

2018年度

# S 英語問題

## 注意

1. 試験開始の指示があるまでこの問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
2. 解答用紙はすべてHBの黒鉛筆またはHBの黒のシャープペンシルで記入することになっています。HBの黒鉛筆・消しゴムを忘れた人は監督に申し出てください。(万年筆・ボールペン・サインペンなどを使用してはいけません。)
3. この問題冊子は20ページまでとなっています。試験開始後、ただちにページ数を確認してください。なお、問題番号はI～Vとなっています。
4. 解答用紙にはすでに受験番号が記入されていますので、出席票の受験番号が、あなたの受験票の番号であるかどうかを確認し、出席票の氏名欄に氏名のみを記入してください。なお、出席票は切り離さないでください。
5. 解答は解答用紙の指定された解答欄に記入し、その他の部分には何も書いてはいけません。
6. 解答用紙を折り曲げたり、破ったり、傷つけたりしないように注意してください。
7. この問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。

### マーク・センス法についての注意

マーク・センス法とは、鉛筆でマークした部分を機械が直接よみとって採点する方法です。

1. マークは、下記の記入例のようにHBの黒鉛筆で枠の中をぬり残さず濃くぬりつぶしてください。
2. 1つのマーク欄には1つしかマークしてはいけません。
3. 訂正する場合は消しゴムでよく消し、消しきずはきれいに取り除いてください。

マーク記入例：

A	1	2	3	4	5
	○	○	●	○	○

(3と解答する場合)

I . 次の文を読み、下記の1～10それぞれに続くものとして、本文の内容ともっともよく合致するものを、各イ～ニから1つずつ選び、その記号を解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

Our global water supply is becoming more of an issue every day. Even in developed nations, where a plentiful supply of water is sometimes taken for granted, the value of water is increasing among the people and their governments. It has already been found that we can't manufacture water, so what exactly will happen if we run out? It's ironic that on a planet that is 70% water, people don't have enough clean, safe water to drink. But the freshwater on Earth makes up just 3% of the water supply. And less than 1% is freely available; the rest is tied up in ice, as in icebergs, glaciers, and snowcaps. This means that all of the rivers, streams, lakes, and groundwater expected to sustain the 6.6 billion people on Earth make up less than 1% of the total water on the planet.

This is important, because the planet is in the midst of what the United Nations is calling a "water crisis." For some people, the issue isn't a lack of water, but a lack of clean water: Millions of people die each year from preventable diseases, after drinking dirty water. In other regions, there is simply not enough water. A water shortage can affect you no matter where you live in the world. It's arguably humanity's most vital natural resource. It sustains all other activities; it's the essential basis of economies, societies, and human life.

The current crisis results from a combination of factors, but one rises above the others: the global population boom. As populations grow, so do their demands on water. People must be fed, and agriculture must have water to grow crops and livestock. This puts a demand on naturally available water. To secure a source of water for its people, a government may construct a dam, but dams have drawbacks as well. Due to their large surface area, they lose a lot of water to evaporation. And they also serve as inadvertent collection sites for natural salts found in freshwater. These salts build up over time, and cropland \*irrigated through a dam may become poisoned from salt concentrations. This can lead to food loss—not only the crops themselves, but also the cows, pigs, and chickens that eat the affected grains. Instead of finding new places to grow crops, farmers with ruined fields may move to cities in search of work. Sudden urban population growth strains public

infrastructure—like <sup>\*\*</sup>sewers. The poorest residents may find that they have no choice but to use the water supply directly, without purifying it. Pollution would also increase through the growth of industry, which may boom with a sudden inflow of cheap labor. If this happened, it wouldn't take long for the common water supply to become polluted under these conditions. The polluted water supply would kill the plants and animals living in the water, further reducing the available food supply. Water-borne diseases, such as diarrhea, would spread. Will this happen? Perhaps not. But people may resort to violence in an attempt to prevent a nightmare scenario like this.

In 1995, World Bank Vice President Ismail Serageldin said, “the wars of the next century will be fought over water.” The last war fought over water was 4,500 years ago in Mesopotamia, but other water conflicts have broken out since. The bloody conflict in Darfur, Sudan, that began in 2003 and killed as many as 400,000 Africans, started, in part, over access to a diminishing water supply. The Darfur conflict began locally and grew to encompass a region. In other regions, water may also strain relations between neighboring countries. Water is spread across geographic boundaries, which makes it difficult to determine ownership. Because nations may share a common water supply, bitterness can grow over access to it, especially where it is perceived by one group that another is demanding more from the supply.

This phenomenon is not limited to regions where many countries are situated near one another, but in regions of the United States as well. In October 2007, a 20-year-old dispute over water rights—which some call a water war—between the states of Alabama, Florida, and Georgia arose. When the available water that supplies the 4.5 million residents of Atlanta, Georgia, as well as parts of Alabama and Florida, began to diminish due to a severe <sup>\*\*\*</sup>drought, tensions intensified over the rights to the water supply. While the states' National Guards didn't confront each other, the governors engaged in a publicity war, exchanging words instead of bullets.

Water is unequally distributed on a global level. While developing nations struggle to provide their populations with water, they usually end up paying more for it, since they must take greater measures to get it. Developed countries can

afford infrastructure that can deliver water cheaply and effectively to residents. This makes water seem cheaper and less valuable to the people who live there. While it takes about 12 gallons per day to sustain a human (this figure takes into account all uses for water, like drinking, cleaning, and food production), the average American uses about 158 gallons. This illuminates a global divide over water. This divide could also fuel conflict between the water-haves and the water-have-nots in the future. While access to safe water is being seen increasingly as a human right, water itself is becoming a luxury item. For example, a diet rich in meat is associated with wealth, since meat is more expensive than grain. And while it takes about 1,000 tons of water to grow 1 ton of grain, it takes 15 times that amount of water to grow one ton of beef. As water grows in value, how will developed nations be perceived by those nations with little or no access to water? It's clear that as water becomes increasingly valuable, the risk of future conflicts over water supply increases. Is it inevitable that disease, famine, and war due to a lack of water will define twenty-first century history? But there is possible hope for the future.

In the United States, one of the wealthiest nations in the world, one small town has already learned what it means to run out of water. The water supply for Orme, Tennessee, went dry in 2007. It was a hardship for the town's 145 residents, but it was something they overcame with the help of their neighbors. The nearby town of New Hope, Alabama, allowed Orme to bring in trucks to take water from their supply to fill the town's water tank. What's more, New Hope allowed the town of Orme to install a two-mile-long pipe which taps into its water supply. Around 150 miles to the south, Atlanta's water war is being addressed not through sanctions or conflict, but through diplomacy. In November 2007, the governors of Georgia, Florida, and Alabama—three states whose regions depend on a common water supply—met in Washington, D.C. to discuss a water-use agreement between the three states. In the western U.S., a similar process was undertaken between seven states that share a common water supply. Water-use agreements are also becoming common elsewhere in the world: During the twentieth century, 145 water treaties were created in places like the Middle East and Asia, where water is in short supply.

Technology may also play a key role in ensuring an adequate water supply. Agricultural uses make up 70% of all of the water consumption by humans. But

42% of all of the water people use agriculturally is lost due to inefficient irrigation techniques. Drip-irrigation systems are becoming increasingly popular, as they operate with as much as 95% efficiency. Traditionally, drip systems are more expensive than other irrigation methods, but some companies are finding ways to reduce the cost of these systems, making them more affordable for poor countries that lack water resources. Desalinization plants, which remove salt from seawater to produce freshwater, are already in operation throughout the world. They're expensive to operate, but the costs associated with this technology are expected to decrease in the future. Another water-conservation solution may be to cultivate crops that require less water to grow and produce. Bioengineers are attempting to create genetically modified plants that could grow well without artificial irrigation. While the thought of eating genetically modified foods makes some people squeamish, the food of the future may be created in a laboratory.

Not all water supply solutions rely on technology. Some suggest that simply increasing the perceived value of water may be an answer to the water crisis. Making water a strictly public property (meaning it is not available for sale by for-profit companies), and raising the price of water could reduce waste. If water costs more, it would become more valuable to consumers. Logically, this would encourage the public to conserve more. In other words, if water is more expensive, a person would be less likely to keep the water running while he brushes his teeth. There are essentially two views of the current water crisis: optimism and pessimism. As water supplies diminish, conflicts may emerge. Illness and death may take place. But while some may fight, the struggle to maintain or create a workable water supply has encouraged cooperation and innovation between governments. From water crisis also springs hope.

\*irrigated : 灌漑を施された

\*\*  
sewers : 下水道

\*\*\*  
drought : 干ばつ

1. One idea of the first paragraph is that
  - イ. there is enough fresh water to supply all the people on earth.
  - ロ. one solution to the water problem is to create water from its components.
  - ハ. the importance of water is increasing among people all around the world.
  - ニ. one solution to the water problem is to rely more on icebergs and glaciers.
  
2. The underlined word “inadvertent” (paragraph 3) is closest in meaning to
  - イ. unintended.
  - ロ. unknown.
  - ハ. unregulated.
  - ニ. unused.
  
3. The passage suggests that dams
  - イ. are an effective way to conserve water.
  - ロ. may harm animals in the natural habitat.
  - ハ. are built on sites better used for agriculture.
  - ニ. may cause farmers to give up farming.
  
4. According to the passage, conflicts over water
  - イ. were largely avoided in the Darfur, Sudan, conflict of 2003.
  - ロ. occur because state boundaries are set without regard to water sources.
  - ハ. resulted in the National Guards being called upon in the U.S. in 2007.
  - ニ. did not occur in ancient times, when water was plentiful.
  
5. The passage suggests that developed countries
  - イ. pay less for water than developing countries.
  - ロ. do not contribute to the global divide over water.
  - ハ. lack an adequate infrastructure to deliver water.
  - ニ. are more concerned about water conservation than developing countries.

6. The passage suggests that water-use agreements are
- ㄱ. necessary in many different parts of the world.
  - ㄴ. more effective between cities than between countries.
  - ㄷ. useful even when the supply of water is plentiful.
  - ㄹ. not necessarily an effective way to avoid conflicts over water.
7. The underlined word “squeamish” (paragraph 8) is closest in meaning to
- ㄱ. amused.
  - ㄴ. hungry.
  - ㄷ. nervous.
  - ㄹ. passive.
8. The passage suggests that solutions to the water problem in the twenty-first century
- ㄱ. will be difficult to find.
  - ㄴ. may involve changing the public’s perception of water.
  - ㄷ. will focus on simple and inexpensive technologies.
  - ㄹ. may require countries to rely more on traditional agriculture.
9. The author would most likely agree with all of the following EXCEPT that the water crisis
- ㄱ. is widening the gap between rich and poor nations.
  - ㄴ. has the potential to cause major wars in the twenty-first century.
  - ㄷ. is caused mainly by pollution from urban population growth.
  - ㄹ. has the potential to lead to greater cooperation among nations.
10. The most appropriate title for this passage is
- ㄱ. The History of the Global Water Supply.
  - ㄴ. Water: A Neglected Natural Resource.
  - ㄷ. The Politics of Clean Water in the Developed World.
  - ㄹ. Water: Can We Overcome the Current Crisis?

- II. 次の文を読み、下記の1～10それぞれに続くものとして、本文の内容ともっともよく合致するものを、各イ～ニから1つずつ選び、その記号を解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

Few facts about modern life seem more indisputable than how busy everyone seems to be. Across the industrialized world, large numbers of survey respondents tell researchers they're overburdened with work, at the expense of time with family and friends. And it's possible that the most overwhelmed people weren't even asked how they felt. According to one 2014 study, one major reason people decline to take part in surveys is that they feel too busy.

You might assume the explanation was straightforward: We feel so much busier these days because we've got so much more to do. But you'd be wrong. The total time people are working—whether paid or otherwise—has not increased in Europe or North America in recent decades. Modern parents who worry they're spending insufficient time with their children spend significantly more of it than those in generations past. “The headline changes over the last 50 years are that women do a whole lot less unpaid work, and a whole lot more paid work, and men do quite a bit less paid work, and a whole lot more unpaid work,” says Jonathan Gershuny of the Centre for Time Use Research at Oxford University. But “the total amounts of work are pretty much exactly the same.” What's more, the data also shows that the people who say they're the busiest generally aren't.

What's going on? Part of the answer is simple economics. As economies have grown, and the incomes of the better-off have risen over time, time has literally become more valuable: Any given hour is worth more, so we experience more pressure to squeeze in more work. But it's also a result of the kind of work in which many of us are engaged. In former eras, dominated by farming or manufacturing, labor could certainly be physically punishing—but it obeyed certain limits. You can't harvest the crops before they're ready; you can't make more physical products than the available material allows.

But in the era of what management consultant Peter Drucker calls “knowledge work,” that's changed. We live in an “infinite world,” says Tony Crabbe, author of the book *Busy: How to Thrive in a World of Too Much*. There are always more incoming emails, more meetings, more things to read, more ideas to follow up—and



digital mobile technology means you can easily work through a few more to-do list items at home, or on holiday, or at the gym. The result, inevitably, is feeling overwhelmed: We're each finite human beings, with finite energy and abilities, attempting to get through an infinite amount. We feel a social pressure to "do it all," at work and at home, but that's not just really difficult, it's a mathematical impossibility.

With that kind of time pressure weighing us down, it's hardly surprising that we live with one eye on the clock. But psychological research demonstrates that this kind of time-awareness actually leads to worse performance, not to mention reduced levels of sympathy. So the ironic consequence of the "busy feeling" is that we handle our to-do lists less well than if we weren't so rushed. The economist Sendhil Mullainathan and the behavioral scientist Eldar Shafir describe this as a problem of "cognitive bandwidth": Feelings of shortage, whether of money or time, trouble the mind, thereby damaging decision-making. When you're busy, you're more likely to make poor time-management choices—taking on commitments you can't handle, or doing trifling tasks rather than crucial ones. A vicious circle kicks in: Your feelings of busyness leave you even busier than before.

Arguably worst of all, this mindset spreads to infect our leisure time—so that even when life finally does permit an hour or two for recovery, we end up feeling like that time ought to be spent "productively," too. "The most pernicious thing is this tendency we have to apply productivity to realms of life that should, by their very nature, be devoid of that criterion," argues Maria Popova, who runs a popular blog. She watched it happen with one of her own hobbies: photography. "In my past life, I walked around everywhere with a professional camera," she says. "But now the sharing"—the idea that the reason for taking photos is to post them on Facebook or Instagram—"has become its own burden."

If there's a solution to this busyness phenomenon—other than the universal enforcement of a 21-hour workweek—it may lie in clearly perceiving just how irrational our attitudes have become. Historically, the ultimate symbol of wealth, achievement, and social superiority was the freedom not to work: The true badge of honor, as the nineteenth century economist Thorstein Veblen put it, was leisure. Now, it's busyness that has become the indicator of high status. "The best-off in our

society are often very busy, and have to be,” says Gershuny. “You ask me, am I busy, and I tell you: ‘Yes, of course I’m busy—because I’m an important person!’”

To see how absurd it is to value activity by itself in this manner, consider a story told by the behavioral economist Dan Ariely, about a locksmith he once met. Early in his career, the locksmith “was just not that good at it. It would take him a really long time to open the door, and he would often break the lock,” Ariely says. Still, people were happy to pay his fee and throw in a tip. As he got better and faster, though, they complained about the fee, and stopped tipping. You’d think they would value regaining access to their house or car more swiftly. But what they really wanted was to see the locksmith putting in the time and effort—even if it meant a longer wait.

Too often, we take a similar attitude not only to other people, but ourselves: We measure our worth not by the results we achieve, but by how much of our time we spend doing something. We live feverish lives, at least in part, because it makes us feel good about ourselves. To put it mildly, this makes no sense. Perhaps we’d realize that—if we weren’t so busy.

1. The main idea of paragraph 2 is that people
  - イ. are willing to do more unpaid work than in the past.
  - ロ. always complain about work, but they actually enjoy it.
  - ハ. are not busier today than they were 50 years ago.
  - ニ. care more about spending time with family than in the past.
  
2. The underlined expression “infinite world” (paragraph 4) refers to a world of unlimited
  - イ. communication.
  - ロ. knowledge.
  - ハ. material goods.
  - ニ. tasks.

3. When we feel busy, we tend to become
- イ. creative.
  - ロ. efficient.
  - ハ. inconsiderate.
  - ニ. violent.
4. The underlined word “trifling” (paragraph 5) is closest in meaning to
- イ. confusing.
  - ロ. discouraging.
  - ハ. minor.
  - ニ. significant.
5. The underlined word “pernicious” (paragraph 6) is closest in meaning to
- イ. common.
  - ロ. harmful.
  - ハ. obvious.
  - ニ. promising.
6. Maria Popova refers to Facebook and Instagram to show how
- イ. she feels she is forced to be productive with her hobby.
  - ロ. photography is a hobby that can be shared by people everywhere.
  - ハ. she has turned her hobby into a profession.
  - ニ. photography has become more complicated in the age of the Internet.
7. The passage gives all the following reasons why people feel more time pressure than before EXCEPT that
- イ. the monetary value of time has increased.
  - ロ. work is more focused on knowledge than on physical materials.
  - ハ. people are more likely to associate leisure with high status.
  - ニ. digital technology makes it possible to work throughout the day.

8. The author uses the example of the locksmith (paragraph 8) to suggest that
- イ. quality service is worth waiting for.
  - ロ. people put too much value on time spent working.
  - ハ. workers should be compensated for their efforts.
  - ニ. mastering a craft takes a long time.
9. The author would most likely agree that
- イ. results are more important than the time it takes to achieve them.
  - ロ. it's hard to achieve one's goals in the age of digital computers.
  - ハ. most people have a good sense of how busy they really are.
  - ニ. there's no way to avoid being busy in the age of digital computers.
10. The most appropriate title for this passage is
- イ. Computer Technology and the Experience of Work.
  - ロ. How Can We Manage Our Time Effectively?
  - ハ. The Psychological Effects of Time Pressure.
  - ニ. Why Do We Feel So Busy?

Ⅲ. 次の1～10それぞれの空所を補うのもっとも適当なものを、各イ～ニから1つずつ選び、その記号を解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

- ( ) in simple Japanese, this essay is easy to understand even for children.  
イ. Have written                      ロ. To have been written  
ハ. Writing                              ニ. Written
- You ( ) call her "Madam."  
イ. don't need                          ロ. needn't  
ハ. not need                            ニ. wouldn't need
- You must have been seriously ill. ( ), you would not have missed so many classes last week.  
イ. However      ロ. Likewise      ハ. Moreover      ニ. Otherwise
- I will ( ) it that there is no mistake.  
イ. find out      ロ. look over      ハ. take to      ニ. see to
- ( ) you have any questions, feel free to contact me.  
イ. Ought      ロ. Should      ハ. Will      ニ. Would
- She accused me ( ) spreading rumors about her father.  
イ. at      ロ. for      ハ. of      ニ. to
- As the evening ( ), the people and music became louder and the noise continued until dawn.  
イ. expanded      ロ. extended      ハ. progressed      ニ. prolonged
- When you have time, please come and ( ) our community activities.  
イ. belong      ロ. involve      ハ. join      ニ. participate

9. He acted as if his life (        ) over.

イ. was being

ロ. were

ハ. will be

ニ. would have been

10. He always evaluates his students (        ) their effort.

イ. along with

ロ. as long as

ハ. in comparison to

ニ. in terms of

IV. 次の空所(1)～(9)を補うのもっとも適当なものを、それぞれ対応する各イ～ニから1つずつ選び、その記号を解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

A.

Tim: Jane, could I ask you a question? I'm going on my first trip abroad next month, and ( 1 )

Jane: Sure! Ask me anything. Where are you going?

Tim: Copenhagen.

Jane: Oh? That's quite a unique choice for a first trip. Most people go somewhere like Paris or Rome.

Tim: ( 2 ) But this will be a family trip, so we decided to go somewhere we'd all enjoy. Copenhagen is well known for classical music, it's home to a famous castle, and it has one of the world's oldest amusement parks. Everyone will be able to enjoy the trip.

Jane: Sounds absolutely wonderful! ( 3 )

Tim: Yeah, you travel a lot, so I thought you'd know about electric appliances. I'm going to take my computer, and we'll need to charge our phones and things. Don't I need something to do that there?

Jane: ( 4 ) You need an adapter. But first you need to find out the voltage difference and the shape of the outlet.

Tim: Right. I've heard about that, but just didn't quite know what to do.

Jane: Go to a local electronics shop. Tell them where you're going, and they'll tell you what you need. It's all pretty simple.

Tim: Got it! I just wanted to check with you. Thanks.

Jane: No problem at all! Enjoy yourself!

- (1) イ. I'm wondering where I should go.  
□. I need some advice.  
ハ. I wanted to know if you'd like to go, too.  
ニ. I'd like to borrow a suitcase.
- (2) イ. Yeah, I guess so.  
□. They don't know it.  
ハ. How do they you know that?  
ニ. I wonder why not?
- (3) イ. Are you going to any other cities?  
□. But remember to travel safely.  
ハ. Are you looking forward to it?  
ニ. But you had a question or something?
- (4) イ. No, you don't.  
□. I'm not sure.  
ハ. You'd better not bring one.  
ニ. Yeah, that's right.

B.

Sam: John, is that you? What a coincidence! It's been such a long time since we last met. How have you been?

John: ( 5 )

Sam: Oh, come on, John. We went to the same high school. You used to call me Slimdog Sam. ( 6 )

John: Slimdog! Wow, you've changed! You used to be the skinniest guy on the baseball team.

Sam: Yeah, well, I finally got serious about going to the gym and lifting weights.

John: I'm really sorry I didn't recognize you at first. So, ( 7 )?

Sam: Can't complain. Got a wife, two kids—a boy and a girl—and a steady job. You're looking great. I bet you're making big money at a bank or something.

John: Actually, I do work for a bank, but I've been working so much that I haven't had the time to find a partner and start a family like you. I think between the two of us ( 8 ).

Sam: I don't know. You may miss the peacefulness that you have now once you have a room full of broken toys, crying kids, and a wife in a temper. It can get really crazy.

John: ( 9 )

Sam: Be careful what you wish for!

- (5) ㄱ. Excuse me, but have we met before?  
□. Why, I've been looking for you all over the place.  
ㄷ. I've been great. How about you?  
ㄹ. It's been a long time! Nice to see you.

- (6) ㄱ. In one ear and out the other, you know.  
□. Did I catch you at a bad time?  
ㄷ. Don't you remember?  
ㄹ. Did you lose your train of thought?



- (7) イ. how's life treating you  
ロ. how's your family  
ハ. how's your job  
ニ. what have you been doing
- (8) イ. I'm better off  
ロ. you're the luckier one  
ハ. I'm the richer one  
ニ. you're the busy one
- (9) イ. Why don't you get a divorce?  
ロ. Can I help you in some way?  
ハ. Why don't you open a toy shop?  
ニ. That's what I'm looking for.

V. 次の空所(1)~(6)を補うのもっとも適当なものを、それぞれ対応する各イ~ニから1つずつ選び、その記号を解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

Do animals talk among themselves? If so, what systems do they use? And how do their systems ( 1 ) from human language? Parrots talk. So the answer is yes, animals use language, right? Well, not necessarily. There are two issues here, both interesting ( 2 ) a linguistic point of view. One is whether animals use language among themselves; the other is whether animals can learn human language. Before addressing them, we have to decide what should ( 3 ) as language. Human languages have well-defined characteristics. First, they are systematic; that is, they all have rules that we call grammar. Human language is also natural. Children are born with the ability to acquire language. No one needs to teach them. This ability depends on the flexibility of the infant brain, though; a child not exposed to language by the age of five may never fully acquire it. A third ( 4 ) is what linguists call “displacement”—humans can talk about objects that aren’t present. Still another aspect of human language is that it allows us to talk about abstract concepts. Lastly, humans also have the ability to ( 5 ) new expressions. If language necessarily ( 6 ) all five of those criteria, we have to say that animals do not use language, even though they communicate with one another in ways that share some of its characteristics.

- |                   |                |               |             |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| (1) イ. differ     | ロ. distinguish | ハ. part       | ニ. split    |
| (2) イ. at         | ロ. for         | ハ. from       | ニ. in       |
| (3) イ. call       | ロ. count       | ハ. define     | ニ. mean     |
| (4) イ. feature    | ロ. merit       | ハ. signature  | ニ. symptom  |
| (5) イ. borrow     | ロ. create      | ハ. limit      | ニ. require  |
| (6) イ. associates | ロ. excludes    | ハ. designates | ニ. involves |

【以下余白】

