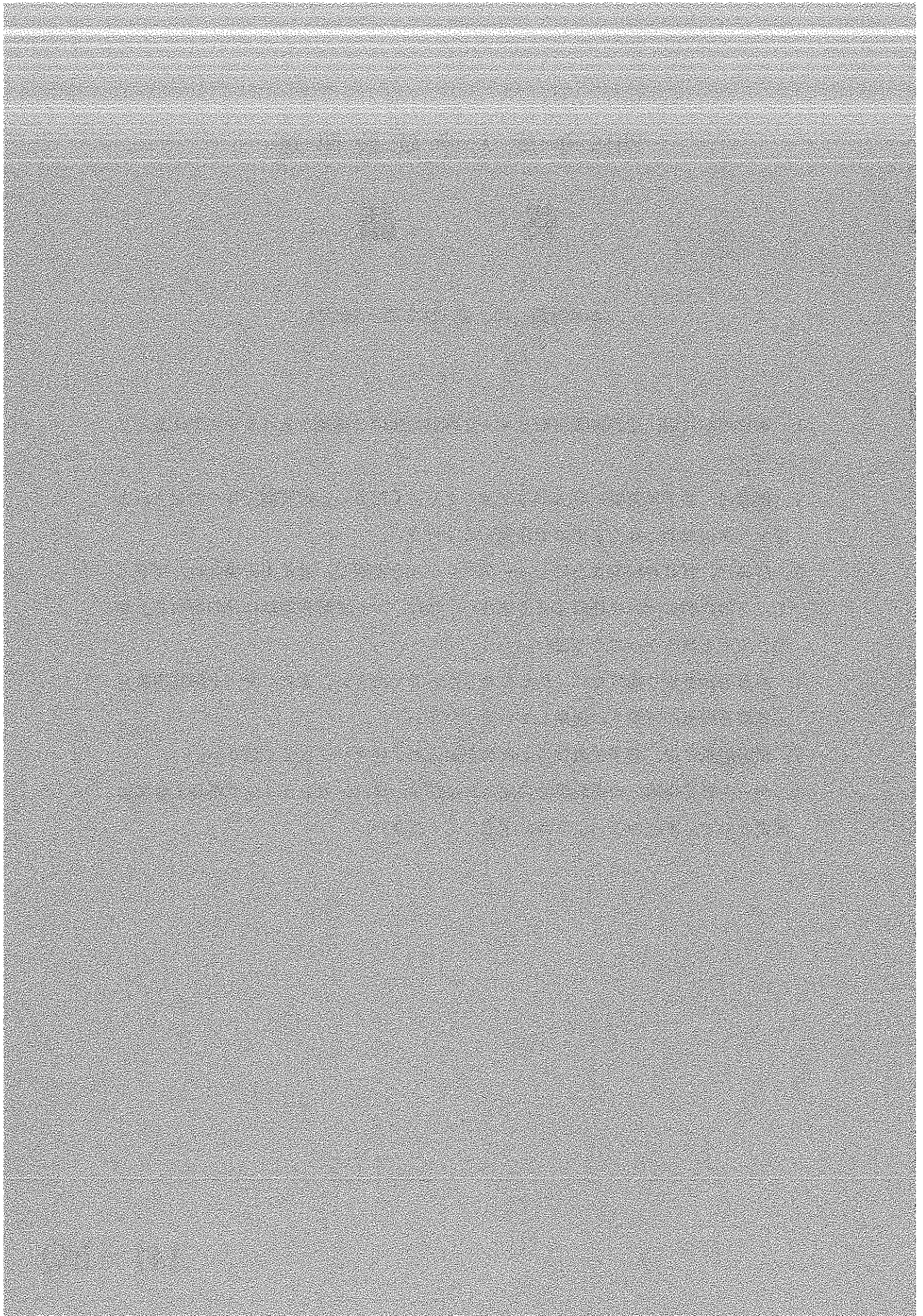


2016 年度 入学 試験 問題

英 語

(試験時間 10:30~11:50 80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 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。(26点)

People in the developed world are often shocked and appalled when they hear about the extent of poverty in the developing countries of the world. They look at their own relatively comfortable lives and feel they must be able to do something to help. Charity is good for the short term, but most people simply want the world to be a fairer place, for people to get just rewards for their labour and to be able to work and get a decent income. And it's this basic idea of fairness that is behind the Fairtrade movement.

Back in the thirteenth century, Thomas Aquinas talked about the idea of a 'just price'. A dealer, he asserted, may charge a 'just' price that includes a decent profit, but making an excessive profit is sinful. But he proposed that a just price is simply an automatic response to the balance between supply and demand. Any pricing that is not simply an automatic reflection of supply and demand interferes with the clear workings of the free market. Yet today, most of us have a very definite view of what is 'fair' price and what is not. We may not use the term 'just', but we are still sensitive to the notion of being cheated. Similarly, most of us know that the fairness should go both ways — and that producers should not be cheated either. In recent years, economists have been forced to readjust their ideas to acknowledge that ethical considerations do play a part.

The Fairtrade movement grew out of the awareness that one reason for hardship in the developing world was that producers were being cheated. Consumers knew they were paying high prices for food products such as coffee and bananas in the shops, but were also learning that very little profit seemed to⁽¹⁾be going to the poor farmers who actually grew the products.

設 問

1. 本文第1節の内容と一致するものをA～Dより1つ選び、その記号をマーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。
 - A. The Fairtrade movement is a form of charity.
 - B. The Fairtrade movement seeks to destroy comfortable lives.
 - C. The Fairtrade movement began in developing countries.
 - D. The Fairtrade movement aims at fair payment.

2. 本文第2節の内容と一致するものをA～Dより1つ選び、その記号をマーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。
 - A. Thomas Aquinas' theory of pricing is still supported by many of us.
 - B. Thomas Aquinas regarded making profits as essentially sinful.
 - C. Today, most people think that fair price is established through the workings of the free market.
 - D. Today, most people think that fair price must be fair for both the producer and the consumer.

3. 本文第3節の内容と一致するものをA～Dより1つ選び、その記号をマーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。
 - A. Coffee and bananas are expensive in developing countries.
 - B. Consumers are not paying enough for their coffee and bananas.
 - C. The producers of coffee and bananas are not treated fairly.
 - D. The poor farmers have learnt to endure their hardships.

4. 本文の内容と一致するように、下の英文の空所（イ）～（ハ）に入る最も適当なものをA～Dよりそれぞれ1つ選び、その記号をマーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。ただし、選択肢には使用しないものが1つ含まれている。

While Thomas Aquinas' theory seems to (イ) a just price to the free market, most people nowadays do not think that is sufficient: the dealers that (ロ) the producers and the consumers should not (ハ) either of them.

- A. readjust to B. leave the determination of C. take advantage of
D. go between

5. 下線部(1)を和訳しなさい。答えは記述解答用紙に書きなさい。

II 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい（*印の語は〔注〕を参照しなさい）。なお、各段落には参照を容易にするために(1)～(6)の番号がふつてある。(30点)

(1) There is an overwhelming tendency to precrastinate, or to finish things that can be done later, according to a paper published in the journal *Psychological Science*. The behavior, “precrastination,” might include answering trivial emails, for example, or paying bills far ahead of time. “Precrastination is an irrational choice,” the paper said, but it also reflects the significant compromises people make to keep from feeling overwhelmed.

(2) The paper described an experiment at Pennsylvania State University (PSU) that was meant to explore decision-making when it comes to physical effort. Students were asked to carry a beach bucket down a street. They were given a choice: They could pick up a bucket near the start of the street and carry it to the end, or they could pick up a different bucket that was closer to the end of the street, walk a few steps and put it down.

(3) The researchers assumed that most of the *subjects would choose the bucket that required the least amount of lifting time. Instead, most picked up the bucket that was closer to them, a decision that forced them to carry it longer than necessary. In other words, they gave themselves extra work for no apparent benefit. “We couldn’t figure out what on earth was going on,” said David Rosenbaum, the lead researcher and a professor of psychology at PSU. “We thought maybe we made a mistake with the instructions.”

(4) To confirm their observations, and to better understand this seemingly *counterintuitive habit, the researchers performed eight more experiments. For instance, in several of them, the buckets were filled with coins, and thus heavier to carry — and still the subjects tended to pick up the first bucket, adding unnecessary work.

(5) Through the experiments, the researchers came up with a hypothesis: People choose to suffer from a significant physical cost to eliminate a mental

burden. In particular, Dr. Rosenbaum said, people are seeking ways to limit the burden to their “working memory,” a critical but highly limited mental resource that people use to perform immediate tasks. By picking up the bucket earlier, the subjects were eliminating the need to remember to do it later. In essence, they were freeing their brains to focus on other potential tasks. The implications are widespread, scholars said. For one, the findings help explain the lure of self-help experts who urge people to keep their email inboxes empty and finish even trivial tasks as soon as they come in.

(6) But there can be disadvantages to getting things done early, particularly in the digital era, said Alan Castel, an associate professor of psychology at the University of California, Los Angeles. Cellphones, computers and other technology are powerful tools that let people tackle a constant stream of tasks, but they can also become hard to ignore, given people’s powerful desire to want to complete those tasks, he said. “You’re constantly lured into answering an email or answering a phone call,” Professor Castel said. But as the PSU experiment indicates, getting small tasks done might collectively consume significant resources. “People who are checking things off the list all the time might look like they’re getting things done,” he said, “but they’re not getting the big things done.”

*[注] subjects 実験の被験者
counterintuitive 直観に反した

設 問

1. 段落(1)~(6)の各々に見出しをつけるとしたら、どのようなものがよいか。最も適当なものをA~Hよりそれぞれ1つ選び、その記号をマーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。

- A. The Expected Result and the Actual Result for the Study
- B. The Relationship between Buckets and Working Memory
- C. More Evidence Supporting the Findings
- D. What Is Precrastination? }
- E. Why Do People Precrastinate?
- F. A Professional Way to Answer an Email or a Phone Call
- G. What Is the Problem with Precrastination?
- H. An Outline of a Study on Precrastination

2. イ~への質問(上段)に対する答え(下段)が本文の内容と一致するように、空所に入る最も適当なものをA~Dよりそれぞれ1つ選び、その記号をマーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。

イ. How is precrastination described in the paper?

It is described as _____.

- A. a total mistake
- B. a good way to pay bills
- C. a smart approach to meeting a deadline
- D. an irrational behavior

ロ. What was the purpose of the study by David Rosenbaum?

It was to _____.

- A. examine how people make a decision
- B. investigate how strong people are
- C. check how durable buckets are
- D. know how many emails people receive a day

ハ. What did David Rosenbaum think about the study result?

He thought it was _____.

- A. as expected
- B. difficult to understand
- C. successful
- D. meaningless

ニ. Why were the additional experiments conducted?

They were conducted to _____.

- A. calculate the bucket's weight with coins
- B. pick up more buckets
- C. challenge the idea of precrastination
- D. support their findings

ホ. Why did the subjects precrastinate, according to the results of the experiments?

They wanted to _____.

- A. choose the nearest bucket
- B. remove their mental burden
- C. escape from a physical burden
- D. design another experiment

ヘ. Why can precrastination be undesirable?

Because it _____.

- A. uses large resources overall
- B. looks too unreasonable
- C. is unsuitable for children
- D. makes humans forget more things

III 次の英文は、ある会社の重役である Green 氏を Miller 氏がインタビューしたときの会話を書き起こしたものである。二人の会話を読んで、設問に答えなさい。(24 点)

(イ)

Miller: What are your company's weaknesses?

Green: We've been very strong in microprocessors. I think we're very strong in networking controllers and we've been very strong in Flash products. And we have relationships with companies, many of which are here in Japan, to make sure that our technology and their technology work together.

Miller: Often in business, something new or innovative comes out and competitors copy it. Are you concerned about that?

Green: Sure, but we have spent a lot of money on research and development. We've spent it to have the most advanced silicon as well as the most cost-effective one. So it's easy to say you're going to copy but it's not just a matter of doing a great design. You also have to have the technologies that allow you to not only build something but build it cost-effectively for mass volume. So I wouldn't say, again, necessarily we're worried because we think we've made the advanced investments that give us a leadership position in terms of going from saying we can do this to actually demonstrating it and doing it.

(ロ)

Miller: How about the Japanese market overall? Is it a challenging market?

Green: Yeah. First of all, the sort of continued uncertainty with the underlying economy really makes it difficult for large IT customers in Japan to make investments on an uncertain future. The uncertainty that exists in our business doesn't preclude us from making pretty aggressive investments on the future. But ⁽¹⁾ that does seem to be sort of a common sentiment here in Japan. People are very cautious about what they're going to invest today, including in IT technologies. That's difficult here because there isn't this passionate commitment to growth the

way there was in the post-war period.

Miller: What are the challenges that you find in managing and working with Japanese?

Green: One great challenge is to secure the commitment to having globalization and competition in any field, instead of sticking to the one thing that you can do well.

Miller: Japan has always been historically weak in innovation. Has that changed?

Green: I don't think Japan is at all weak in innovation. Japan is very strong at technical innovation. Japan is weak when it comes to business innovation. So taking things out of the lab and bringing them to market profitably, that link is weak in Japan.

Miller: What do you enjoy about living in Japan?

Green: Well, I've lived here five years now. I married a Japanese woman. I have a Japanese family. You know, I bought land, I built a house. I mean, I live here, and I think I've learned to not only survive and thrive in a new environment but also to lead. I always lived more in the suburbs and this is the first time I've lived in a big city.

Miller: What don't you like about Japan?

Green: I think one of the biggest obstacles is when Japanese tell you, "*You don't understand. Japan is different.*" Well, of course Japan is different but that shouldn't be an obstacle. So even if I suggest, "OK, let's talk about what those differences are and then let's move on." Then, the Japanese will reply, "*No, no, no. Just wanting to get over them shows how much you don't understand how different we are. This is not only different but immovable.*" This kind of conversation happens a lot and it's that immovable element that frustrates us.

設 問

1. セクション(イ)とセクション(ロ)に見出しをつけるとしたら、どのようなものがよいか。最も適当なものをA～Eよりそれぞれ1つ選び、その記号をマーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。
 - A. Meeting Customer Expectations
 - B. Delivering Advanced Technology
 - C. Empowering Japanese Staff
 - D. Challenging the Difficulties
 - E. Taking Radical Social Action

2. 下線部(1) preclude の意味として最も適当なものをA～Dより1つ選び、その記号をマーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。
 - A. to stop something from happening
 - B. to have something in your mind as a plan
 - C. to accept something as true
 - D. to suggest something as a plan

3. 下線部(2) thrive の意味として最も適当なものをA～Dより1つ選び、その記号をマーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。
 - A. to delay doing something that you ought to do at once
 - B. to be unwilling or unable to think about the future
 - C. to have a strong desire to do something
 - D. to become very successful

4. (あ), (い)の英文が, Miller 氏のインタビューに対する Green 氏の答えの内容と一致するように, 空所に入る最も適当なものをA~Dよりそれぞれ1つ選び, その記号をマーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。

(あ). What Mr. Green thinks about Japanese companies overall is that ().

- A. they have difficulty in making stock investments
- B. they don't focus on one thing that they are good at
- C. they don't have the enthusiastic commitment to growth as they used to
- D. they don't have any interest in making an investment in technical innovation

(い). What Mr. Green doesn't like about Japan is that ().

- A. people don't show any interests in innovation overall
- B. people don't want to discuss the differences with foreigners
- C. it is difficult for foreigners to survive in the Japanese market
- D. it is difficult for foreigners to deal with ethical problems

IV 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい（*印の語は〔注〕を参照しなさい）。(20点)

There is so little ozone in the atmosphere that if it were concentrated on the Earth's surface it would form a layer only three millimetres thick. And yet ozone — a molecule made up of three oxygen atoms — plays a hugely important (イ) in our environment. It absorbs *ultraviolet rays from the Sun before they reach the surface, where they would otherwise destroy the delicate molecules of life. (ロ) this layer, land-based life could never have evolved.

In 1974, however, Mario Molina and Sherwood Rowland, then both at the University of California at Irvine, predicted that *chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), chemicals widely used in air-conditioning units, refrigeration plants and spray cans, destroy ozone far more quickly than it is created in the atmosphere. And because these chemicals were being widely released into the atmosphere, Molina and Rowland warned that the ozone layer could not survive. Their announcement (_____) action.

Then in 1985 Joseph Farman, a scientist with the British Antarctic Survey, discovered a huge hole in the ozone layer above the South Pole and (ハ) the cause of the ozone *depletion to CFCs released by humans. The debate continued most forcefully in the southern hemisphere, where the increased (ニ) to ultraviolet rays as a result of the hole greatly increased the risk of skin cancer. Many researchers, including Molina and Rowland, urged governments to ban CFCs, arguing that they could easily be (ホ) with other, less damaging, chemicals.

After more than two decades their work paid off. With unprecedented international unity, the United Nations negotiated a ban on CFCs and other damaging chemicals. (ヘ) as *the Montreal Protocol, the ban came into force in 1996. In effect the problem was solved. But CFCs take time to spread through the atmosphere, so the ozone hole is expected to (ト) for many more years, perhaps even a century. In 1995 Molina and Rowland received the Nobel Prize for Chemistry for their work.

*〔注〕 ultraviolet rays 紫外線

chlorofluorocarbons フロン (ガス), 略称はCFCs

depletion 激減 the Montreal Protocol モントリオール議定書

設 問

1. 空所 (イ) ~ (ト) に入る最も適当なものをA~Eよりそれぞれ1つ選び, その記号をマーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。

イ. A. conclusion B. role C. contest D. restriction
E. issue

ロ. A. As B. Below C. Besides D. Despite E. Without

ハ. A. denied B. examined C. explained D. linked
E. proved

ニ. A. accumulation B. concentration C. devotion
D. exposure E. surrender

ホ. A. damaged B. replaced C. reinforced D. exported
E. transported

ヘ. A. Known B. Knowing C. Having known D. To know
E. To have known

ト. A. consist B. complete C. persist D. pursue
E. support

2. 下線部が「彼らの公表は広範囲に及ぶ議論を引き起こしたが, 活動はほとんど引き起こさなかった。」という意味になるように, 次に与えられた英語のうち6語を使って英文を完成させなさい。ただし, 同じ語を繰り返して使用することはできない。また, 与えられた英語には使用しないものが2語含まれている。答えは記述解答用紙に書きなさい。

but disapproval to debate led little widespread as

