



英 語 問 題

はじめに、これを読みなさい。

1. この問題冊子は19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か、または記入すること。所定欄以外のところには何も記入しないこと。解答欄は裏面にもある。
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)で記入すること。
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。持ち帰らず、必ず提出すること。ただし、この問題冊子は、必ず持ち帰ること。
10. 試験時間は70分である。
11. マーク記入例

良い例	悪い例
	

I 次の英文を読んで設問に答えよ。

Time Out on Technology

The story of human relations with computers is one of increasing intimacy. Since the very first electronic computers emerged in the 1940s, they have made a remarkable progress: from room-sized mechanisms, incomprehensible without an advanced degree in computing, to handheld devices than can be easily used by anyone.

As Gordon Moore predicted in his eponymous*¹ “law”, computing power has roughly doubled every 18 months since the invention of the integrated circuit in the late 1950s. At the start of the 1970s, a computer chip ^(A)_____ a couple of thousand transistors. Today, it is more often counted in the billions and is still rising. It’s becoming increasingly clear that the important limiting factors in modern computing are our capacities for attention, engagement and action.

Consider what technology has done to the human experience of time. As an increasing body of research suggests, for the first time in human history we are starting to spend the majority of our waking hours “plugged in” to some form of digital device. American teens now spend more than 10 hours each day consuming media of some kind, when multi-tasking is taken into account.

Inevitably, the opposite of this is also true. “Unplugged” time — when we are not using or consuming media of some kind — now represents a minority of our waking hours. Thanks to the increasingly intimate role technology plays in our lives, the very definition of our normal state — our default experience of the world and each other — is shifting. ^(B) It is this kind of observation that had led Paul Miller to declare in his technology blog that he is “leaving the Internet for a year”.

“I feel like I’ve only examined the Internet up close. It’s been personal and pervasive in my life for over a decade, and I spend on average 12 or more hours

a day directly at an Internet-connected terminal,” he writes. “Now I want to see the Internet _____.”
(C)

To me, though, Miller’s escape from the Internet shows a mistaken dichotomy*2. The belief that offline time is inherently “better” than online, and that grappling with modern living means a battle between “good” quality time spent away from technology, and “bad” quality time spent using it.

Such a dichotomy helps no one. And it _____ obscuring one increasingly urgent question: 「バランスのとれた現代生活をするための秘策があるかどうかではなく、むしろオフライン時間とオンライン時間を生活の中で上手に使うことは何を意味するのか、」 treating each as a valuable, distinct resource, representing different but equally fertile opportunities for action and interaction.
(D)

The resources my “plugged in” self is able to call upon are easy enough to list. Linked to the world’s mind, I have amazing research and communications capabilities. I can search for information — or ask others, and explore _____ they have done — in seconds. I can coordinate efforts, collaborate and exchange ideas with lightening speed. I can find more information on just a handful of websites than many libraries contained a century ago.
(E)

What is less obvious, however, is the resources I can _____ when operating as my “unplugged” self. Unplugged from media, I am able more easily to think freely without fear of interruption. I have a licence to let my mind wander without chasing links and discovering others’ thoughts. I can decide and delegate at leisure, clear my head, look inside myself, reconsider, and pause to analyze the structure of the situations I find myself in.
(F)

My thoughts and words, I often feel, belong to me in a different sense when I’m free from the possibility of digital interruption. And the attention I am able to offer to _____ around me shifts with this. As the writer and computer scientist Jaron Lanier put it in his lecture at a recent technology conference, during which he asked his audience to do nothing while he spoke other than
(G)

listen: “The most important reason to stop multitasking _____ isn’t to make me feel respected, but to make you exist. If you listen first, and write later, then whatever you write will have had time to filter through your brain, and you’ll be in what you say. This is what makes you exist...”

All of which is not to say that being plugged into digital devices is a bad thing, _____ it’s inherently good to refuse technology. Rather, it’s about setting out actively to make the most of the different possibilities of each state — and to recognize that this difference exists in the first place.

All tools have their strengths and weaknesses. No machines can tell us what to do with the limited time _____ our disposal; they can only help us spend it. It’s up to us, similarly, to ensure that we’re not so busy counting bad Web habits that we forget to make the most of living itself — and that the only nature against which we ultimately measure success is our own.

Adapted from Tom Chatfield, “Time Out on Technology”. Available at the BBC website (www.bbc.com).

eponymous*¹ (彼の)名を付した

dichotomy*² 二分法

1 次の各問の答えを①～④の中から選び、その番号をマークせよ。なお、(K)については、その指示に従って答えること。

(A) 空欄に入れるべき最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① held
- ② made
- ③ gave
- ④ cut

(B) 下線部 taken into account の意味に最も近いものは次のどれか。

- ① finished
- ② interrupted
- ③ considered
- ④ calculated

(C) 空欄に入れるべき最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① to any distance
- ② at a distance
- ③ over the distance
- ④ within striking distance

(D) 空欄に入れるべき最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① finishes
- ② encourages
- ③ denies
- ④ risks

(E) 空欄に入れるべき最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① who
- ② what
- ③ when
- ④ wherever

(F) 空欄に入れるべき最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① pull up
- ② pull down
- ③ draw upon
- ④ draw down

(G) 空欄に入れるべき最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① this
- ② that
- ③ these
- ④ those

(H) 空欄に入れるべき最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① so few
- ② so little
- ③ so many
- ④ so much

(I) 空欄に入れるべき最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① any more than
- ② all the more
- ③ nonetheless
- ④ so much so

(J) 空欄に入れるべき最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① in
- ② at
- ③ for
- ④ with

- (K) 下線部「バランスのとれた現代生活をするための秘策があるかどうかではなく、むしろオフライン時間とオンライン時間を生活の中で上手に使うことは何を意味するのか、」を英訳すると、例えば次のような英文になる。

not (1) there's some magic formula for (2) modern living — but (3) it means to (4) good (5) of both offline and online time in our lives,

上記の英文に空所が5つある。適切な語で空所を補うこと。ただし、各下線部に1語ずつ書くこと。また次の〔 〕内の単語は、必ず1度ずつ用いること。

{balanced, whether, make}

(解答は、解答用紙の所定の場所に記入すること。)

- 2 本文の内容に照らし、次の各問の答えを①~④の中から選び、その番号をマークせよ。

(L) What is the author's main point?

- ① Both online time and offline time have their own benefits.
- ② Technology is developing faster than we can possibly understand.
- ③ Computers are limiting our attention spans and reducing our ability to act.
- ④ People spend too much time plugged into the Internet and must stop.

(M) What did Gordon Moore foresee?

- ① That computing would be dependent on speed, cost and capacity.
- ② That computing power would become about twice as fast every 18 months.
- ③ That producing billions of computer chips would not stop price rises.
- ④ That integrated circuits would be widely used from the late 1950s onwards.

(N) What is the meaning of the following sentence:

Thanks to the increasingly intimate role technology plays in our lives, the very definition of our normal state — our default experience of the world and each other — is shifting.

- ① It is becoming normal to experience the world and each other through technology.
- ② The definition of a normal state has shaped much of the technology we use.
- ③ People have become increasingly intimate with each other as a result of technology.
- ④ Technology has become so important in our experience of the world and each other that it affects what is considered normal.

(O) What is the meaning of “I have a licence to” in the passage?

- ① I passed a test to
- ② I pay attention to
- ③ I am free to
- ④ I am unable to

(P) Which statement would Jaron Lanier agree with?

- ① Multitasking is an important way to save time on your work.
- ② Listening before writing improves awareness of your existence.
- ③ Listening is not such a valuable skill as writing notes at a conference.
- ④ Multitasking during a conference speech is bad because it shows disrespect.

(以下の問題Ⅱ，Ⅲ，Ⅳについては，解答用紙の裏面にマークすること。)

Ⅱ 次の英文を読んで設問に答えよ。

The Business of Happiness

A valuable product or service is one which customers believe — rightly or wrongly — will make them happier. Business opportunities consist in discovering new ways to address the desire for happiness. Even the greatest technological advances have little value until they can be shown to contribute to happiness. For instance the first electronic transistors developed at Bell Labs* were considered to have little market value, and so patents were sold for a few thousand dollars to Sony, which had the idea of putting them in portable radios. Sony thought that people are generally happier when they are listening to music; hence, they would be likely to believe that if they were able to carry music with them they would be happier than normal. In this manner, a new market for advanced electronic technology, based on the desire for happiness, was created. There are many similar examples: Cars were first designed as playthings, airplanes satisfied the desire to fly above the Earth before people thought about using them for transportation. Personal computers also became popular because of all the entertaining games one could play on them. The progress of technology is motivated by the hope that it will lead to happiness. This raises the question: What makes people happy?

After almost a century of neglect, psychologists have finally started researching the question of what makes people happy. There are some unexpected results. For instance, ^(A) _____ common wisdom, money and material possessions do not seem to increase happiness above a certain point. In other words, if you are poor, having more money makes you happier; if on the other hand, you are already reasonably well off, additional money does not seem

to bring any significant benefit. Other studies reveal that people who experienced tragedies, such as becoming blind or paralyzed, feel terrible for a few months but recover their happiness soon after. The opposite is true for those who encounter unexpected wealth: Lottery winners are happier for a few months, then go back to the same level of happiness, or even fall below it.

Strong relationships — a stable marriage, many friends — are correlated with happiness, as is belonging to a religious community. An optimistic personality helps. So does having a job, preferably a job one likes. Citizens of countries with stable, democratic governments — such as the Netherlands, Switzerland, and New Zealand — are in general also the happiest.

(B) _____ the huge range of things that people believe will make them happy, however, is there some way of making sense of this diversity? As the psychologist Abraham Maslow has argued, the most basic needs are to ensure survival — food, clothing, housing. Many people around the world are uncertain where their next meal will come from; for them, the satisfaction of hunger brings a measure of happiness. But for those fortunate enough not to worry about survival, more food or more warm clothes only add limited value.

At that point, we begin to be concerned more with security — keeping what we have, avoiding future dangers. We want a strong army; dependable police and firemen; just laws; and a stable currency. But even when such security needs are satisfied, will we be happy? Not likely. Instead, our attention will shift to the need to love and be loved, to belong to a community or an entity greater than ourselves. We then begin to seek out those goods or services that promise to make us loveable — clothes, cosmetics, the soft drink advertised as enhancing our popularity. Alternatively, we join churches, clubs, or other organizations that _____ some higher purpose.

(C) _____
Many people lead contented, relatively happy lives having achieved this level. But for others, even love and a sense of belonging begin to offer only limited satisfaction. The next source of happiness is self-esteem. Some seek self-esteem

in an honorable profession, a task well done, or an honest family life. Others search for it in power, fame, renown — or at least the symbols of them: an exclusive address, expensive cars, a lifestyle that advertises “I’ve made it!” Feeling satisfied with oneself is quite an accomplishment, but is it the end of the road? Again, for some, the answer is yes. For others, though, there is still one more option — what Maslow called self-actualization.

We are all born with various talents, most of which we are not even aware of having. According to some, the highest level of happiness — self-actualization — is being able to express all these natural abilities. It is as if nature had decided to allow us to experience full happiness only when we are living at 100 percent — when we are fully using the physical and mental equipment we have been given. As a result, _____ of our talents, thereby making it possible for human society to develop and grow.

Business opportunities may therefore exist in appealing to happiness on many levels from basic survival needs such as food and housing; promises of security through insurance or home security; making people seem more desirable with fashionable clothing; enhancing a sense of self-esteem through symbols of prestige or even promising to lead people on the path to self-actualization whether learning to play the piano, speak a new foreign language or handling a surfboard in the ocean. On whatever level, the challenge for business is closely tied up with human desire for happiness at the end of the rainbow.

Adapted from Mihalyi Csikszentmihalyi, *Good Business: Leadership, Flow, and the Making of Meaning*.

Bell Labs* ベル研究所

1 次の各問の答えを①～④の中から選び、その番号をマークせよ。なお(D)については、その指示に従って答えること。

(A) 空欄に入れるべき最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① except for
- ② rather than
- ③ contrary to
- ④ less than

(B) 空欄に入れるべき最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① Given
- ② Giving
- ③ To give
- ④ To have given

(C) 空欄に入れるべき最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① show us around
- ② take us off
- ③ keep us out of
- ④ put us in touch with

(D) 空欄に入るべき語群が次にそれぞれ示されている。それらを最も適切な順に並べよ。そしてその2番目と4番目にくる文字の組み合わせを①～④の中から選び、その番号をマークせよ。ただし左側が2番目、右側が4番目の文字とする。

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| a. we still | b. our other needs |
| c. seek to use the full range | d. even after |
| e. have been taken care of, | |

- ① c—b
- ② b—a
- ③ a—d
- ④ e—c

(E) 下線部 happiness at the end of the rainbow の意味に最も近いものは次のどれか。

- ① happiness much sought after but impossible to attain
- ② happiness available to everyone with little effort
- ③ happiness available only when the rainbow disappears
- ④ happiness you feel when there is a rainbow in the sky

2 本文の内容に照らし、次の各問の答えを①～④の中から選び、その番号をマークせよ。

(F) What is the passage mainly about?

- ① The reasons why happiness has been neglected by psychologists
- ② The sources of happiness and their relevance to business
- ③ How self-esteem contributes to happiness
- ④ The meaning of self-actualization

(G) According to the passage, what do portable radios, cars and personal computers share?

- ① They are all ways of enjoying music on the move.
- ② They all use transistors developed at Bell Labs.
- ③ They are examples of how perceived happiness led to successful products.
- ④ They are all symbols of prestige which promote self-esteem and happiness.

(H) What does the writer say was the original attraction of airplanes?

- ① To save time when travelling long distances
- ② To motivate the progress of technology
- ③ To try out advanced electronic technology
- ④ To allow people to enjoy being high above the ground

(I) According to the writer, which feature is NOT said to be correlated with happiness?

- ① having enough wealth to quit your job
- ② living in a democratic country
- ③ belonging to a religious group
- ④ having many close friends

(J) Which of the following best describes Maslow's model of happiness, from the basic level of human needs to the highest?

- ① security → survival → community → self-esteem → self-actualization
- ② survival → security → self-esteem → community → self-actualization
- ③ survival → security → community → self-esteem → self-actualization
- ④ survival → security → community → self-actualization → self-esteem

Ⅲ 以下の空欄に入れるべき最も適切なものは次のどれか。

(A) We moved here five years ago because there was little crime, but now things have changed. So, I would advise you not to go to that part of the town alone _____.

- ① if you really need to
- ② as long as you really need
- ③ unless you don't really need
- ④ unless you really need to

(B) A bad stomachache prohibited _____ the meeting this morning.

- ① my attending
- ② me to attend
- ③ that I should attend
- ④ from me to attend

(C) I wish I _____ enough money to buy the house around this time last year.

- ① had
- ② could have
- ③ had had
- ④ should have

(D) There has been _____ the price of gasoline recently.

- ① a quite increase of
- ② quite increase for
- ③ the quite increase of
- ④ quite an increase in

(E) She has a sore throat and cannot even speak, _____ sing.

- ① let both
- ② let alone
- ③ not only
- ④ not either

(F) He is not so _____ a concert violinist as a violin teacher.

- ① well
- ② little
- ③ much
- ④ far

(G) Great mathematician _____ she was, she could not solve the problem.

- ① even
- ② though
- ③ but
- ④ unless

(H) _____ business letters should be so prepared as to carry a good impression of the organization by which they are sent out.

- ① While
- ② With
- ③ All
- ④ As

(I) If only she _____ the police, everything would have been all right for us.

- ① hadn't told
- ② wouldn't tell
- ③ doesn't tell
- ④ won't tell

(J) Under no circumstances _____ to prescribe strong alcohol as a cure for headaches.

- ① doctors are ever allowed
- ② are doctors ever allowed
- ③ doctors have ever allowed
- ④ must doctors allow

(K) It was the third time he'd got angry with her over nothing, and _____ that she just walked out.

- ① at
- ② in
- ③ on
- ④ of

(L) It is amazing nobody was injured because the two buses collided head _____.

- ① at
- ② by
- ③ on
- ④ over

(M) The evacuation order issued earlier has been called off. I hope you were not inconvenienced, but it is better safe than _____.

- ① sick
- ② silly
- ③ sound
- ④ sorry

(N) Miho: The parking lot is kind of scary. Would you walk me to my car?

David: Sure, I'll be _____ you.

- ① almost near
- ② right behind
- ③ gone with
- ④ away from

(O) Rachael: Mick, where have you been? I've been trying to get hold of you. Didn't you get my message?

Mick: I'm sorry, Rachael. I _____ to call you, but you know, I got so busy with the project and all. I apologize. I'll buy you dinner sometime.

- ① ought
- ② serve
- ③ love
- ④ meant

IV 次の(A)~(E)の空所に入れるものとして、①~⑧の中から適当な文を選んで、その番号をマークせよ。ただし、同じ文を2度以上使ってはならない。

Situation: Kenta makes a telephone call to Sally.

Kenta: Hey Sally, it's Kenta.

Sally: Oh, hi Kenta. What a nice surprise! _____
(A)

Kenta: Yeah, I know. Sorry, I've been busy.

Sally: Oh really, what have you been up to?

Kenta: I was taking university entrance exams and stuff. Anyway, the good news is that I managed to get a place at Meiji University.

Sally: Brilliant! _____
(B) You wanted to study business there or something, right?

Kenta: You've got it: Business Administration.

Sally: Have you thought about what kind of business you want to go into?

Kenta: Not exactly, but I have this idea about rebuilding in Tohoku for the better.

Sally: What kind of improvements do you have in mind?

Kenta: For one thing, I'd like to see buildings using natural light and windows or vents to allow fresh air to circulate, not to mention solar panels for generating electricity.

Sally: _____,
(C) but shouldn't you be studying architecture?

Kenta: I did consider that, but I see myself as more of a project manager than an architect. Besides, I see the way a business is run as a key to saving energy. If things are run efficiently there is less need for excessive overtime burning the midnight oil and valuable resources as well.

Sally: Wow! I can see you really have a mission to change the world!

Kenta: _____, but there are possibilities for changes and I would like to
(D) be part of them.

Sally: I see. So are you just calling to pass on the good news and tell me
about your vision of a brave new world?

Kenta: Actually, I also wanted to ask if you and Joe could give me a hand
moving my stuff down to Tokyo next weekend.

Sally: _____, and probably Joe is too, but I'll check with him.

Kenta: Thanks a lot, Sally! I really appreciate it!

Sally: I guess this is the first of your energy saving plans.

Kenta: What do you mean?

Sally: Well, Joe and I will help save you some energy moving house.

- ① You have been very helpful
- ② You must have read my mind
- ③ I haven't heard from you for ages
- ④ You should mind your own business
- ⑤ I'm free this weekend
- ⑥ That's fantastic news
- ⑦ I don't know what will come of it
- ⑧ That sounds like a good idea