

2016 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)

Neoclassical economics, which dominated the second half of the twentieth century, is based on the premise that we are all perfectly well equipped to make choices that maximize utility. The discipline's well-known 'economic man' has access to every piece of relevant information, doesn't forget a thing, evaluates his choices soberly, and makes the best possible decision based on his options.

(a) But the more psychologists and economists examine the relationship between decision-making and happiness, the more they realize that this is simply not true. We make bad choices all the time. In fact we do this so systematically that you might as well call behavioural economics the science of getting it wrong. Even when we do get complete information, which is rare, we are liable to a flood of predictable errors of bias and miscalculation. Our flawed choices have helped shape the modern city—and consequently, the shape of our lives.

Take the simple act of choosing how far to travel to work. Aside from the financial burden, people who endure long drives tend to experience higher blood pressure and more headaches than those with short commutes. They get frustrated more easily and tend to be grumpier when they get to their destination.

(b) Anyone with faith in economic man would think that people would put up with the pain of a long commute only if they enjoyed even greater benefits from cheaper housing or bigger, finer homes or higher-paying jobs. They would weigh the costs and benefits and make sensible decisions. A couple of University of Zurich economists discovered that this simply isn't the case.

* neoclassical economics 新古典派経済学

* discipline 学問分野

* behavioural economics 行動経済学

II 次の日本語(a)と(b)を英語に訳しなさい。(20点)

- (a) 機械が発達して、その結果人間の仕事を肩代わりすれば、人間は自由な時間がもっと手に入ると、多くの人が思っていた。
- (b) 第二言語を習得することが脳の力を高めるといふ諸研究があるので、私の子どもにも外国語を習わせたい。

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) We have to see whether the banking services will be suspended during the New Year holidays.

(b) Though we asked him about what had happened that night, he wouldn't tell us and kept us in ().

2 (a) A curious crowd gathered at the site of the car accident and watched the outstanding performance of the rescue team.

(b) For academic studies intellectual () is no less important than logical thinking.

3 (a) Perception of the physical world is not determined solely by the environment itself.

(b) Absorbed in his thoughts, the scholar did not () his wife coming into his study.

- 4 (a) People complain that prices have gone up and up since the introduction of the sales tax.
- (b) The national rail department published a list of () it received in the previous year.
- 5 (a) Six years have passed since the end of recession but the economy remains far from fully recovered.
- (b) The wolf population is showing signs of () in this part of the country because they are a protected species here.

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 'You may use my kitchen whenever you want to,' I said, immediately (r) my words.

「いつでもうちのキッチンを使っていいよ」と言ったが、そんなこと言わなきゃよかったとすぐに思った。

2 Brooding about the past doesn't do any good. It's time to look (f).

過去のことをくよくよしても何にもならない。もうこれから先のことを考えなければ。

3 Each (r) refugee receives a card that allows him or her to buy food each month.

登録された難民はカードを受け取ると、月々の食料を買えるようになる。

4 The number of children living in (p) has continued to increase in recent years, reaching its worst level ever.

貧しい生活を送る子どもの数が近年増え続けて、最悪の水準になっている。

5 When you reflect on your failures, you must reconsider not only what you actually did but also what you didn't take (a) of.

自分の失敗について反省するときには、実際の自らの行いだけでなく、無視してしまったことがらも考慮に入れなければならない。

V 次の英文1～10の空所に入れるのに最も適切な語句を㉑～㉔から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。(20点)

- 1 Unexpectedly his family moved and he stopped coming to school. The news took us () surprise.
㉑ by ㉒ into ㉓ to ㉔ with
- 2 My sister, who has always been afraid of heights, appeared totally () when, getting out of the elevator, she found herself on the top floor of the high tower.
㉑ frighten ㉒ frightened
㉓ frighteningly ㉔ to frighten
- 3 In January 1973, Britain became a member of what was then () the Common Market and is now the European Union.
㉑ changed ㉒ founded ㉓ named ㉔ regarded
- 4 We decided not to install the air-conditioner because we found its running costs are ().
㉑ expensive ㉒ high ㉓ priceless ㉔ tall
- 5 After decades of research, diseases like Alzheimer's still () treatment.
㉑ consist ㉒ insist ㉓ persist ㉔ resist
- 6 High blood pressure can increase the risk of heart attack. You should () the warning signs seriously.
㉑ find ㉒ give ㉓ make ㉔ take

- 7 () smartphones and other small, affordable computers, we can carry out many of our everyday routines digitally.
- Ⓐ Aside from Ⓑ Confronted with
Ⓒ In spite of Ⓓ Thanks to
- 8 To be honest, in those days, I never thought much about our class teacher, as if he had been () belonging to the school.
- Ⓐ a furniture Ⓑ a piece of furniture
Ⓒ furnitures Ⓓ much furniture
- 9 () which media they would miss most, British teenagers pick mobile devices over TV sets, computers and video game consoles.
- Ⓐ Asked Ⓑ Provided Ⓒ Suggested Ⓓ Wished
- 10 () in a lot of European cities the cost of owning and using a car now exceeds the alternatives, 40 years ago it was the other way around.
- Ⓐ Although Ⓑ Because Ⓒ Considering Ⓓ Since

VI 次の英文1～10の下線部㉑～㉒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 Among the committee's chief conclusion was that it would be ineffective to establish a new organization to handle the problem, as some have suggested, because that would require considerable time and resources.
- 2 In England, before the 17th century the fox was considered a nuisance that should be killed by any means possibly and was chased as a target of hunting by gentlemen.
- 3 If freedom of action consists in freedom of will, that then means that our control over our voluntary action also that involves control over our aims, and over the purposes for which we act.
- 4 Thomas Gainsborough, a great painter of 18th century England, is famous for his elegant and fine portraits. But how he succeeded in an artist is quite a puzzle, since he freely admitted to being disorganized and lazy.
- 5 They said that children had stopped reading books. Then J. K. Rowling wrote the Harry Potter stories, which have sold over four hundred million copies. The tales have translated into forty-two languages.
- 6 As well as we adopt the correct policies and measures in a timely and decisive manner to seize opportunities and cope with challenges, we will definitely be able to maintain stable and fairly fast economic growth.

- 7 The Lovell telescope in England came into being at the dawn of the Space Race between the Soviet Union and the West: as the only telescope in the West capable of tracking the first Russian satellite in 1957 it assumes an immediate importance.
- 8 No sooner than the Civil War began, the philosopher Thomas Hobbes leaving England, and it was while abroad that he wrote his most famous work, *Leviathan*, published in 1651.
- 9 *Star Wars: Episode IV* was originally scheduled for release over Christmas in 1976. Its production delays was pushed the film's release to summer 1977. Being anxious about meeting his deadline, George Lucas was shocked to see the first cut of the film was disaster.
- 10 El Niño, or a warming of sea-surface temperatures in the Pacific, can lead to extremely hot weather across Asia and East Africa, but heavy rains and floods in South America. A strong El Niño will hurt economies that are heavily dependent for agriculture, particularly India, which is already shaken by bad weather.

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①～⑩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)

Tone of voice conveys a surprising amount of information about our feelings. Others get meaning not just from what we say but *how we say it*. The precise percentage is impossible to determine (one study suggests 38 percent), but (1): Tone says a lot.

An actor can say “I love you” a hundred different ways to convey a hundred different meanings. It can be an expression of passion or resignation, confidence or doubt. It can be a proclamation or a question. Do you *know* I love you? *Do* I love you? Do you love *me*? Tone, pitch, and cadence enhance or upset meaning, and transmit rich information about the speaker's emotions.

Infants sort what they hear through the Superior Temporal Sulcus (STS), located just above the ear. At four months all the information that babies hear—(2)—is attended to by the STS. But by seven months, babies start identifying human voices as the *only* sounds that trigger attention from the STS, and the STS shows especially heightened activity when (3). This little piece of our brain is dedicated to taking in language and reading tone and meaning.

But get this: When (4), the STS *turns off*. We don't hear our own voice, at least not the same way we hear everyone else. This explains why we are so often surprised when we get responses from other people based on *how* we said something. (“Tone? I'm not using some kind of tone!”) It also helps explain why our own voice sounds so unfamiliar when we hear ourselves on an audio recording. When transmitted from a speaker, our own voice gets routed through our STS, and we suddenly hear ourselves (5). (“I sound like *that*?!”) We've been hearing ourselves every day of our lives, and yet (6).

Interestingly, (7) top opera singers so often have voice coaches. “We

refer to them as our ‘outside ears’,” says soprano Renée Fleming. “What we hear as we are singing is not what (8).”

University College London researcher Sophie Scott speculates that our “listening” STS brain doesn’t attend to the sound of our own voice in part because we are so absorbed in listening to our thoughts. Our attention can focus on only one thing at a time, so we focus on our intentions—(9).

So, like our facial expressions, our tone often betrays our thoughts and feelings in ways we don’t realize. We try to sound relaxed, but come across as uncomfortable; (10), but come across as bombastic and insecure; we want to communicate love but instead plant a seed of doubt.

* pitch 声の高さ

* cadence 声の抑揚

* Superior Temporal Sulcus 上側頭溝 (側頭葉にある脳溝のひとつ)

* bombastic 偉ぶっていて大げさな

Ⓐ figuring out how to do what we’re trying to do

Ⓑ the audience hears

Ⓒ the point remains

Ⓓ the way others do

Ⓔ this may be part of the reason

Ⓕ that voice carries emotion

Ⓖ we haven’t

Ⓗ we mean to sound confident

Ⓙ we ourselves speak

Ⓚ whether their mother’s voice or a car horn

VIII 次の英文を読んで、あとの問1～問10に答えなさい。(20点)

Habitually late people can be frustrating and confusing to anyone kept waiting for them.

One main explanation for their behavior is deceptively simple, psychologists say: People simply underestimate how long a task will take.

That's a little-known concept called the planning fallacy, (イ) is a strong tendency to habitually underestimate task completion. The planning fallacy is one of the most difficult behavioral patterns to change, experts say.

"This is a judgment that you'd think that people would be motivated to get right," said Justin Kruger, a social psychologist and professor. "There are all sorts of things discouraging and punishing people for being late, and the paradox is we're late even when those punishments and consequences exist."

This kind of behavior can slow down workplace efficiency and drive longtime friends to distraction while they wait for a late arrival. Researchers have studied the problem from all angles to get to why this happens.

Roger Buehler, a psychology professor, estimates that people on average underestimate task-completion time by as (カ) as 40%. His studies have found the same issues for matters as (キ) as mailing a letter and as (ク) as income taxes.

Researchers have tested several strategies that have been found to help people slow to finish their work. One involves predicting how long it will take to get something done based on past experiences. Another is breaking down a task into very detailed steps.

In a 2004 study, Dr. Kruger and a co-researcher found that when "unpacking" a task—or breaking it down into detailed steps—individuals provided more accurate estimates of how long something would take to get done. A study published in 2012 found that prompting people to mentally picture a task from the perspective of an outside observer caused them to make more realistic predictions

about how long the tasks might take, said Dr. Buehler.

The research of Jeff Conte, an associate psychology professor, has found that there are some personality differences that can contribute to habitual lateness.

A 2003 study he co-wrote examined 181 subway operators in New York City. The study found that those who preferred multi-tasking were more often late arriving at work.

In Dr. Conte's research, Type A individuals—those who are fast-paced, achievement-oriented and hostile at times—tend to be more punctual, he said. Type B individuals, who are more relaxed and easy-going, tend to arrive later.

Across three previous studies, Type A individuals estimated that a minute passed in 58 seconds, (サ) 77 seconds for Type B individuals. “So if you have an 18-second gap . . . that difference can add up over time,” Dr. Conte said.

In terms of workplace lateness, Lawrence T. White, a psychology professor, said organizational psychologists have found that employee lateness can be predicted by the age of an employee's child. The younger the child, the more likely the employee will arrive late. Employee lateness is also predicted by low job satisfaction and a lack of organizational commitment, he said.

問1 下線部(ケ)に最も近い意味で 'keep' が使用されているものを㉑～㉔から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- ㉑ Please keep children out of reach of this liquid.
- ㉒ The mother told her son to keep a diary every day.
- ㉓ The teacher kept him playing the piano for an hour.
- ㉔ You must keep left while riding a bicycle in Japan.

問2 空所 (イ) に入れるのに最も適切なものを㉕～㉗から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- ㉕ it
- ㉖ there
- ㉗ what
- ㉘ which

問3 下線部(ウ)のクルーガー教授が言っている内容に最も合致しているものを㉔～㉗から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- ㉔ He argues that punishments and consequences do not prevent people from being late.
- ㉕ He discusses the view that people are not late from a fear of punishments and consequences.
- ㉖ He insists that employers should give stricter punishments to late people.
- ㉗ He suggests that if employers change working hours the number of late people will decrease.

問4 下線部(ウ)に最も近い意味で 'for' が使用されているものを㉔～㉗から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- ㉔ Concentrated study will be necessary for passing the examination.
- ㉕ Decades ago their grandfather hunted deer and other animals for food.
- ㉖ The city has five primary schools, or one for every 250 children.
- ㉗ The road is closed for temporary road repairs.

問5 下線部(ウ)の言いかえとして最も適切なものを㉔～㉗から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- ㉔ bring longtime friends a disaster
- ㉕ lead longtime friends to amuse themselves
- ㉖ make longtime friends become very irritated
- ㉗ see off longtime friends

問6 空所(カ)～(ク)に入れるのに最も適切なものの組み合わせを㉔～㉗から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- ㉔ (カ) far (キ) practical (ク) financial
- ㉕ (カ) long (キ) little (ク) vital
- ㉖ (カ) many (キ) boring (ク) big
- ㉗ (カ) much (キ) small (ク) critical

問7 下線部(ク)に最も近い意味で‘on’が使用されているものを㉔～㉗から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- ㉔ His team is on this murder case.
- ㉕ Jane was told to act on her aunt's advice.
- ㉖ The car runs 100% on electricity.
- ㉗ Will you call me on your arrival at the station?

問8 下線部(ク)で始まる段落で述べられていることと合致するものを㉔～㉗から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- ㉔ Based on Dr. Buehler's 2012 study, employers are advised to place outside observers where slow employees work.
- ㉕ Forming an objective image of the task is essential to completing it in a fixed period of time.
- ㉖ The 2004 study and the 2012 study contradict each other in testing strategies to help people become slow to finish their work.
- ㉗ Unpacking a task is one of the strategies causing people to be slow to finish their work.

問9 空所(サ)に入れるのに最も適切なものを㉔～㉗から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- ㉔ caught up with
- ㉕ compared with
- ㉖ followed by
- ㉗ guided by

問10 下線部(シ)で始まる段落が持つ役割として最も適切なものを㉔～㉗から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- ㉔ to advise slow employees to seek workplaces where they will be able to get job satisfaction
- ㉕ to make psychologists familiar with new ways of predicting employee lateness
- ㉖ to show that employers have ignored the problem of job dissatisfaction
- ㉗ to show that habitually late employees can have other reasons for being late than their personality