る

英　語　問　題

はじめに，これを読むこと。

1. この問題用紙は，15 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. 解答用紙の所定の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の欄にマークするか，または所定の欄に記入すること。
5. 解答は，必ず鉛筆またはシャープペンシル(いずれも HB・黒)で記入しなさい。
6. 訂正は，消しゴムできれいに消し，消しくずを残さないこと。
7. 解答用紙は，絶対に汚したり，折り曲げたりしないこと。また所定のところ以外には，絶対に記入しないこと。
8. 問題に指定された数より多くマークしないこと。
9. **解答用紙は，持ち帰らないこと。**
10. この問題用紙は，必ず持ち帰ること。
11. 試験時間は，80 分である。
12. 解答をマークする場合の注意。

（マーク記入例）

良い例	悪　い　例
●	◉ ⊗ ◍

〔Ⅰ〕 次の英文を読み，設問に答えなさい。

Whether we like it or not, the world we live in has changed a great deal in the last hundred years, and it is likely to change even more in the next hundred. Some people would like to stop these changes and go back to what they see as a purer and simpler age. But as history shows, the past was not that wonderful. It was not so bad for a privileged minority(1), though even they had to do without modern medicine, and childbirth was highly risky for women. But for the vast majority of the population, life was nasty and short.

Anyway, even if one wanted to, one couldn't put the clock back to an earlier age. Knowledge and techniques can't just be (A). Nor can one prevent further advances in the future. Even if all government money for research were cut (あ), the force of competition would still bring about advances in technology. Not only that, but also one cannot stop inquiring minds from thinking about basic science, whether or not they were paid for it.

If we accept that we cannot prevent science and technology from changing our world, we can at least try to ensure(2) that the changes they make are in the right directions. In a democratic society, this means that the public needs to have a basic understanding of science, so that it can make informed decisions and not leave them in the hands of experts(3). At the moment, the public has a rather ambivalent attitude (い) science. It has come to expect the steady increase in the standard of living that new developments in science and technology have (B) to continue, but it also distrusts science because it doesn't understand it. This distrust is evident in the cartoon figure of the mad scientist (C) in his laboratory to produce a Frankenstein. But the public also has a great interest in science, as is shown by the large audiences for science fiction.

What can be done to harness this interest and give the public the scientific background it needs to make informed decisions on subjects like acid rain, the

greenhouse effect, nuclear weapons, and genetic engineering? Clearly, the basis must lie in what is (D) in schools. But in schools science is often presented in a dry and uninteresting manner. Children must learn it by rote to pass examinations, and they don't see its relevance to the world around them. (う), science is often taught in terms of equations. Although equations are a concise and accurate way of describing mathematical ideas, they frighten most people.

Scientists and engineers tend to express their ideas in the form of equations because they need to know the precise value of quantities. But for the rest of us, a qualitative grasp of scientific concepts is sufficient, and this (4) can be conveyed by words and diagrams, without the use of equations.

The science people learn in school can provide the basic framework. But the rate of scientific progress is now so rapid that there are always new developments that have occurred (え) one was at school or university. I never learned about molecular biology[1] or transistors[2] at school, but genetic engineering and computers are two of the developments most likely to change the way we live in the future. Popular books and magazine articles about science can help to put across new developments, (5) but even the most successful popular book is read by only a small proportion of the population. There are some very good science programs on TV, but others present scientific wonders simply as magic, without explaining them or showing how they fit into the framework of scientific ideas. Producers of television science programs should realize that they have a responsibility to educate the public, not just entertain it.

What are the science-related issues that the public will have to make decisions on in the near future? (お) the most urgent is that of nuclear weapons. Other global problems, such as food supply or the greenhouse effect, are relatively slow-acting, but a nuclear war could mean the end of all human life on earth within days. The relaxation of East-West tensions has

meant that (6)the fear of nuclear war has receded from public consciousness. But the danger is still there as long as there are enough weapons to kill the entire population of the world many times (　か　). Nuclear weapons are still ready to strike all the major cities in the Northern Hemisphere. It would only take a computer error to trigger a global war.

If we manage to avoid a nuclear war, there are still other dangers that could destroy us all. There's a sick joke that the reason we have not been contacted by an alien civilization is that civilizations tend to destroy themselves when they reach our (7)stage. But I have sufficient faith in the good sense of the public to believe that we might prove this wrong.

語注　1　分子生物学
　　2　トランジスタ

問 1　空欄(あ)～(か)に入る最も適切な語を1つずつ選び，その番号をマークしなさい。

(あ)	1	across	2	off
	3	through	4	up
(い)	1	around	2	behind
	3	over	4	toward
(う)	1	Coincidentally	2	However
	3	Instead	4	Moreover
(え)	1	because	2	since
	3	supposing	4	whereas
(お)	1	At last	2	By far
	3	Just in case	4	Out of hand
(か)	1	below	2	beyond
	3	over	4	through

問 2　空欄(　A　)～(　D　)には，以下の動詞のいずれかが入る。それぞれに最も適切なものを選び，必要な場合は文意が通るように語形を変えて解答欄に記しなさい。

bring　　forget　　teach　　work

問 3　下線部(1)～(7)について，最も適切なものをそれぞれ 1 つ選び，その番号をマークしなさい。

(1)　a privileged minority とは

1　恵まれた少数
2　社会的弱者
3　少数民族
4　西洋人

(2)　この ensure に最も意味が近いのは

1　confirm　　2　guess　　3　hope　　4　predict

(3)　下線部が示す内容として，最も適切なものは

1　大衆が自分で情報を集め，専門家に尋ねる。
2　国民自ら専門家となり，情報発信する。
3　専門家任せにせず，大衆が自分で判断する。
4　専門家が情報を集め，多数決で決める。

(4)　この this とは

1　a mathematical awareness
2　a precise definition
3　an imaginary object
4　an overall understanding

(5) put across new developments とは

1 explain the reason for unknown mathematical equations

2 give information about recent scientific discoveries

3 tell the location of unused science laboratories

4 test the latest advances in scientific theories

(6) the fear of nuclear war has receded from public consciousness とは

1 nuclear war concerns have been completely replaced by personal ambitions

2 nuclear war is without a doubt no longer a matter of concern for anyone

3 people no longer think about nuclear war as often as they used to

4 people only consider nuclear war when conflicts arise in the world

(7) この stage と同じ意味で使われている stage を含むものは

1 It is no use at this stage to think about all of the mistakes you made.

2 Personal computer development set the stage for the Internet.

3 The boy was afraid to go on stage and speak before the large audience.

4 The politician held the stage with confidence throughout the debate.

問 4　以下の各群について，本文の内容と一致するものを 1 つ選び，その番号をマークしなさい。

A群

1　People are generally wary of science because they do not fully comprehend it.

2　Preventing the progress of science leads to higher standards of living.

3　The mad scientist created a Frankenstein to generate interest in science fiction.

4　The public would prefer to have nothing to do with science whatsoever.

B群

1　The author considers television producers to be the geniuses of our time.

2　The author desires for the general public to improve its mathematical skills.

3　The author detests it when jokes are made at the expense of alien civilizations.

4　The author wishes for increased scientific awareness by the public as a whole.

C群

1　Many global problems are slow-acting because they can be explained as new developments in books and magazines.

2　Science education in public schools is not fully trusted because students are not trained to apply their learning.

3　Science and technology improve because only intelligent people engage in government research.

4　The general public is scared of equations because they are exceedingly precise.

〔Ⅱ〕 次の英文を読み，設問に答えなさい。

In January 2012, the 29-year-old Canadian freestyle skier Sarah Burke died from injuries sustained in a training accident at Park City in Utah. Tests revealed she had irreversible damage to her brain (あ) lack of oxygen and blood. It is a tragic case that once again has brought the potential dangers of skiing to the public's attention, much in the same way that actress Natasha Richardson's death from a head injury after she fell while taking a skiing lesson did in 2009.

While skiing is viewed by many to be a (1)hazardous sport, fans are keen to point out that it is not quite the dangerous activity that many would (2)have you believe. In fact, it has been (3)worked out that alpine skiing carries an injury risk of about two injuries per 1,000 skier days. (い), for every 1,000 people skiing on any particular day, two will sustain an injury that requires medical attention. However, using the number of (4)fatalities in American ski areas in the 2008/2009 season, researchers have worked out that the rate of fatality converts to 0.68 deaths per million skiers; a low figure for sport. Having said (5)that, knowing and understanding ski safety is essential to keeping these figures down, and it is the responsibility of every skier to be well informed before they hit the slopes in order to prevent injury, or worse.

The use of helmets is one of the most controversial issues in the sport. Currently, about 40 percent of skiers choose to wear a helmet but their usefulness is still hotly debated. Most deaths occur after a skier is involved in a high-speed collision, perhaps with a tree or another person. In such events, (6)wearing a helmet can prove futile.

There has been little change in annual fatality figures since wearing helmets has been (う) the rise and there is also evidence to suggest that helmets can give the wearer a false sense of security, meaning they are (え). Still, wearing a helmet often reduces the risk of head injury and the

official line is that they should be encouraged.

"I certainly recommend helmets. I can't see any reason why someone (お) wear a helmet other than their personal choice not to," says Dr. Mike Langran, who is a ski patrol doctor and the president of the International Society for Skiing Safety.

"They do (A) injuries but they're really the second line of defense against an injury. Your first line of defense is to ski (か). Don't do crazy things; don't think wearing a helmet will keep you safe. It doesn't. You do still have a responsibility to ski within the limits of your ability," he adds.

There are many other things to consider before hitting the slopes. It might seem fairly obvious but you should ensure you are in decent shape (7) before you go. Skiing is an exhausting activity and you'll get tired less easily and have a lower risk of injury if you are simply physically fit. Always keep to slopes and routes you feel comfortable with.

It (B) without saying that new skiers should take lessons with a certified instructor. However, if you haven't been skiing for a few years, you should also think about brushing up with a quick lesson.

Don't borrow equipment. You should be properly fitted for boots and skis at a ski resort or shop. Bindings, which attach boots to the skis, should be (C) correctly; among (き) things, the proper release of bindings is key in preventing injuries during a fall.

With (く) to clothing, you should avoid loose clothing that may get entangled in poles and lifts. There is specialist ski wear that is made to keep the wind out.

Don't forget to wear sunglasses or goggles, as the sun's rays can hugely impair your vision and burn your eyes.

Finally, if you do receive a bang to the head, even a fairly minor one, you should seek help from the ski patrol, who can further assess you. There have been cases of people receiving minor blows that seem fairly harmless, when

actually they have sustained more serious damage. Natasha Richardson is one such person who apparently turned down further medical assistance because she felt fine after (D) her head. "The general message is if you're concerned at all, seek attention," says Langran. "Don't be put off by the fact that you may have to pay.(8) It's much better to pay and be sure than run the risk of an injury that's more serious than you think."

Recently, there have also been calls for further policing of ski areas, including the use of breathalyzers[1], a system of penalty points, fines and anti-speed ski patrols. Is this the future?

"I'm not in favor of ski police. It's like every activity in life: there are people who do crazy things. It has to be kept in context," says Langran. "Of the millions and millions of people who go skiing every season, these instances are really fairly rare."

語注　1　a device used by police to measure the amount of alcohol in a person's breath

問 1　空欄(A)～(D)には，以下の動詞のいずれかが入る。それぞれに最も適切なものを選び，必要な場合は文意が通るように語形を変えて解答欄に記しなさい。

adjust　　go　　knock　　reduce

問 2　空欄(　あ　)～(　く　)に入る最も適切なものを 1 つずつ選び，その番号をマークしなさい。

(あ)　1　as to　　2　due to　　3　in order to　　4　see to

(い)　1　Beyond words　　2　By word of mouth
　　3　In other words　　4　Upon my word

(う)　1　by　　2　for　　3　on　　4　to

(え)　1　expected to behave themselves
　　2　expected to obey the ski patrol
　　3　less likely to ski confidently
　　4　more likely to ski recklessly

(お)　1　shouldn't　　2　might　　3　has to　　4　couldn't

(か)　1　responsively　　2　responsibly
　　3　purposefully　　4　professionally

(き)　1　some　　2　another　　3　either　　4　other

(く)　1　shoes　　2　regard　　3　issue　　4　concerning

問 3　下線部(1)～(8)について，最も適切なものをそれぞれ 1 つ選び，その番号をマークしなさい。

(1)　hazardous という単語のアクセントの位置が正しく記されているのは
　　1　házardous　　2　hazárdous
　　3　hazardóus　　4　hazardoús

(2) この have と文法的に同じ使い方をする have を含むのは

1 I won't have any of my children talk like that.

2 I could have danced all night.

3 You would have to work on Sunday mornings.

4 May I have your name and address here?

(3) この worked out に最も意味が近いのは

1 associated　2 calculated　3 trained　4 guessed

(4) この fatalities に最も意味が近いのは

1 deaths　2 injuries

3 misbehaviors　4 destinies

(5) that の内容として最も適切なものは

1 スキーは他のスポーツと同様，大変危険である

2 スキーの危険度はスポーツとしては決して高くはない

3 スキー人口が少ない上にスキー事故も減っている

4 スキー事故 1,000 件中 2 件は病院で治療可能だ

(6) wearing a helmet can prove futile とは

1 ヘルメットの効果を試すことができる

2 ヘルメットをしているとかっこいい

3 ヘルメットをしていれば怪我をせずに済む

4 ヘルメットをしていても無駄な場合がある

(7) in decent shape とは

1 dressed up

2 just in time

3 physically fit

4 properly equipped

(8) ここで支払うものは

1 自分の怪我の治療費

2 怪我をさせた相手への賠償金

3 自分の生命

4 罰金

問 4 以下の各群について，本文の内容と一致するものを１つ選び，その番号をマークしなさい。

A群

1 Dr. Langran believes that the first line of defense against injuries is wearing a helmet.

2 Dr. Langran does not enjoy his job as a ski police officer.

3 Dr. Langran doubts that further policing of ski areas is the best way to keep skiers safe.

4 Dr. Langran is one of the ski patrol doctors who performed surgery on Sarah Burke.

B群

1 Ski patrol members should be trained doctors.

2 Ski patrol members should be consulted in case of injury.

3 Ski patrol members should do crazy things like everyone else.

4 Ski patrol members should belong to the local police force.

〔Ⅲ〕 後に続く英文の空欄［ A ］～［ E ］には，次の１～５のいずれかが入る。最も適切なものをそれぞれ１つ選び，その番号をマークしなさい。

［選択肢］

1 All hell broke loose.
2 If people are thinking 'I'm about to lose the house,' it's good advice.
3 If you think the government is working on your behalf, you will listen.
4 It was one of the main ways of reaching people, through billboards and on public transport.
5 It's not urging people to fight for freedom like some propaganda posters did.

In 1939, with war against Germany looming on the horizon, the British government designed three posters to steady the public's resolve and maintain morale. These featured the crown of King George VI set against a bold red background and three distinctive slogans — "Freedom is in Peril," "Your Courage, Your Cheerfulness, Your Resolution Will Bring Us Victory," and "Keep Calm and Carry On." Two-and-a-half million copies of "Keep Calm" were printed, to be distributed in the event of a national catastrophe, but remained in storage throughout the war.

The message was all but forgotten until 2000, when a copy was discovered in a box of books bought at auction by Stuart Manley, a bookseller from the north of England. "I didn't know anything about it but I showed it to my wife. We both liked it so we decided to frame it and put it in the shop," explains Mr. Manley. "Lots of people saw it and wanted to buy it. We refused all offers but eventually we decided to get copies made for sale."

Sales remained modest until 2005, when it was featured as a Christmas gift idea in a national newspaper supplement. Mr. Manley says, "［ A ］ Our website broke down, the phone never stopped ringing, and virtually every member of staff had to be diverted into packing posters."

The poster was just one of hundreds produced by the government during the war to influence public opinion. "The poster was a major medium in a way that it isn't now," says Professor Jim Aulich, an expert in propaganda art. "It wasn't competing with television. [B]"

Rescued from obscurity after more than 60 years, the government's appeal for calm has risen to cult status. Mr. Manley's store receives an average of 1,000 orders a month from around the world. Customers include the prime minister and a number of embassies. The design has been reproduced on T-shirts, coffee mugs and shopping bags.

To some, the world in 2009 seems as uncertain as it was in 1939, even if modern-day anxieties focus on the recession rather than bombs and the Blitz[1]. Perhaps this is why the message still seems so relevant. Of course, it might be difficult for the current government to come up with a poster with quite the same appeal during this time of economic stress. Context is everything, says social psychologist Dr. Lesley Prince. "If the government is in tune with you, you will listen. [C]" This was indisputably the case during World War II, but is less clear-cut even in the most troubled period of peacetime.

And a message of such powerful simplicity might not be so forthcoming these days. Today's government posters attempt to convince the public of an unappreciated danger and get them to modify their behavior. The "Keep Calm" poster is merely a plea to think another way and continue acting as you have always acted.

"It's very good, almost *zen*," says Dr. Prince. "It works as a personal mantra[2] now. [D]" People are drawn to the calming Britishness of the message, says Mr. Manley. "It's interesting to look at the kind of places we often sell to, such as doctors' offices, hospitals, schools and government departments. It seems to strike a chord wherever people work at a hectic pace."

Prof. Aulich adds that the message has universal appeal. "It speaks to people's personal neuroses and fears. It's not ideological. [E]"

Following the end of World War II, most of the posters are believed to have been pulped, never having seen the light of day. Only two original copies are known to have survived. Thanks to a chance discovery in a dusty box of books, the soothing plea is finally having its intended effect, bringing comfort to a nation in turmoil.

語注　1　ロンドン大空襲
　　2　(ここでは)「念仏」