

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。

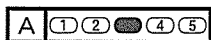
マークシート解答方法についての注意

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)。

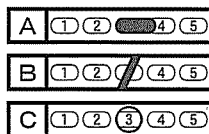
記入上の注意

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。

4. 問題冊子のページを切り離さないこと。

[I] For each of 1 to 5 below, fill in the blank with the most suitable item from (a) to (d).

1. Sport science is always desperate to empower people who can give them information — statistics, diet sheets or training programs — as though information is the only form of advantage, but it isn't. The greatest competitive advantage is the ability to use existing information better than the opposition, to be trained in _____. This belongs to a much longer-standing tradition: philosophy.

- (a) promoting a state of mind
- (b) reading players' thoughts
- (c) critical thinking
- (d) mental conditioning

2. Disaster recovery is the process of reconstructing communities in order to return life, livelihoods, and infrastructure to their pre-disaster states. The pace of recovery in the aftermath of events such as hurricanes varies widely and _____, including the extent of damage, the proportion of the community affected, and the degree of social unity within a community.

- (a) refers to media speculation
- (b) rests upon a number of assumptions
- (c) depends on a number of factors
- (d) relies upon satellite data

3. Literature can be inherently difficult to understand. One reason for this is that language is a very demanding, very complicated thing. Learning to use language well — whether reading, writing, or speaking — is _____ that builds on what you already know.

- (a) a never-ending process
- (b) a necessary compromise
- (c) a shortcut to learning
- (d) an inherited talent

4. Just like other professionals, we journalists enjoy being praised when we do good work. But unlike those in occupations that aren't in the public eye, journalists have to accept that being publicly criticized is part of the job. We know that the words we write may upset, even anger others. So, if we report news that shows public officials in a negative light, we have to be willing to _____.

- (a) join the criticism of our writers
- (b) delete the article and get on with the job
- (c) put up with the unfavorable response
- (d) report on our critics' poor judgement

5. The computer and the Internet are among the most important inventions of our era, but while the Internet was built to make professional collaboration easier, early personal computers, especially those meant to be used at home, were intended for the non-professional. The result was that in the late 1970s development of networks and of home computers _____.

- (a) very nearly never got off the ground
- (b) progressed in different directions
- (c) continued as originally planned
- (d) allowed simultaneous access to the Internet

[II] For each of 1 and 2 below, complete the sentence in the most suitable way. Neatly write your answer on the line provided on the answer sheet.

1. Struggling to become a writer, she realized that her standard English by itself didn't offer her the same richness of imagery and detail that her mother's colorful, immigrant English did. Her mother's English was the "language of intimacy," the "family talk" that she had grown up with. Finally, however, learning to blend _____, she found her "voice," her writing style, and went on to become a best-selling author.
2. When they first started selling e-books, publishers argued that they should cost about the same as physical books. However, the world's largest electronic commerce company, assisted by the fact that it also manufactured the world's most popular e-book reader, chose to sell them as cheaply as possible in order to capture _____ market.

[III] Read the passage and answer the questions.

While most people prefer to use their right hand to brush their teeth, throw a ball, or hold a tennis racket, left-handers, at least 10% of the population, prefer to use their left hand.

Despite many years of research, however, the reason why one person turns out to be a left-hander and another does not, remains a mystery. That said, handedness seems partly heritable: left-handed parents tend to have more left-handed children than do right-handed parents. Of course, children learn from their caregivers. (i)

One reason this cannot be the full story, however, is that hand preference can be observed before birth. Fetuses like to move around, and a child's hand preference can be predicted reasonably well by using ultrasound scanning to see which arm and hand they prefer to move before birth. However, this observation of fetal handedness is (W) that some children seem to switch their hand preference, at least up to the age of two.

Perhaps some people are left- or right-handed at birth, whereas others develop their preference later on, during the first years of life. (ii) Rather, it is a very complex interplay of genes, environment, and chance.

Sometimes, people are amazed to hear that the brains of left-handers are dissimilar to those of right-handers. (iii) Left-handers use their hands (and feet) in ways that right-handers don't. So, it is only natural that the parts of the brain that control movements should be different in left-handers and right-handers.

As for language, we know it is mainly (X) in right-handers. Although left-sided language areas in the brain are still important in left-handers, about 20% process language in both the left and right sides of the brain. A similar example comes from face perception: mainly right-sided parts of the brain are responsive to faces. Again, left-handers tend to use

both left and right regions of the brain relatively often when they see a face.

Does this mean that left-handers think differently? Well, yes and no. Though claims of left-handers' increased creativity have been made, very little firm evidence exists to support this. Increased musical abilities are another , but again, the evidence just isn't there. Such claims often are based on lists of famous musicians that circulate on the Internet. While interesting, you will find that for every left-handed guitarist on such a list, you could easily come up with enough right-handed guitarists to match the usual 9:1 ratio of right- and left-handers in the population.

In summary, hand preference is partially heritable, pointing to a genetic contribution. However, the relevant genes are likely to interact with environmental and chance factors to determine the handedness of a specific person. The two halves of the brain are less distinct than in right-handers. The study of left-handers can help us answer several important scientific questions. All of which means that left-handers have many reasons to feel special, for after all, the large majority of people are not left-handed. At the same time, bold claims about creativity and other ways in which are probably not true.

1. Fill in each of the blanks through with the most suitable item from (a) to (d).

- (a) The brains of left-handers and right-handers are somewhat dissimilar.
- (b) So, if one of the parents is left-handed, the child might become left-handed just by imitation.
- (c) But it is understandable that they should differ in some respects.
- (d) Whatever the exact causes may be, this is not a simple story.

2. Fill in each of the blanks , , , with the most suitable item from (a) to (d).

- (a) often cited left-hander skill
- (b) at odds with the finding
- (c) left-handers may be super-gifted
- (d) a function of the left side of the brain

3. Which one of the following is correct?

- (a) Children before the age of two likely will switch hand preference.
- (b) Ultrasound scanning is a reasonable predictor of fetal handedness.
- (c) Right-handers and left-handers respond differently to faces.
- (d) The exact cause of hand preference remains unknown.

4. Which one of the following accurately summarizes the main points of the passage?

- (a) The study of left- and right-handers can help us answer several important scientific questions.
- (b) Children learn their preference for left-handedness from their left-handed parents.
- (c) Handedness is a very complex interplay of genes, environment, and chance.
- (d) Musical skill and language ability are directly influenced by left-handedness.

[IV] Read the passage and answer the questions.

Although every society condemns lying, it is still a common feature of everyday life. Research suggests that people average almost two lies per day. So how do you deal with a co-worker or friend you suspect of lying? It depends on the type of lie, and the type of liar, you are dealing with.

(i) First, they don't see lying as unethical. Second, whereas most people lie when they are under pressure (e.g., anxious or afraid), this kind of liar does it even when they are feeling good or in control of things — because they get enjoyment out of lying. For that reason, studies have found, (w) . After all, to them, if there's nothing wrong with telling a lie, then why hide the fact that you have?

So, if you're dealing with a recurrent liar, he or she probably has strong social skills and a fair amount of brains. In fact, frequent liars tend to have higher levels of (A) . For one thing, they can avoid something called (B) — when our body language doesn't match what we're saying. Effective lying also requires a lively imagination, especially when it comes to making excuses and bending the truth, the latter of which, by the way, seems common among creative people.

(ii) Many of their lies are the product of a lack of confidence. These are lies motivated by fear, and they provide temporary (C) for the liar's self-image. For example, if asked whether they have read a popular book — one which in fact they haven't read — they may instinctively answer "yes" in order to avoid rejection. But this in turn actually increases their insecurity — what if the lie is found out? — which then may increase the probability that (X) in the future.

Whether you are dealing with a frequent liar or an insecure liar, there are a couple of important points to remember. First, most of us see lying as a deliberate attempt to misrepresent the truth. But when someone is

distorting reality in their favor, technically, they are not lying. Rather, they are practising _____, and so are incapable of seeing or unwilling to see the truth. (D)

(iii) That is, whether we should try to help the individual see things in a different way. So, before you accuse a colleague of lying, ask yourself whether he's deliberately misleading others, or sincerely believes in the lie he is telling.

The second point: (Y) . In fact, telling little white lies, such as saying to a friend, "That looks great on you!" — when really you think it doesn't — or to the cook, "Mm, this is delicious!" — when in truth you think it isn't — may be pro-social, even ethical. Indeed, _____ often require the ability to hide one's inner feelings. (E) Total honesty can take the form of selfishness or even cruelty. Sometimes it is best to tell that white lie.

(iv) However, there are many _____ and many motivations to lie. (F) There are also many ways to react to a lie. Yes, you may feel insulted at being the target of deceit, but reacting emotionally or confrontationally can backfire. A better approach is to politely demonstrate to the liar that (Z) . Or you could pretend to have fallen for it, which in effect means that you deceive them back.

1. Choose the most suitable first sentence for each paragraph (i)

through (iv) from items (a) to (d).

- (a) In such situations, a key decision has to be made.
- (b) An infrequent liar, on the other hand, has a different psychological make-up.
- (c) It is easy to get upset when someone lies to us.
- (d) Frequent, or recurrent liars have a couple of noticeable characteristics.

2. Fill in each of the blanks (A) through (F) with the most suitable item from (a) to (f).

- (a) psychological protection
- (b) successful relationships
- (c) non-verbal leakage
- (d) shades of dishonesty
- (e) emotional intelligence
- (f) self-deception

3. Fill in each the blanks through with the most suitable item from (a) to (d).

- (a) not all lies are immoral
- (b) the insecure liar will continue to lie
- (c) they have failed to deceive you
- (d) frequent liars are more likely to admit to lying

4. What does the sentence “Sometimes it is best to tell that white lie” suggest?

- (a) Telling a lie, white or not, is wrong.
- (b) To tell a lie can be less harmful than to tell the truth.
- (c) One should always be distrustful of liars.
- (d) A white lie will do more harm than good.

5. According to the passage, which of the following statements (a) to (d) is *not* accurate?

- (a) Recurrent liars lie in order to feel good and to gain control of others.
- (b) Creative people are generally known for bending the truth.
- (c) The insecure liar lacks the skills to tell a convincing lie.
- (d) The frequent liar often demonstrates skillful control over body language.

[V] Read the passage and answer the questions.

At Bettys' six tea rooms across the UK, 99,000 traditional afternoon teas are sold every year, with scones and generous servings of delicious clotted cream. However, none of the clotted cream served at Bettys is made in Devon or Cornwall, as many visitors to the UK may assume. Instead, it is made in Yorkshire by Cornishwoman Sue Gaudie on the family organic dairy farm.

Sue moved there after meeting her husband Angus while preparing for a Young Farmers exchange trip to Canada. "My parents were farmers in the south-west of Cornwall, and I had been on a visit to Canada the year before," says Sue. "It was then when I met Angus, who asked if he could borrow money — he still owes me it." Angus looked after the 60-plus cows at Stamford Farm for his father Norman. He later taught at a college near York, and then spent four years in Ghana before returning to farm management full-time.

Angus convinced Sue to move to Yorkshire when they married, and they now have three sons. However, by the mid-1990s, a milk crisis arrived. "The cost of milk dropped," says Angus. "Although it wasn't the end of the world, we felt that we had to look at diversifying in order to survive. We looked at all options, from farm shops to pet cemeteries — anything that would make use of the land."

It was when Angus visited an organic farm elsewhere that he realized what was best for their future. "The concept of organic milk was quite new, but there was a lot of government support and it just seemed a sensible idea given the funding available," he says, adding that it is a two-year process to be certified as an organic farm. "It means that you can't use artificial nitrogen on the land. Instead we use natural nitrogen, which we filter using plants." The cows at Stamford are given only grass, clover, and

organic feed, and veterinary needs are managed using natural remedies. By 2001 the farm was certified, with Angus and Sue mainly supplying wholesalers with their organic milk. But during this time Sue's craving for her beloved clotted cream hadn't gone away. The problem was that she just couldn't get it in Yorkshire.

Then one day an old friend of Sue's who made clotted cream visited and brought a separator. Swapping two tickets to a football match for the separator, Sue and her husband then put the machine into storage and forgot about it because they were too busy.

After the farm became certified, Angus was introduced to new businesses looking to sell local food to local people. "I told them that we made organic clotted cream even though we didn't and had never actually tried," says Angus. The couple started with a small amount, retrieving the separator to skim the cream from the whole milk straight from the cow.

"We had no idea what we were doing but we had no choice," adds Angus. "The result looked yellow, just like clotted cream, but when we tasted it, we realized that we had something really special."

The Gaudies took it to a town meeting for people to try. "They just went crazy for it," says Sue. "There's a day in your life when you know something has changed," says Angus. "That was it for us. We came out of there knowing we'd got something special." The rest was just a small matter of creating a dairy, sorting out branding and packaging, and acquiring a dairy license and environmental health certificates.

1. What happened in the mid-1990s?
 - (a) The amount of milk was decreasing.
 - (b) The market value of milk was falling.
 - (c) The quality of milk was worsening.
 - (d) The type of milk was changing.

2. Which is *not* a reason for producing clotted cream in Yorkshire?
 - (a) Sue couldn't buy it in Yorkshire.
 - (b) New businesses wanted to sell it.
 - (c) Angus was under pressure to make it.
 - (d) The government funded it.

3. What role did the separator machine have?
 - (a) It determined the type of clotted cream to be produced.
 - (b) It made it possible to cover his white lie.
 - (c) It provided an alternative means of making clotted cream.
 - (d) It gave clotted cream a new color.

4. Without which of the following (a) to (d) could Sue and Angus still have made clotted cream, according to the story?
 - (a) nitrogen
 - (b) a separator machine
 - (c) a herd of cows
 - (d) natural remedies

5. Which of the following (a) to (d) best concludes the last paragraph?

- (a) Starting a business is a simple process.
- (b) There was a lot of hard work still to do.
- (c) Clotted cream production is similar to milk production.
- (d) The clotted cream industry is a small one.

[VI] Read the passage and answer the questions.

In society today young people reach social and intellectual maturity at an age younger than ever before and are well informed and mature enough to vote. The voting age in England is 18, while the legal marriage age is 16. It is _____ for a married person with a job and children not to be recognized as an adult who can vote. Voting is an important decision, but so is getting married. Such a person is a full adult member of society and should be _____ as such.

Because of the advance in information technology, teenagers are now more aware of political issues than ever before. Broadcast media and the Internet in particular ensure that everyone, including 16-year-olds, is familiar with the issues of the day. (i)

Even if we take a permissive view of the ability of some 16-year-olds to make a well-informed and democratic decision, it is not clear two years will make any difference to such people. (ii) The same proportion of 16- and 18-year-olds will be _____, uninterested or ill-informed. The extra two years without a vote is a case of _____ discrimination.

(1) In any case, voters are not required to be fully informed or highly intellectual — such a requirement would be elitist and anti-democratic. In most respects, 16-year-olds are adult members of society.

(2) However, others deny that young people are more mature than ever. They masquerade as adults by mimicking typically adult behaviors (drinking, smoking, using drugs, having sex, swearing, fighting) at younger ages, but that does not make them mature. If anything, the voting age should be raised to give these would-be adults more time to grow up and mature intellectually.

(3) But, it is perfectly acceptable for different rites of passage* to occur at different ages. (iii) This reflects the decisions of a

series of governments about the appropriate age for different activities. Voting is a responsible act that requires more than a year or two of adult experience of life and politics. The voting age should be raised to 21, or at least stay at 18 — as indeed should the age for marriage, another significant decision that should not be made by adolescents.

(4) On the other hand, the rise of broadcast media and information technology has led to a simplistic and superficial political world emerging — a world in which political argumentation has been replaced by short, crafted announcements. This is a reason to demand that the voter be older and wiser to media influence. A 16-year-old voter would be _____ by media managers. Mentally, 16-year-olds are still children.

(E) Voters have a duty to be informed participants in the process of politics and democracy. Voting should be restricted to those who are ready.

(iv) Something similar to the driving test should be introduced for 18- (or 21-) year-olds, which they must pass before they can vote. It is sentimental to think that everyone should be given a say in a democracy. We do not let just anyone drive without maturity or instruction, and we should not let anyone determine who we are _____ by.

*a rite of passage: a ceremony or event marking an important stage in someone's life

1. Fill in each of the blanks (A) through (F) with the most suitable item from (a) to (f).

(a) governed

(d) absurd

(b) manipulated

(e) apathetic

(c) arbitrary

(f) treated

2. Fill in each of the blanks through with the most suitable item from (a) to (d).

- (a) The ages for leaving school, being allowed to have sexual relations, smoke, drive, drink and vote are spread over three years (16-18).
- (b) This would not be an elitist measure but would simply ensure that a bare minimum ability of understanding political ideas was attained.
- (c) Many people are politically unsophisticated or uninterested in politics, but there is not a significant difference between the age of 16 and 18.
- (d) There is no need to wait for young people to be 18 in order for them to have a fuller understanding of politics.

3. Choose which paragraph marked through most suitably begins the opposing argument in the passage.

4. According to the passage, which one of the following statements (a) to (d) is accurate?

- (a) Media development increases Internet voting among 16- to 18-year-olds.
- (b) Right to vote should be limited to adolescents.
- (c) Voting age was lowered to 16 and then raised to 18.
- (d) People can legally marry before they can legally vote.

5. Choose the most suitable title for the passage from (a) to (e).

- (a) Marriage, intellectual maturity and the voting age
- (b) Ideal voting age for teens
- (c) Teens ill-informed in politics
- (d) Political and intellectual maturity
- (e) Contrary views on voting age

