



に

英 語 問 題

(解答番号 1～44)

はじめに、これを読みなさい。

1. この問題冊子は18ページある。ただしページ番号のない白紙はページ数に含まない。
2. 解答用紙に印刷されている受験番号が正しいかどうか、受験票と照合して確認すること。
3. 監督者の指示にしたがい、解答用紙の氏名欄に氏名を記入すること。
4. 解答は、すべて解答用紙の所定欄にマークすること。所定欄以外のところには何も記入しないこと。
5. 問題に指定された数より多くマークしないこと。
6. 解答は、必ず鉛筆またはシャープペンシル(いずれもHB・黒)で記入のこと。
7. 訂正する場合は、消しゴムできれいに消し、消しくずを残さないこと。
8. 解答用紙は、絶対に汚したり折り曲げたりしないこと。
9. 解答用紙はすべて回収するので、持ち帰らず、必ず提出すること。
10. 問題冊子は、必ず持ち帰ること。
11. 試験時間は、60分である。
12. マーク記入例

良い例	悪い例
	

學大南興
題以一 繪雅學全

[I] 次の文章を読んで、以下の各問に答えなさい。なお、*印のついた語句には、本文のあとに注がある。

In 2011, ad executive Amanda Zolten took a serious risk. She and her team at Grey Advertising were about to pitch*¹ an important client. A major kitty litter*² manufacturer was looking for a new agency, and Zolten wanted badly to win. To stand apart (1) the competition, Zolten knew her team would have to show some serious originality, and she wanted to do more than simply leave it to her coworkers.

(7) Within the world of advertising, a strong performance at a pitch meeting can be the difference between a decades-long relationship and never having another message returned. It's a big deal. That is why Zolten was determined to create a memorable experience that would set her team apart. So she did something unusual. She decided to experiment with the client's product ahead of time by conducting a little research. She even enlisted the help of her cat, Lucy Belle, the night before the big pitch.

The meeting started out normally enough. Six of the client's top executives were there, seated around a large conference room table. Then, midway through the meeting, Zolten saw her chance. She casually noted how effective the litter was at removing unpleasant odors*³. And to make her point, she directed everyone's attention beneath the table. There, (2) the conference room, was a litter box, complete with Lucy Belle's contribution. The ⁽⁸⁾ reaction was not uniformly positive. Several executives reflexively drew back from the table. Two had to leave the room. Among those remaining, an uncomfortable laughter broke out after a short silence.

(7) Zolten's boss took notice of her approach. But instead of criticizing her for offending a prospective client, he granted her a Heroic Failure award and celebrated her courage in front of other agency ⁽⁹⁾ members. Grey's president, Tor Myhren, told the *Wall Street Journal* that he

decided to (3) the quarterly prize for employees who take risks, noting that the sheer size of his agency was perhaps making his employees “a little more conservative, maybe a little slower.”

(1) Grey is not alone in rewarding employee failure. Nor is the approach limited to companies in creative industries. Large pharmaceutical companies have begun rewarding scientists for pulling the plug on major research projects, [to, effort, in, discourage, an] researchers from laboring on ineffective products for fear that admitting failure might cost them their jobs. Merck & Co., one of the world’s largest drug manufacturers, gives additional rewards to scientists who admit their research is yielding undesirable results.

The faster scientists fail, the thinking goes, the sooner they can be reassigned to a project with stronger potential. Otherwise, the company will continue to waste money on unsuccessful research projects. As Peter Kim, Merck’s former research and development chief, points out, “You can’t change the truth. You can only delay [long, to, takes, it, how] find it out.”

(14) SurePayroll, an Illinois-based payroll-processing company, added a Best New Mistake category to its list of annual employee awards. Three winners (gold, silver, and bronze) are selected each year by the company’s management team and (4) a cash prize. “If you don’t encourage people to take risks, then you end up with incrementalism*4 forever,” says Michael Alter, the company’s president. “Mistakes are the tuition you pay for success.”

(11) Software development company HCL Technologies takes it one step further by inviting executives to create a Failure CV*5. To enter the firm’s internal leadership program, applicants are required to list some of their biggest career mistakes and then explain what they’ve learned from each experience. To advance their careers, potential leaders must first show that they have the ability to turn failure into progress.

(±) It’s an interesting approach. One might wonder:

(5) would the Failure CV of someone like William Shakespeare or Steve Jobs look like? And how would their Failure CV compare to yours? One thing we can predict with some certainty is that the Failure CV of most high achievers tends to be surprisingly lengthy. This fact, [about, you, when, think, it], is quite refreshing. We don't often think of those at the top as having experienced repetitive failures. But in a way, that's ⁽¹⁵⁾precisely what has happened. It's what ⁽¹²⁾enabled their success in the first place.

(オ) When organizations communicate that failure is unacceptable, they suffer an invisible cost: one that triggers a psychological reaction that restricts employee thinking, rewards lying, encourages cover-ups, and fuels the increase of more mistakes. It's an approach that ignores a basic reality of how learning and innovation really happen.

We want to believe that progress is simple. That success and failure provide clear indicators of the value of our work. But the path to excellence is (6) a straight line. If there's one important insight we can draw from the experience of extraordinary achievers, it is this: Sometimes the best way to minimize failure is to embrace it with open arms.

(Adapted from *The best place to work: The art and science of creating an extraordinary workplace* by Ron Friedman, 2014)

¹ pitch (顧客に品物などを) 売り込む

² kitty litter 猫用のトイレ

³ odor 臭気, 香気

⁴ incrementalism 目標を急激な改革によらず, 徐々に達成しようとする考え方

⁵ CV curriculum vitae の略。履歴書, 経歴書。

問 1 文中の括弧(1)～(6)に入る語または語句として最も適切なものをそれぞれ

A～Dから一つ選び、解答欄の該当箇所をマークしなさい。

- (1) A. by B. from
C. on D. with
- (2) A. by way of B. in the middle of
C. next to D. on the other side of
- (3) A. abolish B. establish
C. receive D. win
- (4) A. give B. given
C. giving D. gives
- (5) A. How B. What
C. Which D. Why
- (6) A. always B. rarely
C. sometimes D. usually

問 2 文中の下線部(7)～(12)にそれぞれ最も近い意味(比喩的な意味も含む)の語

または語句をA～Dから一つ選び、解答欄の該当箇所をマークしなさい。

- (7) leave it to
A. depend on B. do away with
C. make fun of D. supply with
- (8) contribution
A. a lot of money B. delicious food
C. loud sound D. waste matter

(9) courage

A. birthday

B. bravery

C. hesitation

D. shyness

(10) pulling the plug on

A. beginning

B. considering

C. quitting

D. working

(11) tuition

A. chances

B. experience

C. gaps

D. price

(12) precisely

A. dangerously

B. easily

C. exactly

D. luckily

問 3 文中の括弧(13)～(15)の中の語を並び替えて英文を作り、3番目にくる語または語句として最も適切なものをA～Eから一つ選び、解答欄の該当箇所をマークしなさい。

(13) A. to

B. effort

C. in

D. discourage

E. an

(14) A. long

B. to

C. takes

D. it

E. how

- (15) A. about
 C. when
 E. it
 B. you
 D. think

問 4 次の文が入る最も適切な場所を本文中の(ア)～(オ)の中から一つ選び、解答欄の該当箇所をマークしなさい。

It's a lesson with strong implications for the work place.

- (16) A. (ア)
 C. (ウ)
 E. (オ)
 B. (イ)
 D. (エ)

問 5 以下の英問の答えとして最も適切なものをA～Dから一つ選び、解答欄の該当箇所をマークしなさい。

- (17) Which of the following is stated in the text?
- A. A Failure CV is important for potential leaders because it makes success something they can talk about.
 - B. Grey's president believes that he should reward his employees when visible progress is made.
 - C. Zolten's presentation failed because of the bad smell in the conference room.
 - D. Zolten wanted to make a good presentation at the meeting, only to disappoint many of the participants.
- (18) What lesson can be learned from the text?
- A. Determination to work hard is the most important thing.
 - B. Reward the attempts, not just the outcomes.
 - C. Success contains powerful clues for improvement.
 - D. The relationship between creativity and progress is straightforward.

〔Ⅱ〕 次の文章を読んで、以下の各問に答えなさい。なお、*印のついた語句には、本文のあとに注がある。

NASA has aims to have humans on Mars*¹ by the 2030s — but long-distance space travel comes with a unique set of health problems. How will those who make the trip cope with the mental and physical challenges of the journey?⁽¹⁹⁾ What role will isolation and stress play? And what are the health dangers?

“I’d be very surprised if we didn’t see a Mars mission in our lifetime,” says Marc Jurblum, a psychiatrist at the University of Melbourne and a member of the Space Life Sciences Committee. “We have the basic capabilities. It’s physically possible. We have the understanding and the technology to do most of it.”

However, Jurblum points out some of the key health issues facing prospective space travelers:⁽²⁰⁾

1. Space sickness

On Earth, certain processes in your brain give you spatial awareness — they tell you when you move your head, increase your speed, or change your position. But it’s different in space.

“In zero gravity*², those processes don’t work as well and, as a result, astronauts suffer a lot of nausea*³. A lot of them spend days feeling incredibly unwell. It’s like being seasick,” says Jurblum.

And there are many examples. In 1968, NASA launched Apollo 8. Astronaut Frank Borman suffered such a bad case of space sickness on the way to the Moon that Mission Control*⁴ considered shortening the mission.

Fortunately, just like people going to sea eventually get their sea legs*⁵,⁽²¹⁾ astronauts develop space legs within about two weeks. But once they return to Earth, the opposite is true — many of them have to work hard to get their “Earth legs” back.

2. Stress and emotions

Space travel is still inherently dangerous. Essentially you are floating through an airless vacuum in a sealed-up container, only staying alive because of the machinery recycling your air and water. There is little room to move and you're in constant danger from radiation and micro-meteorites⁽²⁵⁾*6. Jurblum notes: "Any [break, can, enough, given, person] stress. We're looking at how to prevent this."⁽³⁰⁾

Then there's the issue of emotions. On Earth, if people get upset with their boss or workmate they might get rid of their frustrations at home or at the gym.⁽²²⁾ In space, astronauts can't afford to get angry with each other — as they have to be able to react really quickly, communicate, and work as a team.⁽²⁶⁾

3. Growing weaker

There is no gravity on the International Space Station (ISS), and Mars only has about a third of Earth's gravity. This instantly plays havoc with the human body. Astronauts' faces grow puffy and round, and they constantly feel like they have a cold with a blocked nose.⁽²³⁾

"Your body has developed to push fluid up to your brain against gravity. In space, too much fluid gets pushed up to the top half of your body, so it then tries to get rid of fluid by making you urinate^{*7} more, and you become dehydrated^{*8}," Jurblum says. Our muscles are so used to fighting gravity on Earth that its absence means they weaken.⁽²⁷⁾ He adds, "Astronauts must do two to three hours of exercise every day just to maintain muscle mass and fitness of the heart. The heart loses muscle which would be extremely dangerous if they didn't maintain it through exercise."

Tight, elastic body suits or "penguin suits," developed by the Soviet space program, attempt to mimic the effects of gravity on muscles by providing strong pressure on the skin, muscle, and bone — meaning they have to work harder to perform normal movements. But they're far from perfect.⁽²⁸⁾

4. Coughs and colds

If you catch a cold on Earth, you stay home and it's no big deal. Space is another story. You're living in a confined space — breathing recirculated air, touching common surfaces over and over again, with a lot less opportunity to wash.

"We're not sure why, but it seems that bacteria are more dangerous in space. If someone has influenza, everyone is going to get it, there are limited medical facilities, and it's a very long way to the nearest hospital," says Jurblum.

5. Medical emergencies

"Luckily, there have not yet been any major medical emergencies in space, but astronauts have training to deal with them," Jurblum says. For instance, ISS astronauts have developed a way to perform CPR*⁹ in zero gravity by bracing their legs on the ceiling while pushing down on the patient on the floor below.

While a rescue from the ISS can be sent within a day, the people who go to Mars will be an eight-month journey away, and they need to be prepared to manage on their own.

Despite these health hurdles, Jurblum says humans venturing to Mars isn't a matter of if, but when. And one of the keys to this is keeping those space pioneers healthy, 54.6 million kilometers away from Earth.

"In the next 30 years we'll see all this happening, and it will be an international effort," adds Jurblum.

(Adapted from *6 ways health would suffer on a trip to Mars* by Kathryn Powley for University of Melbourne, <https://www.futurity.org/mars-space-travel-health-astronauts-1575022>, 2017)

- ¹ Mars 火星
- ² zero gravity 宇宙空間における無重力状態
- ³ nausea 吐き気
- ⁴ Mission Control 地球上の宇宙管制センターのこと
- ⁵ sea legs 海上で船酔いせずにいられる耐性のこと
- ⁶ micro-meteorite 小型の隕石
- ⁷ urinate 排尿する
- ⁸ become dehydrated 脱水状態になる
- ⁹ CPR 心肺蘇生処置

問 1 文中の下線部 (19)～(24) にそれぞれ最も近い意味の語または語句を A～D から一つ選び、解答欄の該当箇所をマークしなさい。

(19) cope with

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| A. cooperate with | B. get rid of |
| C. handle | D. repair |

(20) prospective space travelers

- A. professional space travelers
- B. space travelers described in books
- C. those who travel to space for economic profit
- D. those who travel to space in the future

(21) eventually

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| A. as a matter of fact | B. if they are lucky |
| C. in the same manner | D. sooner or later |

(22) get upset with

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. are scolded by | B. are set up by |
| C. become annoyed with | D. become friendly with |

(23) plays havoc with

A. comforts

B. damages

C. energizes

D. reduces

(24) mimic

A. cancel

B. endanger

C. imitate

D. spoil

問 2 文中の下線部 (25)～(29) のそれぞれの表現の意味する内容としてもっとも適切なものを A～D から一つ選び、解答欄の該当箇所をマークしなさい。

(25) There is little room

A. There are not many rooms

B. There is a big space

C. There is a small room

D. There is not much space

(26) can't afford to

A. do not have enough money to

B. do not have the ability to

C. might not

D. must not

(27) its absence

A. absence of fluid

B. absence of gravity

C. absence of muscle

D. absence of the body

(28) they're far from perfect

- A. normal movements are not easy
- B. the effects of gravity are not beneficial
- C. the penguin suits are not without problems
- D. the skin, muscle, and bone are not very efficient

(29) it's no big deal

- A. it does not generate a large profit
- B. it does not cost a lot of money
- C. it is not a great success
- D. it is not a serious problem

問 3 文中の下線部 (30) Any 【break, can, enough, given, person】 stress. の文は、【 】内の単語を適切な順番に並べ替えると、「十分なストレスを与えられれば、誰でも壊れることがある」という意味の文になる。このとき、文頭の Any から数えて 5 つ目の単語となるものを A ~ E の中から一つ選び、該当する解答欄をマークしなさい。

- (30) A. break
- B. can
- C. enough
- D. given
- E. person

問 4 以下の英問の答えとして最も適切なものを A ~ D から一つ選び、解答欄の該当箇所をマークしなさい。

- (31) Which of the following is NOT stated in the text?
 - A. Health issues are preventing human travel to Mars.
 - B. Human travel to Mars is likely to take place in the next 30 years.
 - C. It takes eight months to reach Mars from the International Space Station.
 - D. Many astronauts become sick when they travel into space.

(32) Which of the following is NOT stated in the text?

- A. Astronauts do physical exercise for at least two hours a day while they are in space.
- B. Lack of gravity may lead to astronauts becoming dehydrated.
- C. Researchers are looking for ways to prevent astronauts breaking down from stress.
- D. There has been a case of astronauts performing CPR in space.

〔Ⅲ〕 次の文章を読んで、以下の各問に答えなさい。なお、*印のついた語句には、本文のあとに注がある。

*Skilled freedivers*¹ are a special breed of human. In principle, freediving is swimming in its most simple form. Using little to no assistance outside of the body's natural abilities — meaning no oxygen tanks, no breathing apparatus⁽³³⁾ — freediving pushes the mental and physical limits of human possibility.*

⁽³⁴⁾ On the surface, the sport seems straightforward and effortless. Yet the limits to which competitive freedivers push their bodies is no joke, which is why many consider the sport as one of the most dangerous in the world.

The "Ama" (roughly translated as "women of the sea") are female Japanese freedivers with a long history of diving as a means⁽³⁵⁾ of hunting. The tradition has been passed along from one generation to the next, and those who perform it are respected in Japanese culture.

They dive to make a living, primarily selling their catch at local markets. However, their numbers have diminished⁽³⁶⁾ to one-sixth of their size in the last 60 years.

Independent filmmaker Devyn Bisson has made the Ama women, and the story behind the past, present, and future of their tradition, the subject of her next documentary. Author Katie Rodriguez interviewed Devyn as she finished up her first round of shooting the documentary in Japan.

Katie: What makes this group so remarkable for you personally and historically?

Devyn: Some of these women are 80 years old. I've grown up around the ocean and would consider myself an advanced swimmer, yet I would not be able to do what they do. I don't have the breathing experience and techniques that they do.

They are not only freediving but also hunting. Their knowledge has been (37) from their mothers, their mothers' mothers, and so on.

Aiko, an Ama member and the main character of the film, explained to me that it takes them a really long time to learn exactly where an abalone*2 would be hiding.

On an athletic level, nowadays everyone has so much access to all the information you could ever want. Like, how to get your health to be at its highest level. (38) training up to a satisfactory level. But you cannot learn what these women have acquired through a lifetime of living in their own culture.

Katie: How did you find out about this group of Ama in particular?

Devyn: I started by asking some professors I know, and some of the people that I had been researching with, about groups of Ama that still exist. However, they were giving me different answers that weren't concrete. I was getting a lot of (39).

Then I asked my closest friend in Japan if she knew an Ama member. That ended up leading me to a kid who had gone to school with someone who had recently become an Ama diver in Toba city, Mie prefecture. The woman he knew has now become the main character of the film,

Aiko.

Katie: What is the story behind this film?

Devyn: To me, the full story is about what we decide to preserve and what we decide (40) as time evolves.

Whether you're in Mie prefecture or California, our modern lives move forward. How do we (41) with the ocean, with nature, with ourselves, with relationships? In this film, Aiko is having to make those decisions.

Katie: Are you the first person to make a documentary on this group?

Devyn: Documentaries are funny. You think you're the first person to document a subject, and then you realize many people's eyes have been attracted to the same thing, and they've also documented it.

I found a group from the 1950s who went through much greater lengths than I did to film the group long before they were a dying craft. At the same time, it takes an extraordinary effort to get close to this subject, and I'd say I'm one of the few who have chosen to live with the group (42) gain familiarity with the subject.

Katie: What's been so unique about the filmmaking process for this film?

Devyn: This filmmaking process made me feel like I was (43). My research before this shoot led to so many dead ends, and I was having trouble finding any information.

But my curiosity and passion still gave me the instinct to fly over to Japan (44). That's what I mean by this being an unknown, stimulating, must-go shoot for me.

Katie: What's next for you? What stage are you at in the making of this film?

Devyn: It feels like we just conquered a mountain, but this is when the second stage begins. I need to collaborate with other artists now (editors, musicians, etc.) and share my vision with funders and distributors. I've got to convince people that this documentary film is worth watching.

(Adapted from *Documentary will dive into the private world of the 'Ama,' female Japanese freedivers* by Katie Rodriguez, <https://www.adventuresportsnetwork.com/lifestyle/culture/japanese-freedivers-ama-devyn-bisson-new-film>, 2018)

¹ freediver 身体ひとつで息つぎせずに水中に潜る人のこと

² abalone アワビ

問 1 文中の下線部 (33) ~ (36) にそれぞれ最も近い意味の語を A ~ D から一つ選び、解答欄の該当箇所をマークしなさい。

(33) apparatus

A. device

B. exercise

C. lung

D. mouth

(34) On the surface

A. Apparently

B. Finally

C. Happily

D. Mistakenly

(35) means

A. anger

B. definition

C. result

D. way

(36) diminished

A. decreased

B. developed

C. risen

D. totaled

問 2 文中の括弧 (37) ~ (44) に入る語句として最も適切なものをそれぞれ A ~ H から一つ選び、解答欄の該当箇所をマークしなさい。ただし、同じものを 2 度以上使ってはならない。なお、選択肢は文頭に来るものも小文字で始まっている。

A. mixed messages

B. to let go of

C. and dive deeper

D. keep balance

E. in order to

F. passed on to them

G. swimming around blind

H. how to get your

