法学部Ａ方式Ⅰ日程・文学部Ａ方式Ⅱ日程・経営学部Ａ方式Ⅱ日程

1 限 **英　　　語**（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。

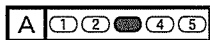3. マークシート解答方法については以下の注意事項を読みなさい。

マークシート解答方法についての注意

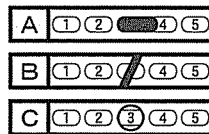　マークシート解答では，鉛筆でマークしたものを機械が直接読みとって採点する。したがって解答は HB の黒鉛筆でマークすること（万年筆，ボールペン，シャープペンシルなどを使用しないこと）。

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

| A | ① | ② | ● | ④ | ⑤ |

(2) 悪いマークの例

| A | ① | ② | ● | ④ | ⑤ |
| B | ① | ② | ╱ | ④ | ⑤ |

}　枠外にはみださないこと。

| C | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |　　〇でかこまないこと。

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。

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4. 問題冊子のページを切り離さないこと。

We drove to Antrim, parked outside the summer house, on the fringes of the beautiful Irish countryside, and in we went with all the kids, plus bags and baggage. The intention had been to stay there all week, but three days later we packed all our stuff into the car and headed home again, to Mary and Edward's obvious relief.

People who don't have children seldom understand what it involves, no (A) matter how mature and intelligent they might otherwise be. At least, that was how it was with me before I had children myself. Mary and Edward are careerists: all the time I have known Mary she has had nothing but top (B) jobs in the cultural sectors, while Edward is the director of some multinational foundation based in Britain. After Antrim, he had a meeting in Panama, before the two of them ‾‾(C)‾‾ in Sweden. That's the way their life is: places I have only ever read about are where they often spend their time. So into that came our family, with a baby, John, and two small children, Sarah and Ellen. John was crawling all over the place, Sarah and Ellen fighting and screaming, laughing and crying.

Children never eat at the table, never do what they are told, at least not when we are visiting other people and really want them to behave, because they know what is going on. The more serious the situation is, the more (D) unruly they become. Even though the summer house was large and spacious, it was not large or spacious enough for them to be overlooked.

Edward pretended to be unconcerned. He wanted to appear generous and child-friendly. But this was continually ‾‾(E)‾‾ by his body language, his arms pinned to his sides, the way he went round putting things back in their places and the faraway look in his eyes. He was close to the things and the place he had known all his life, but distant from those populating it just now, regarding them more or less in the same way one would regard

moles or rats.

I knew how Edward felt, and I liked him. But I had brought all this along with me, and a real meeting of minds was impossible. He had been educated at Oxford and Cambridge, and had worked for several years as a broker in London. He was walking with Ellen in front of us along a mountainside near the sea. He let her climb on her own several meters ahead of him while he stood still admiring the view, without taking into account that she was only four and incapable of assessing the risk. So with Sarah in my arms, I had to jog up and take control.

(F)

We were sitting in a café half an hour later, me with stiff legs after the sudden sprint. I asked Edward to give John bits of a bread roll I ⬚(G) beside him, as I had to keep an eye on Sarah and Ellen while finding them something to eat. Edward ⬚(H) and said he would. But he didn't put down the newspaper he was reading. He did not even look up. He failed to notice John was becoming more and more upset and at length screamed until his face went red with frustration, since the bread he wanted was right in front of him but out of his reach. The situation deeply ⬚(I) my wife, sitting at the other end of table — I could see it in her eyes — but she bit her tongue, made no comment, and waited until we were outside and on our own.

1. 下線部(A) it の意味に最も近いものを，つぎの(a)〜(d)から一つ選び，その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

(a) parenting
(b) cleaning up
(c) packing stuff
(d) driving

2．下線部(B) she has had nothing but top jobs の意味に最も近いものを，つぎ
の(a)〜(d)から一つ選び，その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

(a) she has not had much interest in jobs

(b) she has been engaged in significant work

(c) her jobs have been by no means important

(d) her jobs have not been so rewarding

3．空所 [(C)] につぎの(a)〜(f)を並べ替えて入れ，３番目と５番目にくる語
(句)の記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

(a) were   (b) for   (c) to

(d) leave   (e) due   (f) a holiday

4．下線部(D) what is going on の意味に最も近いものを，つぎの(a)〜(d)から一
つ選び，その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

(a) their benefits   (b) their circumstances

(c) their consequences   (d) their reasons

5．空所 [(E)]，[(G)]，[(H)]，[(I)] に入る最も適切な語を，
つぎの(a)〜(d)から一つずつ選び，その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。ただし，
各記号は一回しか使用できない。

(a) placed   (b) contradicted

(c) annoyed   (d) nodded

6．下線部(F) taking into account の意味に最も近いものを，つぎの(a)〜(d)から
一つ選び，その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

(a) considering   (b) ignoring

(c) informing   (d) warning

7．本文の内容と合致するものを，つぎの(a)〜(d)から一つ選び，その記号を解答
　欄にマークせよ。

(a) The children were so happy that they behaved themselves.

(b) The children hardly made their host family frustrated.

(c) Edward was irritated by his friends' children.

(d) Edward was child-friendly and looked after the children well.

〔Ⅱ〕 つぎの英文を読んで，問いに答えよ。

One bad apple spoils the barrel, so the saying goes. But what if the barrel itself is rotten? A number of studies have shown that seeing a peer* behave unethically increases people's dishonesty in laboratory tests. What is much harder to investigate is how this kind of influence operates at a societal level. But that is exactly what behavioral economists Simon Gächter of the University of Nottingham in England and Jonathan Schulz of Yale University set out to do in a study published in March 2016 in *Nature*. Their findings suggest that corruption not only harms a nation's prosperity but also shapes the moral behavior of its citizens. The results have implications for interventions aimed at tackling corruption.

The researchers developed a measure of corruption by combining three widely used scales that capture levels of political fraud, tax evasion, and corruption in a given country. "We wanted to get a really broad index, including many different aspects of ⬚ (A) ⬚ ," Schulz says. They then conducted an experiment involving 2,568 participants from 23 nations. Participants were asked to roll a die** twice and report the outcome of only the first roll. They received a sum of money proportional to the number reported but got nothing for rolling a six. Nobody else saw the die, so

(B) ┃ (1) ┃ (2) ┃ (3) ┃ (4) ┃ (5) ┃ (6) ┃ the ┃ (7) ┃ .

If everyone were completely honest about their die rolls, the average answer would be 3.5, whereas if everyone were maximally dishonest, all answers would be 5. Participants from nations with a high prevalence*** of rule violations (PRV) — including Georgia, Tanzania, Guatemala, and Kenya — tended to report higher numbers than those from low-PRV countries — such as Austria, the U.K., the Netherlands, Sweden, and Germany — and the average answers ⬚ (C) ⬚ PRV values. In other words, the more corrupt the country, the more its citizens inflated the number they

reported. <u>These values were calculated using data from 2003</u>, and the
(D)
experiments were conducted between 2011 and 2014 using participants
whose average age was 21 — too young to have personally influenced PRV
ratings but old enough to have been influenced by social norms, implying
that national corruption levels influenced participants' honesty, <u>not vice</u>
(E)
<u>versa</u>.

"These researchers link a simple cheating test to real-world behaviors,"
says behavioral scientist Amos Schurr of Ben-Gurion University in Israel,
who was not involved in the study. "This has never been done before."

Encouragingly, the researchers found that there was a limit to people's
dishonesty, even if they came from profoundly corrupt countries. Instead of
<u>outright</u> lying, people shuffled the two results they got and reported the
(F)
higher roll instead of the first. "All around the world people are quite
honest," Schulz says. They tend to act according to "justifiable dishonesty,"
but the standard of what is justifiable seems to vary slightly according to
the level of corruption in one's homeland.

Classic economic theory assumes that people act to maximize their
gains, but the finding that they do not lie outright fits with theories
suggesting individuals have a psychological incentive to view themselves as
honest. "You have competing forces: financial incentives and psychological
incentives to keep an honest self-image, which balance out," Schulz explains.
"No matter what your corruption level is, it's easier to keep a good self-
image if you see a lot of corruption around you."

The findings imply that highly corrupt countries may be difficult to
change because their citizens have been shaped by norms that permit
dishonesty. Yet there is also a positive practical implication. Rather than
tackling corruption by targeting systems, we might do better to aim at young
people. "Changing countries will be hard, but countries [(G)] people,"
Schulz says. "It will take a long time, but I think it's a worthwhile path."

*peer: 仲間

**roll a die: サイコロを投げる

***prevalence: 広まっていること

1. 空所 　(A)　 に入る最も適切な語句を, つぎの(a)～(d)から一つ選び, その
   記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

   (a) countries' prosperity　　　　(b) rule violations

   (c) economic depressions　　　　(d) moral education

2. 本文の実験で一番多くのお金を得たのは, どの参加者か。つぎの(a)～(d)から
   一つ選び, その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

   (a) 一度目に2, 二度目に5を出して, 正直に報告した人

   (b) 一度目に2, 二度目に5を出して, 「6」と嘘の報告をした人

   (c) 一度目に4, 二度目に1を出して, 正直に報告した人

   (d) 一度目に2, 二度目に2を出して, 「5」と嘘の報告をした人

3. 下線部(B) (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) the
   (7) の空所につぎの(a)～(g)を並べ替え, (2) と (5) に入
   る語の記号のみを, それぞれ解答欄にマークせよ。

   (a) outcome　　(b) participants　(c) lie　　　(d) to

   (e) free　　　　(f) about　　　　(g) were

4. 空所 　(C)　 に入る最も適切な語句を, つぎの(a)～(d)から一つ選び, その
   記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

   (a) went over　　　　　　　　(b) were associated with

   (c) fell below　　　　　　　　(d) were divided by

— 8 —

5. 下線部(D)<u>These values were calculated using data from 2003</u> とあるが，本文の実験では，なぜ2011年以降の新しい PRV rating ではなく，2003年の PRV rating を使ったのか。その理由として最も適切なものを，つぎの(a)〜(d)から一つ選び，その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

(a) The gap was crucial for seeing if national corruption had influenced the participants' honesty as they grew up.

(b) The experiment had to be conducted in various countries and took many years since the ratings were used for the planning.

(c) The new ratings are not necessarily correct and the researchers used more reliable, established figures.

(d) The older version included all the ratings of the participants' countries while the newer ones did not.

6. 下線部(E)<u>not vice versa</u> の内容に最も近いものを，つぎの(a)〜(d)から一つ選び，その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

(a) National corruption levels reflected younger people's innate dishonesty.

(b) Participants' dishonesty was not the cause of their country's national corruption.

(c) The country's corruption had a greater impact on the older generation.

(d) The honesty of the people was not measured by the national corruption level.

7. 下線部(F)<u>outright</u> の意味に最も近いものを，つぎの(a)〜(d)から一つ選び，その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

(a) complete   (b) quick

(c) thoughtless   (d) innocent

8．空所 （G） に入る最も適切な語句を，つぎの(a)～(d)から一つ選び，その
記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

(a) rely on

(b) serve for

(c) break ties with

(d) form the basis of

9．本文の内容と合致するものを，つぎの(a)～(d)から一つ選び，その記号を解答
欄にマークせよ。

(a) The averages of die rolls reported in low-PRV countries were higher
than those predicted by classic economic theory.

(b) The averages of die rolls reported in low-PRV countries have better
implications because people there have better self-images than in
high-PRV countries.

(c) People tend to feel guiltier in high-PRV countries than in low-PRV
countries when they see dishonest acts in their surroundings.

(d) People in low-PRV countries on average exhibited higher honesty by
reporting lower results of their die rolls than in high-PRV countries.

〔Ⅲ〕 つぎの英文を読んで，問いに答えよ。

Suppose you are asked to participate in a blind taste-test of five different brands of strawberry jam.　After tasting all of the jams, but before being asked to rate their quality, you spend a couple of minutes writing down your reasons for liking and disliking each jam.　Then you rate each one 　(ア)　 a scale from 1 (the lowest rating) to 9 (the highest rating). How accurate would your ratings be, assuming we judged accuracy by comparing your ratings with those given by a group of experts assembled by *Consumer Reports* magazine?

Psychologists Timothy Wilson and Jonathan Schooler asked college students to participate in such an experimemt.　The researchers found that the students' ratings of the jams bore almost no resemblance to those given by the experts.　They should have been able to tell which ones were good and which ones were not — the jams varied widely in quality and included those ranked 1st, 11th, 24th, 32nd, and 44th best out of the 45 that *Consumer Reports* had reviewed.　Did the students have no taste for jam, or did they have a different preference from the experts?　Not at all.　In a separate condition of the experiment, rather than writing the reasons they liked and disliked each jam, each student wrote about something entirely unrelated: their reasons for choosing their college major.　The students then rated the jams, and 　(A)　, they made ratings that were much closer to those of the experts.

Why does thinking about jams make our judgments about them worse? There are two reasons.　First, thinking about the jams 　(B)　 — once we taste them, we have all the information we are going to get.　The second reason, which seems more important, is the fact that jam preferences result mainly from emotional responses, not logical analysis.　Emotional responses tend to happen automatically and rapidly, in contrast to the slower and

deliberate processing underlying analytic reasoning. A decision about how something tastes is a judgment coming from inward feelings, but this decision can't be improved by reflecting on it. Thinking about it only generates irrelevant information that essentially blocks our intuitive, emotional reaction.

Taste preferences rely more on emotion than logic, but deciding whether to launch a major new food product seems to be a good occasion for $\boxed{\text{(C)}}$ and spending some time on deliberate analysis. But the distinction isn't always so obvious. In general, when there are few objective grounds for determining whether a decision is right or wrong, intuition can't be beaten. But even when there are objective criteria, intuitive responses sometimes outperform analytical ones.

This is also true for memories of visual perception. Thinking in words about a person's appearance can actually weaken your ability to recognize that person later. Although this possibility was known in the 1950s, interest in it was revived by a series of experiments conducted in 1990, when it was given the new name "verbal overshadowing." In one
(1)
experiment, two groups of people watched a thirty-second video of a bank robbery that included a view of the robber's face. One of the groups then spent five minutes writing a description of the face $\boxed{\text{(イ)}}$ as much detail as possible. The other group spent five minutes doing something unrelated. Afterward, they tried to pick the robber out of a set of photographs of eight similar-looking individuals, and then indicated how confident they were in their choices.

The method used in this experiment imitates what happens in criminal cases. The police routinely ask witnesses to give detailed descriptions of suspects, and those same witnesses later try to identify a suspect in a photographic lineup. In the experiment, those participants who did an unrelated task successfully identified the suspect 64 percent of the time.

But what about those who wrote detailed notes about the suspect? They picked the right suspect only 38 percent of the time! The verbal information in the written notes overshadowed the nonverbal information captured by the initial visual perception of the face, and the verbal information turned 　(ウ)　 to be less accurate. Ironically, our intuition tells us that analyzing a face will help us remember it better, but in this case at least, it is better for analysis to step back and let more automatic, pattern recognition processes take 　(エ)　 . This experiment was only an objective test of memory without involving an emotional evaluation, but 　(D)　 .

1．空所 　(ア)　 , 　(イ)　 , 　(ウ)　 , 　(エ)　 に入る最も適切な語を，つぎの(a)～(d)からそれぞれ一つずつ選び，その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

(ア)	(a) into	(b) off	(c) on	(d) under
(イ)	(a) from	(b) in	(c) of	(d) on
(ウ)	(a) off	(b) on	(c) out	(d) over
(エ)	(a) in	(b) off	(c) out	(d) over

2．空所 　(A)　 , 　(B)　 , 　(C)　 , 　(D)　 に入る最も適切なものを，つぎの(a)～(d)からそれぞれ一つずつ選び，その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

(A)

(a) despite not having thought about the jams at all after tasting them

(b) in spite of having known the ratings of the jams from the magazine before tasting them

(c) owing to having examined the brands of the jams before tasting them

(d) thanks to having reflected on the quality of the jams after tasting them

(B) 　(a) doesn't motivate us to participate in the experiment

　　　(b) doesn't give us any more information about them

　　　(c) causes us to withdraw from the experiment

　　　(d) provides us with additional information concerning them

(C) 　(a) appealing to emotion 　　(b) exploring intuition

　　　(c) relying on intuition 　　(d) setting emotion aside

(D) 　(a) automatic intuition did not help

　　　(b) deliberate thinking did not help

　　　(c) deliberate thinking improved through it

　　　(d) automatic intuition improved through it

3．下線部(1) verbal overshadowing の内容と最も近いものを，つぎの(a)～(d)か
ら一つ選び，その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

(a) descriptions in words presenting visual memories correctly

(b) descriptions in words distorting visual memories

(c) descriptions in words enhancing visual perceptions

(d) descriptions in words coinciding with visual perceptions

4. 本文の内容と合致するものを，つぎの(a)～(d)から一つ選び，その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

(a) The accuracy of the students' jam ratings was judged on their closeness to those of the experts.

(b) The jams that Wilson and Schooler used in the experiment were the five best among 45 brands.

(c) The students changed their jam preferences considering the analysis of the brands given by the experts.

(d) The result of the second experiment confirmed the effectiveness of the police investigation process.

5. 本文全体の主張を簡潔に表したものとして最も適切なものを，つぎの(a)～(d)から一つ選び，その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

(a) Instant decisions and intuitions change our preferences more drastically than deliberate thinking.

(b) Instant decisions and intuitions usually generate more positive evaluations than deliberate thinking.

(c) Deliberate thinking can produce better evaluations than what instant decisions and intuitions tell us.

(d) Deliberate thinking can create worse judgments than instant decisions and intuitions can.

〔Ⅳ〕 つぎの英文を読んで，問いに答えよ。

A century and a half ago, city dwellers in search of fresh air and rural pastures visited graveyards. It was a bad arrangement. The lines of tombstones interfered with athletic activity, | (A) | with | (B) | . The phenomenon particularly maddened Frederick Law Olmsted. He repeatedly complained of it in his essays and letters. A "miserably imperfect form," he lamented. The cemetery problem, he felt, was an expression of a profound, universal desire that cities were neglecting to meet: the desire for public
(C)
parks.

That public parks should exist at all was a radical idea. Olmsted's solutions — Central Park, Brooklyn's Prospect Park, Boston's Emerald Necklace, among dozens of others, many designed with his longtime partner Calvert Vaux — were just as radical. Today we take much of his thinking for granted while rarely acknowledging the fact that, through industrial agricultural practices and resource extraction, we have "landscaped" the
(D)
entire world to suit our needs. Every square inch of land on the earth has been changed by our presence. Yet in the process we have failed to follow Olmsted's conclusions to their logical end. If his theories about public parks could be applied to towns and cities, why shouldn't they be applied to the planet as a whole?

Olmsted created a new occupation for himself — he and Vaux were the world's first professional landscape architects. As cities grew increasingly mechanized, populated, and ordered in the mid-19th century, residents sought comfort in rural landscapes. When Olmsted and Vaux entered a proposal for the design of Central Park in New York City, the "Greensward Plan," their canvas was a desolate*, rocky place of more than 700 acres interrupted by swamps, steep ravines**, and clay pits. His first principle was that a park should complement the city to which it belongs. If a city is
(E)

uncomfortably compact, crowded, and composed of straight lines, its park should have winding roads and variable features that include large open spaces. The "comparative largeness" of Central Park was essential, since a park should "be a ground which invites, encourages, and facilitates movement."

A park should also be faithful to the character of its natural landscape. It was in "bad taste," for instance, to grow lawns in the dry western United States or palm trees in the cold northern regions. Beauty was to be found not in decorative plants, as one might expect from a florist's display window, but in [(F)] . Trees should be grouped in such a way that "their individual qualities would gradually merge harmoniously." Man-made structures were also out of key. When bridges or buildings were absolutely
(G)
necessary, they should be built from local stone, heavily camouflaged with shrubs and vines. One of his most remarkable technical achievements in Central Park was to make its four major crosstown roads disappear: He sank them into the ground and hid them with leaves and grasses. Much of the park's charm derives from the many rolling expanses and hidden passages, which create the illusion of privacy and mystery.

An unmistakable irony creeps through Olmsted's landscape theory: It takes a lot of artfulness to create convincing "natural" scenery. Everything in Central Park is man-made; the same is true of most of Olmsted's designs. They are not imitations of nature so much as idealizations. Each Olmsted creation was the product of painstaking magical skill, requiring enormous amounts of labor and expense. In his notes on Central Park, Olmsted called for thinning forests, creating artificially winding and uneven paths, and clearing away ugly rocks and inconvenient mounds — all in order to "cause the formation of natural landscape scenery." He complained when
(H)
his parks [(1)] "too [(2)] " and constantly [(3)] that they " [(4)] [(5)] more natural."

Olmsted had a good imagination. He foresaw that Central Park, built at what was then the northern end of New York City, would one day lie at the heart of a metropolis of millions. He predicted the expansion and enrichment of big cities, and gave priority to the value that future generations would gain from his designs ⬚(I)⬚ immediate effects. But Olmsted did not foresee that the entire planet would need designing like a park. Biologists, if not the general public, have understood for decades that the earth is our canvas. The question is, what kind of artists will we decide to be? Our recent history isn't <u>promising</u>. We continue to place lawns and
_(J) swimming pools in deserts, skyscrapers in swamps, and mansions on beaches. In search of fuel, we level down hills, turn forests into lumberyards***, and break our promises to defend the ultimate value of public land. Unlike Olmsted, we tend to favor temporary effects at the expense of the future. <u>We have left too much to chance, too little to design.</u>
_(K) But Olmsted, the master of the form, has left behind a clear instruction manual. From the grave he urges us to use our increasingly innovative tools to make our global landscape more beautiful — more "natural."

*desolate: 荒れた

**ravines: 小谷

***lumberyards: 材木置き場

1. 空所 ⬚(A)⬚ , ⬚(B)⬚ に入る組み合わせとして最も適切なものを，つぎの(a)～(d)から一つ選び，その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

	(A)		(B)	
(a)	(A)	silence	(B)	people buried in peace
(b)	(A)	patience	(B)	curious intruders
(c)	(A)	anxiety	(B)	bustling festivity
(d)	(A)	gloom	(B)	carefree playfulness

2．下線部(C) meet の意味に最も近い語を，つぎの(a)〜(d)から一つ選び，その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

(a) face (b) satisfy (c) suppress (d) possess

3．下線部(D) resource extraction の具体例として最も適切なものを，つぎの(a)〜(d)から一つ選び，その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

(a) growing genetically modified food

(b) building nuclear power plants

(c) mining coal and drilling for oil

(d) restoring damaged rainforests

4．下線部(E) a park should complement the city to which it belongs の内容に最も近いものを，つぎの(a)〜(d)から一つ選び，その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

(a) a park should grow big enough for the city itself to be a part of it

(b) a park should become a kind of symbol the city can be proud of

(c) a park should publicize the attractiveness of the city

(d) a park should provide what the city lacks

5．空所 ┃ (F) ┃ に入る語句として最も適切なものを，つぎの(a)〜(d)から一つ選び，その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

(a) overall effects (b) rare species

(c) exotic atmosphere (d) unique arrangement

6．下線部(G)were also out of key の意味に最も近いものを，つぎの(a)〜(d)から
　　一つ選び，その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

(a) also became shaky and easily breakable over time

(b) also got out of human control in terms of maintenance cost

(c) were also unmatched with the surrounding natural landscape

(d) were also exposed to weathering and gradually crumbled to pieces

7．下線部(H)He complained when his parks 　(1)　 "too 　(2)　 " and
　constantly 　(3)　 that they " 　(4)　 　(5)　 more natural." の空
　所に当てはまる語を，つぎの(a)〜(e)から選べ。ただし，解答は 　(2)　 と
　 　(4)　 に入る語の記号のみを，それぞれ解答欄にマークせよ。各記号は
　一回しか使用できない。

(a) demanded　　　　(b) be　　　　　　(c) gardenlike

(d) made　　　　　　(e) appeared

8．空所 　(I)　 に入る語を，つぎの(a)〜(d)から一つ選び，その記号を解答欄
　にマークせよ。

(a) for　　　(b) with　　　(c) over　　　(d) in

9．下線部(J)promising の意味に最も近いものを，つぎの(a)〜(d)から一つ選び，
　その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

(a) proving its truthfulness

(b) realizing what it said

(c) reflecting what we have researched

(d) suggesting future success

10. 下線部(K) We have left too much to chance, too little to design. の内容に最
    も近いものを，つぎの(a)〜(d)から一つ選び，その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

 (a) We have changed our global landscape, but we haven't used our
     artistic powers as well as we could have.

 (b) We have unfortunately wasted our artistic skill in designing our
     global landscape until today.

 (c) We haven't had many opportunities to allow nature itself to design
     our global landscape.

 (d) We have been creative enough to keep our global landscape as
     beautiful as possible.

11. 本文の内容と合致するものを，つぎの(a)〜(e)から一つ選び，その記号を解答
    欄にマークせよ。

 (a) Since Olmsted was dissatisfied with the way people visited the
     graveyards and had fun there, he often criticized them in his essays
     for being morally wrong.

 (b) Olmsted and Vaux established the profession of designing landscape,
     and later advocated that our planet as a whole should be like a park.

 (c) In the construction of Central Park, Olmsted and Vaux were cost-
     conscious and made use of the original landscape as much as possible.

 (d) Throughout all of Olmsted's designs, what seemed natural was
     actually the result of elaborate artfulness exercised by human labor.

 (e) Now that it is generally realized that the earth has been increasingly
     abused for our profit, as artists we are ready to project our
     environmentally sustainable vision on it.