

# 英 語 問 題





はじめに、これを読みなさい。

(注意事項)

1. この問題冊子は、14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記入またはマークすること。解答欄以外のところには何も記入しないこと。解答欄は裏にもある。
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)で記入すること。
6. 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。
7. 問題に指定された数よりも多くマークしないこと。
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. 解答用紙は持ち帰らないこと。
10. 試験時間は70分である。

※ この問題冊子は必ず持ち帰ること。

(マークの記入例)

良い例	悪い例
	  





[ I ] 次の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。

The University of Michigan opened its new Computer Center in 1971 in a brand-new building in Ann Arbor, with brick exterior walls and a dark-glass front. The university's enormous mainframe computers stood in the middle of a vast white room, looking, as one faculty member remembers, "like one of the last scenes in the movie *2001: A Space Odyssey*." Off to the side of the room were dozens of keypunch machines, used in those days for computer terminals. In 1971, this was the state of the art.<sup>(A)</sup> The University of Michigan had one of the most advanced computer science programs in the world, and over the course of the Computer Center's life, thousands of students worked in that white room, the most famous ( B ) was a clumsy teenager named Bill Joy.

Joy came to the University of Michigan the year the Computer Center opened. He was sixteen. He was tall and very thin, with a mop of curly hair. He had been voted "Most Studious Student" by his graduating class at North Farmington High School, outside Detroit, which, as he puts it, meant that he was a "no-date nerd." He had thought he might end up as a biologist or a mathematician. But late in his freshman year, he came across the Computer Center and he was completely attracted to it.

From that point on, the Computer Center was his life. He programmed whenever he could. Joy got a job with a computer science professor so that he could program over the summer. In 1975, he enrolled in graduate school at the University of California, Berkeley. There, he buried himself even deeper in the world of computer software. During the oral exams for his Ph.D., he made up a complicated algorithm\*, which, as one of his many admirers has written, "stunned his examiners."

<sup>(C)</sup> Working in collaboration with a small group of programmers, Joy took on the task of rewriting UNIX, which was a software system developed by AT&T for mainframe computers. Joy's version was very good. ジョイのバージョン

<sup>(D)</sup>

は、実際、とても優れたものであったので、文字通り何百万もの世界中のコンピュータが使うオペレーションシステムとなり、今に至っています。インターネットにアクセスすることを可能にする多くのソフトウェアを誰が作ったか知っていますか。

After graduating from Berkeley, Joy cofounded Sun Microsystems, a Silicon Valley firm, which was one of the leading companies in the computer revolution. There he rewrote another computer language, Java, and his legend grew still further. Among the computer professionals who work in Silicon Valley, Joy is spoken of with as much awe as someone like Bill Gates of Microsoft. He is sometimes called the Edison of the Internet. As the Yale computer scientist David Gelernter says, “Bill Joy is one of the most influential people in the modern history of computing.”

The story of Bill Joy’s genius has been told many times, and the lesson is always the same. Here was a world that was the purest of meritocracies\*. Computer programming didn’t operate as an old-boy network, where you got ahead because of money or connections. It was a wide-open field in which all participants were judged only on their talent and ( F ). It was a world where the best person won, and Joy was clearly one of the best.

However, Joy’s success is not exclusively due to his talent. He would stay up all night and skip classes in order to work on the computer. He calculated that by his second year at Berkeley, when he finally considered himself proficient, he had spent 10,000 hours on programming. It takes 10,000 hours of practice to really master a skill. ( G ) that level of effort, neither genuine expertise nor success should be expected.

\*algorithm 数学的な問題を解くための一連の手順

\*meritocracies 能力主義社会



2 下線部(D)「ジョイのバージョンは、実際、とても優れたものであったので、文字通り何百万もの世界中のコンピュータが使うオペレーションシステムとなり、今に至っています。インターネットにアクセスすることを可能にする多くのソフトウェアを誰が作ったか知っていますか。」を英訳すると、たとえば次のような英文になる。

It was so good, in ( ① ), that it became and remains the operating system on ( ② ) literally ( ③ ) of computers around the world run. Do you know ( ④ ) wrote much of the software that allows you to ( ⑤ ) the Internet?

それぞれの空欄に最も適切な語を1つ書いて、文を完成させなさい。ただし、次の[ ]内の単語は、必ず1度のみ用いること。

[which]

3 本文の内容について、次の質問に対する最も適切な答を①～④の中から1つ選び、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

(1) According to the text, which of the following is true about Bill Joy?

- ① He entered the University of Michigan in 1972.
- ② He was short when he was sixteen.
- ③ He was busy dating girls when he was at high school.
- ④ He was absorbed in computer programming at the University of California, Berkeley.

(2) According to the text, which of the following is true?

- ① Joy entered the University of Michigan because it had the Computer Center.
- ② Joy rewrote UNIX and Java.
- ③ Joy established the company Sun Microsystems by himself.
- ④ Bill Gates of Microsoft is called the Edison of the Internet.

4 本文に関連した以下の文章を読みなさい。それぞれの空欄(a)~(e)に入る最も適切な語を下の①~⑧から1つずつ選び、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。ただし、同じものを2度使ってはならない。

The main theme of the text is ( a ) it takes a huge number of hours to achieve mastery in any field. Gladwell, the author of the text, says, "...the closer psychologists look at careers of the gifted, the smaller the role innate ( b ) seems to play and the bigger the role preparation seems to ( c )."

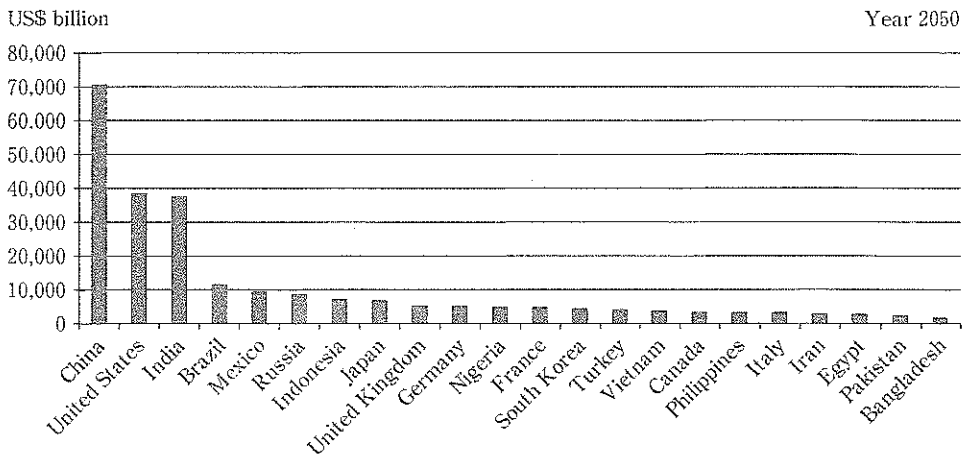
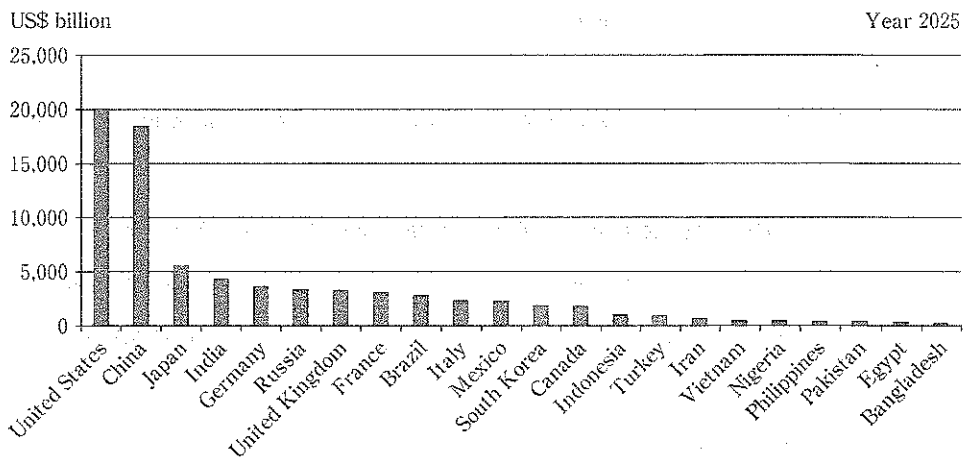
In a study of violin students at Berlin's Academy of Music, psychologist K. Anders Ericsson divided students into three groups according to differences in the quality of their playing. Ericsson noticed a strong relationship between excellence and number of practice hours: those who excelled above the other students ( d ) increased their practice hours over time. By the age of twenty, the elite performers had each totaled ten thousand hours of practice. This was in ( e ) to the others whose lesser total number of practice hours by the same age was reflected in the quality of their playing.

- |             |        |                |            |
|-------------|--------|----------------|------------|
| ① as        | ② case | ③ consistently | ④ contrast |
| ⑤ education | ⑥ play | ⑦ talent       | ⑧ that     |



〔Ⅱ〕 次の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。

In late 2005, Goldman Sachs introduced the concept of the Next Eleven (N-11). Their purpose was to identify those countries that could potentially have a BRIC-like\* impact in rivaling the G7. The N-11 consists of a very diverse grouping that includes Bangladesh, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, South Korea, Turkey, and Vietnam. What are the prospects for the N-11 over the next few decades? If you look at the charts below, you can find the GDP projections of the N-11 as well as those of the BRICs and the G7.



According to the charts, ( B ) would be the largest economy in 2050, followed by the US and ( C ). The BRICs are all projected to be among the top six. On the other hand, several of the N-11 countries would also move closer to the top. For example, the charts show that the GDP forecasts of Mexico and Indonesia are fairly optimistic: (ア) , respectively. Namely, they are expected to reach sizes comparable to ( D ) and Brazil by 2050. While only a couple of the N-11 appear to have the potential to move into the very largest group of economies, the growth stories in many of the others still look quite striking.

\*BRIC(s) ブラジル(Brazil), ロシア(Russia), インド(India), 中国(China)  
の頭文字を合わせた総称

1 次の各問の答を①～④の中から1つ選び、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

(1) 上記の2つの図表タイトルとして最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① Impacts of GDP growth                      ② Estimates for GDP growth  
③ Problems of GDP growth                      ④ Reasons for GDP growth

(2) 下線部(A) prospects の意味に最も近いものは次のどれか。

- ① outlet                      ② outline                      ③ outlook                      ④ output

(3) 空欄(B), (C), (D)に入る組み合わせとして最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① (B) Russia                      (C) China                      (D) India  
② (B) China                      (C) India                      (D) Russia  
③ (B) China                      (C) Russia                      (D) India  
④ (B) India                      (C) Mexico                      (D) Brazil



(3) According to the text and the charts, which of the following is NOT true?

- ① The GDP estimate of Japan in 2025 is about the same as that in 2050.
- ② The GDP estimates of the US and India in 2050 are almost the same, but their growth rates from 2025 are quite different.
- ③ The N-11 concept was established by the BRICs.
- ④ The N-11 countries have a high potential of becoming larger economies in 2050.



(7) Mr. Kim reads several online newspapers ( ) to obtain the latest business information.

- ① almost      ② already      ③ daily      ④ every

(8) After winning the championship, Ashley was so ( ) that she could hardly speak.

- ① excite      ② excited      ③ exciting      ④ excitement

(9) Yoshie has been teaching children ice skating ( ) she retired from competitive skating.

- ① before      ② from      ③ since      ④ until

(10) As I spilt coffee on my laptop, it is broken. I have to have it ( ).

- ① repair      ② repaired      ③ repairing      ④ to repair

- [IV] 次の空欄(A)~(G)に入る最も適切なものを①~⑩の中から1つ選び、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。ただし、同じものを2度以上使ってはならない。なお、選択肢は文頭に来るものも、“I”以外は小文字で始まっている。

*Mark (M) is a professional tennis coach working in a hotel in Maui, Hawaii. Alana (A), a high school student in Maui, is writing an article for her school newspaper about people working on the island. She came to Mark's workplace to interview him.*

A: Can you tell me about your career as a professional tennis coach and how you came to work here in Maui?

M: It's a long story. I grew up in Tokyo because my father was the manager of a top hotel. I went to an international school there, (A). While at school, I was a member of the tennis team. In my last year of high school, I was the team captain. I was then able to get a tennis scholarship to go to college in the States.

A: You were lucky. Did you have to play a lot of tennis at college?

M: Yes, of course. I was on the college team for four years, and we had to practice everyday.

A: I can imagine. Our school tennis team is always practicing, and the coach is tough.

M: It was hard work, (B) to win several intercollegiate and state championships. In the summers, I coached tennis at children's summer camps. I really enjoyed teaching children. My college coach then suggested I might think about becoming a professional coach. I was good at tennis and I enjoyed teaching, so after graduating, I got certified as a professional tennis coach. I was then able to get a job at a tennis school in Florida. That was a great experience. We trained players of all ages and from many different countries. Since I could speak Japanese, I trained a number of Japanese players.

- A: Florida is famous for its tennis schools.       (C)      ?
- M: Oh yes, although I didn't personally coach them.
- A: So how did you come to Maui?
- M: Well, my friend suggested I should think about becoming a professional tennis coach for a hotel in Hawaii as I could get a higher salary. Most luxury hotels have their own professional coach.       (D)      . My boss in Florida was very helpful and gave me a great recommendation. My first job was with a large international hotel chain in Honolulu.
- A:       (E)      ?
- M: I worked with the guests and helped them improve their skills. Sometimes I worked with families. At other times I worked with individual guests. Since I can speak Japanese, I could coach Japanese guests.
- A: That's very useful as lots of Japanese tourists visit Hawaii. But why did you move to Maui?
- M: The hotel chain bought an old hotel in Maui and decided to turn it into a five-star resort. I was asked to be the professional tennis coach and build up the tennis program. It was very exciting       (F)      .
- A: That must've been a great challenge. What kind of things did you do?
- M: I helped design the courts and the surrounding areas. This is important, as spectators need to feel comfortable when they watch tennis matches. Summer can get hot, so you have to have plenty of trees for shade. I also created different kinds of coaching programs, depending on what guests want.
- A:       (G)       as the tennis courts are all full. Now that you've established your own tennis program, what would you like to happen next?
- M: I'd love to see one of my former students win at Wimbledon.
- A: That'd be out of this world!

\* \* \* \* \*



- ① to be at the start of a program
- ② did you meet anyone who later became famous
- ③ I applied to several hotels
- ④ so I was able to study in Florida
- ⑤ what's your favorite shot
- ⑥ so I was comfortable using English and Japanese
- ⑦ I majored in tennis
- ⑧ what kind of work did you do
- ⑨ I can see you've been successful
- ⑩ but I was able
- ⑪ did your parents travel a lot













