

2017 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種類がありますので注意してください。
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ので注意してください。
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を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、誤記のないよう特に注意してください。
7. 満点が150点となる配点表示になっていますが、大学入試センター試験利用入試併用方式の満点は200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)

Supporting education has always been part of the social philosophy of Grameen Bank*. It began on the most basic level—with the fact that the vast majority of the women borrowers who become Grameen members are illiterate, lacking the ability to read and write. This is just one of the many barriers that keep the poor powerless and unable to help themselves. So we at Grameen Bank decided to try to do something about it, starting with something very simple: encouraging all our borrowers to learn to sign their names.

This goal is not as modest as it might sound. Many adults who have lived all their lives without knowing how to read or write shy away from trying to overcome their illiteracy. They find the effort and the help they must receive embarrassing, even humiliating. Helping would-be borrowers to get over this hurdle calls for enormous care, sympathy, and compassion on the part of Grameen staff members. They often must spend hours working patiently with a single client, slowly teaching her the basics of holding a pen and making those magical marks that symbolize her unique identity.

But this painstaking process has proven to be tremendously valuable to our borrowers. It represents the first step on a journey to full literacy, which brings with it the ability to interact with the world in a far richer way than she could ever do before. It also creates a precious sense of closeness between the borrower and the staff member who is her teacher, which makes it easier for the new Grameen member to turn to the staff member when economic, social, or family problems arise.

* Grameen Bank グラミン銀行

バングラデシュで貧困層の自立を支援するために小規模金融（マイクロファイナンス）を行う銀行

II 次の日本語(a)と(b)を英語に訳しなさい。(20点)

- (a) どんな困難があろうとも、政治家になるという目標を達成するために全力を尽くすことを彼女は心に決めた。
- (b) 絶滅危惧種を保護するために可能なことはすべてなされなくてはならないと主張する人がいる一方、絶滅は自然現象であると考えてる人もいる。

III 次の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) The recently published book seems to have captured the interest of readers.
- (b) () enough, I met my best friend on the road twice yesterday.
- 2 (a) On some highways, lanes are reserved for vehicles with more than one occupant to reduce traffic congestion.
- (b) We went to the popular new restaurant, but it was so crowded that without a () we couldn't get a table.
- 3 (a) We had little physical energy to climb the mountain after walking through woods for six hours.
- (b) The sports event attracted dozens of () young people.
- 4 (a) As the chairperson said in his introductory remarks, the company has experienced dramatic growth over the past decade.
- (b) It is () that no one has complained about this system before.

- 5 (a) Excellent interior design results in an attractive, relaxing space that satisfies the needs and wishes of its users.
- (b) It is unlikely that this controversial issue can be resolved to everyone's ().

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 Many countries have already done (a) with the death penalty.
多くの国がすでに死刑を廃止している。

2 What (m) you go there last night in the middle of the storm?
なぜ昨夜あんな嵐の中、そこへ行ったのですか。

3 WWW (s) for “World Wide Web”, which is a widely used information system on the Internet.
WWW は、広く普及しているインターネットの情報システムである World Wide Web のことです。

4 I never watch this movie (w) remembering my grandfather.
この映画を見ると必ず祖父を思い出す。

5 After checking the time difference to make (s) that it wasn't too early, I called my cousin in London.
朝早すぎないように時差を確認した後、私はロンドンのいところに電話をかけた。

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 China, the US, Japan, the UK and India were the countries adding on the largest share of environmentally friendly power, () the fact that fossil fuel prices have fallen significantly.
(a) although (b) despite (c) due to (d) for
- 2 Can you () your phone number down on the application form?
(a) call (b) give (c) pick (d) put
- 3 The project was delayed for two weeks, so we are trying to () up for lost time.
(a) come (b) make (c) run (d) take
- 4 For their 20th wedding anniversary, Mary and her husband got airplane tickets to San Francisco, () their teenage children paid.
(a) by which (b) for which (c) in which (d) of which
- 5 They offered voluntary services to look after people with ().
(a) injure (b) injured (c) injuries (d) injuring
- 6 Some cities around the world, () the extra pollution, noise, and congestion cars bring, have begun to restrict the use of automobiles.
(a) have recognized (b) recognize
(c) recognizing (d) to have recognized

- 7 The novelist worked in a hospital during the war, which gave her a knowledge of medicine that later () useful in her work as a crime writer.
- (a) considered (b) found
(c) looked on as (d) proved
- 8 One of the main characters the writer created had () with his own grandmother.
- (a) anything to do (b) closeness
(c) much in common (d) origin
- 9 John felt guilty, () he knew that he was partly responsible for his sister missing the bus.
- (a) for (b) so (c) though (d) while
- 10 You () to the hospital last week because initial treatment is crucial for this disease.
- (a) may go (b) may have gone
(c) should go (d) should have gone

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 Owning a car in Japan can be troublesome if you live in a city because it often comes with the extra cost of renting a parking space. That partly explains the rising popularity of car sharing. Many people have come to see it as not only cheaper but also practical than owning an automobile.
- 2 The number of people registering for car sharing services is increasing. The total was 465,280 in January, compared with 6,396 in the same month in 2009. Also, the number of vehicles used for car sharing has jumped to 12,373 from 563 in the same period, according to the Eco-Mo Foundation, a Tokyo-based group promotes car sharing.
- 3 The figures have gone up in recent years with the entry of several private companies into the market. Tokyo-based Park24 Co. launched its Times Car Plus business in 2009 and is now the nation's biggest player, with about 400,000 register users.
- 4 By its nature, the concept meets many people's needs. A manager at the Eco-Mo Foundation, which promotes environmentally aware transport, said city residents can save money. "Car sharing is growing in busy, heavy populated cities that have convenient public transportation systems and in which people don't drive frequently."
- 5 Car owners are required to show that they have a space for the car. If a recognized parking space isn't included with their apartment or house, they have to rent the one. A parking spot can cost ¥30,000 to ¥50,000 per month in central Tokyo. With car sharing, drivers can not only save on parking fees but also on insurance and other car-related taxes.

- 6 The price of car sharing varies from company to company, but rentals typically ranging from ¥200 to ¥300 per 15 minutes, plus a monthly registration fee. For instance, Park24 charges ¥206 for every 15 minutes, which includes gas and insurance fees. It charges a one-time registration fee of ¥1,550 and a monthly fee of ¥1,030 thereafter.
- 7 While car sharing is best for short-term use, rental is suited for those want to use a car for a longer period, such as a day or a few days, said a spokesperson for Park24. He said taking the rental route works out cheaper if a car is to be used for more than 10 hours at a time.
- 8 Also, renters can return their vehicle at a different location, a convenience that is not currently available for car sharers. But the government has relaxed regulations, allowing car sharing service providers to offer it. As for the public sector, many cities provide a service in collaboration with private firms but they can share their official vehicles.
- 9 “We use our public cars on weekdays, but they are not in use at night and on weekends. We started a car sharing service to use them more effectively,” said a government official in Minoh City. He added that another reason to promoting shared use of cars is that it may help the environment by reducing overall carbon dioxide emissions.
- 10 Is car sharing really better for the environment? Eco-Mo Foundation conducted a survey that shows car sharing helps cut carbon dioxide emissions. The survey, conducted on 491 people, found that before they used car sharing services, each household drove an average of 4,048 km annually, but only 2,563 km before turning to car sharing.

VII 次の英文の空所1～10に入れるのに最も適切なものをそれぞれ(a)～(j)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。同じ選択肢を繰り返し用いることはできません。

(20点)

Many books and articles identify apparent differences between women's and men's communication strategies in the workplace. However, much communication in the workplace characterized as feminine actually tends to be practiced by men as much as, if not more than, by women. Differences emerge not in the actual practice of communication but in others' interpretation of it. Recent research makes clear that gender differences in (1) are slight, although expectations of gender differences are strong. The situations that remain most problematic for women are the ones in strongly male-dominated or culturally masculine organizations. Thus, the reality is not that women and men communicate differently but that (2) because people impose gendered expectations on them, and these expectations benefit some and disadvantage others. For example, when men are seen in a positive light for adopting feminine strategies, women will not receive the same evaluation for the same strategies. This is demonstrated particularly in relation to emotional expression in the workplace.

The differences in (3) are especially true regarding women's emotional expression because the same actions can be evaluated very differently depending on whether they are performed by a man or woman manager. For the most part, the expression of emotions at work is considered inappropriate. Men (and women) are expected not to cry or to show fear, sadness, or joy; (4), however, for men to show anger. Ultimately, though, it is impossible to compare and contrast women's and men's emotions because emotions considered appropriate when expressed by a man at work (5) as inappropriate when expressed by a woman.

If one studies activities rather than emotional expression, (6) men engage in practices that are typically attributed to women more than to men, such

as wasting time talking to coworkers, (7), making decisions based on feelings rather than “objective” evidence, and ignoring rules in favor of personal preferences. When women coworkers socialize, they waste time. On the other hand, when men coworkers socialize, (8). The one distinction is that men (9) differently from women. “Peacocking” and other self-promoting behaviors, in particular, were directed only at other men. In other words, certain differences claimed by some to exist do not exist; and the differences that do exist (10) as distinctive masculine behaviors because the work environment itself is male, and thus men’s behaviors appear neutral.

- (a) actual communication and leadership behaviors
- (b) expectation and assessment
- (c) it appears that
- (d) it is more appropriate
- (e) pretending to like people they dislike
- (f) tend not to be recognized
- (g) tend to be perceived
- (h) tend to do some communicative behaviors
- (i) they advance their careers
- (j) they are assessed differently

VIII 次の英文を読んで、あとの問1～問10に答えなさい。(20点)

Human beings are deeply social beings. We are constantly influencing each other. In your next few meetings, try watching people's body language more carefully. People really do follow each other. If someone leans back and puts their hands behind their head, it's likely that someone else will do the same, especially if the person who moves first is more dominant or in a senior position. We are genuinely influenced by each other. These social habits spread through entire organizations and even nations. If you want to understand human behavior, you have to understand this web of influence that perpetually connects us.

An everyday example of the power of social influence is littering, dropping garbage in public. Imagine you are walking along the street and someone hands you a flyer*. Do you keep it to throw away later or, if there is no garbage can in sight, do you drop it on the ground?

Picture the scene. You probably think, like most people, that you wouldn't throw it on the ground. But then you look around the street and see that (イ). So what do you do? You probably drop yours as well.

Experimental studies into such situations as this by Robert Cialdini and others have found that people are around eight times more likely to drop their flyer when other flyers are already littering the ground. We may not like or approve of littering, but when it seems that many others around us are doing it we follow the crowd.

This powerful form of social influence comes from what Cialdini calls a "descriptive" social norm: what we see others doing or what the evidence indicates that they are doing. Such descriptive social norms need to be distinguished from "injunctive" social norms: what we're *supposed* to be doing or what others approve of. It's a key distinction. Lawyers, politicians and managers are generally in the business of constructing and enforcing injunctive social

norms. Cialdini's work shows that if you run into a situation where an injunctive norm is running against a descriptive one, it's the descriptive norm—what others are actually doing—that tends to win out.

We can see why it makes sense to follow the behavior of others. If everyone is running away and screaming, it's probably a good idea to do the same, (ㄟ) you know exactly what's going on. Maybe it's a tiger or an attack by an invading army; but whatever, it may be best to examine the details later. Similarly, when visiting a new place, it is probably a good idea to choose the restaurant that is busy, especially with knowledgeable locals, rather than the one that's empty.

A key point to note is that often we don't directly see the behavior of others, but infer what they have done. For example, in the case of litter it is not that we actually see everyone dropping it, but the fact that it is lying on the ground tells us that (カ). Similarly, when out walking, well-worn paths and trails tell us that many people have passed over them, (キ) we haven't actually seen them. The worn pathway is still a useful clue that we're probably heading in the right direction to the nearby river or town that we are seeking, and that the path we are on is a safe route to take.

In the modern world this pattern of social inference is as powerful as ever, and perhaps even more so. The recommendations of online shopping sites that show us what other people bought or looked at strongly influence behavior. They are also (ク). Buying a camera? Many people also bought this protective case. Buying that DVD? Many people also viewed this box set, which costs almost the same but has all three series, not just one. Clearly, other people's behavior contains lots of useful information, particularly when we're not quite sure what to do.

Systematic studies of consumer choice confirm that these social influences are very powerful and tend to be self-reinforcing. When students choosing music on an online site are given information about what others liked, this leads to

dramatic changes in purchasing behavior, compared with choices that are not informed in this way. Even low-level feedback about what others liked increases the popularity of some songs and suppresses that of others. Quality does play a role: songs that are independently rated as very good tend to do better, and those that are independently rated as very bad tend to do less well. Nonetheless, in repeat experiments, which songs become popular (コ) heavily on whichever song first gets recommended. The feedback creates a “winner takes all” dynamic, at least in these experimental conditions, with that winner strongly depending on whatever got recommended in the first round of feedback.

* flyer チラシ

問1 下線部(ア)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) People actually copy the postures and motions of one another.
- (b) People are sure to approve of each other's actions.
- (c) People fully understand the meaning as the discussion develops.
- (d) People show with gestures that they listen carefully to what others say.

問2 空所(イ)に入れるのに最も適切なものを(a)~(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) there are dozens of such flyers already on the ground
- (b) there are no such flyers scattered on the ground
- (c) there is no one around who is watching you
- (d) there is no one around who might be influenced by your behavior

問3 下線部(ウ)で始まる段落の内容に最も合致するものを(a)~(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) “descriptive” social norms とは、人からよく思われるような行動をとらせる社会規範である。
- (b) 人の行動に倣おうという力が働くのは、他人の行動が有益だという証拠のあるときである。
- (c) 法律家や政治家たちは一般的に “injunctive” social norms に基づいて行動するものである。
- (d) “injunctive” social norm と “descriptive” social norm が相反する状況では、人間は後者に従いがちだという研究結果がある。

問4 空所 (エ) に入れるのに最も適切なものを(a)~(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) as soon as (b) because (c) even before (d) if

問5 下線部(オ)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) 静かな店よりも、地元の人が忙しく働いている店を選ぶこと
- (b) 地元の人に同行してもらって、すいている店よりも混んでいる店を選ぶこと
- (c) すいている店よりも混んでいる店、特に地元の人で混んでいる店を選ぶこと
- (d) よその人よりも地元の人に手伝ってもらって、混んでいる店を選ぶこと

問6 空所 (カ) に入れるのに最も適切なものを(a)~(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) they are supposed to do it (b) they cannot have done it
- (c) they must have done it (d) they must not do it

問7 空所（キ）に入れるのに最も適切なものを(a)~(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) because (b) before (c) even so (d) even though

問8 空所（ク）に入れるのに最も適切なものを(a)~(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) generally useful (b) hardly helpful
(c) seldom practical (d) usually misleading

問9 下線部(ケ)の内容に最も合致するものを(a)~(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) It is true that music of poor quality happens to be popular.
(b) There is no denying that excellent music tends to be more popular.
(c) There is no doubt that the quality of music is the most important factor in popularity.
(d) We must admit that the quality of music has little to do with its popularity.

問10 空所（コ）に入れるのに最も適切なものを(a)~(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) decides (b) depends (c) influences (d) weighs

