

2015 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、必ず解答欄に記入してください。なお、解答欄以外に書くと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。また、折りまげたり、汚したりしないでください。記述解答用紙の下敷きにマーク解答用紙を使用することは絶対にさけてください。
4. 解答用紙には、受験番号と氏名を必ず記入してください。
5. マーク解答用紙の受験番号および受験番号のマーク記入は、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。

I 次の英文の下線部(a)と(b)を日本語に訳しなさい。(30点)

As the 21st century proceeds, tasks facing our species will become increasingly complex. Many problems that in an earlier era might have been easily addressed^(a) by one person will now require a sophisticated set of abilities contributed by different people. The individual contributions must be complementary; the whole must be more than the sum of its parts.

This much seems obvious. But no part of contemporary formal education—at any point from kindergarten through post-graduate work—is designed to teach people how to interact effectively with other people in goal-oriented groups. When such a group functions well, it combines and enhances the talents and abilities of its members. But at present such a phenomenon occurs because of a^(b) lucky combination of people who happen to have distinct skills and abilities relevant to the task at hand, and who also happen to be able to interact effectively. It's not obvious how best to compose a group to facilitate such synergy. But most people don't seem aware that there's a problem here.

II 次の日本語(a)と(b)を英語に訳しなさい。(20点)

- (a) 通信技術が発展し、今では世界中の様々な地域に住む何百万人もの人々に同時に情報を発信することが可能になった。

- (b) 私の友人は開発政策に関する会議で生態系の重要性について学んで初めて、その土地に植林することの必要性を理解した。

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) You should tell him honestly what the problem is with his report.
Sometimes you need to be cruel to be kind.
- (b) I am extremely fond of animals, and I can't stand anyone treating them
with ().

(答) cruelty

- 1 (a) Her healthy appearance impressed all the participants at her birthday party.
- (b) At this moment, it () unlikely that the meeting will be held as scheduled.
- 2 (a) Successive administrations have failed to settle long-pending problems with neighboring countries.
- (b) The manager got irritated with some members of staff for their () to reach their sales goals.
- 3 (a) In the new courses supposed to start next spring we will give children an opportunity to explore a topic in depth.
- (b) Although I have traveled around the world many times, this is for sure one of the very few places that will remain () in my heart.

- 4 (a) When he finally received the letter telling him that he had won the literary prize, he felt that he had really arrived.
- (b) Prior to the () of European settlers in the 15th century, the economy of what was to become South Africa was dominated by subsistence farming and hunting.
- 5 (a) Children performed better in school and grew up to be more successful in life when their parents and families got personally involved in their education.
- (b) Recent studies have shown that people who have a greater () with their communities seem to have a better quality of life.

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 People in big cities seldom talk to strangers (o) of respect for the privacy of others.

他人のプライバシーを尊重して、大都市に住む人は見知らぬ人にめったに声をかけない。

2 There was a flash of lightning (f) by a crash of thunder.

稲妻が光り、雷鳴がとどろいた。

3 They were wrongly (a) of being cruel to animals.

彼らは動物虐待の濡れ衣を着せられた。

4 An (a) of water caused by climate change might have led to the collapse of this ancient city.

気候変動で水がなくなり、この古代都市は崩壊したのかもしれない。

5 We can predict with a fair (c) of success that the negotiations will take place.

交渉が行われるだろうとかなりの確率で予測できる。

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 Much as I wanted to run away and hide from the responsibility, I knew I had to () those difficult problems.
(a) commit (b) deal with (c) put down (d) refresh
- 2 As well as being fascinating as works of art, portraits are () as historical records.
(a) as interested (b) at high interest
(c) of great interest (d) very much interested
- 3 The success of our ongoing project depends on the people ().
(a) concern (b) concerned (c) concerning (d) concerns
- 4 As I haven't seen my dictionary since last Friday, I might have to buy () for the exam next week.
(a) again (b) it (c) more (d) one
- 5 The minister made a promise at the last election, so the government should () it.
(a) honor (b) obey (c) protect (d) reserve
- 6 I will care () this evening because my wife will go to a meeting.
(a) for our son (b) of our son (c) our son (d) to our son
- 7 The new legislation was a reaction to () crime rates in major cities.
(a) increase (b) increasing (c) raise (d) raising

- 8 We all knew that there was nothing we could do to prevent him from leaving our team. (), we could not help asking him not to.
- (a) Moreover (b) Nevertheless
(c) Specifically (d) Therefore
- 9 Notwithstanding his busy schedule, the newly hired accountant () in volunteer activities on weekends.
- (a) challenges (b) engages (c) pursues (d) relates
- 10 The president argued that some lands owned by the government would be managed more effectively () transferred to private companies.
- (a) before being (b) if they have
(c) were they to be (d) when having

VI 次の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 Today India is home to about 1.27 billion people, approximately 18 percent of the world's population, second only after China. With a growth rate around 1.6 percent, the UN's 2012 World Population Prospects report predicts that India will catch up with China by 2028. By then India and China will each have around 1.45 billion citizens.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
- 2 At the moment, the vast majority of Indians do not have cars. However, most want them and car companies and the government are eager to meet this demand. Sales of new cars boost a nation's economy, as do road building, gasoline sales, and the costs of vehicle ownership, include registration, insurance and maintenance.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
- 3 There is numerous reason why it might be economically useful to expand car production. However, the problem for India and cities throughout the world is this: If everyone wants to own and drive a vehicle, where on earth will we put all the cars?
(a) (b) (c) (d)
- 4 We can build new roads and highways, new bypasses and parking garages, but research shows that each time new roads construct to reduce traffic congestion, more drivers choose to drive, creating renewed congestion. More drivers demand more roads, and more roads generate more demand, creating a problem without an exit.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

- 5 In respond, many cities in the developed world have begun to seek
(a) alternatives, including inner city driving charges, express lanes for buses,
(b) more rail transport, and special bicycle lanes, in order to reduce the number
(c) of individual drivers.
(d)
- 6 But despite the options are now available, India seems to be repeating the
(a) transportation policies of the developed world that are leading to a less
(b) livable society.
(c) (d)
- 7 India is already the five largest automobile manufacturer in the world and
(a) determined to build more roads, according to one Indian website. “National
(b) highways that run across the length and breadth of the country measure
(c) 70,934 kilometers and have become the lifeline of India.”
(d)
- 8 “With the commitment of the government of India to build roads to reach
(a) both the urban and rural populations alike, the future of transport can only
(b) be predicted to become extraordinary,” state the website.
(c) (d)
- 9 Extraordinary indeed, considering India’s cities is already facing massive
(a) traffic jams and more cars are on the way. According to the same author,
(b) Delhi alone adds more than 900 cars to its roads each day.
(c) (d)
- 10 But in a nation already crowded with 70 million cars, adding hundreds of
(a) millions more within 20 years will prove to be an incredible mistake. A
(b) mistake in which policy planners need not make.
(c) (d)

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。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)

When he saw the man fall onto the subway tracks, Wesley Autry didn't hesitate. With the lights of the approaching train visible, Autry, a construction worker, jumped down to the tracks and pushed the man down into a drainage trench* between the rails, (1). The train passed over them, leaving a trail of grease on Autry's cap. Autry, later invited to the State of the Union Address* and praised by the president for his bravery, replied modestly: "I don't feel like I did something spectacular. I just saw someone who needed help. I did (2)."

What if I told you that you, too, can save a life, (3)? Do you have a bottle of water or a can of soda on the table beside you? If you are paying for something to drink when safe drinking water comes out of the tap, you have money to spend on things (4). Around the world, a billion people struggle to live each day on less than you paid for that drink. Because they can't afford even the most basic health care for their families, their children may die from simple, easily treatable diseases like diarrhea*. You can help them, and you don't have to risk (5).

I have been thinking and writing for more than thirty years about (6) hunger and poverty. I have presented this argument to thousands of students in my university classes and in lectures around the world, and to countless others in newspapers, magazines, and television programs. As a result, I've been forced to respond to a wide range of thoughtful challenges. My writing is an effort to explain what I've learned about why we give, or don't give, and (7).

We live in a unique moment. The proportion of people (8) is smaller today than it has been at any time in recent history, and perhaps at any time since humans first came into existence. At the same time, when we take a long-term

perspective that sees beyond the changes of economic cycles, the proportion of people with far more than they need is also unprecedented. Most important, rich and poor are now linked (9). Moving images, in real time, of people on the edge of survival can be seen on TV in our living rooms. (10), but we also have much more to offer them in terms of better health care, improved seeds and agricultural techniques, and new technologies for generating electricity. More amazing, through instant communications and open access to a wealth of information, much greater than the finest libraries of the pre-Internet age, we can enable them to join the worldwide community—if only we can help them get far enough out of poverty to seize the opportunity.

*drainage trench 排水溝

*the State of the Union Address (米国大統領の) 一般教書演説

*diarrhea 下痢

- (a) covering him with his own body
- (b) even many lives
- (c) getting hit by an approaching train to do it
- (d) how we should respond to
- (e) in ways they never were before
- (f) not only do we know a lot about the desperately poor
- (g) unable to meet their basic physical needs
- (h) what I felt was right
- (i) what we should do about it
- (j) you don't really need

VIII 次の英文を読んで、あとの問1～問10に答えなさい。(20点)

Recently I was riding a bicycle from work to meet a friend at the gym, pedaling very quickly to (ア) being a few minutes behind schedule. I knew I was going too fast, and when I hit some loose sand while taking a turn, my bike slid out from under me. How had I gotten myself in this position? Why was I in such a rush?

I thought I knew the answer. The pace of life is increasing; people are working more and relaxing less than they did fifty years ago—at least that's the impression one gets from the popular media. But as a social psychologist, I wanted to see the data. As it turns out, there is very little evidence that people nowadays are working more and relaxing less than they did in earlier decades. In fact, some of the best studies suggest just the opposite. So why do people report feeling so pressed for time? ^(イ)

A beautiful explanation for this puzzling phenomenon was recently offered by Sanford DeVoe of the University of Toronto and Jeffrey Pfeffer of Stanford. They argue that as time becomes worth more and more money, we seem to have less and less time. Scarcity and value are perceived as (ウ); when a resource—from diamonds to drinking water—is scarce or rare, it is more valuable. The opposite is also true. So when our time becomes more valuable, we feel as though we had less of it. Surveys around the world have shown that people with higher incomes report feeling more pressed for time—though there are other possible reasons for this, including the fact that the wealthy often work longer hours, leaving them with less free time.

DeVoe and Pfeffer proposed, however, that simply *perceiving* oneself as wealthy might be sufficient to generate feelings of time pressure. Going beyond past analyses, they used controlled experiments to put this causal explanation to the test. In one experiment, DeVoe and Pfeffer asked 128 university students to report the total amount of money they had in the bank. All the students answered the question using an 11-point scale, but for half the students, the scale was

divided into \$50 units, ranging from \$0-\$50 to over \$500, whereas for the others the scale was divided into much larger units, ranging from \$0-\$500 to over \$400,000. Most students using the \$50 unit scale chose a number (オ), leaving them with the sense that they were relatively well-off. And this seemingly minor change in the questionnaire led them to feel that they were rushed, pressed for time, and stressed out. Just *feeling* wealthy led students to experience the same sense of time pressure reported by genuinely wealthy individuals. Using other methods, researchers have confirmed that increasing the perceived economic value of time increases its perceived scarcity.

If feelings of time-scarcity come in part from the sense that time is highly valuable, then one of the best things we can do to reduce this sense of pressure may be to give our time away. Indeed, new research suggests that giving time away to help others can actually reduce feelings of time pressure. Some companies provide their employees with opportunities to volunteer their time to help others, potentially reducing feelings of time stress and burnout. And Google encourages employees to use 20 percent of their time on their own projects, whether or not these have potential benefit. Although some of them resulted in economically valuable products, like Gmail, the greatest value of this program might lie in (カ).

DeVoe and Pfeffer's work can help account for important cultural trends. Over the past fifty years, feelings of time pressure have risen dramatically in North America, (キ) the fact that weekly hours of work have stayed fairly level and weekly hours of leisure have climbed. This apparent paradox may be explained in no small part by the fact that incomes have increased substantially during the same period. This causal effect may also help to explain why people walk faster in wealthy cities. And at the level of the individual, this explanation suggests that as incomes grow over the course of one's life, time seems increasingly scarce. Which means that as my career develops, I might have to force myself to take those turns a little slower.

問1 空所（ア）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) catch up with (b) come up to
(c) make up for (d) put up with

問2 下線部(イ)の内容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 are not so pressed for time because their weekly hours of work are decreasing.
(b) People feel they are working harder because of the impression given by the media.
(c) People have more time for relaxing because the pace of life is not increasing.
(d) People nowadays are relaxing more and working less than they used to.

問3 空所（ウ）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) alternatives (b) enemies (c) opponents (d) twins

問4 下線部(エ)の内容を説明するもの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) As time becomes worth more and more money, people feel they have less and less time.
(b) People with higher incomes feel more pressed for time because they work longer hours.
(c) People who think of themselves as wealthy feel pressed for time.
(d) When time becomes more valuable, people feel that they do not have enough time.

問5 空所（オ）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) around the average (b) around the middle
(c) near the bottom (d) near the top

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) encouraging employees to spend more time on their own projects
(b) helping employees develop more valuable products
(c) providing employees with more free time
(d) reducing employees' sense that their time is scarce

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) although (b) because (c) despite (d) due to

問8 下線部(ク)の言いかえ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) at least (b) more or less
(c) more than a little (d) totally

問9と問10は16頁にありますので注意してください。

問9 下線部(ケ)と同じ用法で which が使用されているものを(a)~(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) A lot of different opinions were exchanged in the meeting but there was one point on which we all agreed.
- (b) It is all up to you to decide which schools to choose for your children's education.
- (c) Only a small number of people had cars, which, at that time, cost much more than they do now.
- (d) The manager was late for the meeting without any prior notice, which upset the directors greatly.

問10 本文の内容に合致するものを(a)~(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) 高収入の人は社会に経済的な貢献をすることで、時間がないという感覚を解消することができる。
- (b) 経済的に豊かだと感じる人は、時間がないと感じる傾向にあるが、他者のために自分の時間を割くことで、その感覚を和らげることができる。
- (c) 大都市に急ぎ足の人が多いのは、実際の労働時間は減少しているのに仕事量は増大しているという矛盾を反映している。
- (d) 最近では、時間にゆとりのある人は、実際の収入が多くなっても経済的により豊かだと感じる傾向がある。