

## 2020 年度 入学 試験 問題

# 英 語

(試験時間 12:55~14:25 90分)

1. 解答用紙には、記述解答用紙とマーク解答用紙の2種類があります。
2. 解答は、必ず解答欄に記入およびマークしてください。解答欄以外への記入およびマークは無効となります。
3. 解答は、HBの鉛筆またはシャープペンシルを使用し、訂正する場合は、プラスチック製の消しゴムを使用してください。特に、マーク解答用紙には鉛筆のあとや消しくずを残さないでください。
4. 解答用紙を折り曲げたり、汚したりしないでください。また、マーク解答用紙を記述解答用紙の下敷きには使用しないでください。
5. 解答用紙には、必ず受験番号と氏名を記入およびマークしてください。
6. マーク解答用紙への受験番号の記入およびマークは、コンピュータ処理上非常に重要なので、誤記のないようにしてください。
7. 一度記入したマークを修正する場合、しっかりと消してください。消し残しがあると、マーク読み取り装置が反応して解答が無効となることがあります。
8. 満点が150点となる配点表示になっていますが、国際企業関係法学科の満点は200点となります。なお、大学入試センター試験利用入試併用方式の満点は、法律学科および政治学科が200点・国際企業関係法学科が300点となります。



I 次の英文の下線部(a)と(b)を日本語に訳しなさい。(30点)

Across Europe it is populist parties that seem to be having their moment now. The word “populist” is a useful label, but it does not entirely explain the power of these movements. This cannot derive only from their most obvious feature, which is hostility to outsiders. There is also the sense of belonging that they produce by combining religion and nationalism to imagine, and so create, communities.

This is a deep human instinct. Children spontaneously do it in play. That does not make nationalism or religion primitive, though: in the forms that we know them today both are products of modern society. Both reject the ideal of freedom or self-sufficiency which characterises the contemporary world. Both see that the individual derives her value from being part of a larger whole, rather than from being a fundamentally autonomous figure who must choose as freely as possible. In this sense, both are profoundly illiberal.

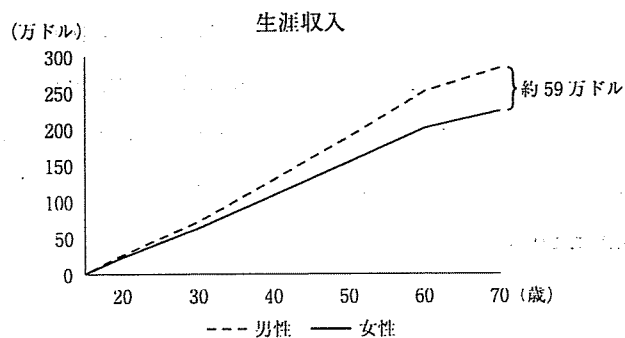
Why is this vision so attractive to so many? The most obvious answer is that it is at least half true. In a world where the workings of the global economy are entirely unaffected by the sufferings of any individual caught up in them, it is natural to understand that community and belonging are the only lasting sources of value. Two more assertions of the importance of community make the populist vision attractive to some. The first is that you can't easily choose to leave, or be thrown out. As with traditional families, membership in a populists' community is not something you can ever wholly resign. The second point is that this kind of belonging isn't earned by any merit. Since the belonging that populist parties offer hasn't been earned, it must be awarded on other grounds that have nothing to do with merit, such as birth, skin colour, or religious faith. All three are tangled together in contemporary populism.

II 次の英文1, 2にある下線部(a)と(b)の日本語の文を, 与えられた書き出しにしたがって, 英語に訳しなさい。(20点)

- 1 That the organization of the brain of the dolphin has a complexity comparable to that of man had been known for a long time. 1960年にジョン・C・リリー博士が出した報告によれば, イルカは彼ら自身の言語を持っているかもしれず, また彼らの知性は人間と同等か, あるいは人間よりすぐれてさえいるかもしれないのである。 Subsequent attempts to learn the communication system of dolphins, to interact with them and to teach them, appeared to be discouraging, however, and it was generally assumed that Dr. Lilly had overrated what dolphins can do.

(書き出し) In 1960, Dr. John C. Lilly reported that ...

- 2 How large is the wage gender gap in America? One thing we do know is that, at least for the median worker, the disparity gets worse as one gets older and makes more money. As one can see from the graph, 16歳から70歳まで働く典型的な女性は, 同じ期間働く男性より約59万ドル少なく稼ぐだろうと見積もられている。 While many people don't begin full-time work until well after age 16, it's much later in one's career that the lifetime disparity increases rapidly.



(書き出し) it is estimated that ...

Ⅲ 次の英文1～5の(b)を筋の通った文にするために、それぞれの(a)の文から最も適切な1語を選び、その品詞(名詞・動詞・形容詞・副詞など)を変え、適合する形(1語)にして空所に入れなさい。解答は解答欄に書きなさい。ただし、動詞の～ing形は使わないものとします。(10点)

(例)

(a) The orchestra's awesome performance was received favorably by the audience and critics alike.

(b) This area is surrounded by mountains that will block the ( ) of cell phone signals.

(答) reception

1 (a) It still surprises many influential world leaders that millions of child labourers are completely excluded from having basic education.

(b) There is a high rate of social ( ) for single-person elderly households, and this is the same for men and women.

2 (a) The new king inherited a very tough political environment in which his country confronted increasing threats from neighboring countries with limited resources.

(b) As a result of the current management's ineffective strategy, the company has been ( ) with bankruptcy.

3 (a) Last year the International Space Station was hit by a serious electricity shortage that forced a delivery from the Earth to be delayed.

(b) Some sociologists argue that in order to understand one's self, the individual must look outside of themselves at the social ( ) that determine their personality.

- 4 (a) In Ghana, funerals are lavish affairs: a gathering for everyone, including extremely distant relatives and those who barely knew the deceased.
- (b) The train fare depends on the ( ) and the type of tickets that you buy.
- 5 (a) Forests regulate ecosystems, protect biodiversity, play an integral part in the carbon cycle, support livelihoods, and can help drive sustainable growth.
- (b) Drug ( ) is the control of drug use by international agreement and/or by government authorities and it includes rules concerned with the development, approval, manufacturing and marketing of drugs.

IV 次の英文1～5の空所に、与えられた文字で始まる適切な1語を入れると、下の日本語にほぼ相当する意味になります。与えられた文字も含めて、その語を解答欄に書きなさい。(10点)

1 The city is situated near the sea; (c        ), its residents enjoy a healthy climate.

その町は海の近くにあり、そのため、気候は住民の健康によい。

2 It came (h        ) to us that our organization should manage a fund to survive.

自分たちの組織は生き残るために資金繰りをしなければならないのだ、と私たちは痛感した。

3 The police help everybody, (r        ) of color, race or creed, said an African-American officer commenting on a photo of him helping an injured member of a violent racist group.

警察は、肌の色、人種や信条に関わらず、誰でも助けるものだ。彼自身が暴力的な人種差別主義集団の怪我をしたメンバーを介助している写真について、アフリカ系アメリカ人の警官は、そう話した。

4 It is true that prediction is a difficult (b        ), especially when it involves other people's behavior.

確かに、特に他人の振る舞いに関わると、予測するのは至難の業だ。

5 He said that he (p        ) working on a small amount of homework every week to having no homework and taking only one final exam at the end of the term.

彼は、毎週少しずつ宿題に取り組むほうが、宿題がなく、学期末に一回だけ試験を受けるよりもよいと言った。

V 次の英文1～10の空所に入れるのに最も適切な語句を(a)～(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。(20点)

1 She asked the shop assistant to call her as soon as the new products became ( ).

- (a) available (b) feasible (c) tangible (d) viable

2 Whenever we haven't got enough information to make decisions for ourselves, we have a habit of copying the behavior of ( ) around us.

- (a) that (b) those (c) what (d) who

3 The global nature of the Internet raises a host of international questions, such as what should be considered computer crime and who has the jurisdiction to ( ) such crime.

- (a) carry out (b) detect (c) organize (d) prosecute

4 The capitalist economy is built on the ( ) between production and consumption, and goods and services are exchanged for money and credit.

- (a) outcome (b) promise (c) relationship (d) similarity

5 This literary achievement is worthy of the great tradition ( ) it stems.

- (a) at which (b) from which (c) in which (d) to which

6 When working on several tasks at once, such as talking on the phone, checking your e-mail and writing a report, you can easily lose the focus ( ) to adequately complete one item.

- (a) made (b) needing (c) pointing (d) required



- 7 In her speech, the president ( ) that the UN should set up an independent center to address global warming.  
(a) produced (b) progressed (c) promoted (d) proposed
- 8 Many young people ( ) in this broadcasting station a new form of guerrilla journalism that represented their fight against the lies and taboos of the present dictatorship.  
(a) informed (b) looked (c) saw (d) thought
- 9 We could relax at the beach, or ( ), we could go to the cinema.  
(a) alternatively (b) changeably (c) differently (d) variably
- 10 Everything each member of the team could think of ( ) to win the match we lost.  
(a) should be done (b) should do  
(c) should have been done (d) should have done

VI 次の英文1～10の下線部(a)～(d)には、文法・語法・内容などの誤りを含むものが1つあります。その記号をマークしなさい。(20点)

- 1 For the past year, Karin Beese and her family have been on a low-carbon diet in an effort to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and to be prevented the worst effects of climate change. And it's changed their lives.
- 2 Before, mother of three Karin Beese used to wondering about her family's personal contribution to climate change. When she heard about a project inviting 100 Berlin households to try and get their annual carbon dioxide emissions to 40 percent below the German average, she saw it as the perfect opportunity to take action.
- 3 A baseline measurement showed Beese's family was producing around 6.5 tons of carbon dioxide per person, per year. The family decided to set themselves an annual target of just four tons each. To keep track of their progress, they kept an online log of things like food, electricity, heating and transportation, which Beese says, highlights just how every little decisions can influence the final tally.
- 4 "Whenever we do something, buy something or go somewhere, we ask ourselves: Is this really necessary? Do we really need to make this trip? Wouldn't it be better to just spent some time with our neighbours, and not make the journey?"
- 5 Although they still use their car for some activities, they mainly cycle, and because they're vegetarians, this also helps to reduce their carbon emissions. Every morning, Henri Beese takes his younger daughter to the kindergarten by bicycle. He saves emissions where would be produced by a car ride.

- 6 But either how they got around, nor the food they ate was the biggest source of carbon emissions for the Beese family. That has turned out to be consumption.
- 7 “The kids grow and need some new clothes, or they want to go to music school or take a dance class. All the money that goes toward this counts as consumption,” she said. “That’s what you start asking the big question—what can you offer your kids in their life and what are you willing to reduce?”
- 8 On that issue, the adults and children sometimes had to agree to disagree. When the kids, who are aged nine, five and three, would ask their parents buying things for them, Beese and her husband tried to explain why it wasn’t a good idea.
- 9 “We talk to them about it regularly, but at the same time we don’t want to frighten them—if you think about all the impacts of climate change, that can bring up plenty of fears. So we try to discuss about this with them in a way that is easy for children to understand.” That has involved starting with little things such as getting the children growing vegetables in the small plot next to their apartment.
- 10 But it hasn’t all been easy. Ultimately, the family have completed the project. Although they have reached their original goal of four tons of CO2 per person, they have managed to decrease their carbon footprint from 6.5 tons to five.

VII 次の英文の空所1～10に入れるのに最も適切なものを(a)～(j)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。なお(a)～(j)は、文頭に位置するものも書き出しの文字は小文字にしてあります。同じ選択肢を繰り返し用いることはできません。(20点)

What is the single most important quality that is suitable for a career in science? People often say "curiosity," but ( 1 ). After all, *everyone* is curious to some degree, but not everyone ( 2 ). I would argue that you need to be obsessively, passionately, almost compulsively curious. Or, as a prominent biologist once said, you need to "experience physical discomfort ( 3 )." Curiosity needs to dominate your life.

Science is a love affair with nature—a love affair that has all the obsessive qualities, the turbulence, the passionate yearning that one commonly associates with romantic love. But where does this yearning come from? To some extent, it is probably an innate personality trait. ( 4 ), it arises from your early associations. I realized a long time ago that the best formula for success is to be around people who are passionate and enthusiastic about ( 5 ), for there is nothing more attractive than enthusiasm. I was very fortunate in this regard. In the British school in Bangkok that I attended through fourth grade, I had some exceptionally gifted science teachers—Mrs. Vanit and Mrs. Panachura—who would give me chemicals ( 6 ). Again, at medical college in India, my biology professor, Dr. Rao, would pretend he was Gregor Mendel breeding pea plants in his garden, in order to convey to us the excitement of how these seemingly mysterious experiments created ( 7 ). And at home, there was the influence of my science-minded uncles and my brother Ravi, whose passion for poetry and literature, especially Shakespeare, became part of my life. Science has a great deal more in common with poetry ( 8 ); both involve unusual connections between ideas and a certain romantic vision of the world.

It helps, too, to have parents like mine, who constantly remind you to excel and who stimulate rather than restrict your natural curiosity. ( 9 ), my

mother brought me seashells and other marine specimens (including a tiny seahorse) from all over the world and helped me set up a chemistry laboratory under our staircase. When I was eleven years old, my father bought me an expensive microscope. More important, they planted two mutually incompatible ideas in my head: first, that I was the chosen one, the very best; and the second, that ( 10 ). It's a formula guaranteed to turn a young child into a success.

- (a) but more important
- (b) I was never good enough for them
- (c) is destined to be a scientist
- (d) knowing of my interest in science
- (e) surely that can't be the whole story
- (f) than most of us realize
- (g) the whole new science of genetics
- (h) to take home and do experiments with
- (i) what they do
- (j) when there is incomprehension

VIII 次の英文を読んで、あとの問1～問10に答えなさい。(20点)

Michel de Montaigne\* certainly did not like to strain at things. 'I have to solicit it nonchalantly\*,' he said of his memory. 'It serves me at its own time, not at mine.' Any effort to haul something back on demand just drove the sought item further into the shadows. Conversely, he noticed, nothing made an incident stick in the memory more than a conscious effort to forget it.

Allowing his memory to follow its own path formed part of his general policy of letting nature govern his actions. In his childhood, the result was that he often <sup>(ア)</sup> appeared to be lazy and good for nothing, and in many ways he probably was. Despite his father's constant efforts to motivate him, he wrote, he turned out to be 'so negligent, carefree, and drowsy that they could not tear me from my sloth, not even to make me play.'

By his own estimation, he was not only idle but slow-witted. His intelligence could not penetrate the slightest cloud: There is no subtlety so empty that it will not confuse me. <sup>(イ)</sup> Of games in which the mind has a part—chess, cards and others—I understand nothing but the barest details.' He took time to understand; he also had a 'weak imagination' and a 'slow mind,' neither of which was helped by his lack of recall. All his faculties worked sleepily together, snoring gently.

But, there were benefits. Once he had grasped something, he grasped it firmly. (ウ) a child, he says: 'What I saw, I saw well.' Moreover, he deliberately used his inactive manner as a cover under which he could hide any number of 'bold ideas' and independent opinions. His apparent modesty made it possible for him to (エ) something more important than quick wits: sound judgement.

Montaigne would make a good model for the modern *Slow Movement*\*, which has spread (in a leisurely fashion) to become something of a cult since its birth in the late twentieth century. Like Montaigne, its followers make slow speed into a moral principle. Its founding text is Sten Nadolny's novel *The Discovery of*

*Slowness*, which relates the life of Arctic explorer John Franklin, a man whose natural pace of living and thinking is portrayed as that of an elderly sloth. Franklin is mocked in his childhood, but when he reaches the far North he finds the environment perfectly suited to his nature: a place where one takes one's time, where very little happens, and where it is important to stop and think before rushing into action. Long after its publication in Germany in 1983, *The Discovery of Slowness* remained a bestseller and was even marketed as an alternative management manual. Meanwhile, Italy generated the *Slow Food Movement*, which began in protest against the Rome branch of McDonald's and grew to become an entire philosophy of good living.

Montaigne would have understood all this very well. For him, slowness opened the way to wisdom, and to a spirit of ( オ ) in contrast to the excess and extremism dominating the France of his time.

As with most things in Montaigne, this is only part of the story. As a young man he could unexpectedly lose his temper, and he was restless. Perhaps he only played the sloth when it suited him.

(\*) 'Forget much of what you learn' and 'Be slow-witted' became two of Montaigne's best answers to the question of how to live. They freed him to think wisely rather than superficially; they allowed him to avoid the fanatical notions and foolish deceptions that trapped other people; and they let him follow his own thoughts wherever they led—which was all he really wanted to do.

\* Michel de Montaigne ミシェル・ド・モンテーニュ (1533-1592)

16世紀フランスを代表する思想家・モラリスト。宗教戦争のさなかに、深い人間的省察を記した『エッセー (随想録)』が主著。上の英文中において、引用符 ' ' で挟まれている部分はそれからの引用である。

\* nonchalantly さりげなく

\* *Slow Movement* 大量生産や速度を重視しない生活スタイルを提案する姿勢・考え方

問1 According to Paragraph 1, which of the following statements about Montaigne is true?

- (a) He avoided forcing his memory to work.
- (b) He had a natural gift for remembering details.
- (c) He made extensive efforts to train his memory.
- (d) He often felt stressed about his forgetfulness.

問2 下線部(ア)の let と同じ使われ方をしている let が含まれる文を(a)~(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) I can't read French, let alone write it.
- (b) If I'm hired, I won't let you down.
- (c) It is important for us to let go of negative feelings.
- (d) Many countries let married couples use different surnames.

問3 下線部(イ)の意味として最も適切なものを(a)~(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) 大変難しい問題も私には簡単な問題という印象しか残さない。
- (b) どんな微妙で手強い問題でも私に解けないものはない。
- (c) 中身が空虚な問題に限って私は頭を悩ませることになるだろう。
- (d) 全くたいしたことのない問題でも私は解けずに困ってしまう。

問4 Which phrase best fits in (ウ)?

- (a) Even as
- (b) Much as
- (c) Such as
- (d) When as



問5 Which word best fits in (エ)?

- (a) claim
- (b) insist
- (c) recover
- (d) suspend

問6 Which of the following is implied in Paragraph 5?

- (a) Living slowly is a virtue that John Franklin acquired from observing the environment around him.
- (b) Quick acting in their everyday lives, explorers usually learn to slow down when they visit the Arctic.
- (c) The reading public enjoyed Nadolny's novel, including administrators and managers in a range of organisations.
- (d) The *Slow Movement* led to new fashions in clothes among its followers in the final years of the last century.

問7 Which word best fits in (オ)?

- (a) modelling
- (b) moderation
- (c) modernisation
- (d) modification

問8 Which of the following is closest in meaning to the story?  
(b)

- (a) the actual record
- (b) the likely character
- (c) the living legend
- (d) the modern fable

問9 下線部(キ)の意味として最も適切なものを(a)~(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) 「のろまな人間」であることを競った
- (b) 「のろまな人間」と一緒に遊んだ
- (c) 「のろまな人間」になってみせた
- (d) 「のろまな人間」をからかった

問10 Which of the following does they refer to?  
(ク)

- (a) his own thoughts
- (b) other people
- (c) the fanatical notions and foolish deceptions
- (d) two of Montaigne's best answers



