

2015年度
英 語
(問 題)

〈H27090018〉

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・乱丁およ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、試験開始後、解答用紙の氏名欄に氏名を正確に丁寧に記入すること。
 - (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（砂消しゴムは使用しないこと）。

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 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。
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 から誤りを一つ選び、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 was as much for the positive stand Albert Camus took on the issues of the day as for his creative writing that he was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1957 at the early age of 43. NO ERROR
2. Economists and others who worry about egalitarian issues tending to think about distribution in terms of such material goods as food, clothing, and shelter, which used to constitute over 80 percent of the consumption of households. NO ERROR
3. Hamlet, Prince of Denmark, finding his father poisoned to death by his treacherous uncle, took an oath to revenge his uncle. NO ERROR
4. When I was in high school, my English teacher recommended reading Dostoevsky's *Crime and Punishment*, which I found not so difficult than I thought it would be. NO ERROR
5. In designing a new government, the father of the Constitution, James Madison, proposed that government have three parts, or branches: executive, judicial, and legislature. NO ERROR
6. The liberal tradition has its roots in the Enlightenment, that period in eighteenth-century Europe when intellectuals and political leaders had a powerful sense that reason could be employed to make the world a better place. NO ERROR
7. A fact that the American people have trouble assimilating is that the size and power of the American empire is inherently disruptive and intrusive, which means that the United States can rarely take a step without threat some nation or benefiting another. NO ERROR
8. According to the President, part of which makes the United States different is that it welcomes criticism, just as it welcomes the responsibilities that come with global leadership. NO ERROR
9. It could spend several days to determine whether the acoustic signals are indeed coming from the remains of the missing plane, thought to be at the bottom of the Indian Ocean. NO ERROR
10. Joseph Grew, an old Japan hand who had served as U.S. ambassador in Tokyo before the Pacific War, convinced that the Japanese were essentially an irrational people and could never adapt to democratic government. NO ERROR

II

次の英文の空所 1 ~ 10 に入る最も適切なものを a ~ e の中から 1 つ選び、マーク解答用紙にマークせよ。

_____ 1 _____ Look at all your electronic devices: from laptops to smartphones to Kindles or iPads, even your watch. Those electronics are _____ 2 _____ better at reducing the amount of energy they need. _____ 3 _____, you get greedy and want their capability to increase. The battery, and how much energy you can store in a given volume and weight, is the defining factor in this whole field.

_____ 4 _____ there are electric cars. _____ 5 _____ we can make batteries with double the energy density of today's and drive the price below \$200 a kilowatt-hour (versus \$300 to \$800 today, depending on type and weight), we can have a car with a 300-mile range, _____ 6 _____ the air conditioner or heater turned up, that sells for \$25,000 to \$30,000. The Department of Energy's goal is to get batteries to \$150 a kilowatt-hour by 2020.

Finally, there are the utility-scale batteries, which are very important for renewable energy. Wind and solar power are going to keep increasing. Wind is already the second-cheapest form of new energy, after shale gas, and it will become the cheapest within a decade. Right now utility companies get about 4 percent of their power from renewable sources other than hydro—and that 4 percent is roughly all from wind. _____ 7 _____ a day when renewables are 50, 60, 70 percent. Utility companies will need batteries to stabilize the flow of renewable energy into the grid, plus a better electrical control system to do the switching. People _____ 8 _____ these batteries at their houses instead of generators.

All of this would be a huge market. But the effects are more profound. There are mountainous places even in the U.S., like western Alaska, that will never be _____ 9 _____ the electric grid. There aren't enough people, and the distances are too great. There are many parts of South Asia like this, too.

But they will have solar and wind power—which, in 10 or 15 years, are going to be as cheap as any other form of energy, or cheaper. Once you have storage systems, you can put a little solar installation on your roof or a plot of land, and now you have your electric supply! It will be like cellphones' leapfrogging the land-line era. It will transform the prosperity of the world.

There is a slow march toward improving today's systems, by 5 or 10 percent a year. Meanwhile, many innovative companies, scientists, and engineers are exploring novel approaches. Many of them may not work. But there is a reasonable chance that a couple may work—and really work, to double or triple energy density and lower cost. If you are a battery company and your cost per unit of storage doesn't drop by a factor of two in the next five years, you are going to be _____ 10 _____.

(From *The Atlantic*)

1.

- a. Why are batteries controversial?
- b. Why do batteries cost so much?
- c. Why do batteries matter?
- d. Why are batteries so complicated?
- e. Why are batteries hard to improve?

2.

- a. designed
- b. preventing
- c. seeming
- d. made
- e. getting

- 3.
- a. But while they can
 - b. But even though they try
 - c. But if they succeed
 - d. But as they do
 - e. But since they work
- 4.
- a. Then
 - b. However
 - c. Nevertheless
 - d. Otherwise
 - e. Instead
- 5.
- a. Since
 - b. But
 - c. If
 - d. Given
 - e. Although
- 6.
- a. in spite of
 - b. even with
 - c. on account of
 - d. without
 - e. notwithstanding
- 7.
- a. You want to see
 - b. You need to determine
 - c. You hope to predict
 - d. You wish to examine
 - e. You tend to anticipate
- 8.
- a. needn't have
 - b. should've had
 - c. won't have
 - d. must've had
 - e. may have
- 9.
- a. related to
 - b. connected to
 - c. separated from
 - d. distinct from
 - e. content with
- 10.
- a. flooded with customers
 - b. searching for profits
 - c. in a good position
 - d. out of business
 - e. beyond your budget

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。

When we speak of domestic reform in the United States, it is typically in reference to the efforts of white, middle-class reform women to apply scientific and rational methods to household work while increasing the status and economic independence of women through elevating housework and other “women’s work” such as childcare to a professional level. This involved the extension of the so-called domestic into the greater community, as domestic reformers argued that women’s innately superior capacity for care work and morality made them uniquely suited to solving social problems.

The types of endeavors lumped together under the domestic reform umbrella were varied in both their scale and type and included increasing the efficiency of individual household work; creating communal kitchens, laundries, and stores; establishing settlement houses, schools, and day cares; and promoting higher education for women in childhood education and what would come to be known as domestic science or home economics. “Domestic reform,” thus, encompassed quite a wide variety of efforts to improve the status of women and their domestic work while not typically challenging women’s assignment to the domestic sphere. These reform efforts conform to what has been termed “deferential citizenship”; that is, they provided a basis for women to argue for their involvement in the public sphere through their naturally superior domestic-moral roles as women and mothers rather than as equal citizens in their own right. Nonetheless, these reform efforts served to effectively bridge the ideological divide between the so-called public and private spheres and, in so doing, transformed the meanings attached to, and the place of, the home in American life.

This view of women as able to be responsible for conducting “municipal housekeeping” promoted by domestic reformers extended into the community the dominant view of women’s moral domesticity prevalent during the nineteenth century. The so-called “Cult of Domesticity” was concerned with women’s place within the home and designated women as the moral heads of their households and as the ones primarily responsible for the physical and moral environment of the home. Women were also responsible for producing and maintaining their household’s public image in terms of gentility and respectability. By the mid-nineteenth century, this view of the proper role of urban middle-class women as encompassing consumption and social reproduction replaced the previous focus on ④ production.

A third and competing ideology of gender in play during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries has been termed “equal rights feminism,” which contrasted with both the Cult of Domesticity and domestic reform. Equal rights feminism argued that women were the political equals of men rather than arguing for women’s worth as based solely on their roles as wife, mother, and keeper of the home. This view most explicitly argued against the exclusion of women from the political and public sphere.

These three ideologies have often appeared to be mutually exclusive despite the fact that in practice, aspects of any and all of them may have been incorporated into the lives of women in the past. Likewise, the typical use of the term domestic reform to refer to a variety of organizations of reformers during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries obscures the fact that, in practice, women operating within all three of the gender ideologies identified above in fact reformed the meaning and significance of the domestic sphere through their daily lives. Thus, the term domestic reform is used to refer more broadly to these ordinary efforts which blurred the boundaries and meanings attached to the domestic, regardless of whether or not they fit squarely within what has historically been termed domestic reform.

(From *Troubling the Domestic Sphere: Women Reformers and the Changing Place of the Home*)

1. According to this passage, which THREE of the following are true?
 - a. Equal rights feminism did not encourage the participation of women in political activities at any level of society.
 - b. Domestic reformers thought that women could better manage social problems because of their greater ability for care work and concern for morality.
 - c. The role of women outside of the home became significant in urban municipalities in the late 19th century.
 - d. Reformers' organizations were more instrumental than individual daily efforts in achieving domestic reform in the early 20th century.
 - e. The significance of domestic reform was the fact that it achieved the integration of the private sphere into the public sphere.
 - f. The Cult of Domesticity claimed that the role of women as moral protectors at home was not important.
 - g. White, middle class women in the United States have been mistakenly considered as the first group of women to find a useful place outside the home.
 - h. Home economics was developed as an academic subject in higher education for women due to expanded efforts in the area of domestic reform.
 - i. Women had a responsibility to stay home to do housework, but this also gave them an opportunity to observe local power politics.

2. Which one of the following best fits in Ⓐ ?
 - a. social
 - b. personal
 - c. household
 - d. community
 - e. public

3. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase in play?
 - a. actively exerting influence
 - b. pleasantly engaged in
 - c. efficiently remaining hidden
 - d. positively reconsidered
 - e. gradually finding enjoyment

4. Which one of the following best explains the phrase mutually exclusive?
 - a. socially restricted
 - b. often observed separately
 - c. impossible to define
 - d. individually understood
 - e. unable to exist at the same time

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。

We live in an age of stark contradictions. The world enjoys technologies of unimaginable sophistication; yet it has at least one billion people without enough to eat each day. The world economy is propelled to soaring new heights of productivity through ongoing technological and organizational advance; yet it is relentlessly destroying the natural environment in the process. Countries achieve great progress in economic development as conventionally measured; yet along the way they succumb to new crises of obesity, smoking, diabetes, depression, and other ills of modern life.

These contradictions would not come as a shock to the greatest sages of humanity, including Aristotle and the Buddha. The sages taught humanity, time and again, that material gain alone will not fulfill our deepest needs. Material life must be harnessed to meet these human needs, most importantly to promote the end of suffering, social justice, and the attainment of happiness. The challenge is real for all parts of the world.

As one key example, the world's economic superpower, the United States, has achieved striking economic and technological progress over the past half century without gains in the self-reported happiness of the citizenry. Instead, uncertainties and anxieties are high, social and economic inequalities have widened considerably, social trust is in decline, and confidence in government is at an all-time low. Perhaps for these reasons, life satisfaction has remained nearly constant during decades of rising Gross National Product (GNP) per capita.

The realities of poverty, anxiety, environmental degradation, and unhappiness in the midst of great plenty should not be regarded as mere curiosities. They require our urgent attention, and especially so at this juncture in human history. For we have entered a new phase of the world, termed the *Anthropocene* by the world's earth system scientists. The Anthropocene is a newly invented term that combines two Greek roots: "anthropo," for human; and "cene," for new, as in a new geological epoch. The Anthropocene is the new epoch in which humanity, through its technological prowess and population of 7 billion, has become the major driver of changes of the earth's physical systems, including the climate, the carbon cycle, the water cycle, the nitrogen cycle, and biodiversity.

The Anthropocene will necessarily reshape our societies. If we continue mindlessly along the current economic trajectory, we risk undermining the earth's life support systems—food supplies, clean water, and stable climate—necessary for human health and even survival in some places. In years or decades, conditions of life may become dire in several fragile regions of the world. We are already experiencing that deterioration of life support systems in the drylands of the Horn of Africa and parts of Central Asia.

On the other hand, if we act wisely, we can protect the earth while raising quality of life broadly around the world. We can do this by adopting lifestyles and technologies that improve happiness or life satisfaction while reducing human damage to the environment. "Sustainable development" is the term given to the combination of human well-being, social inclusion, and environmental sustainability. We can say that the quest for happiness is intimately linked to the quest for sustainable development.

(From *World Happiness Report*)

1. Which one of the following best describes the phrase an age of stark contradictions?
 - a. An age in which many countries have developed remarkably and have succeeded in curing those people who suffer from various diseases.
 - b. An age in which people in the developed countries have enjoyed a life of luxury despite having become less vulnerable to modern diseases.
 - c. An age in which the productive capacity of the world economy has grown greater than ever but has ruined the natural environment.
 - d. An age in which the world has achieved a faster rate of economic growth in spite of fewer technological and organizational advances.
 - e. An age in which those people who possessed advanced technologies did not have enough income to feed themselves.

2. Which one of the following best explains the phrase would not come as a shock to?
- would have been denied by
 - would have been guaranteed by
 - would have been distrusted by
 - would have been foreseen by
 - would have been experienced by
3. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase without gains in the self-reported happiness of the citizenry?
- there has been no increase in the number of citizens who claim to be satisfied with their lives
 - there is no indication that citizens are hoping their lives will be more satisfying in the future
 - citizens will barely be able to remain satisfied with their lives in the coming decades
 - it is predicted that citizens will see no improvement in their economic lives
 - there will be no major impact on the meaning of happiness that all citizens can agree on
4. According to this passage, which TWO of the following can be said about the Anthropocene?
- The word Anthropocene is a label for a new kind of human potential created in Earth System Science.
 - The invention of the Anthropocene has diminished the significance of sustainable development.
 - The Anthropocene will generate new natural resources that have not been known for thousands of years.
 - The Anthropocene has evolved a geological system that gives rise to biodiversity.
 - In the Anthropocene, humanity has become primarily responsible for environmental changes.
 - In spite of the Anthropocene, the Horn of Africa and parts of Central Asia are in danger of drying out.
 - By means of the Anthropocene, the earth's life systems can enhance human health and survival.
 - In the Anthropocene, we could damage the earth's systems, which are indispensable for human health.
5. Which one of the following does NOT agree with what the passage suggests?
- Humanity must control the human desire for material gains in order to achieve justice in society.
 - It is imperative that we develop new ways of living that can nurture the environment.
 - Our sense of happiness is closely connected with the way we have treated the environment.
 - The world economy can only be sustained by exploiting the remaining essential natural resources.
 - We need to be aware that the earth's life support systems have already been badly undermined.

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。

About 4.62 million people aged 65 or older in Japan are estimated to suffer from dementia, and roughly 10,000 such people are reported missing each year. Although thousands of them are reunited with their family as they either return home on their own or are rescued after wandering about for days, weeks or months, hundreds of them are found dead, including some who are killed in accidents.

This serious issue needs greater public attention especially as the aging of the Japanese population continues to accelerate. Family members alone cannot be held responsible for protecting the elderly from these hazards. A community-based support mechanism involving public services, businesses and local residents will be needed.

One of the symptoms of dementia is orientation disturbance, in which people's sense of their identity, time or where they are becomes impaired. This can lead people to wander about aimlessly without knowing where they are headed. Last week, a 67-year-old woman who disappeared from her home in Tokyo in 2007 was reunited with her family at a care facility in Tatebayashi, Gunma Prefecture. The woman, who has dementia and was unable to tell the police her name when she was taken into protective custody in the city seven years ago, was misidentified, which prevented a match in missing persons' reports. Her recent appearance on an NHK TV program featuring the problem of senile dementia prompted her relatives to contact the broadcaster and locate her.

There are others who meet more unfortunate fates. In 2007, a 91-year-old man was hit and killed by an incoming train at a station in Obu, Aichi Prefecture, after leaving home unnoticed by his wife and wandering onto the train tracks. In April, the Nagoya High Court ordered the widow, now 91, to pay ¥3.59 million in damages to Central Japan Railway Co. to cover the losses that the accident caused to the firm's train operations.

The court determined that the wife had failed in her duty to keep watch over her husband, who was suffering from dementia and had a habit of wandering away from home. She had lived alone in the house with him, while they were economically supported by their son, who lived nearby. The man reportedly walked away from home when the wife, who was also ailing and in need of nursing care herself, had dozed off.

The court came under criticism that its decision ignores the harsh realities surrounding many elderly people with dementia and their families. Roughly 520,000 people are on waiting lists nationwide to enter nursing homes that provide intensive care for the elderly with severe physical conditions or dementia. With the availability of such facilities limited, many of these people are being cared for by their families, and in growing numbers — as in the Obu case — by their elderly spouses.

It would be impossible for family members to keep round-the-clock watch over relatives with dementia. Some people in similar situations say that if all the responsibilities are placed on family members, they may have no choice but to confine the dementia sufferers inside the house or even keep them physically restrained.

In 2013, 10,300 elderly people with dementia were reported missing by their families, up from 9,607 in the previous year. In 2012, the whereabouts of 9,478 such people, including those who had disappeared in 2011 or earlier, was confirmed. Most of them were found alive but 359 were discovered to have died.

Efforts are needed by the central and local governments, as well as at the community level, to ease the burden on families and ensure the safety of elderly people with dementia.

Omuta, Fukuoka Prefecture, is one of the municipalities that have launched community-based efforts. Formerly a thriving coal-mining base, Omuta has witnessed the

rapid aging of its population—with 32 percent of its 120,000 population 65 years or older, compared with the national average of 25.1 percent. The city has worked with local residents and nursing care business operators to take measures to help the elderly with dementia to live safely, including training of care experts as well as enlightenment programs to give residents accurate knowledge of dementia symptoms.

It has set up a local network of communication in which the police, when they get search requests from families of elderly people, relay information about the persons' clothing and physical features to fire departments, post offices and taxi companies. This information is also transmitted via email to about 4,000 residents on the city's mailing list. In 2012, tips from local residents and businesses enabled the police to locate about 160 missing elderly people.

The health and welfare ministry in 2005 launched a program to disseminate knowledge on communication with dementia sufferers. Companies from various sectors including supermarket chains, banks and taxi operators have taken part in the program, in which local government workers with the knowledge offer guidance to their employees about symptoms and how to deal with people suffering from dementia. Major retailer Aeon Co. has reportedly had roughly 40,000 of its employees and part-time workers at its shops across the country join the program, so that they can help dementia sufferers who get lost when they visit its stores.

It is urged that these and other efforts are shared and spread nationwide to minimize the hazards for elderly people with dementia and to ease the burden on their families.

(From *The Japan Times*)

1. According to this article, which THREE of the following are true?
 - a. The only foolproof way to guarantee that dementia-afflicted people do not wander away is to lock them in the house and/or restrain them physically.
 - b. For better or worse, elderly and senile people who so desire are able to find nursing homes that will take care of them.
 - c. A sure sign that a person is burdened with dementia is that they have difficulty remembering exactly who they are.
 - d. Companies in the private sector have not yet got involved in the search for solutions that might aid dementia sufferers.
 - e. When people turn up missing, the police can easily identify them and make sure that they are returned to their homes.
 - f. Serious problems can occur if the person looking after a demented spouse or relative is also old and in need of help.
 - g. The public is adequately informed about the problems faced by people who are suffering from serious disorders of the mind.
 - h. Few people afflicted with dementia and confused about their whereabouts are able to find their way back home.
 - i. Some towns have tried to set up programs to help better understand the agonizing issues connected with people with dementia.
 - j. So far there have been no serious cases of people with dementia dying from fatal injuries after getting lost.

2. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase becomes impaired?
 - a. turns out difficult to understand
 - b. changes for the worst
 - c. alters its course slightly
 - d. transforms itself
 - e. recedes into the background

3. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase prevented a match?
- made it impossible to come up with a positive identification
 - made it extremely hard to copy the person's name
 - made verifying the person's problem more difficult
 - made it unrealistic to expect the person to identify herself
 - made finding out the relevant facts out of the question
4. Which one of the following best defines the phrase had dozed off?
- had gone to sleep with the help of medicine
 - had gone to sleep after falling ill
 - had gone to sleep in the middle of the day
 - had gone to sleep before mealtime
 - had gone to sleep without really intending to
5. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase ease the burden?
- anticipate the problem
 - simplify the procedure
 - control the agony
 - lessen the difficulty
 - reduce the cost
6. According to this article, which one of the following is the most accurate statement?
- Dementia is becoming more noticeable and more misunderstood.
 - Dementia is becoming more common and more burdensome.
 - Dementia is becoming more studied and more appreciated.
 - Dementia is becoming more controlled and more acceptable.
 - Dementia is becoming more costly and more widespread.
7. Which one of the following best describes the main point of this article?
- The illness known as dementia is something that has to be dealt with in the near future; otherwise, Japan will not be able to cope with the increasing costs of this problem.
 - Dementia sufferers have been ignored for too long, so more effort has to be put into identifying the best way to make the system work more efficiently and effectively.
 - The problems facing dementia sufferers and their families are daunting and numerous, but solutions have to be found and implemented at the personal, local, and national levels.
 - The issue of how to cope with the large number of elderly people with mental problems is being discussed and debated and to a certain extent even solved in some parts of Japan.
 - The families of dementia sufferers seem to be most concerned about how to make life easier and better for everyone troubled by the human tragedies caused by this nationwide problem.