



〈H29110018〉

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	● 良い	○ 悪い	○ 悪い
マークを消す時	○ 良い	○ 悪い	○ 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について、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. In classical Islamic history there could be no clash between pope and emperor, since the caliph^a, the titular head of the Islamic state and community, combined^b in himself both political or religious^c — though not spiritual^d — authority. NO ERROR
2. The years immediately^c following the end of the Cold War offered a tantalizing^e glimpse^a of a new kind of international order, with nation-states growing together or disappearing, ideological conflicts melting^d away, cultures intermingling, and free commerce and communications increasing^c. NO ERROR
3. Despite the growth of the economy, or perhaps in part^e because of it, and because, as well, the vast rural exodus owing to both population growth^a and increasing agricultural productivity, workers crowded into^b urban slums. NO ERROR
4. Malthus, Ricardo, Marx, and many others^d had been talking about inequalities for decades without citing any sources whatsoever^a or any methods for comparison^c one era with another^b. NO ERROR
5. The religious differences between Europe and the United States are typically described^a in terms of beliefs and practices^b: Europeans are far less^c likely than Americans join and attend^d houses of worship or to believe in heaven and hell. NO ERROR
6. Tolstoy's interest in history seems to have arisen not from interest in the past as such^a, but from the desire to penetrate to first causes, to understand how and why^b things happen as they do^c and otherwise not^d. NO ERROR
7. Mr. Snowden, a former National Security Agency contractor who disclosed^a journalists secret documents detailing^b the United States' mass surveillance programs, faces^c potential espionage charges, even though the president has acknowledged the important public debate his revelations provoked^d. NO ERROR
8. Militant attacks in Pakistan have declined over the past two years, as a result of the military's^a counterterrorism operations, which focused on^b the tribal areas, previously a haven^c for local^d, Afghan, and international jihadists. NO ERROR
9. I owe to^a my family and friends that I was able to overcome^b my grief and recover more or less completely^c from the shock of my mother's sudden and unexpected^d death several months ago. NO ERROR
10. In high school I had come to see the subject of history as nothing more than^a the mindless accumulation of names and dates, and I vowed upon^b entering college in the^c late 1970^d that I would study every subject I could manage except^e history. NO ERROR

次の英文の空所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。

_____ 1 _____ other eating tools, chopsticks have an obvious advantage—they are economical and easy to make from many common materials. So the popularity of chopsticks use by and large followed a bottom-up route: the instrument was more readily adopted as the sole eating device by people of the lower social strata than those of the upper echelon; the latter clearly had other tools available to them. Yet at the same time, chopsticks gained ground at the expense of other eating implements also because of the development of table manners and rudimentary concern for food cleanness and hygiene.

_____ 2 _____ I have not located a manual on using chopsticks in history, there is a sizable body of literature on dining etiquette, habits and customs, originating as early as the age of Confucius, or the fifth century BCE. The eating instructions given by those compendia were mostly targeted at _____ 3 _____ appearances and maintaining politeness toward others, which also reflected, perhaps indirectly, an interest in keeping the food clean and hygienic. Whether one is rich or poor, these are legitimate concerns regarding food consumption. _____ 4 _____ their nimbleness and slim shape, chopsticks have enabled their users to pick up whatever they desire swiftly in the bowl or plate. Of course, to do so requires one to use chopsticks skillfully and to follow the customary chopsticks etiquette. This etiquette shares many similar characteristics across the chopsticks cultural sphere. One thing is quite clear: chopsticks are not merely a tool for *double dipping in food, as many outside the zone might believe _____ 5 _____. On the contrary, I would like to argue, their proper use actually helps people to alleviate concerns, perhaps most economically in a pre-modern age, about contaminating food while sharing it with others. In a modern age, _____ 6 _____ the concerns about deforestation, disposable wooden chopsticks have become a convenient means for people to eat foods hygienically, for using disposable plastic utensils (which are harder to break down than wood) as an alternative might be environmentally more damaging.

I now believe I understand the reason why instructions for chopsticks use went unwritten for many centuries. For among their users, this instrument has been interwoven, naturally and seamlessly, into the basic fabric of their daily lives. Using chopsticks to convey foods is an essential experience of how one grows up in the chopsticks cultural sphere. If one takes into account how indispensable they are, chopsticks thus become much more than a mere eating tool. That the Japanese call the utensil “the sticks for one’s life” is _____ 7 _____, for chopsticks are, for the Japanese as well as for other Asians, a symbol for life. This is suggested by the great number of folktales, fables, fairy tales, myths, and legends about chopsticks and their use that have appeared in the region. _____ 8 _____ growing up, children not only learn how to hold the chopsticks correctly with their fingers, they are also told these stories by their parents and grandparents until they remember them by heart and can retell them to their children in future years. _____ 9 _____, having accompanied and served the people in regions of East and Southeast Asia for several millennia, chopsticks and their use have become a living tradition. _____ 10 _____.

*double dip: to insert an already-eaten-from end of a piece of food into a shared dipping sauce

(Adapted from *Chopsticks: A Cultural and Culinary History*)

1.
 - a . Compared with
 - b . Thinking of
 - c . Turning to
 - d . Having considered
 - e . Contrasting

2.
 - a . Since
 - b . Moreover
 - c . However
 - d . Truly
 - e . Although

3.
 - a . boasting of
 - b . showing off
 - c . making up
 - d . keeping up
 - e . explaining about

4.
 - a . Taking
 - b . Given
 - c . Preserving
 - d . Provided
 - e . Remembering

5.
 - a . on first sight
 - b . at a certain time
 - c . in the middle
 - d . after one notice
 - e . in the final stage

6.
 - a . supporting
 - b . in favor of
 - c . despite
 - d . in contrast to
 - e . denying

7.
 - a . a case to check
 - b . a case to know
 - c . a case for reference
 - d . a case in general
 - e . a case in point

8.
 - a . In addition to
 - b . While
 - c . During
 - d . As a result of
 - e . After

- 9.
- a. In total
 - b. In turn
 - c. In concluding
 - d. In sum
 - e. In summarizing
- 10.
- a. This tradition is starting to die out.
 - b. This tradition has spread worldwide.
 - c. This tradition lives on with life itself.
 - d. This tradition has outlived its usefulness.
 - e. This tradition has many critics.

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。

Unlike the British, Americans do not generally take a doleful delight in breakdown and failure. This is because they are trained to admire achievement. They can thus be less envious and begrudging than those for whom good fortune is as rare as humility in Hollywood. At the same time, societies like the United States, which insist on success, are bound to produce large amounts of human wreckage. This, however, has been efficiently taken into account. There is a dynamic, fabulously profitable machine for mopping the damage up, all the way from psycho-therapy to churches, mystic mud baths, and Indian healing rituals. One part of the system reduces people to burnt-out shells by seeking to pump too much profit out of them, while the other part reaps a profit out of trying to stitch them together again.

The behavior of a nation is influenced by how big it is. When it comes to a civilization, size matters. One can speak freely of one's triumphs in the States because success is generally applauded, but also because there are so many Americans that a lot of other people are likely to have chalked up achievements as well, and envy is thus less of a problem. In small nations like Ireland or Norway, backbiting and resentment are rife, since there are not enough people around for many of them to be regarded as exceptional. The few who do excel are thus at dire risk of briskly being cut down to size. In the States the belief that all people are equal is considered a virtue, and so it is in Sweden, but in smaller societies it can be a negative value as well. It means that nobody should have the nerve to get above anybody else. Getting on is regarded as rather suspect, and if you are ill starred enough to be a billionaire banker or world-class clarinet player, you would be well advised to conceal the fact. The more you soar, the more you should keep your head down. The best policy is to rise without a trace. Familiarity breeds skepticism; people know their neighbors too well to believe that their good fortune is truly deserved. You should fit in with your fellows, not seek to outshine them.

The British habit is to suppress the ego, whereas the American one is to assert it. This, at least, is what the formal ideology of each nation requires, however remote it may be from the behavior of their citizens. There are plenty of arrogant Brits and self-lacerating Texans. De Tocqueville remarks that Americans have turned egoism into a social and political theory. In Britain, being modest and humble is bound up with the ethic of service. You are not to consider your own selfish interests, but to subordinate them to the Crown, the Empire, the defense of the realm or the common good. Those who do so are a privileged elite, and the ethic of service, while real enough in one sense, is also a way of masking this privilege behind a cloak of selflessness.

(Adapted from *Across the Pond*)

1. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase are bound to?
 - a. are prepared to
 - b. are forced to
 - c. are required to
 - d. are allowed to
 - e. are certain to

2. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase being cut down to size?
 - a. being criticized for things they did not actually do
 - b. being valued less than they imagined was necessary
 - c. being thought to be worse than they used to be
 - d. being considered less important than they thought they were
 - e. being seen as insignificant as they had always been

3. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase Getting on?
 - a. Being successful
 - b. Aging rapidly
 - c. Gaining popularity
 - d. Achieving happiness
 - e. Finding solutions

4. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase fit in?
 - a. consult
 - b. harmonize
 - c. agree
 - d. suit
 - e. sympathize

5. According to this passage, which THREE of the following are true?
 - a. It is said that Americans feel ashamed of their sense of superiority to others.
 - b. Americans are jealous of people who achieve success because there are so many of them.
 - c. Americans are not brought up to respect success as the people in Britain are.
 - d. Success seldom results in damaged lives or in troubled human relationships.
 - e. The British feel sadly frustrated when things do not work or people are not successful.
 - f. Americans tend to emphasize their sense of importance whereas the British tend to minimize it.
 - g. In Britain there are many ways for people to help themselves overcome their failures.
 - h. In Britain it is considered proper for people to be mainly concerned with their own personal interests.
 - i. The geographical size of a country has a great deal to do with how the people of that country act.
 - j. Successful competition is more highly valued in small countries than in large ones like the United States.
 - k. The idea that everyone is equal is thought to be a good thing by people in the United States.

6. Which one of the following best describes the general tone of this passage?
- a. pitiful and pessimistic
 - b. tragic and indignant
 - c. humorous and sarcastic
 - d. passionate and sorrowful
 - e. witty and objective

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。

Whether one calls it a miracle or not, the increases in income and reductions in poverty in East Asia were real and impressive. They showed that development was possible and that rapid development could be associated with egalitarian policies that greatly reduced poverty. And the contrasting experiences in the rest of the world showed not only that development was not inevitable but indeed that there seemed something very unusual about what had occurred in East Asia, the most populous region of the world. The crisis has tarnished that record only slightly and, if anything, together with the strong recovery in several of the countries, may have reinforced the conclusion that there is something very special about these countries. At the same time, the rapid growth in India over the past decade (especially if one looks at particular states within India) shows that East Asia has no monopoly on growth. India's success suggests that other countries too can achieve rapid economic growth and, at the very least, reinforces the need to understand the ingredients that contribute to success.

At one level, the problem of interpreting the miracle, crisis, and recovery is that we have an underidentified system: we do not have the controlled experiments that would allow us to assess what would have happened in certain situations. If, say, the governments had simply had good macromanagement but not liberalized markets earlier, would growth have been even faster, and would the crisis not have occurred? We have a wealth of countries in other regions that followed different policies. By juxtaposing their experiences with those of East Asia, we can offer a few suggestions for the future.

All of the countries in the East Asian region will need to reexamine their risk management strategies: as their economies have become increasingly open, they are more exposed to the instability of international markets. For instance, currency and term mismatching poses severe risks to banks in their asset management. East Asian countries will need to determine how to reduce their exposure, how to reduce their overall sensitivity to the risks that remain, and how to insulate the most vulnerable elements of their population. Some of these changes will likely result in a slowing down of growth, while some of the changes will actually enhance their ability to grow more rapidly, by becoming more integrated into the global economy. For instance, Korea's rapid growth has been based on a high debt policy. Without borrowing, firms would have had to rely on retained earnings, and growth would inevitably have been slower. But borrowing has a significant drawback: that is, vulnerability to external shocks. Reforms are under way in Korea to enable it to both sustain growth momentum and manage shocks at the same time by reducing risks in corporate finance.

The weakness of safety nets is not a surprise, given that prior to the recent crisis the countries in the region had faced few economic downturns. Even in this area, some of the countries have shown an impressive level of institutional creativity, but the countries of the region still face enormous challenges going forward. They have fundamental strengths on which to build, but they will have to adapt in numerous ways to the changing global environment and the changes in their own economies. The role of government will have to be redefined. In the past, they were misled by some of the false

promises of deregulation. So too in the future, they will have to resist accepting without question the current slogans of the global marketplace of ideas. There will have to be strengthened regulation of securities markets and an improved overall legal environment, especially in areas such as corporate governance and bankruptcy. The legal structures will have to accept international standards, yet be adapted to their own special situations; wholesale borrowing will not work. The countries have moved toward democracy; democratic institutions and processes will need to be strengthened. Progress on all these fronts in most of the countries has been impressive, and transparency is being increased.

While each of the countries faces its own individual challenges, most of the countries are well poised to take advantage of many of the opportunities that are afforded by globalization and the new economy. For example, the government-led strategies of closing the technology gap and investing heavily in human capital have placed several of the countries in a position not only to avail themselves of the new technologies, but even to become leaders in their exploitation.

Gazing through our cloudy crystal ball into the future, we can see prospects for continued robust growth. Although the growth will probably be at a somewhat slower pace, it will still be fast enough to continue the process of closing the gap between the countries in the region and the more advanced industrial countries.

(Adapted from *From Miracle to Crisis to Recovery: Lessons from Four Decades of East Asian Experience*)

1. Which one of the following best explains the contrasting experiences in the rest of the world?
 - a. The increase in the government budget for education was set as the first priority.
 - b. The population kept declining while life expectancy continued to increase.
 - c. The wealth of the country was confiscated by the government after the crisis.
 - d. Economic development and poverty reduction did not occur in all countries.
 - e. Providing jobs to the unemployed was not a government role before the crisis.

2. Which one of the following can be included in that record?
 - a. the stabilization of prices
 - b. the control of population growth
 - c. a reduction in poverty
 - d. the creation of jobs
 - e. a decrease in income

3. Which one of the following best explains why the author thinks we have an underidentified system?
 - a. Because there is no economic miracle that ends without some kind of serious crisis.
 - b. Because social experiments are too expensive to carry out.
 - c. Because the reasons for fast economic growth are rarely noticeable.
 - d. Because there has not been any crisis that was followed by a clear recovery.
 - e. Because we cannot replicate economic development in different experimental settings.

4. According to the second paragraph, which one of the following can we infer happened in East Asia?
 - a. Market liberalization took place at an early stage.
 - b. Macromanagement was not an appropriate response.
 - c. A major crisis did not occur during the entire process.
 - d. Slow economic development was not difficult to predict.
 - e. Governments failed to promote industrial development.

5. Which TWO of the following agree with what this passage suggests?
- a. Economic development in East Asia was the result of mere coincidence.
 - b. Korea is introducing reforms, one of which is intended to reduce corporate borrowing.
 - c. India did not follow the path of East Asia in economic growth during the past decade.
 - d. The crisis caused a complete change in the success story of East Asian economies.
 - e. Taking higher risks is inevitable for economic growth in developing countries.
 - f. East Asia introduced deregulation measures, but they were not as successful as expected.
 - g. Government-led strategies for innovation failed in East Asia because of insufficient planning.
 - h. Institutional creativity cannot be seen in the area of social safety nets in East Asia.

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。

Human intelligence is a biological mystery. Evolution is usually a stingy process, giving animals just what they need to thrive in their environment and no more. But humans stand out. Not only are they much cleverer than their closest living relatives, the chimpanzees, they are also much cleverer than seems strictly necessary. The ability to do geometry, or to prove Pythagoras's theorem, has turned out to be rather handy over the past few thousand years. But it is hard to imagine that a brain capable of such feats was required to survive on the prehistoric plains of east Africa, especially given the steep price at which it was bought. Humans' outsized, power-hungry brains suck up around a quarter of their body's oxygen supplies.

There are many theories to explain this mystery. Perhaps intelligence is a result of sexual selection. Like a peacock's tail, in other words, it is an ornament that, by virtue of being expensive to own, proves its bearers' fitness. It was simply humanity's good fortune that those big sexy brains turned out to be useful for lots of other things, from thinking up agriculture to building internal-combustion engines. Another idea is that human cleverness arose out of the mental demands of living in groups whose members are sometimes allies and sometimes rivals.

Now, though, researchers from Rochester University, in New York, have come up with another idea. In *Proceedings of the National Academies of Science*, Steven Piantadosi and Celeste Kidd suggest that humans may have become so clever thanks to another evolutionarily odd characteristic: namely that their babies are so helpless.

Compared with other animals, says Dr. Kidd, some of whose young can stand up and move around within minutes of being born, human infants take a year to learn even to walk, and need constant supervision for many years afterwards. That helplessness is thought to be one consequence of intelligence—or, at least, of brain size. In order to keep their heads small enough to make live birth possible, human children must be born at an earlier stage of development than other animals. But Dr. Piantadosi and Dr. Kidd, both of whom study child development, wondered if it might be a cause as well as a consequence of intelligence.

Their idea is that helpless babies require intelligent parents to look after them. But to get big-brained parents you must start with big-headed—and therefore helpless—babies. The result is a feedback loop, in which the pressure for clever parents requires ever-more incompetent infants, requiring ever-brighter parents to ensure they survive childhood.

It is an elegant idea. The self-reinforcing nature of the process would explain why intelligence is so strikingly overdeveloped in humans compared even with chimpanzees. It also offers an answer to another evolutionary puzzle, namely why high intelligence developed first in primates, a newish branch of the mammals, a group that is itself relatively young. Animals that lay eggs rather than experiencing pregnancy do not face the trade-off between head size at birth and infant competence that drives the entire process.

To test their theory, Dr. Piantadosi and Dr. Kidd turned first to a computer model of evolution. This confirmed that the idea worked, at least in principle. They then went looking for evidence to support the theory in the real world. To do that they gathered data from 23 different species of primate, from chimps and gorillas to the Madagascan mouse lemur, a diminutive primate less than 30 cm long.

The scientists compared the age at which an animal weaned its young (a convenient proxy for how competent those young were) with their scores on a standardized test of primate intelligence. Sure enough, they found a strong correlation: across all the animals tested, weaning age predicted about 78% of the eventual score in intelligence. That correlation held even after controlling for a slew of other factors, including the average body weight of babies compared with adults or brain size as a percentage of total body mass.

The researchers point to other snippets of data that seem to support their conclusions: a study of Serbian women published in 2008, for instance, found that babies born to mothers with higher IQs had a better chance of surviving than those born to low-IQ women, which bolsters the idea that looking after human babies is indeed cognitively taxing. But although their theory is intriguing, Dr. Piantadosi and Dr. Kidd admit that none of this adds up to definitive proof.

That, unfortunately, can be the fate of many who study human evolution. Any such feedback loop would be a slow process (at least as reckoned by the humans themselves), most of which would have taken place in the distant past. There are gaps in the theory, too. Even if such a process could drastically boost intelligence, something would need to get it going in the first place. It may be that some other factor—perhaps sexual selection, or the demands of a complex environment, or some mixture of the two—was required to jump-start the process. Dr. Piantadosi and Dr. Kidd's idea seems a plausible addition to the list of explanations. But unless human intelligence turns out to be up to the task of building a time machine, it is unlikely that anyone will ever know for sure.

(Adapted from *The Economist*)

1. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase stand out?
 - a. be important
 - b. be known
 - c. be special
 - d. be adaptable
 - e. be respected

2. Which one of the following best defines the word trade-off?
 - a. the balancing of two opposing factors
 - b. the comparing of several different qualities
 - c. the contrast between various conclusions
 - d. the problem of contradictory characteristics
 - e. the changing of the theoretical framework

3. Which one of the following best defines the word proxy?
- something that is exactly the same as something else
 - something that is used to represent something else
 - something that is compared with something else
 - something that is considered better than something else
 - something that is different from something else
4. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase cognitively taxing?
- intellectually significant
 - educationally expensive
 - knowingly difficult
 - physically tiring
 - mentally demanding
5. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the clause get it going in the first place?
- transfer it first
 - move it to the front
 - make it the most significant
 - get it to change at first
 - start it initially
6. According to this article, which TWO of the following are true?
- The level of IQ was proven to be directly related to the nationality of the babies.
 - Discovering the secret of human intelligence is just a matter of time.
 - Human babies take longer than animal babies to become independent of their parents.
 - Animal brains require much more oxygen than human brains require.
 - Helpless babies do not usually need to have intelligent parents in order to survive.
 - The two researchers came to conclusions that appear to be persuasive and definitive.
 - Intellectually, humans know more than what is actually necessary for survival.
 - At present human intelligence is close to being able to develop a time machine.
 - Studies of human evolution come up with conclusive proof more often than not.
7. Which one of the following best describes the main point of this article?
- There appears to be a definite relationship between the size of a human brain, the level of intelligence, and survivability.
 - Scientists have proven that human brains are large because of evolutionary factors and parental background.
 - It is not by accident that babies are helpless and unintelligent when they are born to parents with big brains.
 - Much interesting and valuable research has been done on human intelligence, but it still remains a biological mystery.
 - It is clear that the evolutionary process is responsible for the size of animal brains as well as for the size of human brains.

