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英語問題

注意事項

1. 問題用紙は、11 ページある。
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。
3. 解答用紙の所定の欄に氏名を記入する。
4. 解答は、すべて解答用紙の所定の欄にマークするか、または所定の欄に記述する。
5. 解答は、必ず鉛筆又はシャープペンシル(いずれもHB・黒)で記入する。
6. 訂正は、消しゴムできれいに消し、消しくずを残さない。
7. 解答用紙は、汚したり折り曲げたりしないこと。また所定以外のところには、記入しない。
8. 問題に指定された数より多くマークしない。
9. 解答用紙は、持ちかえらない。
10. 問題用紙は、持ちかえる。
11. 試験時間は、60 分である。

(マーク記入例)

| 良い例 | 悪い例 |
|---|---|
|  |  |

I つぎの英文を読み、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Asians are marrying later, and less, than in the past. This has profound implications for traditional family life. In South Asia it is traditional to have arranged, early marriages, (1) men are dominant and the extended family is important. East Asia also has a male-dominated system, but one that stresses the nuclear family more; nowadays it has abandoned arranged marriages. In South-East Asia, women have somewhat more independence. But all three systems have escaped social changes that have (2) family life in the West.

In South Asia and China, marriage remains near-universal, with 98% of men and women tying the knot. On the (A), in some Western countries, a quarter of people in their 30s have (3) been married, while half of new marriages end in divorce. Marriage continues to be the almost universal setting for (4) in Asia: only about 2% of births took place outside marriage in Japan in 2007. In contrast, in Sweden in 2008, 55% of births were to unmarried women, while in Iceland the share was 66%.

Most East and South-East Asian countries report little or no cohabitation. The (B) is Japan where, among women born in the 1970's, about 20% say they have lived with a sexual partner without being married. But it is not much compared with the United States where, according to a 2002 Gallup public opinion survey, over half of married Americans between the ages of 18 and 49 lived together before their wedding day. In many Western societies, more cohabitation has influenced a trend towards later marriage. That has not happened in Asia.

Traditional attitudes live on in other ways. Compared with Westerners, Asians are more likely to agree that "women's happiness (C) in marriage". They are more likely to say women should give up work when they get married or have children, and more likely to (D) of having sex before marriage. Surveys by Pew Global Research, a social research organization in Washington, DC, show that Islamic people in South and South-East Asia are more likely than those elsewhere

to say that families should choose a woman's husband for her.

Yet, Asia is changing. Although (5) to sex and marriage are different from those in the West, the pressures of wealth and modernization upon family life have been just as unstoppable. They have simply showed themselves in different ways. In the West, the consequences have been divorce and illegitimacy or having children outside marriage. In Asia the (E) include later marriage, less marriage and (to some extent) more divorce. The changes in the West may be more dramatic. But both in the East and the West there are big changes in the role of women and traditional family life.

The Asian avoidance of marriage is new and striking. Only 30 years ago, just (7) 2% of women were single in most Asian countries. The share of unmarried women in their 30s in Japan, Taiwan, Singapore and Hong Kong has risen 20 percentage points or more. Gavin Jones of the National University of Singapore says, "this is a very sharp change in a relatively short period".

What is remarkable about the Asian experience is not that women are unmarried in their 30s — that happens in the West, too — but that they have never been married and have rarely cohabited. In Sweden, the (6) of women in their late 30s who are single, at 41%, is higher than in Asia. But that is because marriage is disappearing as a norm. Swedish women are still setting up homes (4) and having children, just outside marriage. Not in Asia. The conclusion is that East Asia's growing numbers of unmarried women do not necessarily reflect the breakdown of marriage.

問 1 文脈から考えて、(1)～(6)に入る最も適切な語(句)を選びなさい。

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| (1) A. whenever | B. although |
| C. while | D. in which |
| (2) A. improved | B. attacked |
| C. affected | D. obscured |
| (3) A. ever | B. never |
| C. seldom | D. always |
| (4) A. romance | B. households |
| C. health | D. childbearing |
| (5) A. positions | B. ideas |
| C. attitudes | D. assistants |
| (6) A. proportion | B. size |
| C. group | D. intelligence |

問 2 文脈から判断して(A)～(E)に入る適切な英単語(1語)を書きなさい。最初の一文字は解答欄に与えられているので、その文字を繰り返し書かないこと。

問 3 下線部(ア) The Asian avoidance of marriage とはどのような意味か。最も適切なものを選びなさい。

- A. That fewer people are finding a marriage partner.
- B. That people in Asia do not like marriage.
- C. That marriage means happiness in Asia.
- D. That people are having children before marrying.

問 4 下線部(イ) marriage is disappearing as a norm とはどのような意味か。最も適切なものを選びなさい。

- A. Many people hold an ideal that marriage brings happiness.
- B. Marriage does not matter to many people in making a family.
- C. Marriage is an indispensable element of a happy family life.
- D. Many people do not accept married couples.

問 5 この文章に合う最も適切なタイトルを選びなさい。

- A. The Declining Birthrate in Asia
- B. Traditional Asia versus Modern West
- C. The Return of Traditional Family Life in Asia
- D. Asian Behavioral Changes towards Marriage

II つぎの英文を読み、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Many people believe in the good sense of science. There is nothing strange about this because it is rational to believe in science rather than anything else. After all, it seeks to test itself at every opportunity. A method that is as rigorous and careful as it can be is a definition of good science; if it doesn't do this, it isn't. However, this fact creates a puzzle. If science is all about disbelief and being very careful, shouldn't anyone with a scientific mind also disbelieve in science itself?

This is not a paradox because it is perfectly possible to believe in the scientific method while also being careful not to accept claims by scientists for their discoveries. However, there is a problem when scientists deny the claims of, say, creationists, who believe that God created the world in six days, or those people who believe that the world is flat. Although these beliefs are clearly wrong, scientists deny them while knowing that there are many errors and a lot of misleading information in the everyday work of scientists.

A good example of this is the topic of climate change. Climatologists—scientists who study climate—from the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, are having a difficult time. They want to argue strongly against conservative politicians and big business leaders who say that climate change is some kind of trick being played on the public by scientists. On the other hand, scientists also have to accept there have been some exaggerations, mistakes and confusions in important reports about climate change over the years.

Patricia Fara of Cambridge University in her book “Science: A Four Thousand Year History” (2009) said that there is no guarantee that the most modern discoveries of science today will not be disproved and become unacceptable tomorrow. This seems to make good sense if we examine the past where many claims of science have been found to be at fault. It is reasonable to believe that the scientists of today will make mistakes or be too proud to question their own work just as the scientists of the past were.

In spite of the achievements of great scientists of the past such as Galileo, Newton, Darwin and Einstein, which have proved true over the course of time, the work of scientists remains open to mistakes. The reasons for this are that the theories that scientists create are hardly ever fully supported by the data they collect and because scientists are human beings and human beings can make mistakes, lie or overstate their claims. Recent examples of scientific beliefs that were wrong include the claim, made in the 1980's, that the forests of Germany were being destroyed by acid rain and the more recent claim that the expansion of the universe has been slowing down. The scientists who made these claims were later proved wrong, by other scientists.

From the end of the nineteenth century to the present day some famous scientists have stated that they were or are near to explaining everything on earth. For example, in 1988 in his bestselling book "A Brief History of Time" Professor Stephen Hawking wrote that scientists were possibly near the end of the search for "the ultimate laws of nature". However, in a book published over ten years later he said that now the picture was different from "the one we might have painted just a decade or two ago". Even great scientists predict things that in later years they have to revise.

In order to avoid errors in scientific research there is a system called "peer review" in which academic papers are carefully examined by experts to discover any mistakes. But this has often failed to detect errors and has allowed faulty papers to be published. Some of this faulty research is even quoted in other publications to support their research. Often, research into drugs is paid for by drug companies and the results are frequently questionable. These errors can lead to serious harm being done to patients who take these drugs. There is also pressure from the popular press on researchers to exaggerate their research in order to create good headlines for the media. These are some of the ways exaggerations and false claims can appear in published research.

This brings us to the question of who to believe. We could follow the

teachings of the ancient philosopher Pyrrho of Elis who simply said, "Believe nobody". However, it is not possible to live life following this negative principle. Neither is it rational to believe in non-science just because scientists can sometimes be wrong. Although we can say that many of today's scientific beliefs will be proved to be wrong in the long term we cannot say today what those will be. In the meantime, the safest way forward is to believe in science as a method but not in everything scientists claim to have discovered.

1. Which of the statements below means the same as the "puzzle" referred to in the text?
 - A. Many people believe in science more than anything else in life.
 - B. Believers in science should accept the results of science.
 - C. Good science carefully and strictly questions its own results.
 - D. Science is not something that can be proved until many years have passed.

2. The problem that scientists have when they deny questionable theories is that
 - A. many scientists do not follow the scientific method.
 - B. some scientists believe that God created the world in six days.
 - C. in the future scientists may prove that the world is flat.
 - D. they know that scientists have made mistakes in the past.

3. With reference to climate change, many scientists
 - A. worry that big business leaders and politicians will not provide them with support for their work.
 - B. don't want to admit that they have made mistakes that have damaged the climate.
 - C. feel they cannot argue their case too strongly because mistakes have been made in research.
 - D. think they have tricked people into believing that climate change will badly affect their lives.

4. The words of Patricia Fara imply that scientists
- A. have learned from the lessons of failed science in the past.
 - B. do not suffer from the pride of the scientists of history.
 - C. can be guaranteed to produce results that are true for the present.
 - D. will continue to make conclusions too quickly from their results.
5. The achievements of great scientists of the past
- A. have proved to be true over the course of a long period of time.
 - B. continue to inspire modern scientists and lead them to avoid errors.
 - C. do not have much to do with our lives today because modern science has proved to be more reliable.
 - D. lead ordinary people to believe that the work of every scientist is equal to theirs.
6. Why do scientists sometimes make mistakes?
- A. They don't have the necessary training and experience to do their work efficiently.
 - B. There are too many pressures for them to make money rather than tell the truth.
 - C. The findings they obtain lead them to create theories that are not sufficiently supported by their data.
 - D. The work they do is too difficult and they can't concentrate enough to avoid mistakes.

7. Which of the statements below best matches the meaning in the text?
- A. Scientists, at times, have believed that they know almost everything there is to know about nature.
 - B. Steven Hawking is a brilliant scientist whose predictions about the laws of nature have not changed.
 - C. In the nineteenth century scientists did not have much knowledge of the world and were frequently wrong.
 - D. The situation today is very different because scientists are sure that there are no more mysteries about how nature works.
8. The system of peer review
- A. quotes mistakes found in research papers in other academic works.
 - B. is designed to carefully check the work of researchers and academics.
 - C. allows drug companies to pay for scientific research, resulting in errors.
 - D. encourages pressure from the media to make attractive headlines.
9. The author's opinion of Pyrrho of Elis' advice about belief is that it
- A. is important in helping us to understand how to live our lives.
 - B. would lead us to being unable to make any decisions.
 - C. could make us question everything and find useful answers.
 - D. suggests that there is a certain answer to questions of life.
10. Which of these statements best describes the text?
- A. Science explains the ultimate laws of nature for all time.
 - B. Non-science can lead us to the truth in the end.
 - C. There are limits to the achievements of science.
 - D. The scientific method guarantees that mistakes are not made.

Ⅲ つぎの会話文を読み、1～5の文が入る最も適切な箇所を(A)～(H)から選び、会話文を完成させなさい。

1. I don't think it's worth risking danger just for a cheaper place.
2. I had a big argument with one of them.
3. You need to get your priorities right.
4. Seriously, why don't you just move further out?
5. I just couldn't face a long commute on a regular basis.

A: How is apartment hunting going?

B: Don't ask! I have been looking for two weeks now and still haven't found anything suitable. (A)

A: What seems to be the problem?

B: Well, whenever I find anything that I like, it's either too expensive or too far away from the university.

A: (B) If cost is the main factor then maybe you should sacrifice a short commute for a cheaper place.

B: The problem is that I really hate commuting. The latest place I found was a one-hour bus ride from the campus. (C)

A: A lot of students do a one-hour commute. Why is it problematic for you?

B: Well, I guess I'm just not good at getting out of bed on time, especially in the morning. I'm nearly always late for the 9am class.

A: Yeah, I sympathize but really you need to get your act together. If you get organized, prepare your stuff for the next morning each night and go to bed early, it shouldn't be such a big deal to get to morning class.

B: In my heart of hearts I know you're right. But I also know me and your scenario just isn't going to happen.

A: (D) I can't argue with that. If you want to stay close to the university, what about going down market? You may be able to get a place in a cheaper area

nearer the campus.

B: No way! I'm not moving there. Safety is my motto! (E)

A: Okay, then you should go for a smaller place or one room in a house and share facilities.

B: I don't want to share a toilet or kitchen. I did that last year and some of my housemates had gross habits and I had to clean up after them. (F) After that, I didn't feel like going back to the house. Sharing is out.

A: I can understand that but you will have to compromise somehow. Can't you get accommodation on campus? You are an exchange student, right? The student office must have some units available.

B: That would be wonderful but I was late in applying to them and there was nothing left, except for married accommodation and I don't qualify for that. (G)

A: In that case, why don't we get married? Then your troubles would be over [laughing].

B: Yes, sure but I would prefer to get married for love, not just to get accommodation! Well, I know it's a joke. However if I don't get any luck soon, I may take you up on your generous offer [laughing].

A: (H) I understand you hate commuting but to me it seems like that's the only option.

B: I knew you were going to say that. And maybe you're right, that is the only solution.