





英 語 問 題

はじめに、これを読みなさい。

1. この問題冊子は 21 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。

Better than Ownership

The relationship between physical products, individual ownership and self-identity is undergoing a profound evolution. We don't want the CD; we want the music it plays. We don't want the disc; we want the storage it holds. We don't want the answering machine; we want the message it saves. We don't want the DVD; we want the film it carries. In other words, we want not the stuff but the needs or experiences it fulfils. As our possessions 'dematerialize' into the intangible, our perceptions of ownership are changing, creating a dotted line between 'what's mine' and 'what's yours', and 'what's ours'. This shift is fuelling a world where usage trumps possessions and, as Kevin Kelly, a passionate conservationist and founder of *Wired* magazine, puts it, where 'access is better than ownership'.

We have reconstructed a large part of our freedom around our 'right to own' and our self-identity around what we do. But for the Millennials*¹, the first generation that writer John Palfrey describes as 'born digital', this powerful relationship with ownership is fracturing. There are new channels emerging — channels that don't require you to own anything _____ a computer or even just an iPhone — to share what we are doing (Twitter), what we are reading (Shelfari), what we are interested in (Digg), the groups we belong to (LinkedIn), and of course who our friends are (Facebook). As our online 'brands' define 'who we are' and 'what we like', actual ownership becomes less important than demonstrating use or use by association. We can now show status, group affiliation and belonging without necessarily having to buy physical objects. Self-expression through objects will, of course, not become obsolete. We will, _____, always treasure possessions that have high sentimental value, _____, such as wedding rings, relics from travels or family treasures. But our relationship to satisfying what we want and signalling who we are is far more

immaterial than that of any previous generation.

When a song is downloaded from iTunes or we listen to a track on Spotify (a library of songs hailed as the ‘twenty-first-century jukebox’), we are experiencing the benefits of ‘dematerialization’. We are turning products into services, even if we are not conscious of it. Chris Arkenberg, a regular blogger on technology and culture, wrote, ‘For the past 20 years, millions upon millions of CDs, DVDs, cases and printed inserts have been consuming resources, fixing materials into unrecoverable or “downcycled” hard media and filling landfills*2. Apple has fundamentally rewritten this paradigm by dematerializing content.’ But the benefits of dematerialization are not just convenience and choice. A recent study conducted by Intel and Microsoft comparing environmental impact of various forms of music delivery showed that purchasing music digitally on the Internet reduced the carbon footprint and energy usage associated with delivering music to consumers by 40 to 80 per cent compared with buying a CD at a retail outlet. Another instance of unintended consequences: most people’s reason for downloading music isn’t environmental friendliness; but _____, downloading is environmentally friendly.

The debate rages about whether the ‘digital way’ is better or worse than what it is replacing, with critics pointing to serious implications in areas of privacy, piracy and property. There will always be bibliophiles who will want to hold and collect shelves of books and music lovers who revel in the pleasures of shuffling through old LPs. But in many areas of our lives, the importance of owning stuff — actual physical stuff — is diminishing. The product is becoming just _____. As Jeremy Rifkin wrote in *The Age of Access*, 「増え続ける企業と消費者にとって、今から 25 年後、所有という考えそのものが限られたもの、古臭いものとさえ感じられるようになるであろう。」

It would seem that an increasing number of consumers are realizing the merits of Aristotle’s notion, ‘On the whole, you find much more in use than in ownership.’ The idea of a service that enables us to derive benefit from a shared product is not new. Have you ever stayed in a hotel room, used a launderette*3

or photocopy shop, rented a dinner jacket or fancy dress costume, or perhaps hired some tables or chairs for a party? The basic principles of 'not owning' can be traced back to ancient forms of commerce. During a dig in 1984, a team of archaeologists*⁴ discovered clay tablets from the ancient Sumerian city of Ur^(O) that documented farm equipment leases from priests to agricultural workers in the year 2010 BC. In the United States, leasing was first adopted in the 1700s, beginning with horses, buggies and wagons leased out, and then expanded in the 1870s when transportation tycoons developed new and creative financing methods to lease barges, railway vehicles and locomotives as 'equipment trust certificates'. By the early 1900s, the concept of leasing commercial equipment was a common part of the fabric of day-to-day business. Today, commercial leasing of everything from printing presses to power plants, office copiers to offshore drilling rigs, telecom equipment to large-scale computer networks, is a \$225 billion-plus industry in the United States and amounts to more than \$600 billion worldwide.

Not just companies but also consumers have enjoyed the benefits of usage _____ ownership for years. Indeed, you can rent anything these days from^(I) furniture to jewellery to plasma screens to sporting goods and even artwork^(P) from more than twelve thousand rental companies in the United States alone. The similarity _____^(J) these traditional forms of consumer rental and leasing and current product service systems is that they both give people access to products, tools and capabilities on a temporary basis. But with Web 2.0 platforms, an unprecedented opportunity exists for sharing a wide variety of products conveniently and cost-effectively to access items on demand. These technologies create fresh relevance and massive opportunities to design systems of shared use that feel drastically different from traditional rentals.

Source: Adapted from *What's Mine Is Yours: How Collaborative Consumption Is Changing the Way We Live* by Rachel Botsman and Roo Rogers.

Millennial*¹ 21世紀生まれの人

landfill*² ごみ処理場

launderette*³ コインランドリー

archaeologist*⁴ 考古学者

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 the intangible の意味に最も近いものは次のどれか。

- ① something that cannot be challenged
- ② something that cannot be changed
- ③ something that cannot be owned
- ④ something that cannot be touched

(B) 空欄に入れるべき最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① over all
- ② above all
- ③ other than
- ④ far better

(C) 空欄に入れるべき最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① by comparison
- ② at last
- ③ for instance
- ④ in case

(D) is の主語は何であるか、最も適切なものを次から選べ。

- ① relationship
- ② what we want
- ③ signalling
- ④ generation

(E) 文中の products と services の一例として、次のどの組み合わせがもっとも適切か。

- ① tracks — libraries
- ② CDs — musical downloads
- ③ songs — jukeboxes
- ④ materials — experiences

(F) 下線部 paradigm の意味に最も近いものは次のどれか。

- ① typical pattern
- ② dramatic change
- ③ unique plan
- ④ rosy dream

(G) 空欄に入れるべき最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① for
- ② nevertheless
- ③ that
- ④ anymore

(H) 空欄に入れるべき最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① a means to an end
- ② a meaning to an ending
- ③ a start to a meaning
- ④ a beginning to an end

(I) 空欄に入れるべき最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① below
- ② toward
- ③ on
- ④ over

(J) 空欄に入れるべき最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① from
- ② under
- ③ with
- ④ between

(K) 下線部「増え続ける企業と消費者にとって、今から25年後、所有という考えそのものが限られたもの、古臭いものとさえ感じられるようになるであろう。」を英訳すると、例えば次のような英文になる。

It is likely (1) for a growing number (2) enterprises and consumers, the (3) idea of ownership will seem (4), (5) old-fashioned, twenty-five years from now.

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。

{even, limited, very}

(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) In what way does the author propose that the relationship between products and ownership is changing?

- ① People are more concerned with accessing content than owning it.
- ② The line between what is mine and what is yours has become more emphasized.
- ③ Being able to own something is becoming more important than being able to use it.
- ④ The relationship between physical products, individual ownership and self-identity is becoming increasingly important.

(M) Which one of the items listed below is provided as an example of 'self-expression through objects' likely to endure?

- ① a DVD
- ② an iPhone
- ③ a wedding ring
- ④ Facebook

(N) The writer states that 'There will always be bibliophiles who will want to hold and collect shelves of books'. What point is the writer making?

- ① Even though the books themselves may be discarded, antique bookshelves will remain valuable.
- ② While many people may prefer digital books, some will continue to buy books printed on paper.
- ③ The general public may cease to buy books but libraries will continue to collect shelves of books.
- ④ People will continue to collect books, although their collections will be digital books on virtual shelves inside their computers.

(O) What are the 'clay tablets from the ancient Sumerian city of Ur' used to demonstrate?

- ① They are examples of ways in which written documents have moved from solid materials to paper to digital.
- ② They illustrate how ancient forms of commerce differed from those of today.
- ③ They record an example of how the practice of shared use of material resources has a long history.
- ④ They show that material resources have always been owned by powerful people such as priests rather than workers.

(P) The writer says that today 'you can rent anything these days from furniture to jewellery to plasma screens to sporting goods and even artwork'.

How are these examples intended to relate to Web 2.0 platforms?

- ① Both Web 2.0 platforms and rental agencies offer many goods including furniture, jewellery and plasma screens.
- ② Both Web 2.0 platforms and consumer rental agencies are multi-billion dollar industries.
- ③ Web 2.0 platforms like rental agencies provide temporary access to products but offer new opportunities for sharing products cheaply and easily.
- ④ The technology of Web 2.0 platforms are so drastically different from consumer rental agencies that massive redesigning will be needed to make it acceptable to the public.

(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。

Relax... it might mean you live longer

High in the mountains of northern Colorado, a 100-foot tall tower reaches up through the pinetops. Brightly coloured and strung with garlands of flowers, its beautiful gold leaf shines in the sun. With a shape that symbolises a giant seated Buddha, this lofty stupa*¹ is intended to inspire those on the path to enlightenment.

Visitors here to the Shambhala Mountain Centre meditate in silence for up to 10 hours every day, living the lifestyle that monks have chosen for centuries in mountain refuges from India to Japan. But is it doing them any good? For two three-month retreats held in 2007, this haven for the Eastern spiritual tradition _____ Western science. As attendees pondered the “four immeasurables”
(A) of love, compassion, joy and calmness, a laboratory squeezed into the basement filled with scientific equipment from brain and heart monitors to video cameras and centrifuges*². The aim: to find out exactly what happens to people who meditate.

There are many kinds of meditation, including transcendental meditation, in which you focus on a repetitive mantra*³, and compassion meditation, which involves extending feelings of love and kindness to fellow living beings. One of the most studied practices is based on the Buddhist concept of mindfulness, or being aware of your own thoughts and surroundings. Buddhists believe _____ everyday stresses — helping you to
(B) appreciate the present instead of continually worrying about the past or planning for the future.

"You pay attention to your own breath," explains Sara Lazar, a scientist who studies the effects of meditation at Massachusetts general hospital in Boston. "If your mind wanders from your breath, don't get discouraged. Focus on your breath and the thought will disappear."

The project was co-ordinated by scientist Clifford Saron of the Centre for Mind and Brain at the University of California, Davis. His team advertised in Buddhist publications for people willing to spend three months in an intensive meditation retreat, and chose 60 participants. Half of them attended in the spring of 2007, _____ the other half acted as a control group*⁴ before heading off for their own retreat in the autumn.

Many of the tests focused on changes in cognitive*⁵ ability or regulation of emotions. Soft white caps trailing wires and electrodes*⁶ measured the meditators' brain waves as they completed exhausting computerised tasks to test their powers of attention, and video recordings captured split-second changes in facial expressions as they watched images of suffering and war.

But psychologist Elissa Epel, from the University of California, San Francisco (UCSF), wanted to know what the retreat was doing to the participants' chromosomes, in particular their telomeres*⁷. Telomeres play a key role in the ageing of cells, acting like a clock that limits their lifespan. Every time a cell divides, its telomeres get shorter, unless an enzyme*⁸ called telomerase builds them back up. When telomeres get too short, a cell can no longer replicate, and ultimately dies.

It's not just _____ . People with shorter telomeres are at greater risk of heart disease, diabetes, obesity, depression and degenerative diseases such as osteoarthritis*⁹ and osteoporosis*¹⁰. And they die younger.

The Shamatha project used a mix of mindfulness and compassion meditation. The researchers concluded that the meditation affected telomerase by changing the participants' psychological state, which they assessed using questionnaires. Three factors in particular predicted higher telomerase activity at the end of the retreat: increased sense of control (over circumstances or daily life); increased

sense of purpose in life; and lower neuroticism (being tense, moody and anxious). The more these improved, the greater the effect on the meditators' telomerase.

Although meditation seems to be a particularly effective route to reducing stress and protecting telomeres, it's not the only one. Exercise has been shown to buffer*¹¹ the effects of stress on telomeres, for example, while stress management programmes and writing emotional diaries can help to delay the progression of HIV.

Indeed, Clifford Saron argues that the psychological changes caused by the Shamatha retreat — increased sense of control and purpose in life — are more important than the meditation itself. Simply doing something we love, whether meditating or gardening, may protect us from stress and maybe even help us to live longer. “The news from this paper is the profound impact of having the opportunity to live your life in a way that you find meaningful.”

For a scientific conclusion it sounds scarily spiritual. But researchers warn that in our modern, work-obsessed society we are increasingly living on autopilot, reacting blindly to tweets and emails instead of taking the time to think about what really matters. If we don't give our minds a break from that treadmill, the physical effects can be scarily real.

Source: Best of *The Observer* reprinted in *The Japan Times*, Saturday, April 30, 2011.

stupa*¹ 仏舎利塔

centrifuge*² 遠心分離機

mantra*³ マントラ, 呪文

control group*⁴ 対照群(実験で, 実験の要件を加えないグループ)

cognitive*⁵ 認識の

electrode*⁶ 電極

telomere*⁷ テロメア

enzyme*⁸ 酵素

osteoarthritis*⁹ 骨関節炎

osteoporosis*¹⁰ 骨粗しょう症

buffer*¹¹ 緩和する

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) 空欄に入れるべき最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① turned the tables against
- ② hit the ceiling of
- ③ broke the ice for
- ④ opened its doors to

(B) 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. making you less b. it alleviates c. by
d. suffering e. caught up in

- ① d— a
- ② e— d
- ③ c— e
- ④ a— d

(C) 空欄に入れるべき最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① while
- ② because
- ③ when
- ④ if

(D) 空欄に入れるべき最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① an irresponsible answer
- ② an impossible dream
- ③ an absurd question
- ④ an abstract concept

(E) 下線部 one の意味に最も近いものは次のどれか。

- ① meditation
- ② route
- ③ stress
- ④ telomeres

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 being described in paragraph one?

- ① A giant statue of Buddha in the mountains of Colorado
- ② An imaginary place that is described during meditation practice
- ③ A flower centre that was built for a scientific research project
- ④ A large meditation facility situated in the mountains of Colorado

(G) What was the purpose of the Shamatha retreat project?

- ① To give people an increased sense of control over their lives
- ② To monitor the effects of meditation
- ③ To help cure serious diseases
- ④ To focus on two kinds of meditation

- (H) What is the aim of the meditation technique in which 'You pay attention to your own breath'?
- ① To stop you from getting discouraged with life
 - ② To allow you to extend feelings of love and kindness to fellow human beings
 - ③ To help you focus on the present and stop worrying about the past or planning for the future
 - ④ To encourage your mind to wander from your breath
- (I) One benefit of meditation is said to be 'higher telomerase activity'. What effect would this have on a person?
- ① It would increase their lifespan by protecting the telomeres.
 - ② It would help them be more active by lengthening the telomeres.
 - ③ It would increase the effects of ageing by acting on the telomeres to help shorten them.
 - ④ It would increase the person's sense of control, sense of purpose in life and reduce neuroticism.
- (J) The writer comments that, 'For a scientific conclusion it sounds scarily spiritual.' To what scientific conclusion does the writer refer?
- ① The use of autopilot systems affecting people's work skills may be benefited by meditation.
 - ② The observation that doing any activity you really enjoy may actually help you to live longer.
 - ③ The danger that doing too much meditation may take time away from other activities people may enjoy such as gardening.
 - ④ The danger that if you do not give your mind a break from practicing meditation, it may lead to physical side-effects.

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) No one _____ in handling radioactive wastes.

- ① should be careful
- ② cannot be so careful
- ③ ought to be more careful
- ④ can be too careful

(B) We shouldn't make fun of Terry. No one likes _____.

- ① to be laughing at
- ② being laughed at
- ③ being laughing at
- ④ to laugh at

(C) I didn't think much of Andy the first time I _____ him.

- ① laid my eyes on
- ② put my nose into
- ③ gave my ears to
- ④ kept my mind on

(D) Room A is 30 square meters. Room B is 10 square meters. Therefore,

Room A is _____ Room B.

- ① the size of triple
- ② one third the size of
- ③ three times as big as
- ④ three times smaller than

(E) Shakespeare _____ this poem; however, there is no hard evidence.

- ① thought to have written
- ② thought to be written
- ③ is thought to have written
- ④ is thought to write

(F) Rumor has _____ power savings will be extended to the Kansai area this coming summer.

- ① that which
- ② it that
- ③ about that
- ④ what about

(G) I feel very sorry about the food poisoning that happened at your school last week. But, believe me, it _____ much worse!

- ① was
- ② should be
- ③ might be
- ④ could have been

(H) Traffic regulations in this state are very strict. If you get caught speeding here, you will be heavily _____.

- ① paid penalty
- ② fined
- ③ pay a fine
- ④ punishment

(I) Levy stated that these parameters which _____ based on the data collected up to 2000 _____.

- ① had been determined/needed to be revised
- ② was determined/needed to be revised
- ③ is determined/will be needed to be revised
- ④ has been determined/needs to be revised

(J) His innocence was finally proved last month. Until then almost everybody in this town had _____ he was innocent; most people here had thought he was guilty.

- ① suspected that
- ② believed that
- ③ doubted that
- ④ questioned when

(K) How do you persuade a child to complete a homework assignment, an employee to perform better in the workplace, or people to take more care of the environment? Many believe that the most effective way is to dangle the biggest possible _____ in front of their nose.

- ① banana
- ② orange
- ③ potato
- ④ carrot

(L) It should neither surprise nor distress us that most poetry in English ranges from the mediocre to the very bad and that most poets are technically incompetent. _____ most waiters, physicians, carpenters, lawyers, gardeners, and teachers. The genuinely successful poems to which we return again and again constitute a tiny selection from the vast and almost measureless rubbish heap of the centuries.

- ① Neither are
- ② Either are
- ③ Whether are
- ④ So are

(M) Emily: I have a message for you. John says he will return your money tomorrow.

Charlotte: Oh, I don't even remember _____ any money.

- ① borrowing from him
- ② having borrowed him
- ③ lending him
- ④ being lent him

(N) Jimmy: Let's see... if we just tie this line to this panel and connect these lines here, it should be okay.

Charles: I hope _____.

Jimmy: Trust me. I'm good at this. Just relax and watch me.

Charles: Okay, I'm counting on you, Jimmy.

- ① you know what you are doing
- ② I'm hearing what you know
- ③ you listen to what I will say
- ④ you're doing what we know

(0) Cathy: I think the company should just dismiss these people who do nothing but complain.

Seth: _____, but...

Cathy: I'm glad you see my point.

Seth: Of course I see your point, Cathy, but you know, things are not that simple.

- ① I couldn't disagree more
- ② I couldn't agree more
- ③ I wouldn't agree most
- ④ I wouldn't disagree less

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: Allen meets Andy by chance on the street and they start talking.

Ellen: Hi, Andy! Gosh, you are looking really smart today. What is the occasion?

Andy: Thanks Ellen. I've just been for an interview for the Japan exchange programme with Meiji University in Tokyo.

Ellen: What? You mean you are going to go to Tokyo to study?

Andy: Well, I'm hoping to. _____
(A)

Ellen: And how did you get on?

Andy: Pretty well, I think and the interviewers liked me and they even admitted to me that they haven't had as many applicants as usual this year. A lot of the interview seemed to be feeling out my level of commitment and awareness of the situation in Japan.

Ellen: I can well imagine. _____
(B)
Aren't you concerned about all the dangers over there?

Andy: ... all the radiation and stuff? Yeah, but I have wanted to study in Japan for a long time and I figure you only live once.

Ellen: That is putting it pretty dramatically! It sounds like you are planning a life or death adventure.

Andy: That is not what I meant. Tokyo is a long way from the damaged nuclear power station and the chances of another major quake during my six month visit are minimal. My point is that while I could certainly make excuses not to go, if I pass up this opportunity to study in Tokyo now I may never get this chance again.

Ellen: Yeah, I suppose not. _____
(C)

Andy: Exactly! And while I might be helpless if an earthquake suddenly struck and the building collapsed on top of me or whatever, there are a million other ways one might suddenly die.

Ellen: I guess so.

Andy: More importantly, I have been learning the language and become fascinated with *manga* and all the colourful youth sub-cultures, not to mention the Zen stuff. If anything, I think Japan has become even more interesting as people there have to find a way to respond to the tragedy. I think rebuilding the quake affected areas and having to reorient energy policy offer a great creative opportunity.

Ellen: _____

Andy: ① Yeah, and I suppose the thing I am really afraid of is passing up the chance now and still regretting it when I am old and grey.

Ellen: (As Andy steps off the pavement, Ellen suddenly pulls him back.)

Andy, watch out! Are you crazy? Didn't you see the truck!

Andy: Phew! I think I was too caught up in my own thoughts. I should be more alert.

Ellen: Absolutely, but I guess you proved what you were saying.

Andy: What do you mean?

Ellen: I mean what you were saying about there being a million ways you might suddenly die!

Andy: Yeah, thanks Ellen. _____

②

* * * * *

① I think you are a brave man to choose Japan as a study destination.

② Hmm, that is a really positive way to look at things.

③ It all depends on whether I get accepted for the programme or not.

④ It is sure to bring you bad luck.

⑤ You saved my life! So now I really have nothing to lose!

⑥ Aren't you being rather negative?

⑦ I think you ought to reconsider your plans.

⑧ It is a good chance for you that may not be repeated.





