

GIS(グローバル教養学部) A方式

1 限 英語 S (90分)

〈注意事項〉

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、問題冊子を開かないこと。
2. 解答はすべて解答用紙に記入しなさい。
3. マークシート解答方法については以下の注意事項を読みなさい。

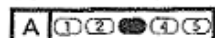
マークシート解答方法についての注意

マークシート解答では、鉛筆でマークしたものを機械が直接読みとって採点する。したがって解答はHBの黒鉛筆でマークすること(万年筆、ボールペン、シャープペンシルなどを使用しないこと)。

記入上の注意

1. 記入例 解答を3にマークする場合。

(1) 正しいマークの例



(2) 悪いマークの例



枠外にはみださないこと。

○でかこまないこと。

2. 解答を訂正する場合は、消しゴムでよく消してから、あらためてマークすること。
3. 解答用紙をよごしたり、折りまげたりしないこと。
4. 問題に指定された数よりも多くマークしないこと。

[I] For each of 1 to 13, fill in the blank(s) with the most suitable answer from the choices given.

1. Cute-Cool provides global currency in a market trade of youth culture that _____ continents and oceans.
 - (a) intersects
 - (b) transcends
 - (c) spans
 - (d) closes

2. The nature-culture dichotomy has been central to Western thinking since _____.
 - (a) a long time
 - (b) history
 - (c) time immemorial
 - (d) millennia

3. Many Japanese reggae fans were first _____ reggae music through the 1972 Jamaican film *The Harder They Come*.
 - (a) wondered about
 - (b) exposed to
 - (c) learned about
 - (d) come to

4. All I see in the movie is a good-looking kid in a suit, gamely trying to _____ the talented actors who surround him.
- (a) take issue with
 - (b) lose track of
 - (c) keep pace with
 - (d) make haste of
5. The actor's vanity, political ambitions and unwillingness to confront his own demons caused him to _____ his looks.
- (a) deeply try
 - (b) seriously concentrate
 - (c) retreat behind
 - (d) follow beyond
6. I'd love to see him make that long-promised film, but I no longer expect to see it _____.
- (a) come to fruition
 - (b) open to experience
 - (c) bring to conclusion
 - (d) subject to realism
7. There's nothing to be proud of in neglecting the fundamentals of your craft, which these actors are both _____ of doing.
- (a) charged
 - (b) alleged
 - (c) accustomed
 - (d) guilty

8. Social class continues to be the strongest _____ of who will attend and graduate from college — one that far _____ the effects of either gender or race.

(i)

(a) predator

(b) predictor

(c) precedent

(d) predecessor

(ii)

(a) outweighs

(b) overruns

(c) overdrives

(d) outgrows

9. The villagers construct wire snares to catch antelope or buffalo, but the snares _____ catch lions as well.

(a) expectedly

(b) incomparably

(c) inadvertently

(d) exclusively

10. A large number of central city residents do have significant discretionary _____ because of monetary rewards associated with their chosen fields of work.

(a) support

(b) understanding

(c) income

(d) benefits

11. _____ should one take home any stationery, even a pencil, from the office. Doing so is a crime.
- (a) By any means
 - (b) On no account
 - (c) In any event
 - (d) At all costs
12. The air was damp and sticky, and the world felt as if it might be oozing its way towards its _____.
- (a) brilliant recovery
 - (b) slow movement
 - (c) smooth progress
 - (d) dark finale
13. The _____ of Sado's tourism industry is not only due to the island's history; geography also poses a problem.
- (a) economic benefit
 - (b) rich heritage
 - (c) increasing demand
 - (d) fragmented nature

[II] Read the passage and answer the questions.

Think of a treasured childhood memory. Recall the images, sounds, smells, and hold them in your mind.

Chances are, it didn't really happen quite that way — or even, possibly, at all.

Contrary to what most people believe, memory doesn't work like a video camera with events perfectly _____ forever. It's disconcerting to realize what you think you know about your own past may not be true. But in a courtroom, getting a trifling fact wrong can mean the difference for a defendant between innocence or guilt, between freedom or prison — or worse.

Psychologist Elizabeth Loftus has demonstrated repeatedly how unreliable memory is, going so far as to show that full-grown adults can have entire fake memories implanted in their psyches. Based on her findings about how easily people's memories — like blood or other physical evidence — can be _____, the procedures for gathering eyewitness testimony continue to be refined.

Of the 250-plus cases of wrongly convicted people who have been _____ on the basis of DNA testing — people who spent an average of 13 years in prison for crimes they didn't commit — eyewitness misidentification was a factor in more than three-quarters. "People embrace eyewitness testimony so uncritically," Loftus says, [X]

She designed and ran experiments to see how easily people's memories could be influenced just by the way a question was _____. In one experiment, participants were shown a film of a car accident, after which they were asked to answer yes or no to questions about what they had seen. A question phrased "Did you see the broken headlight?" rather than "Did you see a broken headlight?" made participants [Y].

In a separate experiment she found that changing what followed “they” in the question “How fast were the cars going when they...?” affected participants’ judgments of speed. Those who read “when they (G)” estimated the cars were going 5 to 10 mph faster than those who read “when they (H) .”

In the early 2000s, Loftus began testing the idea that implanting negative memories involving particular foods — such as hard-boiled eggs or dill pickles — in people who previously had no strong likes or dislikes for them would cause them to avoid those foods in the future. In a program that _____ on the Public Broadcasting System, Loftus demonstrates the technique on Alan Alda. She first attempts to persuade the actor that he had become ill after eating hard-boiled eggs as a child. [Z]

That led Loftus to explore whether the plasticity of human memory could be used to induce false but beneficial memories. What if an overweight person were led to believe that he had once fallen ill after eating fattening foods? Or conversely, what if he were given positive memories associated with healthy foods?

“It does raise the possibility that we could see the implantation of false beliefs and memories to change people’s lives and allow them to live healthier lives,” says Loftus. That mere suggestion prompted outcry from critics that she was advocating that parents lie to their children. Says Loftus: “Which would you rather have, a kid with all the problems of obesity — diabetes, _____ lifespan — or maybe with a bit of false memory? I know which I would choose for a kid of mine.”

1. Fill in each of the blanks (A) to (F) with the most suitable item from choices (a) to (f). Use each choice only once.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| (a) tainted | (d) shortened |
| (b) aired | (e) preserved |
| (c) exonerated | (f) worded |

2. Fill in the blanks and with the most suitable two items from choices (a) to (d). Use each choice only once.

- (a) drove away from each other
- (b) hit each other
- (c) arrived at the destination together
- (d) smashed together

3. Choose the most suitable item from choices (a) to (d) for blank [X].

- (a) "because they believe that memory can accurately store events and replay them for you later on."
- (b) "because eyewitness testimony provides important evidence in the courtroom."
- (c) "because eyewitness testimony is unreliable, unlike bloodstains and other physical evidence."
- (d) "because they believe that memory can be refreshed and enhanced in the process of providing testimony."

4. Choose the most suitable item from choices (a) to (d) for blank [Y].
- (a) less likely to assert that they'd seen something that wasn't in the film
 - (b) equally likely to say that they hadn't seen something that was in the film
 - (c) more likely to affirm that they'd seen something that wasn't in the film
 - (d) increasingly likely to deny that they hadn't seen something that was in the film
5. Choose the most suitable item from choices (a) to (d) for blank [Z].
- (a) Later at a picnic, Loftus decides not to offer hard-boiled eggs to Alda, fearing that he will become sick.
 - (b) Later, Loftus offers Alda hard-boiled eggs at a picnic; he initially refuses them before reluctantly taking a bite.
 - (c) Later at a picnic, Alda chooses to eat hard-boiled eggs without any prompting from Loftus.
 - (d) Later, Alda offers hard-boiled eggs to Loftus at a picnic; she initially refuses them but eventually takes a tiny bite.

6. According to the passage, which *two* of the items from choices (a) to (g) are *not* true?
- (a) Most people believe that their memories are accurate records of their past experiences.
 - (b) Loftus's work has had an impact on how evidence is collected for the courtroom.
 - (c) There is always potential for harm in creating false memories.
 - (d) Loftus believes that eyewitness testimony has been believed too readily.
 - (e) Experiments show that memories are subject to manipulation.
 - (f) Loftus would not lie to her child even if it were for the good of the child's own health.
 - (g) A minor inaccuracy in memory can bring significant negative consequences.

〔 III 〕 Read the passage and answer the questions.

When a routine security check by the US-based company PetaDyne showed someone was repeatedly logging on to their computer system from China, it naturally sent alarm bells ringing. Hackers were suspected and telecoms experts were called in.

It was only after a thorough investigation that it was revealed that the culprit was not a hacker, but “Bob” (not his real name), the company’s top-performing programmer, who could be seen toiling at his desk day after day and staring diligently at his monitor.

For Bob had come up with an ingenious idea. While the Chinese consulting firm Longblaze got on with the job he was paid to do, he whiled away his working day surfing Reddit, eBay and Facebook.

The extraordinary story has been revealed by Andrew Valentine, senior investigator at US telecoms firm Verizon Business. _____’s security risk team was called by _____ last year, “asking for our help in understanding some unusual activity that they were witnessing in their VPN*1 records,” wrote Valentine.

_____ had begun to allow its software developers to occasionally work from home and so had set up “a fairly standard VPN” to facilitate remote access.

When _____’s own IT security department started actively monitoring records being generated at the VPN, what they found startled them: an open and active VPN connection from Shenyang, China. This connection was live when they discovered it.

What was more, the developer, [Y], was sitting at his desk in the office.

Plainly stated, the VPN records showed him logged in from China, yet the employee was right there, sitting at his desk, staring into his monitor.

When called in to help, _____^(E)'s investigators discovered almost daily connections from Shenyang, which occasionally spanned the entire workday.

The employee, whom Valentine calls Bob, was in his mid-40s, "A family man, inoffensive and quiet. Someone you wouldn't [Z]."

But an examination of his computer revealed hundreds of invoices from _____ in Shenyang. As it turns out, Bob had simply outsourced his ^(F)own job to _____. Bob spent less than one-fifth of his six-figure salary for _____^(G) to do his job for him. He had physically mailed his password, ^(H)needed to access the VPN, to China so his substitutes could log in as him.

When _____^(I) looked into their own records of his web-browsing history, a typical "work day" for Bob was: 9am, arrive and surf Reddit for a couple of hours, watch cat videos; 11:30am, take lunch; 1pm, eBay; 2pm-ish, Facebook and LinkedIn updates; 4:40pm to end of day, update email to management; 5pm, go home.

The evidence, said Valentine, even suggested he had the same scheme going across a number of companies.

"All told, it looked like he earned several hundred thousand dollars a year, and only had to pay _____^(J) about fifty thousand annually."

Meanwhile, his performance review showed that, for several years in a row, Bob had received excellent remarks for his programming, which was "clean, well written and submitted in a timely fashion." Quarter after quarter, his performance review noted him as the best developer in the building.

Bob no longer works for _____^(K).

*1 VPN: Virtual Private Network, software that allows a private (secure) computer network to be extended outside a building, so that connections to and from outside remain secure.

1. For each of the blanks (A) to (K), choose which of the following is referred to:
 - (a) PetaDyne
 - (b) Longblaze
 - (c) Verizon Business

2. Choose the most suitable item from choices (a) to (d) for blank [Y].
 - (a) whose credentials were being used
 - (b) who discovered the connection
 - (c) who was authorized to do this
 - (d) whose identity had been stolen

3. Choose the most suitable item from choices (a) to (d) for blank [Z].
 - (a) buy a used car from
 - (b) look twice at in an elevator
 - (c) give the time of day to
 - (d) want to be seen with

4. What is one reason why Bob could spend time on Reddit, eBay and Facebook?
 - (a) These websites were run by corporate clients of his employer.
 - (b) He was under no immediate pressure to do anything else.
 - (c) He needed to report on their security flaws for Verizon Business.
 - (d) He temporarily lacked the security clearance needed to perform his regular job.
 - (e) Longblaze had asked him to explore the possibility of joint ventures.

5. Which one of the following assertions does this story most clearly support?
- (a) Performance reviews are precise indicators of employees' performance.
 - (b) Joint ventures with East Asian companies may bring major risks for US companies.
 - (c) What first appears to be mere timewasting on popular websites can indirectly bring great benefit to one's employer.
 - (d) US companies can be intolerant of employees' outsourcing of their own duties.
 - (e) Even a VPN record can be falsified by an employee with an overseas partner.

(IV) Read the passage and answer the questions.

To understand how the brain works, researchers typically present simple stimuli, such as a number against a black background, to study participants in a brain scanner in order to see which regions of the brain ^(a)_____ . The results help them gain a better understanding of what ^(A)_____ part of the brain is responsible for learning skills, like math or reading. However, it's not always clear how applicable these neural patterns, generated in an isolated experiment, are to how the brain works in the real world — such as a classroom.

In a new study, Jessica Cantlon, a cognitive scientist at the University of Rochester, used functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) to look at the brains of children during a normal educational activity — watching *Sesame Street* — to get a better picture of (E) as it develops reading and math skills.

“Everyone would prefer to use the real world as the stimulus because that’s really the goal: to understand what brain regions are important when children are learning in a real classroom and not with isolated prompts, because that’s not really how they learn,” says Cantlon, whose research team is making strides in understanding brain ^(B)_____ in everyday settings.

By using fMRIs, which provide real-time information about brain activity while the children watch an episode of *Sesame Street*, the researchers argue they can examine a child’s neural processes as they are engaged naturally, (F) to understanding the complex way that different environmental influences and stimuli cooperate in the learning process.

In the study, Cantlon and her team placed 27 children and 20 adults in the fMRI machine as the participants watched 20 minutes of *Sesame Street*.

After the episode, the children took standardized tests that _____ their math and verbal abilities. Using the fMRI scans, the researchers created neural maps of the children's thought processes and compared those maps to the patterns found among the adult participants.

They found that children whose brains worked (G) to those of the adults received higher scores on their standardized tests. This suggests that the brain develops along a predictable pattern as we age, dedicating certain regions and networks to specific tasks, such as reading or problem solving. The same brain images also revealed where verbal and math skills tend to develop.

Then, in order to document how generalizable lab-based findings of brain regions are, Cantlon and her team asked the same participants who viewed the *Sesame Street* episode to take part in a more traditional fMRI experiment in which they were asked to match shapes, numbers and faces while their brains were scanned. Afterward, the children took standardized reading and math tests. But this time, when the researchers compared the scans to the reading and math scores, they found that the brain patterns did not _____ test scores as they did in the more naturalistic setting of (D) watching the *Sesame Street* clip. They concluded that monitoring children's neural activity during the educational *Sesame Street* show better revealed the unconstrained and spontaneous thought processes that (H), and therefore was a better predictor of math and verbal performance.

By studying how the brain engages in a more natural learning environment, the researchers hope to document the varying degrees to which different regions of the brain are involved in specific learning tasks. That knowledge could ultimately lead to using brain scans to (I) learning disabilities in children, which would allow treatments to be specifically tailored.

1. Fill in each of the blanks (A) to (D) with the most suitable item from choices (a) to (j). Use each choice only once.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| (a) assessed | (f) respond |
| (b) conservative | (g) doubtful |
| (c) predict | (h) motivation |
| (d) admire | (i) revise |
| (e) functioning | (j) predicate |

2. Fill in each of the blanks through with the most suitable item from choices (a) to (j). Use each choice only once.

- (a) in similar ways
- (b) diagnose and assess
- (c) understand the nature of that problem
- (d) putting them one step closer
- (e) even if they had not
- (f) are essential to learning
- (g) which is necessary
- (h) how the brain changes
- (i) whom they follow
- (j) seemed hopeless

3. What was the main purpose of this study?

- (a) To understand how the brain works in real-world situations.
- (b) To test the impact of television programs on children's learning patterns.
- (c) To determine which part of the brain controls language ability.
- (d) To prove that lab experiments are not effective.

4. Why does the author suggest this research might be beneficial to children who struggle with learning disabilities?
- (a) Children with learning disabilities would not have to take tests.
 - (b) Assistance could be tailored for specific learning disabilities.
 - (c) Schools could use television programs to help students with learning disabilities.
 - (d) Children with learning disabilities could focus only on subjects that are easy for them.
5. Why did scientist Jessica Cantlon avoid lab experiments using simple black background prompts?
- (a) The cost of such lab experiments is excessively high.
 - (b) Lab experiments cause mental stress in children.
 - (c) Complex learning situations cannot always be recreated in lab experiments.
 - (d) Black background prompts in lab experiments are too complex for participants.
6. Which of the following does the term cognitive scientist refer to?
- (a) A person who studies thinking and learning.
 - (b) A person who studies mapping.
 - (c) A person who specializes in the methods of laboratory experiments.
 - (d) A person who studies the negative effects of TV programs on children.

[V] Read the passage and answer the questions.

[W] It could be news to a Staten Islander still coming to terms with what he lost to Hurricane Sandy. But some scientists are arguing that man-made climate change is not quite so serious a threat as it appeared to be a few years ago. They point to various reasons for thinking that the planet's "climate sensitivity" — the amount of warming that can be expected for a doubling of the carbon-dioxide level — may not be as (F). The most obvious reason is that, despite a marked warming over the course of the 20th century, temperatures have not really risen over the past ten years.

It is not clear why climate change has . It could be because of greater natural variability in the climate, because clouds dampen warming or because of some other little-understood mechanism in the almost infinitely complex climate system. But whatever the reason may be, some of the really ghastly scenarios — where the planet heated up by 4°C or more this century — are coming to look mercifully unlikely. Does that mean the world no longer has to worry?

No, for two reasons. The first is uncertainty. The science that points towards a sensitivity lower than predicted by previous models is still tentative. The error bars are still there. The risk of severe warming — an increase of 3°C, say — though , remains real. There is also uncertainty over what that warming will actually do to the planet. The sharp reduction in Arctic ice is not something scientists would happen at today's temperatures. What other effects of even modest temperature rise remain unknown?

The second reason is more practical. If the world had based its climate policies on previous predictions of high sensitivity, then there would be a case for relaxing those policies, now that the most hell-on-Earth-ish changes

look less likely. But although ^(a)climate rhetoric has been based on fears of high sensitivity, climate policy has not been. On carbon emissions and on adaptation to protect the vulnerable it has ^(D)_____ far short of what would be needed even in a low-sensitivity world. [X]

Any emissions reductions have tended to come from things beyond climate policy—such as the economic downturn following the global financial crisis, or the cheap shale gas which has ^(E)_____ American coal. If climate policy continues to be this impotent, then carbon-dioxide levels could easily rise so far that even a low-sensitivity planet will risk seeing changes that people would sorely regret. [Y]

Bad climate policies, such as backing renewable energy with no thought for the cost, or insisting on biofuels despite the damage they do, are bad whatever the climate's sensitivity to greenhouse gases. Good policies—strategies for adapting to higher sea levels and changing weather patterns, investment in agricultural resilience, research into fossil-fuel-free ways of generating and storing energy— are wise precautions even in a world where sensitivity is low. [Z]

If the world has a bit more breathing space to deal with global warming, that will be good. But breathing space helps only if you actually do something with it.

1. Fill in each of the blanks (A) to (E) with the most suitable item from choices (a) to (j). Use each choice only once.

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| (a) exceeded | (f) aggravated |
| (b) refused | (g) displaced |
| (c) expected | (h) diminished |
| (d) appraised | (i) fallen |
| (e) plateaued | (j) deteriorated |

2. Fill in blank (F) with the most suitable item from choices (a) to (d).

- (a) difficult to measure as claimed
- (b) high as was previously thought
- (c) low as was formerly expected
- (d) easily predicted as scientists suggested

3. Place each of the sentences (a) to (d) in the most suitable location from [W] to [Z] in the passage.

- (a) Industrial carbon-dioxide emissions have risen by 50% since 1997.
- (b) So is putting a price on carbon and ensuring that, slowly but surely, it gets ratcheted up for decades to come.
- (c) There is no plausible scenario in which carbon emissions continue unchecked and the climate does not warm above today's temperatures.
- (d) It may come as a surprise to a walrus wondering where all the Arctic's summer sea ice has gone.

4. Which of the following claims does climate rhetoric refer to here?
(a) The Earth's temperature has not greatly increased over the past decade.
- (b) There is uncertainty over the effects of global warming on the planet.
- (c) The Earth's temperature is likely to increase by less than 3°C this century.
- (d) The Earth's temperature is likely to rise by 4°C or more this century.
5. Which of the following might the author propose as a good climate policy?
- (a) Ensuring that there is a high proportion of biodiesel in transportation fuel.
- (b) Funding research to discover new sources of fossil fuel.
- (c) Subsidizing the high cost of solar energy research.
- (d) Educating farmers to practice sustainable farming techniques.
6. Which of the following is a key point of the passage?
- (a) Shale gas exploitation is one of the most effective ways of managing the risk of global warming.
- (b) The world should promote more relaxed climate policies, given the planet's low climate sensitivity.
- (c) The risk of global warming should not be dismissed even for a low-sensitivity planet.
- (d) Previous predictions of climate sensitivity have been scientifically proven to be accurate.