



英 語 問 題

はじめに、これを読みなさい。

1. この問題冊子は 20 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。

Seven Ways Newspapers Can Survive the Web

I'm on the road. On May 3rd I gave a talk at Wright State University. I showed my political cartoons, excerpts from graphic novels past and future, and something new I've been working on the last couple of years: two-minute-long animations for the Web. But no one wanted to talk about comics. The first audience question was: "How can we save newspapers?"

That happens a lot nowadays. Never mind cartoons; people want to save the papers the cartoons are in (and, increasingly, used to be in). The Q&A session following my April 28th appearance at Philadelphia's Pen and Pencil Club was dominated by the same "are papers doomed?" question. The thing is, the Pen and Pencil is the oldest press club in America. The audience included reporters and editors at the *Philadelphia Inquirer* and *Daily News*. I should have been asking *them* about the future of media. Then again, their minds were preoccupied. Both papers had just been sold to a new owner no one knew much about.

This newspapers-in-trouble thing is weird. Tens of millions of Americans still want them enough to pay for them. Yet circulation and revenues keep plunging. Normally, when demand exists for a product, it is (____). It's hard to avoid the conclusion that poor management is at least partly to blame for the industry's problems.

I tell my audiences: If I knew the answer to saving the newspaper business, I (____) to them. I'd be hanging out with Rupert Murdoch and the other newspaper owners, billing them millions of dollars for my sage advice. I certainly wouldn't be watching my income plunge as my workload expands. I don't have answers. But I do have thoughts. Here they are:

Embrace *The New Yorker* Theory. I hate *The New Yorker*. I hate its tone, I hate its attitude, I even hate its font*1. I can't stand the cartoons. But I read

the magazine anyway. Not because I'm a masochist*². Because I live in New York, I'm a media person, and if I don't read *The New Yorker* I'll look stupid at parties. When you're competing for reader dollars against millions of websites and thousands of publications, you need to become like *The New Yorker*: so essential that people will buy your product, not because they like it, but because they have to.

Assume smart readers. Editors think readers are dumb. They say so (____). And they make it clear by what they're doing to newspapers: shorter (D) stories, less coverage of international news, obsessive celebrity gossip, bland opinion pages, boring features. But editors are wrong. Anyone who seeks out and pays for a newspaper in 2010 is curious and intelligent (____) definition. Newspaper buyers are looking for challenging, deep analysis, not news clips that mimic the Internet (which they get for free anyway). Unfortunately, they're not finding it. Which brings us to... (F)

More analysis, less news. The evening newspaper and network TV nightly news are dinosaurs. (____) you read it online, on your iPhone, or heard it on (G) the radio or from a coworker, by the time you get home from work you already (H) know about the coup in Kyrgyzstan and who won the game. (____) you need (I) now is someone to tell you what it all means. Who is the new Kyrgyz president? How will the coup affect the war on terror? How do the playoffs look now?

With one exception, newspapers should stop trying to break news. (O) They shouldn't even summarize it. Papers can't compete with online news sites. They should publish a daily version of what *Time* or *Newsweek* could be if they (____) (J) so lame: lengthy analyses, complete with colorful charts and graphs, along with opinions all across the political spectrum. In a way, this is the hardest advice for papers to follow. They're set up to break stories and to confirm other sources' stories. For a forward-looking paper, out-of-work magazine feature writers might be a better fit than retraining someone who has been covering local politics. The exception? Investigative journalism. Few online

sites have the money or time to invest in unmasking the mayor as the corrupt villain we all know he is. A well written exposure can be as difficult to put down as a thriller novel.

Stop being boring! Newspaper circulation began falling decades before anyone heard of HTML. The reason is simple: they got boring. Compare today's paper with an issue from the 1940s, when the industry was at the top of its game. The differences are striking: lively prose, and a nice mix of high (in-depth analysis) and low (tons of comics and columns). Indian newspapers, still growing as the Web spreads in that country, even deploy cartoonists to illustrate news, thus spicing up what would otherwise be merely another car crash story. Internet news and opinion sites have learned that people prefer harsh, edgy and opinionated to bland and "safe." (Actually, "safe" is dangerous. It's a recipe for bankruptcy.)

Stop giving it away. 新聞が10年前に始めたのだが、報道内容をネット上に^(K)ただで提供したのは明らかに愚かな考えであったということは言うまでもないはずだ。 Inexplicably, they're still at it. Stop it, fools!

Charge more. As Peter Osnos writes in *The Atlantic*, the English-language paper Americans buy overseas offers a model for the future: when advertising dries up, charge readers more. "There is relatively little advertising in the *International Herald-Tribune*, even less of course than before the crash. But there has never been all that much advertising. The key to revenue is a high cover price," Osnos says. "In Italy, the English daily costs €2.50 (about \$3.40), and prices elsewhere are comparable." Does it sound like a lot? Cigarettes are ten dollars a pack in Manhattan. "A newspaper specifically shaped for an audience of 'elite' readers," as Osnos describes the *International Herald-Tribune*, should be able to charge four dollars. "It is eighteen pages of quality news and analysis, with extensive business coverage and enough cultural and sports news to be comprehensive rather than overwhelming."

Sit tight. The word of the year is "curate." Americans, especially those

older ones who spend long hours at work and with family, will become increasingly disillusioned with the spin and disinformation that passes for news online and on a thousand channels. Soon they will yearn for someone to figure out what's important, package it into a digestible format, and deliver it to them, that is to say, "curate" the news. And they'll pay. Oh, how they'll pay. Of course, it might take 10 or 20 years for people to decide that they'd rather have their news spoon-fed to them than to sort through garbage online. But what else
(P)
do newspaper publishers and editors have to do?

Adapted from *Ted Rall Online* (<http://www.rall.com>),

accessed on May 9, 2010.

font*¹ 字体

masochist*² マゾヒスト, 自虐的な人

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) 下線部 are papers doomed? の意味に最も近いものは次のどれか。

- ① Are papers destined to fail?
- ② Are papers supposed to be saved in the end?
- ③ Are papers about to lose their cartoons?
- ④ Are papers going to be in demand?

(B) 空欄に入れるべき最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① appropriate to distribute for free
- ② possible to sell it at a profit
- ③ advisable not to sell it
- ④ impossible to meet the demand

(C) 空欄に入れるべき最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① won't be talking
- ② would be talking
- ③ wouldn't be talking
- ④ would have been talking

(D) 空欄に入れるべき最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① in privacy
- ② in privately
- ③ in privation
- ④ in private

(E) 空欄に入れるべき最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① by
- ② on
- ③ at
- ④ for

(F) it が指すものとして最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① Internet
- ② challenging, deep analysis
- ③ a newspaper in 2010
- ④ what they're doing to newspapers

(G) 文中の dinosaurs は比喩的に使われているが、その意味に最も近いものは次のどれか。

- ① things that are scary
- ② things that are fierce
- ③ things that are strong
- ④ things that are outdated

(H) 空欄に入れるべき最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① However
- ② Whether
- ③ If
- ④ No matter

(I) 空欄に入れるべき最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① When
- ② That
- ③ Which
- ④ What

(J) 空欄に入れるべき最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① weren't
- ② aren't
- ③ won't be
- ④ hadn't been

(K) 下線部「新聞が10年前に始めたのだが、報道内容をネット上にただで提供したのは明らかに愚かな考えであったということは言うまでもないはずだ」を英訳すると、例えば次のような英文になる。

It ought to (1) without (2) (3) giving away (4) for free online (5) an obviously stupid idea when the newspapers started a decade ago.

上記の英文には空所が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。〔was, content, saying〕

(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 does the author suggest is the cause of the newspapers' problems?

- ① Americans not wanting to pay for newspapers
- ② People's preference for two-minute-long animations on the Web over newspapers
- ③ Poor management by the newspaper companies
- ④ People's incomes falling while workloads are increasing, limiting time and money

- (M) What does 'Embrace *The New Yorker* Theory' mean?
- ① Make newspapers into something people feel they need to read
 - ② Improve the font, cartoons and other visual features to appeal to readers
 - ③ Make stories shorter and include celebrity gossip and opinion pages
 - ④ Avoid things that readers hate such as poor tone or attitude
- (N) Which of the following is **NOT** one of the changes proposed by the author?
- ① Include articles with a variety of political opinions
 - ② Reduce the price and introduce more advertising
 - ③ Do not put newspaper articles on the Internet for free
 - ④ Provide articles which are challenging with deep analysis
- (O) The writer says: 'With one exception, newspapers should stop trying to break news.' Which of the following would be an example of this 'exception'?
- ① A review of a well-written or exciting novel
 - ② A report of a natural disaster such as an earthquake
 - ③ An article about a politician who misused public money
 - ④ A story about a sudden financial crisis affecting the world
- (P) The writer concludes the article by saying 'But what else do newspaper publishers and editors have to do?' What does this comment imply they should do?
- ① Sort through online articles and present them in a reader-friendly format
 - ② Wait for people to realize that newspapers are more useful than the Internet
 - ③ Target older Americans who are disillusioned with the way news is packaged
 - ④ Make more efforts to compete with the news online and on television channels

(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。

Decision Making

When people have an important decision to make in the workplace, they often arrange to discuss the issues with a group of well-informed and sensible colleagues. On the face of it, it seems a reasonable plan. After all, when making up your mind, it is easy to imagine how consulting people with a variety of backgrounds, experience and expertise could help provide a more considered and balanced perspective. But are several heads really better than one? Psychologists have conducted hundreds of experiments into the issue, and their findings have surprised even the most ardent supporters of group consultations.

Perhaps the best-known strand of this work was initiated in the early 1960s by MIT graduate James Stoner, who examined the important issue of risk taking. It will come as no great surprise to discover that research shows some people like to live life on the edge, while others are more risk-averse*. However, Stoner wondered whether people tended to make more (or less) risky decisions when part of a group and, to find out, he devised a simple but brilliant experiment.

In the first part of his study, Stoner asked people to play the role of a life coach. They were presented with various scenarios in which someone faced a dilemma, and asked to choose which of several options offered the best way forward. Stoner had carefully constructed the options to ensure that each represented a different level of risk. _____, one scenario was about a writer
(A) named Helen, who earned her living writing cheap thrillers. Helen had recently had an idea for a novel but to pursue the idea she would have to put her cheap thrillers to one side, and face a drop in income. On the positive side, the novel might be her big break and she could earn a large amount of money. On the

down side, the novel might be a complete flop and she would have wasted a great deal of time and effort. Participants were asked to think about Helen's dilemma, and then indicate how certain they should be that the novel was going to be a success before she gave up her regular income from the cheap thrillers.

If participants were conservative, they might indicate that Helen needed to be almost 100 per cent certain. If participants felt more positively towards risk, they might indicate that even a 10 per cent likelihood of success was acceptable.

Stoner then placed participants in small groups of about five people. The groups were told to discuss the scenarios and reach a consensus. His results clearly showed that _____ by individuals. Time and again, the groups would advise Helen to drop everything and start work on the novel, while individuals would urge her to stick with the thriller writing. Hundreds of further studies have shown that this effect is not so much making riskier decisions, but polarization. In Stoner's classic studies, various factors caused the group to make riskier decisions, but in other experiments groups have become more conservative than individuals. In short, being in a group exaggerates people's opinions, causing them to make a more extreme decision than they would on their own. Depending on the initial inclinations of the individuals in the group, the final decision can be extremely risky or extremely conservative.

This curious phenomenon has emerged in many different situations, often with worrying consequences. Gather together a group of racially prejudiced people, and they make even more extreme decisions about racially charged issues. Arrange a meeting of business people who are open to investing in failing projects, and they become even more likely to throw good money after bad. Have aggressive teenagers hang out together, and they are far more likely to act violently. Allow those with strong religious or political ideologies to spend time in one another's company, and they form more extreme and often violent viewpoints. The effect even emerges on the Internet, with individuals participating in discussion lists and chat rooms voicing more extreme opinions and attitudes than they would normally.

What causes this strange but highly consistent phenomenon? Teaming up with people who share your attitudes and opinions reinforces your existing beliefs in several ways. You hear new arguments, and find yourself openly expressing a position you may only vaguely have considered before. You may have been secretly harboring thoughts because you believed them to be unusual, extreme or socially unacceptable. However, surrounded by other like-minded people, these secret thoughts often find a way of bubbling to the surface, which in turn encourages others to share their extreme feelings with you.

Polarization is not the only phenomenon of 'groupthink' that can influence the hearts and minds of individuals when they get together. Other studies have shown that, compared to individuals, groups tend to be more intolerant, better able to justify irrational actions, more likely to see their actions as highly moral and have a tendency to form stereotypical views of outsiders. In addition, when strong-willed people lead group discussions, they can pressure others into conforming, encourage self-censorship and create an illusion of unanimity.

Two heads are not necessarily ^(E) _____ than one. Over fifty years of research suggests that irrational thinking occurs when people try to reach decisions in groups, and this can lead to polarization of opinions and a highly biased assessment of the situation.

If groups are not the answer, what is the best way of making up your mind? According to research, it is a question of avoiding the various errors and pitfalls that often cloud our thinking. The difficulty is that many of the techniques that underlie rational decision making involve a thorough understanding of probability and logic. However, some of these can be learnt in just a few moments. Take, for example, how to guard against the most common tricks of sales people, how to decide whether someone is lying, and how to ensure that you never, ever regret a decision again.

Adapted from *59 Seconds: Think a Little, Change a Lot* by Richard Wiseman.

risk-averse* リスク回避的な

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、(B)については、その指示に従って答えること。

(A)の空欄に入れるべき最も適当なものは次のどれか。

- ① For example
- ② In conclusion
- ③ On the contrary
- ④ In addition

(B)の空欄に入るべき語・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. tended to be | b. those made | c. by groups |
| d. far riskier than | e. the decisions made | |

- ① d—c
- ② a—e
- ③ b—c
- ④ c—d

(C) 下線部の polarization の意味に最も近いものは次のどれか。

- ① separating people into two groups with completely opposite opinions
- ② thinking about a particular fact, and being influenced by it
- ③ accepting that people have different opinions and avoiding further discussion
- ④ being sure or expecting that something terrible will happen

(D) 下線部の form stereotypical views of outsiders の意味に最も近い語句は次のどれか。

- ① have harmonized opinions of outsiders
- ② have two different images of outsiders at the same time
- ③ hold fixed and simplified images of outsiders
- ④ hold balanced views of outsiders

(E)の空欄に入れるべき最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① better
- ② heavier
- ③ slower
- ④ worse

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) Which of the following would the writer probably agree with?

- ① Individuals have more of a tendency than groups to form stereotypical views of outsiders.
- ② Being in a group makes people's opinions more extreme.
- ③ Teaming up with people who share your attitudes is a good idea.
- ④ Consulting people with a variety of viewpoints invariably provides a more balanced perspective.

- (G) What did group participants in Stoner's research generally advise Helen to do?
- ① Write cheap thrillers to ensure a regular income
 - ② Write high class thrillers to improve her status as a writer
 - ③ Write novels based on a scenario developed by the group
 - ④ Write a novel that might make her wealthier
- (H) Which of the following is **NOT** given as an example of a group that may have worrying consequences?
- ① Business investors
 - ② Teenage gangs
 - ③ Religious extremists
 - ④ Corrupt politicians
- (I) Which of the following is said to restrain individual opinions?
- ① Hearing new arguments you may only vaguely have considered
 - ② Being surrounded by like-minded people
 - ③ Believing that your thoughts are unusual
 - ④ Being convinced that your secret thoughts will bubble to the surface
- (J) What other characteristic besides polarization is associated with groups?
- ① Pressuring group leaders to conform
 - ② Challenging intolerant opinions
 - ③ Regarding their own actions as moral
 - ④ Overcoming self-censorship

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) _____ miserable, taking a walk was out of the question.

- ① As the weather being
- ② As if the weather were
- ③ The weather being
- ④ The weather was being

(B) His sister enjoys _____; he enjoys _____.

- ① to play tennis/to play piano
- ② to play the tennis/to play the piano
- ③ playing the tennis/playing piano
- ④ playing tennis/playing the piano

(C) If I had practiced harder, I _____ so many mistakes during my performance.

- ① wouldn't make
- ② wouldn't have made
- ③ would have made
- ④ would make

(D) "Are you expecting _____?" "Yes. Three more people are coming."

- ① friend
- ② companion
- ③ company
- ④ persons

(E) None of us could _____ what Betty was talking about.

- ① make in
- ② make out
- ③ do it
- ④ do out

(F) We'll have to _____ this old TV until the other one is repaired.

- ① look forward to
- ② watch out for
- ③ run out of
- ④ make do with

(G) The dessert she made looked very delicious, but I couldn't _____ it because I was too full.

- ① get accustomed to
- ② touch base with
- ③ do justice to
- ④ speak ill of

(H) I really like candies and chocolate. I have a _____.

- ① sweet tooth
- ② sugar tongue
- ③ cake nose
- ④ honey mouth

(I) The artist was not recognized in his own country until he was dead and buried. Now he is _____ his great work.

- ① infamous for
- ② coming up with
- ③ given credit for
- ④ obscured by

(J) _____ you have any questions, please do not hesitate to ask us.

- ① Should
- ② Had
- ③ May
- ④ Unless

(K) "It's been a busy day. Shall we eat out _____ today?" "That sounds great. I'd like to try that new Italian restaurant."

- ① to be changed
- ② to relax it
- ③ for a change
- ④ for a restaurant

(L) "How about going out to the movies after work tonight?" "_____? I hear *Alice in Wonderland* is now showing at the university cinema."

- ① What if
- ② Which about
- ③ How yes
- ④ Why not

(M) _____ to popular belief, those who had won the lottery were no more or less happy than those who hadn't.

- ① Likely
- ② Contrary
- ③ Unlikely
- ④ Answer

(N) India's _____ is four thousand years old and deeply rooted in culture, language and tradition. This is a country with seventeen official languages and 22,000 dialects.

- ① homogeneity
- ② diversity
- ③ adversity
- ④ hostility

(O) Dr. Clancy: Oh, John. You're here. A bit early, but please come in.

John: Well, Professor, I'm sorry, but I've got to go. I have to cancel my appointment. I am sorry.

Dr. Clancy: All right. Would you like to _____ it?

John: Yes, I really need to talk to you about my paper. Can I come back tomorrow around the same time?

Dr. Clancy: Let's see... Okay, then, I'll see you tomorrow.

John: Thank you, Professor.

- ① reschedule
- ② recognize
- ③ reorder
- ④ reinstall

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 (K) has just returned to Tokyo after a visit to the United States. He meets his friend Emily (E) and tells her about his experience there.

E: Hello, Kenta!

K: Oh, hi Emily!

E: How did it go for you over there? I bet it was fantastic!

K: America? Oh yeah, it was great.

E: You didn't get homesick or anything then? _____ (A)

K: Well, of course I missed the food a bit, but I went prepared and even cooked some Japanese delicacies for my American family.

E: Really? Like what?

K: Well, the day I arrived I made *okonomiyaki*. They seemed a bit nervous at first but as soon as they had the first bite I could see they loved it.

E: How did you manage that? Did you bring flour and stuff with you?

K: Exactly! I brought flour and sauce and even *katsuobushi* and green *nori* seaweed powder. The rest of the stuff I found in my host mother's kitchen.

E: _____ (B) It's just as well they liked it.

K: Actually, it was so popular that when I heard there was a store that sold Japanese food, I promised that I would make them something else.

E: So, what was your next culinary challenge?

K: Well, the place they took me to was actually a Chinese supermarket but they had a section with Japanese foods. Anyway, I found some packets of *ramen* noodles that had the *miso* flavoring for the soup and even some skins for making *gyoza*. I remembered a recipe for *gyoza* that my grandmother had taught me when I visited her... so I made *miso ramen* and *gyoza*.

E: Wow! You were a regular traveling chef then!

K: Well, I was lucky because everything turned out well. I managed to seat them at the table just in time to serve everything piping hot. And again they seemed to enjoy it!

E: _____ (C)

K: Oh, yes. Actually, my host mum and dad were both really good at cooking too and I have brought home a few recipes to try out here. Yeah, so anyway I didn't spend all my time cooking but as the stay came to an end, I thought I wanted to make something special, so can you guess what I made?

E: Something really special? _____ (D)

K: Exactly! I went to the Chinese supermarket and picked up some Japanese rice, sheets of *nori* seaweed and vinegar and stuff to flavor the rice and then the next morning got up early to go to the fish market where I got some *maguro*, squid, octopus and even some salmon roe! Then, I prepared some *chirashi zushi* for lunch. They had eaten *sushi* before but never *chirashi zushi*, and they loved it!

E: Amazing! Good for you! What an ambassador you are for Japanese food!
_____ (E)

K: That is exactly what my host family said. In the meantime, I have some great American recipes to try out here.

E: Oh, yeah? When is the tasting party? I hope I'm invited.

- ① Well, I guess it would be tricky but some kind of *sushi*, perhaps?
- ② Japanese food is much healthier than American food.
- ③ I suppose you must have made a Japanese-style hamburger.
- ④ Brilliant! So did you get to eat any American food?
- ⑤ You should go and open a restaurant there!
- ⑥ Did you remember to bring all the ingredients with you?
- ⑦ Your family are so traditional, I can't even picture you eating a hamburger!
- ⑧ I see why you said you went prepared, now!

