of fruit and vegetables in the last week, eat healthily all day the day before, or exercise regularly. For those who had healthy habits, their hard work paid off: Those who engaged in one of the healthy behaviors surveyed were 21% less likely to have memory problems. Two healthy behaviors led to a 45% memory boost, and all four healthy behaviors meant you were 111% less likely to be grasping for names at a party.

23. What is the main idea of this passage?
- (A) Lifestyle affects memory for all people.
 - (B) Memory naturally declines with age.
 - (C) Old people eat more healthily than young people.
 - (D) Young people lead less healthy lifestyles.
24. What surprised researchers about young people's memories?
- (A) Healthy lifestyle improved memory.
 - (B) Higher than expected memory complaints.
 - (C) Less cognitive decline than old people.
 - (D) All of the above.
25. What is the best title for this passage?
- (A) Cognitive Decline: Comparing Young and Old
 - (B) Healthy Lifestyle Delays Cognitive Decline
 - (C) Improved Lifestyle, Improved Memory
 - (D) Youth is Wasted on the Young

- 〔Ⅱ〕 次の設問26～40の空所を補うものとして最も適当な語を、(A)～(K)の中から選びなさい。
ただし、使われない語が含まれていることもあります。また、同じ語を繰り返して使うことも
できます。空所に何も補う必要のない場合には (L) を選びなさい。

(A) at	(B) by	(C) for	(D) in	(E) of	(F) on
(G) out	(H) over	(I) to	(J) up	(K) with	(L) NO WORD

26. The analyst points out that the slow housing market resembles _____ Japan's lost decade.
27. Having helped his father build many things, he is skillful _____ almost any kind of hand tool.
28. The irritating passenger carried _____ a long phone conversation on the train.
29. People are dying _____ hunger by the tens of thousands in some parts of Africa.
30. If I want to get my day's chores done, I have to be _____ and around by 7:00 am at the latest.
31. Everyone was saying that Michael fell victim _____ his desire for money.
32. You must be quite accustomed to using the new model of cellphone _____ now.
33. I could easily pick _____ my friend's face on the crowded train platform.
34. Everyone in the company thinks that Marian is _____ far the best president that they have ever had.
35. While we're _____ it, let's set the schedule for our next project.
36. The new school curriculum emphasizes hands- _____ laboratory work over rote memorization of facts.
37. We have come _____ take the freedom to travel for granted but it was previously exceptional.
38. He is so careful _____ his money that you might call him stingy.
39. Jane thought she saw someone standing in the shadows, but it was a figment _____ her imagination.
40. The professor wound _____ his lecture with an explanation of the upcoming exam.

〔Ⅲ〕 次の設問41～50のA～D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中の一つを、誤りがない場合にはEを選びなさい。

41. Even there is no major event being held, the city is an attractive place to spend several days on
 A B C D
 vacation. NO ERROR
 E
42. Her mother claimed about her staying out too late the night before with her friends. NO ERROR
 A B C D E
43. Tracy should be over her disease and back to the office within three or four days. NO ERROR
 A B C D E
44. Despite the fact it was high season, she could get a reservation at a hotel on the lake shore.
 A B C D
 NO ERROR
 E
45. In her new novel, she included almost her co-workers' names in one way or another.
 A B C D
 NO ERROR
 E
46. It is said on this website that we can apply for scholarships within the next three months.
 A B C D
 NO ERROR
 E
47. I afraid whether I could respond appropriately to the interviewer's inquiries. NO ERROR
 A B C D E
48. According to a science journal, there will be no seafood leaving to catch by 2050. NO ERROR
 A B C D E
49. There is no denying that mathematics is of great use to many other sciences. NO ERROR
 A B C D E
50. Only a few number of priests are allowed to wear the blue and gold robe at the ceremony.
 A B C D
 NO ERROR
 E

(以下 余 白)