

英 語 問 題

注意事項

1. この問題用紙は13ページあります。ただし、ページ番号のない白紙はページ数に含みません。
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しなさい。
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しなさい。
4. 解答は全て解答用紙の所定欄に記入またはマークしなさい。所定欄以外のところには何も記入しないこと。解答欄は裏にもあります。
5. 1問につき2つ以上マークしないこと。2つ以上マークした場合には、その解答は無効になります。
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)で記入しなさい。
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。また、所定の欄以外には絶対に記入しないこと。
9. 解答用紙は持ち帰らず、必ず提出しなさい。
10. 問題用紙は必ず持ち帰ること。
11. 試験時間は70分です。
12. マークシート記入例

良い例	悪い例
	

[I] 次の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。

There are a lot of reasons people are resistant to reading online, or using e-readers*. They just don't feel like real books or magazines. There are no shiny pages, no nice book smells. Moreover, some have suggested that perhaps we don't remember what we read quite as well because of it. However, recent research says that reading comprehension on an e-reader or electronic screen is just as good as with paper.

Researcher Sara Margolin published a paper in 2010 that found no decrease in reading comprehension when using an electronic screen. Now, in a recent paper, she turned to e-readers. The idea that e-readers make it harder to remember what you read shows up all over the place. Here is *TIME*'s Maia Szalavitz, explaining her own trouble remembering the names of characters in books she read (A) an e-reader:

When I discussed my imperfect recall with friends and colleagues, I found out I wasn't the only one who suffered from problems remembering. Online, I discovered that Google's Larry Page himself had concerns about research showing that on-screen reading is measurably slower than reading on paper.

Margolin tested this idea, showing 90 undergraduates short passages of text. Some of them read the passages on paper, some of them read them on Kindle e-readers, and some of them read them as a PDF file on a computer screen. They then had to answer multiple-choice questions about what they had read. According to the British Psychological Society:

Overall accuracy was at around 75 percent and, crucially, there was no difference in comprehension performance across the three conditions. This was true whether reading factual or narrative passages of text. "From an

educational and classroom perspective, these results are comforting,” the researchers concluded. “While new technologies have sometimes been seen as disruptive, these results indicate that students’ comprehension does not necessarily suffer, regardless of the format from which they read their text.”

Now, this might change depending on how long or confusing the passages are. Szalavitz explains other research that suggests that e-readers might make things harder:

In one study involving psychology students, the medium did seem to matter. When psychology students were challenged with economics that they didn’t know, two differences emerged. First, more repetition was required with computer reading to acquire the same information. Second, the book readers seemed to (D) the material more fully.

Psychologist Mark Changizi argues that the trouble with e-readers, like the Kindle, is that there are very few visual markers compared with paper books or magazines, which makes them harder to navigate. However, Margolin’s research suggests that these markers aren’t as important as some think, at least for short passages. Margolin wants to (E).

*e-readers 電子書籍リーダー

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) 空欄(A)に入る最も適切なものは次のどれか。

① as ② of ③ with ④ by

(2) 下線部(B) comforting に最も近い意味の単語はどれか。

- ① complicated ② threatening
- ③ harmless ④ encouraging

(3) 下線部(C) this の具体的な内容に最も近いものはどれか。

- ① results of research on reading comprehension of short passages
- ② opinions introduced by Maia Szalavitz
- ③ findings of a study that investigated the speed of reading on different media
- ④ conclusions of Margolin's research in 2010

(4) 空欄(D)に入る最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① feed ② digest ③ tell ④ repeat

2 空欄(E)に以下の枠内の(ア)から(ク)の単語および語句全てを並び替えて入れて、意味の通る英文にしたい。3番目と6番目にくる単語および語句の組み合わせとして適当なものを1つ選び、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

(ア) to see	(イ) longer stories	(ウ) valid for	(エ) are
(オ) continue	(カ) working	(キ) if	(ク) her results

- ① 3番目 (ア) 6番目 (エ)
- ② 3番目 (キ) 6番目 (エ)
- ③ 3番目 (ア) 6番目 (イ)
- ④ 3番目 (ク) 6番目 (ウ)

3 本文の内容と合うものを1つ選び、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

- ① There are few opinions and studies which claim that reading comprehension decreases when using e-readers.
- ② According to Larry Page, e-books do not affect the speed of reading.
- ③ In Sara Margolin's study, university students who studied psychology were chosen because they were also studying economics.
- ④ Paper books or magazines may be easier to follow because they have more visual markers than e-readers do.

4 本文に関連した以下の文章を読んで設問に答えなさい。

Mark Changizi claims that information is (a) with physical features. In traditional libraries, books are located at specific places and therefore easily found and utilized. Such a system allows for quick retrieval of information with no need to keep everything at one's fingertips. In a (b) way, Changizi's personal library serves as an extension of his brain. "Although I have read all my books, I don't remember all of the information. What I remember is where in my library my knowledge sits, and then I can look it up when I need it. But I can only look it up because my books are geographically arranged in a fixed (c) organization." When he tries to find some information in a book, he turns the pages and searches by looking at the paragraph structure created on each page. For him, digital books do not seem (d) function (e) in the (f) of navigation system to the information.

- (1) 空欄(a)～(c)に入る最も適切な語を枠内の①～④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度以上使ってはならない。

① similar	② spatial	③ temporal	④ associated
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- (2) 下線の文章は「彼にとって電子書籍は情報へのナビゲーションシステムの役割においては、効果的に機能しないようだ」という意味である。空欄(d)～(f)にそれぞれ適当な英語1語を入れなさい。

〔Ⅱ〕 次の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。

English is now the international currency of science and technology; (A), it has not always been so. The renaissance of British science in the 17th century put English language science publications at the forefront of the world scientific community. The position, (A), was soon lost to German, which became the dominant international language of science until World War I. The increasing influence of the U.S. then ensured that English became, once again, the global language of experiment and discovery.

As might be expected, some disciplines have been more affected by the English language than others. Table 1 shows the percentage of German scholars in each field reporting English as their working language. (B) is the most globalized and anglophone, whereas such areas as (C) and (D) use English the least.

Table 1: Disciplines with English as Working Language

Physics	98%
Chemistry	83%
Biology	81%
Psychology	81%
Mathematics	78%
Earth Science	76%
Medical Science	72%
Sociology	72%
Philosophy	56%
Forestry	55%
Veterinary Science	53%
Economics	48%
Sports Sciences	40%
Linguistics	35%
Education	27%
Literature	23%
History	20%
Classics	17%
Theology	12%
Law	8%

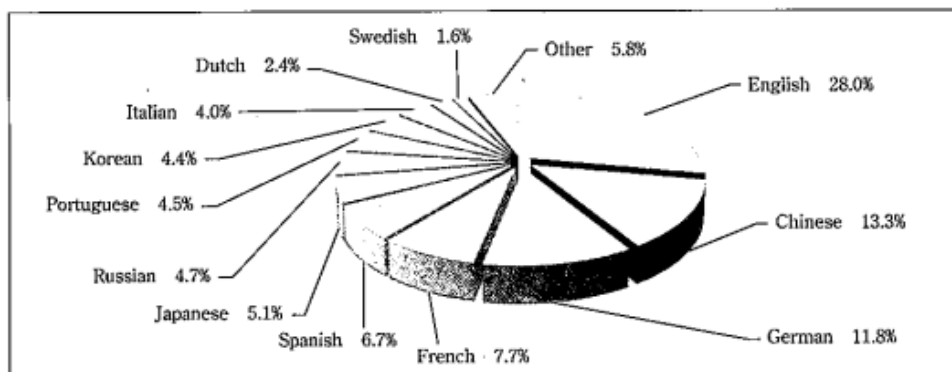


Figure 1: The proportion of the world's books annually published in each language in the early 1990s

It is not just in scientific publishing, but in book publishing as a whole that English reigns supreme. Worldwide, English is the most (F) language of publication. Figure 1 shows the estimated proportion of titles published in different languages in the early 1990s. The statistics show the enormous amount of intellectual property being produced in the English language in an era where intellectual property is becoming increasingly valuable.

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) 二つの空欄(A)に共通して入る語として最も適切なものは次のうちどれか。

- ① and ② so ③ although ④ however

(2) 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うちどれか。

- ① (B) Psychology (C) Sociology (D) Linguistics
 ② (B) Physics (C) Biology (D) Psychology
 ③ (B) Physics (C) Theology (D) Law
 ④ (B) Mathematics (C) Earth Science (D) Law

(3) 下線部(E) as a whole の意味に最も近いものは次のうちどれか。

- ① partially ② overall ③ as expected ④ in advance

(4) 空欄(F)に入る語として最も適切なものは次のうちどれか。

- ① wonderful ② unsuitable ③ westernized ④ widespread

(5) 下線部(G) enormous の意味に最も近いものは次のうちどれか。

- ① average ② minimal
 ③ vast ④ questionable

2 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) From the 17th century up until the early 20th century, which language was the dominant language in science?

- ① English ② French ③ German ④ Dutch

(2) The number of English publications is how many times as large as that of Italian ones?

- ① Seven times ② Six times ③ Five times ④ Four times

(3) According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

- ① The English language became a dominant language again due to the growing role of the U.S.
② For book publication, English is the most widely used language, while Spanish is the fifth.
③ English is used more in education than in theology by German scholars.
④ Chinese has grown to be the second largest language in scientific publishing.

(4) Which of the following is the most appropriate title?

- ① Publishing in English
② English in the 21st Century
③ English in the Past
④ Scientific Writing in English

〔Ⅲ〕 以下の空欄に入る最も適切なものを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) Though we met for the first time, I recognized him at once because he was the very () of his father.

- ① similarity ② image ③ figure ④ person

(2) Although I had not started working on it until the very () minute, I knew this project would take a lot of time.

- ① last ② slow ③ late ④ one

(3) Stop () around the bush as we don't have time!

- ① beat ② to beat ③ beating ④ beated

(4) The lady was not really a stranger to me. I had met her once ().

- ① before ② ago ③ all ④ again

(5) () is important is to keep early hours.

- ① Whether ② Which ③ That ④ What

(6) She is taller than her sister () five centimeters.

- ① with ② by ③ on ④ from

(7) Almost everyone thought that Mike's idea was terrible, but our boss found it ().

- ① interested ② interests ③ interest ④ interesting

(8) Hurry up, () you'll miss the last train.

- ① or ② but ③ so ④ unless

(9) () along the street, we became tired and sat down on a bench.

- ① Walked ② Walking ③ To walk ④ Walk

(10) It is time the country () environmental problems more seriously.

- ① take ② taken ③ took ④ will take

[IV] 次の会話文を読んで設問に答えなさい。

Food Exporting

(Two American farmers are standing beside their wheat field and talking.)

A: Hey.

B: Hi, John — how's everything?

A: Fine. You?

B: Good.

A: We have a good-looking crop this year, don't we?

B: That's right — it's the best we've had (A). I think it's because of all that rain this spring. It's hard to believe it was so dry the last couple years.

A: It's good to see the wheat looking so nice this year.

B: Most of it will probably (B) before it gets eaten or used.

A: Used? What are you talking about?

B: Feeding animals — you know, people are eating more meat than they used to.

A: Ah, I see.

B: Say, do you remember that story about the genetically-modified (GM)* wheat they found in Oregon not long ago?

A: I think so, but I don't recall the details.

B: Well, they found some GM wheat on a farm, but the government had never approved it. I guess someone forgot to ask for permission. Anyhow, now the Europeans are testing every incoming shipment of wheat, and the Japanese have gone further, (C) and wheat used for animal feed.

A: No kidding. I didn't realize so much wheat goes overseas.

B: Yes, it does. Something like 80% of our wheat leaves the country, and Mexico and Japan are the two biggest importers. It seems quite a bit is used by the beer industry there in Japan, and bread has become more and

more popular over the years.

A: (*smiles*) I sure didn't know that!

B: I even heard that someone is suing! A man in Kansas just sued the seed company for \$100,000 when wheat prices fell (D) .

A: Are you serious?

B: Yes, I am. He's claiming the seed company knew that testing GM wheat carried risks of damaging the market, but still they didn't take enough precautions.

A: Too many lawsuits, I think.

B: True, but I can see his point. If we lost our overseas markets, we'd be in a (E)
world of hurt. The world trade in wheat is bigger than for all other crops combined — impressive, isn't it?

A: That is impressive! Say, are you still thinking of putting in some soybeans out on the south end of your land down by the river?

B: Yes, I still am, and I'll probably do that next year. Those soybeans are the healthiest things in the world, and there's a huge market for them in Asia and a growing market here in the US. It's a win-win situation, I figure.

A: So (F) on how they do, will you?

B: Sure. I might even make some tofu, just for fun. Shall I bring some over for you? It could be (G) for you!

A: No, thanks! Steak and potatoes for this old farm boy. You go ahead and enjoy your tofu.

B: Well, just let me know if you get adventurous.

A: Will do, but don't hold your breath.

B: It's been ^(H)good chatting with you. I need to run some errands in town.

A: OK, talk to you later.

*genetically-modified (GM) 遺伝子組み換えの

1 下線部(E) in a world of hurt の意味に最も近いものは次のどれか。

- ① badly injured and in need of a doctor
- ② very embarrassing
- ③ expanding our business while other farmers face problems
- ④ facing a difficult situation

2 下線部(H) hold your breath の意味に最も近いものは次のどれか。

- ① stop breathing for a few moments
- ② wait for something to happen
- ③ wear a mask so your breath doesn't bother other people
- ④ cover your mouth with your hand

3 空欄(A)～(D), (F)～(G)に入る最も適切なものを①～⑧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。

- ① keep me posted
- ② encouraging increased imports of special wheat
- ③ the start of a new chapter
- ④ suspending imports of that one variety of wheat
- ⑤ for quite a few years
- ⑥ that damaged the farming industry
- ⑦ because of the export limits
- ⑧ travel a long distance