

2017年度	
英	語
(問 題)	

〈H29111116〉

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2～9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、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	● 良い	○ 悪い	○ 悪い
マークを消す時	○ 良い	○ 悪い	○ 悪い

5. 記述解答用紙記入上の注意
 - (1) 記述解答用紙の所定欄（2カ所）に、氏名および受験番号を正確に丁寧に記入すること。
 - (2) 所定欄以外に受験番号・氏名を書いてはならない。
 - (3) 受験番号の記入にあたっては、次の数字見本にしたがい、読みやすいように、正確に丁寧に記入すること。

数 字 見 本	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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- (4) 受験番号は右詰めで記入し、余白が生じる場合でも受験番号の前に「0」を記入しないこと。

(例) 3825番⇒

万	千	百	十	一
	3	8	2	5

6. 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。
7. 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。
8. いかなる場合でも、解答用紙は必ず提出すること。

次の英文は Microsoft の共同創業者 Bill Gates のインタビューの一部である。よく読んで下記の設問に答えよ。

Interviewer: Let's talk about inequality. As a person who's at the very top of the one percent^(イ), do you see this as one of the great issues of our time?

Bill Gates: Well, now you're getting into sort of complicated issues. Should the state be playing a greater role in helping people at the lowest end of the income scale? Poverty today looks very different than poverty in the past. The real thing you want to look at is consumption and use that as a metric and say, "Have you been worried about having enough to eat? Do you have enough warmth, shelter? Do you think of yourself as having a place to go?" The poor are better off than they were before, even though they're still in the bottom group in terms of income^(ロ).

Interviewer: Let's talk about climate change^(ロ). Many scientists and politicians see it as the biggest challenge humanity has ever faced^(ハ).

Bill Gates: It's a big challenge, but I'm not sure I would put it above everything else^(ニ). One of the reasons it's hard is that by the time we see that climate change is really bad, your ability to fix it is extremely limited. The carbon gets up there, but the heating effect is delayed. And then the effect of that heat on the species and ecosystem is delayed. That means that even when you turn virtuous, things are actually going to get worse for quite a while.

Interviewer: When you look on the horizon over the next 50 years, what is your biggest fear?

Bill Gates: I think we will get our act together on climate change. That's very important. I hope we get our act together on large-scale terrorism and avoid that being a huge setback for the world. On health equity, we can reduce the number of poor children who die from more than 6 million down to 2 million, eventually 1 million. I understand how every healthy child, every new road, puts a country on a better path, but instability and war will arise from time to time, and I'm not an expert on how you get out of those things. I wish there was an invention or advance to fix that. So there'll be some really bad things that'll happen in the next 50 or 100 years, but hopefully none of them on the scale of, say, a million people that you didn't expect to die from a pandemic, or nuclear or bioterrorism.

Interviewer: What do you say to people who argue that America's best days are behind us^(ニ)?

Bill Gates: That's almost laughable. The only definition by which America's best days are behind is on a purely relative basis. That is, in 1946, when we made up about six percent of humanity, but we dominated everything. But America's way better today than it's ever been. Say^(ホ) you're a woman in America, would you go back 50 years? Say you're gay in America, would you go back 50 years? Say you're sick in America, do you want to go back 50 years? I mean, who are we kidding?

(Adapted from *Rolling Stone*, March 13, 2014)

注 metric 測定基準 pandemic 世界的流行病

設問 1. 下線部(イ)～(ホ)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) one of the luckiest people among the very few richest
(b) one of the most arrogant people among the very few richest
(c) one of the most educated people among the very few richest
(d) one of the wealthiest people among the very few richest
- (ロ) (a) in comparison with (b) in contrast to
(c) on account of (d) with regard to
- (ハ) (a) consider it as the most important problem
(b) make it an important goal
(c) neglect everything else
(d) pick it out as the best choice
- (ニ) (a) buried (b) forgotten (c) gone (d) ruined
- (ホ) (a) Accept (b) Consider (c) Declare (d) Suppose

設問 2. 次の1.～5.について、Bill Gates が正しいと考えているものはマーク解答用紙のTの欄に、正しくないと考えているものはFの欄にマークせよ。

1. The government does not have to help poor people because, even if they do not have much money, they have enough to eat and a place to live in, unlike poor people in the past.
2. Climate change is a very big problem which we are unable to cope with before it causes worse effects because we lack necessary resources to solve it immediately.
3. We have to make efforts together to address climate change and terrorism over the next 50 years in order to save millions of poor children from dying.
4. The biggest issue in the future is war, which is out of our control since it is impossible to invent advanced technologies to stop it.
5. Determining whether the past or the present is better is entirely a matter of comparison, and the present American situation is superior to that of 50 years ago in many ways.

設問 3. 下線部(1)をitが指すものを明示して日本語に訳し、記述解答用紙の所定欄に書け。

|| 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。

The promise of speed reading—to absorb text several times faster than normal, without any significant loss of comprehension—can indeed seem too good to be true. Nonetheless, it has long been an aspiration for many readers, as well as the ^(イ)entrepreneurs seeking to serve them. And as the production rate for new reading matter has increased, and people read on a growing array of devices, the lure of speed reading has only grown stronger.

The first popular speed-reading course was based on the idea that reading was slow because it was (A). The course ^(ロ)focused on teaching people to make fewer back-and-forth eye movements across the page, taking in more information with each glance. Unfortunately, the scientific consensus suggests that such enterprises should be ^(ハ)viewed with suspicion. In a recent study, we reviewed past research on reading and concluded that it's ^(ニ)extremely unlikely you can greatly improve your reading speed without missing out on a lot of meaning.

Certainly, readers are capable of rapidly scanning a text to find a specific word or piece of information, or to pick up a general idea of what the text is about. But this is skimming, not reading.

We can definitely skim, and it may be that speed-reading systems help people skim better. Some speed-reading systems, (B), instruct people to focus on the beginnings of paragraphs and chapters. This is probably a good skimming strategy.

But speed reading? Techniques that aim to guide eye movements so that we can take in more information from each glance seem doomed to fail. There is only a small area in the retina for which our visual acuity is very high. Our eyes are seriously limited in their precision outside of that. This means that we can take in only a word or so at a glance, as well as a little bit about the words on either side.

A deeper problem, however, is that the big bottleneck in reading isn't perception (seeing the words) but language processing (assembling strings of words into meanings). Have you ever tried listening to an audio recording with the speaking rate dialed way up? Doubling the speed, in our experience, leaves individual words perfectly identifiable—but makes it just about impossible to follow the meaning. The same phenomenon occurs with written text.

As in all forms of human behavior, there is a trade-off, in reading, (C) speed and accuracy. You can learn to skim strategically so that you spend more time looking where the more important words are likely to be, and if the words are presented in a stream you may be able to learn which words to focus on and which to ignore. However, that does not mean that you can somehow magically read parts of a page that you don't look at, or process all the words in a superfast sequence. Reading is about language (D), not visual ability. If you want to improve your reading speed, your best bet—as old-fashioned as it sounds—is to read a variety of written material and expand your vocabulary.

(Adapted from *The New York Times*, April 15, 2016)

注 retina 網膜 acuity 鋭さ

設問 1. 下線部(イ)～(ホ)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) convincing (b) truthful (c) unbelievable (d) undeniable
- (ロ) (a) people who devise methods of speed reading
(b) people who found innovative companies
(c) people who lend money to speed readers
(d) people who solve the mysteries of speed reading
- (ハ) (a) approached skeptically (b) investigated discreetly
(c) rejected instantly (d) studied precisely
- (ニ) (a) key (b) misunderstanding (c) obstacle (d) secret
- (ホ) (a) choice (b) opinion (c) prediction (d) proof

設問 2. 空所(A)～(D)を埋めるのにもっとも適当なものを(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。

- (A) (a) demanding (b) difficult (c) exhausting (d) inefficient
- (B) (a) eventually (b) for example (c) however (d) in consequence
- (C) (a) around (b) between (c) beyond (d) with
- (D) (a) acquisition (b) analysis (c) comprehension (d) learning

設問3. 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Fの欄にマークせよ。

1. Speed reading means a very fast reading of texts in which an approximate understanding is achieved.
2. The necessity of speed reading has become greater because publishing companies have grown bigger and more diversified.
3. Past research on reading suggests that trying to read fast without failing to grasp essential meanings does not produce significant results.
4. The structure of an eye makes it relatively easy to take in a sequence of words if we are absorbed in them.
5. In order to read a text fast and understand it, we have to adopt conventional practices of reading a lot and building a richer vocabulary.

III 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。

No more TV dinners, no more snacking with Paul McCartney on the kitchen stereo and certainly no listening to the more intellectual bits of Radio 4 over breakfast.

If you want to lose weight, the best accompaniment to a meal is the sound of your own chewing, a study suggests. Psychologists in the US have found that people consume less food when they can hear themselves eating. They believe the effect to be so powerful that even simply telling somebody that they are eating a crunchy snack makes them eat less. In a considerable benefit to those who cannot get through a packet of crisps without making the noise of a small gunfight, experiments show that 人々 ^(A) が自分の食事の騒音に集中すればするほど、彼らはより食べる量が少なくなる and they think the flavours are more intense.

Gina Mohr, assistant professor of marketing at Colorado State University, said the findings suggested that people who wanted to diet could cut down on distracting ⁽²⁾ sounds. In one experiment, Dr Mohr and a colleague asked 71 students to sit in a room with a bowl of ten pretzels while wearing a pair of headphones. Half of the participants had their ears (ア) with white noise, drowning out the sound of their chewing. They ate an average of four pretzels each. The other half, who were able to hear themselves eat much more distinctly, took 2.8 each.

The marketing psychologists also sat 156 undergraduates down in a room with eight baked crackers made from pitta bread. One group read a piece of paper that said: "Our pitta crackers deliver the crunch you crave. You'll love the crispy sound of each bite." They each ate an average of one fewer than the ⁽³⁾ other group, who were shown an instruction that emphasised the taste instead.

The researchers believe that food manufacturers have long understood this phenomenon. When the company behind the Magnum brand of ice creams changed their chocolate coating to stop it slipping off the bar, they were inundated with complaints. It eventually emerged ⁽⁴⁾ that people had largely been buying the bars precisely because they liked the brittleness ⁽⁵⁾ of the chocolate and crackling noise it made when they ate it.

"To our (イ), this relationship had not been examined in existing research despite the importance that food sound has in the consumer environment," the authors wrote in the journal *Food Quality and Preference*.

(Adapted from *The Times*, March 17, 2016)

注 inundated with ～で満たされる

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) eat up | (b) feed on | (c) open up | (d) go over |
| (2) | (a) comforting | (b) exciting | (c) sickening | (d) surrounding |
| (3) | (a) boast of | (b) long for | (c) object to | (d) worry about |
| (4) | (a) came up | (b) made up | (c) turned out | (d) worked out |
| (5) | (a) breakability | (b) flavour | (c) intensity | (d) softness |

設問 2. 空所(ア)～(イ)を埋めるのもっとも適当なものを(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。

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| (ア) | (a) flood | (b) flooded | (c) flooding | (d) to flood |
| (イ) | (a) assumption | (b) enjoyment | (c) information | (d) knowledge |

設問 3. 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Fの欄にマークせよ。

1. The intellectual programs of Radio 4 are more effective in losing weight than TV dinners or Paul McCartney on the kitchen stereo.
2. Psychologists in the US believe that people eat less after they are told that they are eating a crunchy snack.
3. Dr Mohr's findings suggest that people who would like to lose weight should pay close attention to the sound of their own chewing.
4. Dr Mohr's group was unsuccessful in proving that giving people written notification of food crispiness can make them eat less.
5. Dr Mohr's group confirmed previous research results about the relationship between food sound and how much people eat.

設問 4. 下線部(A)を英語に直し、記述解答用紙の所定欄に書け。

IV 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。

During modern times, many women and men around the globe have spread their ideas and influence through public speaking. In the United States, the list includes Martin Luther King, Hillary Clinton, and Barack Obama. As you read these names, you may think to yourself, "That's fine. Good for them. But what does that have to do with me? I don't plan to be a president or a preacher or a crusader for any ⁽¹⁾cause." Nevertheless, the need for public speaking will almost certainly touch you sometime in your life—maybe tomorrow, maybe not for five years. Imagine yourself in these situations.

You are one of seven management trainees in a large corporation. One of you will get the lower-management job that has just opened. There is to be a large staff meeting at which each of the trainees will discuss the project he or she has been developing. One by one your colleagues make their presentations. They have no experience in public speaking and are intimidated by the higher-ranking managers present. Their speeches are (A). You, however, call upon all the skills you learned in your public speaking course. You deliver an informative talk that ⁽²⁾is clear, well reasoned, and articulate. You get the job.

You are the assistant manager in a branch office of a national company. Your immediate superior, the branch manager, is about to retire, and there will be a retirement dinner. All the executives from the

home office will attend. As his close working associate, you are asked to give a farewell toast at the party. You prepare and deliver a speech that is both (B) — a perfect tribute to your boss. After the speech, everyone applauds enthusiastically, and a few people have tears in their eyes. The following week you are named branch manager.

Fantasies? Not really. Either of these situations could occur. In a recent survey of more than 300 employers, 93 percent stated that the ability to think critically and communicate clearly is more important for career success than is a job candidate's undergraduate major. In another survey, the American Management Association asked 768 executives and managers to rank the skills most essential to today's workplace. What was at the top of their list? Communication skills. The importance of such skills is true across the board — for accountants and architects, teachers and technicians, scientists and stockbrokers.

Businesses are also asking people to give more speeches in the early stages of their careers, and many young professionals are using public speaking as a way to stand out in today's highly competitive job market. Nor has the growth of the Internet and other new technologies reduced the need for public speaking. As career expert Lindsey Pollak states, "It's so rare to find somebody who has that combination of really good (C). You will be head and shoulders above your colleagues if you can combine those two."

(Adapted from Stephen E. Lucas: *The Art of Public Speaking*, 2015)

設問1. 次の(1)～(4)について、本文の内容に合うものを(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) The author suggests that we practice public speaking because
 - (a) we all have a chance to influence the world with that skill.
 - (b) we have to prove we can cope with any real-life situation.
 - (c) we may encounter a situation where that skill helps us in the pursuit of our career.
 - (d) we can make better use of the knowledge of our college major if we have that skill.
- (2) According to the passage, you will be named branch manager
 - (a) if you are selected to give a farewell toast for your boss.
 - (b) if you impress your bosses and colleagues with your speech.
 - (c) if you manage to organize a farewell party for your boss.
 - (d) if you succeed in making everyone cry at a farewell party.
- (3) The author thinks that public speaking
 - (a) has become less important in the world of advanced technology.
 - (b) has long been fundamental to human communication.
 - (c) is a necessary condition to become a political or religious leader.
 - (d) is a skill required of ordinary people today.
- (4) According to the passage, in order to succeed after graduation,
 - (a) critical thinking and clear communication are indispensable, the latter being the more important.
 - (b) the skill of public speaking is more important than any other skill or study.
 - (c) the skill of public speaking should be improved with the help of the Internet technologies.
 - (d) young people who want to be professionals ought to have perfected their skill of public speaking in college.

設問2. 空所(A)～(C)を埋めるのもっとも適当なものを(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。

- | | | |
|-----|--|-----------------------------|
| (A) | (a) brisk and insincere | (b) clear and organized |
| | (c) stumbling and awkward | (d) vivid and impressive |
| (B) | (a) conventional and entertaining | (b) humorous and flattering |
| | (c) serious and boring | (d) witty and touching |
| (C) | (a) collaborative skills and linguistic knowledge | |
| | (b) critical thinking and professional knowledge | |
| | (c) negotiation skills and management skills | |
| | (d) technical skills and verbal communication skills | |

設問3. 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) how does that benefit | (b) how does that concern | | |
| | (c) what does that bring to | (d) what does that take from | | |
| (2) | (a) acquire | (b) employ | (c) revive | (d) specify |
| (3) | (a) in actual fact | (b) in all probability | | |
| | (c) in every case | (d) in principle | | |
| (4) | (a) be clearly noticeable | (b) be commercially successful | | |
| | (c) be highly assertive | (d) be readily available | | |

設問4. 下線部(ア)を日本語に訳し、記述解答用紙の所定欄に書け。

V 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。

Striking a pose could soon gain you more than just a few clicks of appreciation on social media. Amazon, the online retailer, is seeking a US patent for the use of “selfies” (A) passwords for customers who shop with their smartphones. The company claims the combination of sensor and camera capabilities in smartphones and face and gesture recognising software results in higher security than passwords or identification numbers.

In its patent application, Amazon said that transactions would be verified by video shots, captured on smartphone cameras. These would be much harder for criminals to generate than pictures. “The device can prompt the user to perform certain actions, motions, or gestures, such as to smile, blink, or tilt his or her head,” it stated. “Such an authentication can be user-friendly, particularly with respect to conventional approaches such as typing and remembering long passwords, and can provide enhanced security because it can be difficult for another person to replicate a user’s face in three (B).”

Amazon’s patent attempt will be seen as a landgrab in the potentially lucrative field of digital shopping and security. It is not the first time that the technology has been used. Alibaba, the Chinese e-commerce giant, announced some months ago that it would use facial recognition technologies for online payments. The feature is still under development, whereas Apply Pay is already using fingerprint scanning technology.

Meanwhile, MasterCard has also been testing an app that allows customers to use “live” selfies rather than passwords at the point of sale. “We want to identify people for who they are, not for what they can remember,” Ajay Bhalla, a MasterCard executive, said in an interview with CNN. “We have too many passwords to remember and this creates extra problems for consumers and businesses. The new

generation, which is into selfies ... I think they'll find it cool. They'll embrace it."

MasterCard's service could be available from next summer for customers who download an app to their computer, tablet or smartphone. According to the company's research, 92 per cent of people who have tested the new system prefer it to traditional passwords. Cybersecurity experts want such systems to incorporate several security layers to prevent any potential theft of user's facial photographs, but MasterCard said the "live" element of the selfie should eliminate risk. (C) the Amazon proposal, users will be asked to wink, or nod at the app to prove that it is a live image.

In a recent report, a group of experts from the Technical University of Berlin have warned of the growing complexity of online security. They claimed that it was possible to extract the ^(B)PIN of any smartphone through pictures (D) with its camera. The report said that hackers who took over control of the device's front camera could capture the moment that the PIN was entered and then simply read it back from the screen's reflection in the user's eyes.

(Adapted from *The Times*, March 16, 2016)

注 landgrab 横領 app=application

設問 1. 空所(A)～(D)を埋めるのもっとも適当なものを(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。

- | | | | | |
|-----|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| (A) | (a) in accordance with | (b) in conjunction with | | |
| | (c) in favour of | (d) in place of | | |
| (B) | (a) actions | (b) dimensions | (c) factors | (d) steps |
| (C) | (a) As against | (b) As for | (c) As of | (d) As with |
| (D) | (a) having taken | (b) taken | (c) taking | (d) to take |

設問 2. 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Fの欄にマークせよ。

1. Amazon has been awarded a US patent for the use of selfies instead of passwords for customers who shop with their smartphones.
2. Performing certain actions, motions, or gestures for authentication can enhance security for customers in online transactions.
3. According to research conducted by MasterCard, 92 per cent of people prefer facial recognition technologies to traditional passwords.
4. A group of experts from the Technical University of Berlin have warned that using advanced technologies for verification too much would cause the customers more problems.
5. Hackers with control over the smartphone's front camera could read the PIN by capturing the device's screen reflection in the customer's eyes.

設問 3. 下線部(A)を日本語に訳し、記述解答用紙の所定欄に書け。

設問 4. 下線部(B)の頭字語は何を省略したものか。空欄に入る語を記述解答用紙の所定欄に書け。

PIN=Personal () ()

[以 下 余 白]