



れ

英 語 問 題

(解答番号 1～50)

はじめに、これを読みなさい。

1. この問題冊子は16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、確認すること。
3. 監督者の指示に従い、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もしくは記入すること。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。ただし、この問題冊子は、必ず持ち帰りなさい。
10. 試験時間は60分である。
11. マーク記入例

良い例	悪い例
	



[I] 次の文章を読んで、以下の各問に答えなさい。なお、*の付いた語句には文末に注があります。

A freshman walked into my office last week, visibly upset and nearing the point of tears. “I just don’t understand,” she said, “I didn’t think I did a terrible job on my last paper, but I got a B⁺.”⁽¹⁾

I couldn’t help laughing. I had thought that the student was going to say that she had received a C or D for the paper. I was a little shocked (3)⁽²⁾ to hear that she was in fact talking about a B⁺. After patiently explaining to her that she now attends a prestigious university where a B⁺ is a good grade, I sat wondering if I should really have been surprised at her behavior.

Currently, the most frequently awarded letter grade in American universities is an A (about 43 percent). According to the 2011 *New York Times* article, “A History of College Grade Inflation” by Catherine Rampell, this number has risen steadily from about 30 percent in the past 20 years and appears likely to continue.⁽⁵⁾⁽⁴⁾

Even Wesleyan, a college not particularly known (6) its grade inflation, is not exempt from this nationwide trend. To make Wesleyan’s *Dean’s List requires the equivalent of a 3.835 *GPA.⁽⁷⁾ Although it is certainly not the norm to make the Dean’s List, it is impressive that many students are able to do it at all, considering the demanding workload.⁽⁸⁾ To recognize only such high grade point averages is to imply that other grades in the 3.0 B range are easy to attain. Does this mean that B’s have replaced C’s as the new average? If this is the case, what do A’s mean?

I think I can speak for a lot of the overachievers of the world when I say that there’s nothing better than getting that well deserved A. The validation of your capabilities and effort brings about the greatest feeling of reward.⁽⁹⁾ After working hard for an A, however,⁽¹⁰⁾ it may seem slightly annoying when all your peers’

papers, which should reflect different levels of effort and capabilities, also receive an outstanding grade. Without poor grades, good or great grades mean very little.

Although grade inflation may boost the ego of the nation's university students, it does not give them a good educational experience. First of all, students will not apply themselves nearly as much when they know they are guaranteed a good grade. If everyone received great grades, then why would anyone try hard in the first place?

In addition to this, (12) differences in grade point averages make it very difficult for future employers and/or graduate programs to select candidates. This results in a greater emphasis on standardized tests, which most students hate and feel are not representative. However, we cannot complain about the unfairness of standardized testing, at any level, if it remains one of the only ways in which the differences between students can be statistically made clear. By accepting the culture of grade inflation, we also accept that the standardized test 'accurately' represents us.

Many professors feel pressured to award good grades, because they need, for their own job security, to avoid complaints from students. Others may just want to avoid having difficult conversations with upset students. Still others may want to help students build their best *transcript for an advantage in the job market. Little do they realize that the entire inflation culture may actually be hurting students in the long run. By providing guidelines for grade distribution in classes and by not punishing professors for more average or poorly performing students, schools can alleviate this situation.

Grade inflation has become a serious issue nationwide. The inflated grades detract from the accomplishment of actually earning good grades.

注

Dean's List : a list of students recognized for academic excellence by their college

GPA : Grade Point Average (成績評価平均値)

transcript : an official record of a student's work, showing courses taken and grades achieved

各問の答えとして最も適切なものをそれぞれ1つ選び、その記号を所定の解答欄にマークしなさい。

問 1 下線部(1)の意味に最も近いものを次から選びなさい。

- A. shaken
- B. delighted
- C. sorry
- D. pathetic

問 2 下線部(2)の意味に最も近いものを次から選びなさい。

- A. I could not change my laughable attitude
- B. I could hardly agree with her
- C. There was no point in laughing at her
- D. There was no way I could avoid laughing

問 3 空欄(3)に入れるべき最も適切なものを次から選びなさい。

- A. to
- B. in
- C. on
- D. with

問 4 下線部(4)の内容を表す例として最も適切なものを次から選びなさい。

- A. 3.0
- B. B
- C. pass
- D. 43%

問 5 下線部(5)の意味に最も近いものを次から選びなさい。

- A. rapidly
- B. constantly
- C. drastically
- D. substantially

問 6 空欄(6)に入れるべき最も適切なものを次から選びなさい。

- A. as
- B. for
- C. of
- D. with

問 7 下線部(7)の内容に最も近いものを次から選びなさい。

- A. the increasing number of high-level colleges
- B. awarding high grades to a large number of students
- C. the steady rise of prestigious universities
- D. believing in the importance of the Dean's List

問 8 下線部(8)の内容を表すものとして最も適切なものを次から選びなさい。

- A. study and have fun at the same time
- B. keep a good balance between work and play
- C. get a lot of credits
- D. be chosen for the Dean's List

問 9 下線部 (9) の意味に最も近いものを次から選びなさい。

- A. success
- B. recognition
- C. notification
- D. neglect

問10 下線部 (10) の意味に最も近いものを次から選びなさい。

- A. creates
- B. inspiration
- C. raises
- D. applauds

問11 下線部 (11) の意味に最も近いものを次から選びなさい。

- A. get used to college life
- B. be educated
- C. fill in an application form
- D. work

問12 空欄 (2) に入れるべき最も適切なものを次から選びなさい。

- A. big
- B. substantial
- C. small
- D. graduation

問13 下線部 (13) の意味に最も近いものを次から選びなさい。

- A. statistical difference
- B. grade point average
- C. unfairness of standardized testing
- D. standardized testing

問14 下線部 (14) の意味に最も近いものを次から選びなさい。

- A. ease
- B. inflate
- C. modify
- D. strengthen

問15 下線部 (15) の意味に最も近いものを次から選びなさい。

- A. accelerate the significance of
- B. enlarge the significance of
- C. diminish the significance of
- D. neutralize the significance of

問16 本文の内容と合致しないものを次から選びなさい。

- A. Many professors are pressed to give good grades to students.
- B. Some professors want to support students by giving them good grades.
- C. Higher GPA scores might not be good for students in the end.
- D. It is a good thing for professors to give good grades.
- E. The value of a good grade depends on the existence of lower grades.

問17 本文のタイトルとして最も適切なものを次から選びなさい。

- A. A Wide Range of Freshman Concerns at American Colleges
- B. No More Grades or Grading in America
- C. The Problem of Grade Inflation at American Colleges
- D. Wesleyan's Controversial Dean's List

〔Ⅱ〕 次の文章を読んで、以下の各問に答えなさい。

1

When my nephew graduated from high school, he decided not to enroll in college. The family thought, well, he'll mature. Then he'll want to get serious. But he has taken a sharp turn that we didn't expect. He qualified as a home health aide, fell in love and is raising two boys. When I see him, he shows me his artwork and talks about making money "selling stuff online." This choice — to slow way down in one's 20s instead of speeding onto the career highway — is foreign to me. But I thought, maybe he's an exception.⁽¹⁸⁾

2

Then I spoke to a friend, an aspiring filmmaker in her early 30s who just went on "sabbatical" for a month in Mexico. She worked on a farm by day and edited film during her off hours. I thought, that must be nice, as I turned back to my two-income, two-car household, a home loan and college savings plans for two teenagers. But I wonder whether my nephew and my friend are on to something: savoring life without all the expense.⁽¹⁹⁾ Studies say people under 35 are coming to terms with being the first generation to do worse economically than their parents. Secure careers, pensions and even rising wages seem to be things of the past, while the cost of a university degree continues to climb. So, owning a home or a car isn't a priority or even a long-term goal for many.

3

This trend goes by different names: living simpler, slower, smaller. But lowered expectations don't entirely explain the shift — which I observe in individuals of every generation.⁽²⁰⁾ For many, the prolonged Great Recession cut monthly incomes drastically, and people have had to live with less. Too, daily news about terrorism here and abroad reminds us how short life can be.

4

Slower living has puzzled economists. Consumers — the term that economists use for human beings — didn't increase spending in January, even though low gasoline prices were making things easier for people financially. Analysts at Visa Inc. found that we're mostly saving that unspent money or using it to pay debts. With job growth in 2014 the strongest it's been since 1999, you would think people would feel confident to spend. But January sales fell more than expected at many clothing stores, department stores and furniture outlets. Some people seem to be resetting their priorities. As we learn about what makes a human happy, we're valuing experiences over things. If you want to feel really good, go someplace beautiful with people you love. It will give you more happiness than a designer jacket or an expensive watch.

5

Unnecessary consumption, in places, is giving way to minimalism. Consider the ⁽²²⁾tiny-house movement, where people live in single-room dwellings of less than 200 square feet — some of them on wheels. I found a virtual tour of one home on YouTube, built for about \$33,000 in four months to accommodate two people. What comes with a tiny house is freedom. Owners can do a lot more in terms of both cash and time. And the environmental impact is far smaller. Lovers of tiny houses are still a small minority — about 1 percent of home buyers — and I expect they'll remain so. The average size of new homes has nearly doubled since 1970, despite a decrease in family sizes.

6

My grandmother was one of 17 kids. When her parents gave the family home to her brother instead of her, she got angry and never spoke to her brothers and sisters again — even though they all lived close to each other. To lose dear relationships in this way is an expensive price to pay for material

wealth. The Great Recession has warned us how hurtful it can be to look for⁽²³⁾ happiness in possessions.

各問の答えとして最も適切なものをそれぞれ1つ選び、その記号を所定の解答欄にマークしなさい。

問18 下線部 (18) の意味に最も近いものを次から選びなさい。

- A. driving fast and professionally
- B. quickly going through the usual job application process
- C. hurrying to get to work in the usual rush hour traffic
- D. rushing, as most do, to get a job with a high salary and secure future

問19 下線部 (19) の意味に最も近いものを次から選びなさい。

- A. have discovered something important
- B. are very trendy
- C. have noticed that material things matter
- D. have finally set their priorities

問20 下線部 (20) の意味に最も近いものを次から選びなさい。

- A. am watching for
- B. have noticed
- C. find obvious
- D. am seen

問21 下線部 (21) の意味に最も近いものを次から選びなさい。

- A. better understanding the priorities of their parents' generation
- B. restoring traditional values in their lives
- C. correctly prioritizing their business goals
- D. adjusting their sense of what is important in life

問22 下線部 (22) の意味に最も近いものを次から選びなさい。

- A. An obvious dislike of consuming things
- B. Careful use of resources
- C. Owning and spending too much
- D. Irresponsible selling

問23 下線部 (23) を置き換えるものとして最も適切なものを次から選びなさい。

- A. we can hurt ourselves deeply if we
- B. heartless it is to
- C. emotional pain is avoidable if we
- D. emotional pain is not to

問24 (Paragraph 1) The writer and her family

- A. expected her nephew to eventually get a college education.
- B. tried to prevent her nephew from doing what he wanted to do.
- C. were extremely worried when her nephew did not go on to college from high school.
- D. encouraged her nephew to explore alternative lifestyles

問25 (Paragraph 2) Choose the one answer that is not true. The writer mentions her filmmaker friend

- A. because her friend's example has caused the writer to think about her own lifestyle.
- B. as an example of a young person who has chosen to do what she really wants to do, whether it brings her a lot of money or not.
- C. because she herself is very dissatisfied with her own lifestyle.
- D. because she wants her readers to think about whether or not we need our current expensive lifestyle.

問26 (Paragraph 2) According to the writer, insights from social research show that

- A. young people are currently rejecting pensions and secure careers.
- B. rising wages are a phenomenon that we will not see again.
- C. every generation until now has been economically better off than that of its parents.
- D. young people are finding it hard to adjust to the new realities.

問27 (Paragraph 3) The writer thinks that

- A. people are becoming more interested in owning things.
- B. people in the future will never give up owning a home or a car.
- C. young people are less happy than the generation of the Great Recession.
- D. people have been forced to find new ways to live without needing so much money.

問28 (Paragraph 4) Choose the one that is not true. The writer suggests that

- A. economics does not place enough emphasis on human beings.
- B. economists predicted the trend toward simplicity and slower living.
- C. people are spending less money.
- D. there is a trend for people to want to pay off their credit card debt.

問29 (Paragraph 4) Choose the sentence that is true, according to the writer.

- A. People are purchasing less, despite the fact that unemployment is falling.
- B. The number of jobs fell in 2014.
- C. Economists have created confusion about the current situation.
- D. Consumer spending has been increasing.

問30 (Paragraph 5) Choose the one that is not true. The writer's personal views are that

- A. tiny houses are going to become more and more popular.
- B. economic difficulties have led to something good.
- C. small houses do not damage the environment as much as large houses.
- D. minimalism is evidence of a positive social trend.

問31 (Paragraph 6) The writer mentions her grandmother's experience as

- A. an example for future generations to follow.
- B. an example of worthwhile ideals.
- C. a tragic lesson in what is important.
- D. something that was unavoidable.

問32 本文のタイトルとして最も適切なものを次から選びなさい。

- A. The Importance of Knowing How to Live without Possessions
- B. Unchanging Social Values
- C. The New Political Movement of the Younger Generation
- D. Lessons That Can Be Learned from the Great Recession

〔Ⅲ〕 次の会話を読んで、以下の各問に答えなさい。

Chris: Hey, Taro! Why are you all _____?

Taro: Yeah, on such a hot day it's killing me _____ all this.

Chris: I know, you're job hunting, right? So, the necktie and jacket are _____.

Taro: That's right, at least here on campus I can _____ my tie and take off the jacket. But when I go to the interview later today, I'll have to be in full uniform.

Chris: What happened to Cool Biz and Super Cool Biz?

Taro: They work when you're in the company, I guess, but not when you're trying to get a job.

Chris: Yeah, I suppose you have to _____ your respect to the company by wearing a suit.

Taro: True, but I'm also making it _____ that I will do whatever is necessary to contribute to the company, despite the heat.

Chris: Really? I don't think I could tolerate that. Today a T-shirt and shorts is the only way to go.

Taro: Yeah, I envy you. Even when I get a job the air conditioning in the office will be set at 28°C and I'll be lucky to _____ to wear a short-sleeved dress shirt.

Chris: Well, that's better than what you're wearing now.

Taro: You're right, but I'll still need to carry a jacket _____ I have a meeting with a client.

Chris: You can't meet a client without wearing a jacket, eh? And then I guess _____ you go into the clients' office they will invite you to take off the jacket you have just put on. Crazy!

Taro: I know, but that's the way we do business. Actually, I'm more interested in the new government initiative to reduce overtime. It's a good idea and

could also cut _____ on energy consumption.

Chris: You _____ starting earlier and going home earlier? Yeah, I think that's really good. All the *salarymen* I know stay at the office too long and then go out drinking at night.

Taro: I don't like that. I prefer to get home early to my family.

Chris: Hold on! You're not even married yet.

Taro: Well, Ayaka and I are pretty serious and we're _____ next year. She wants to work when we're married so...

Chris: So, you will need to help with the housework and _____ time with each other and then when you have kids...

Taro: Now, you're rushing it a bit. No, we want to enjoy our lives together before we have children and we can't do that if we are both working late every night.

Chris: Well, I just _____ that you find your dream job that allows you to wear Hawaiian shirts and jeans in the summer and go home at 5pm on the dot.

Taro: Now, that is a dream. But I think more and more companies will realize the importance of opening offices early when it's light but not too hot and closing them before it gets dark, to _____ energy.

Chris: I just hope that when the husbands come home early and disturb the wife's family routine it doesn't lead to more divorces!

Taro: That won't be true for Ayaka and me because we will plan our lives _____ we can help each other, not disturb each other.

Chris: Just joking. You and Ayaka will make a fine married couple and as well as helping to solve Japan's energy problem you can _____ Japan in another way, as well.

Taro: Oh-oh, I feel one of your jokes is on the way!

Chris: If you have four or more children you can _____ stop Japan's population decline!

Taro: Ha, ha! I knew it! Now, it's time to go into that nice hot classroom and study!

空欄 (33) ～ (50) に入れるべき最も適切なものをそれぞれ 1 つ選び, その記号を所定の解答欄にマークしなさい。

- 問33 A. dress up B. dressed up
 C. dressing up D. undressed
- 問34 A. to take on B. to wearing
 C. to putting on D. to wear
- 問35 A. required B. requiring C. must D. necessity
- 問36 A. loosen B. losing C. lost D. loose
- 問37 A. bow B. show C. feel D. make
- 問38 A. up B. open
 C. clear D. understand
- 問39 A. have B. let C. allow D. get
- 問40 A. in case B. unless
 C. by chance D. with hope
- 問41 A. while B. as soon as C. often D. as far as
- 問42 A. up B. off C. out D. down

- 問43 A. say B. suggestion C. mean D. question
- 問44 A. thinking to being married B. thinking of marry
C. planning to get married D. planning to marriage
- 問45 A. taking B. leaving C. love D. spend
- 問46 A. am wishing B. hope
C. support D. am wanting
- 問47 A. save B. keep C. hold D. consume
- 問48 A. so that B. in order
C. for the purpose of D. by which
- 問49 A. reduce B. cheer up
C. contribute to D. attract
- 問50 A. do something B. help
C. effort to D. make









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