

英 語

注 意

1. 問題は全部で20ページである。
2. 解答用紙に氏名を忘れずに記入すること。
3. 解答はすべて解答用紙に記入すること。
4. 問題冊子の余白等は適宜利用してよいが、どのページも切り離してはいけない。
5. 解答用紙は必ず提出のこと。この問題冊子は提出する必要はない。

マーク・シート記入上の注意

1. HBの黒鉛筆またはシャープペンシルを用いて記入すること。
2. 解答用紙にあらかじめプリントされた受験番号を確認すること。
3. 解答する番号の○を塗りつぶしなさい。○で囲んだり×をつけたりしてはいけない。

解答記入例(解答が1のとき)

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| 1 | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ | ⑥ | ⑦ | ⑧ | ⑨ | ⑩ |
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4. 一度記入したマークを消す場合は、消しゴムでよく消すこと。×をつけても消したことになる。
5. 解答用紙をよごしたり、折り曲げたりしないこと。

I

次の英文を読んで、あとの設問に答えなさい。

Mark Elliot Zuckerberg was born on May 14, 1984, in White Plains, New York, U.S.A., into a comfortable, well-educated family. He was raised in the nearby village of Dobbs Ferry. His father, Edward Zuckerberg, had a dentist's office attached to the family's home. His mother, Karen, worked as a doctor before the birth of the couple's four children — Mark, Randi, Donna and Arielle. Mark Zuckerberg developed an interest in computers at an early age. When he was about 12, he created a messaging program he named "Zucknet." His father used the program in his office, so that the secretary could inform him that a new patient had arrived without yelling across the room. The family also used Zucknet to communicate within the house. Together with his friends, he also created computer games just for fun. "I had a bunch of friends who were artists," he said. "They'd come over, draw stuff, and I'd build a game out of it."

To keep up with Mark's growing interest in computers, his parents hired a private computer tutor called David Newman to come to the house once a week and work with Mark. Newman later told reporters that it was hard to stay ahead of the clever teenager, who began taking graduate courses at nearby Mercy College around this same time. Mark Zuckerberg later studied at Phillips Exeter Academy, a very good private school in New Hampshire. There he showed talent in fencing, becoming the captain of the school's team. He was also good at literature, earning a degree in classic literature. Despite these other interests, Mark Zuckerberg remained fascinated by computers, and continued to work on developing new programs. While still in high school, he created a software application for keeping track of and listing a user's favorite songs on their computer that he called Synapse. Several companies — including Microsoft — expressed an interest in buying the software, and hiring the teenager before graduation. He declined the offers.

After graduating from Phillips Exeter Academy in 2002, Mark Zuckerberg entered Harvard University. By his second year at the top-class institution, he had developed a reputation as the most well-known software developer on campus. It was at that time that he built a program called CourseMatch, which helped students choose their classes based on the course selections of other users. He also invented Facemash, which compared the pictures of two students on campus and allowed users to vote on which one was more attractive. The program became wildly popular, but was later shut down by the school administration because it was thought to be taking students' attention from their academic studies.

Based on the interest caused by his previous projects, three of his fellow students — Divya Narendra, and twins Cameron and Tyler Winklevoss — asked him to work on an idea for a social networking site they called Harvard Connection. This site was designed to use information from Harvard's student networks in order to create a dating site for Harvard University students. Zuckerberg agreed to help with the project, but soon dropped out to work on his own social networking site with friends Dustin Moskovitz, Chris Hughes and Eduardo Saverin. Zuckerberg and his friends created a site that allowed users to create their own profiles, share photos, and communicate with other users. The group ran the site — originally called The Facebook — out of a student room at Harvard University until June 2004. After this, the name was changed to simply Facebook. After his second year, Zuckerberg dropped out of college to devote himself to Facebook full time, moving the company to Palo Alto, California. By the end of 2004, Facebook had 1 million users.

In 2005, Zuckerberg's enterprise received a huge amount of money from the firm Accel Partners. Accel invested \$12.7 million into the network, which at the time was open only to students at the top private universities. Zuckerberg's company then granted access to students at other colleges, high schools and international schools, pushing the site's membership to more than

5.5 million users by December 2005. The site then began attracting the interest of other companies, who wanted to advertise with the popular social site. However, Zuckerberg turned down offers of advertising from much larger companies. Instead, he focused on expanding the site, opening up his project to outside developers and adding more features.

Zuckerberg seemed to be going nowhere but up. However, in 2006, he faced his first big challenge. The creators of Harvard Connection claimed that Zuckerberg stole their ideas, and insisted the software developer needed to pay for their business losses. Zuckerberg maintained that the ideas behind Facebook were not taken from Harvard Connection and were based on two very different types of social networks but, after lawyers searched Zuckerberg's records, Instant Messages revealed that Zuckerberg may have intentionally stolen the intellectual property of Harvard Connection and offered Facebook users' private information to his friends. Zuckerberg later apologized for the messages, saying he regretted them. "If you're going to go on to build a service that is influential and that a lot of people rely on, then you need to be mature, right?" he said in an interview with *The New Yorker*. "I think I've grown and learned a lot."

Since he became very rich because of the success of Facebook, Zuckerberg has used his many millions of dollars to fund a variety of charities. The most famous examples came in 2010. In September of that year, he gave \$100 million to save the failing Newark Public Schools system in New Jersey. Then, in December 2010, Zuckerberg promised to give at least 50 percent of his wealth to charity over the course of his lifetime. Other famous people such as Bill Gates, Warren Buffett and George Lucas joined him and also agreed to give money to charity. After this, Zuckerberg called on other young, wealthy business owners to follow his example. "With a generation of younger folks who have done well because of the success of their companies, there is a big opportunity for many of us to give back earlier in our lifetime and see the

impact of our efforts to help charities,” he said.

Zuckerberg made two major life changes in May 2012. Facebook had its initial opportunity to allow all people the chance to invest in the company. This raised \$16 billion. How Zuckerberg’s company will handle this extra money still remains to be seen. But Zuckerberg is known to be interested in buying more companies, and he personally negotiated the company deal to buy the social network site called Instagram. After this initial success, the Facebook stock price dropped somewhat in the early days of trading, though Zuckerberg is expected to survive any future financial difficulties in his company’s market performance.

On May 19, 2012, Zuckerberg married his girlfriend, Priscilla Chan. About 100 people gathered at the couple’s Palo Alto, California home. The guests thought they were there to celebrate Chan’s graduation from medical school, but instead they witnessed Zuckerberg and Chan getting married to each other. In May 2013, for the first time, Facebook was included in the Fortune 500 list of the richest companies in the United States. This made Mark Zuckerberg, at the age of 28, the youngest leader of any of the companies on that list.

In November 2015, Zuckerberg and Chan had a daughter, Max, and Zuckerberg announced he would be taking two months of leave to spend with his family. He and his wife also promised that they would give 99 percent of their Facebook shares to charity. “We are committed to doing our small part to help create this world for all children,” the couple wrote in the open letter that was posted on Zuckerberg’s Facebook page. “We will give 99% of our Facebook shares — currently about \$45 billion — during our lives to join many others in improving this world for the next generation.”

設問 本文の内容に即して、以下の1～10の説明文の下線部に入れるのもっとも適切なものを、それぞれ①～④の中から1つ選び、解答欄1から10にマークしなさい。

1. Mark Zuckerberg's mother was _____.

- ① a computer scientist
- ② a doctor
- ③ an artist
- ④ a dentist

2. "Zucknet" was a computer program Mark wrote that was used for _____.

- ① predicting the weather
- ② playing games
- ③ sending messages
- ④ meeting new friends

3. While at school Mark was very good at _____.

- ① music
- ② drawing
- ③ fencing
- ④ history

4. A computer program Mark developed that helped students at Harvard University choose which classes to take was called _____.

- ① Facemash
- ② Facebook
- ③ Synapse
- ④ CourseMatch

5. Mark began operating the site called “The Facebook” _____.

- ① with the twins Cameron and Tyler Winklevoss
- ② at the end of 2004
- ③ in Palo Alto, California
- ④ in a room at Harvard University

6. In 2005 Zuckerberg’s enterprise _____.

- ① was nearly bankrupt
- ② had over 12.7 million users
- ③ was open to anyone
- ④ was limited to students

7. As he became more successful, Mark Zuckerberg _____.

- ① was accused of stealing ideas
- ② lost interest in social networks
- ③ apologized for stealing money
- ④ gave away his best ideas

8. In 2010, Mark Zuckerberg used his money to _____.

- ① start up a new network
- ② support his children
- ③ pay off his many debts
- ④ contribute to several charities

9. In May 2012, Mark Zuckerberg _____.

- ① traveled to China
- ② married his girlfriend
- ③ attended his graduation ceremony
- ④ bought a home in Palo Alto

10. After the birth of his daughter in 2015, Mark Zuckerberg _____.

- ① retired from Facebook
- ② took two months leave from work
- ③ accidentally lost 99% of his money
- ④ created a social network for children

<余 白>

II 次の英文の 11~20 に入れるのもっとも適切なものを、それぞれ①~④の中から 1 つ選び、解答欄 11 から 20 にマークしなさい。

Before 1887, water quality standards in Massachusetts did not exist. Modern, city-run water treatment plants weren't (11), either. To improve the quality of the area's drinking water, Ellen Swallow Richards, an instructor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's newly founded laboratory of chemistry and public health, collected and analyzed twenty thousand water samples. Her experimental design both (12) future studies and gave Richards a foundation to make assumptions about both the area's water quality and larger global drinking water conditions.

Richards believed that science could do an extraordinary (13) to improve the daily lives of people. She also believed that by extending standards of good health and basic science into the home, scientists would see vast improvements in the public's health. (14) being one of the earliest voices in the field of environmental science, she's also known for founding another major area of study: home economics.

When Richards entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) in 1870, she was the first woman ever admitted to the university. MIT let her attend classes for free for a curious reason. That is, (15) anyone complain about her, MIT could claim she wasn't really a student and "that her admission did not mean that MIT was willing to accept women as regular students." At the time, Richards was unaware of the logic behind her status at the university. She later admitted, "Had I realized upon what basis I was taken, I would not have gone."

Richards did not regard herself as an exceptional case. If she was going to get a good education, she would (16) to extend the opportunities to others wanting to do the same. However, MIT still wasn't officially open to women. With funding and initiative provided by the Woman's Education Association of Boston, Richards led the creation of a parallel science program

for women on the MIT campus. Opened in 1876, the Women's Laboratory at MIT was a place for young scientists to conduct research and take classes. The laboratory had big windows that (17) women studying industrial chemistry.

Her influence quickly spread beyond her students in the laboratory. Richards wrote letters to women who took correspondence courses as part of an effort started by the Society to Encourage Studies at Home. The idea was that Richards would teach her distant pupils science. But her advice was soon requested for many problems. Conditions at home were very bad. In their letters, women said they worked too hard, and ill health was a common theme.

The concerns forced Richards to act. She wanted to provide science-based advice (18) improving life in the home, and so she began talking to her distant pupils about eating a more balanced diet, preparing healthy foods, exercising regularly, and wearing comfortable clothes.

The Women's Laboratory unfortunately shut down in 1883, when women were finally admitted to MIT's standard set of science classes. Shortly (19), Richards began her major work on clean water supply and started a position as a chemist and a water inspector for the Massachusetts Board of Health.

Richards also claimed that domestic science should be taught in public schools. Her efforts (20) slowly, until eventually they became a popular movement. Richards published books, gave speeches, and in 1908 the American Home Economics Association was founded with Richards as its president. Home economics attracted many women to take science courses at the university level.

Richards had the extraordinary vision to see how science's influence could extend in all directions, from clean water supply to education, home, health, and happiness. All it took was a little knowledge and, well, twenty thousand water samples.

11. ① around
③ behind it
- ② at it
④ beneath
12. ① built the model in
③ set the standard for
- ② made the example of
④ took the measure of
13. ① amount
③ value
- ② length
④ weight
14. ① In spite of
③ In contrast to
- ② In addition to
④ Instead of
15. ① if
③ should
- ② unless
④ would
16. ① clearly make
③ make sure
- ② be confused
④ secure
17. ① looked as if
③ are seen as
- ② are revealed
④ showed off
18. ① from
③ until
- ② for
④ with
19. ① next
③ thereafter
- ② soon
④ thus
20. ① moved on to
③ run along
- ② paid off
④ took away

<余 白>

III

次の21～30の英文のかっこの中に、下の①～⑥の語を最も適切な順序に並べて入れなさい。そのときに(*)の中に入る語は何ですか。その語の番号を解答欄21から30にマークしなさい。

21. Sometimes it feels like the () () () ()
(*) () are able to achieve.

- ① harder
- ② less
- ③ the
- ④ try
- ⑤ you
- ⑥ you

22. Please forgive me if () () () little (*) ()
() meeting tomorrow.

- ① a
- ② am
- ③ for
- ④ I
- ⑤ late
- ⑥ the

23. When is () () you () () (*) ()
be ready for publication?

- ① book
- ② going
- ③ have
- ④ the
- ⑤ to
- ⑥ written

24. I () (*) () () () () answer to
that question than the one I gave.

- ① a
- ② can't
- ③ believe
- ④ better
- ⑤ is
- ⑥ there

25. She () (*) () () twenty () () be
chosen for the job.

- ① would
- ② of
- ③ people
- ④ the
- ⑤ which
- ⑥ wondered

26. Roads are a () () (*) () () ()
before, and to follow them is to follow people who are no longer there.

- ① record
- ② gone
- ③ have
- ④ of
- ⑤ those
- ⑥ who

27. Lucky () () () who expects nothing, ()
() (*) never be disappointed.

- ① is
- ② for
- ③ he
- ④ man
- ⑤ shall
- ⑥ the

28. The Horyu-ji Temple is said () () () (*)
() () wooden building in the world.

- ① any
- ② older
- ③ to
- ④ other
- ⑤ be
- ⑥ than

29. She asked me to give her something to eat because () ()
eaten nothing () () () (*).

- ① day
- ② since
- ③ had
- ④ she
- ⑤ before
- ⑥ the

30. Some people say that the Japanese language should all be written with the
English alphabet instead of Kanji, because () () ()
system (*) () () of time to learn.

- ① takes
- ② its
- ③ writing
- ④ a
- ⑤ present
- ⑥ lot

IV

Part I 次の英文のかっこに入れるのもっとも適切なものをそれぞれ①～④の中から1つ選び、解答欄31から35にマークしなさい。

31. I am very sorry () outside for a long time.
- ① to kept you waited
 - ② to have kept you waiting
 - ③ you were kept to waiting
 - ④ that you were kept waited
32. My salary is (), so I can't buy this bag.
- ① inexpensive
 - ② few
 - ③ cheap
 - ④ low
33. Please wait here () five o'clock. The president will be back then.
- ① by
 - ② until
 - ③ to
 - ④ throughout
34. I am looking for a house () I can live with my family and two dogs.
- ① which
 - ② for which
 - ③ where
 - ④ for where

35. Would you please come here tomorrow again ()?

- ① to your convenience
- ② if it can make your convenience
- ③ if it is convenient for you
- ④ if you are convenient to do that

Part II 次の5つの Dialogue を読んで、36～40 の下線部に入れるのもっとも適切なものを、それぞれ①～④の中から1つ選び、解答欄 36から40 にマークしなさい。

Dialogue A

John: I'm looking forward to trying the new seafood restaurant you suggested.

Robert: It's all you can eat, so you can have as much as you like.

John: That's great news, I could eat a horse!

Robert: I hear you. Me too!

36. When John says "I could eat a horse!" he means he _____.

- ① enjoys horse racing
- ② is looking forward to feeding a horse
- ③ is excited about the restaurant
- ④ is very hungry

Dialogue B

Bill: Hurry up! We'll be late for history class!

Jane: Take it easy. The pyramids aren't going anywhere.

Bill: Sure, but you should have a better attitude.

Jane: Fine. You go ahead. I'll catch up with you at the break.

37. When Jane says "The pyramids aren't going anywhere," she means

- _____.
- ① she won't join the class trip to Egypt
 - ② the pyramids cannot move
 - ③ there is no need to rush
 - ④ she enjoys history

Dialogue C

Frank: I really enjoyed the restaurant you recommended.

Ernest: Yes. Wasn't it delicious! Unfortunately, I ate too much.

Frank: Restaurants where you can eat as much as you like are great, but I just can't control myself. I always leave a lot of food on my plate.

Ernest: Indeed, your eyes are bigger than your stomach!

38. When Ernest says "your eyes are bigger than your stomach!" he means that _____.

- ① Frank ate too much
- ② Frank has big eyes and a small stomach
- ③ Frank has a nice smile
- ④ Frank thought he could eat more

Dialogue D

Alice: Hey, did you hear the news today?

Jerry: No, what happened?

Alice: Well, it's a long story.

Jerry: Go ahead, I'm all ears.

39. When Jerry says "I'm all ears," he means he _____.

- ① is hard of hearing
- ② has large ears
- ③ is paying careful attention
- ④ feels a pain in his ears

Dialogue E

Greg: I can't believe it! Those guys left me with the bill again!

Rob: I know, that happens to me too when I go out with them.

Greg: Is it because we are older?

Rob: Yes, in this culture, senior workers are expected to cover the costs of junior workers at parties.

40. When Greg says "Those guys left me with the bill again!" he means he _____.

- ① has to take food home
- ② must pay for the others
- ③ only has a \$100 bill
- ④ doesn't have any change

