

英 語

注 意

1. 問題は全部で17ページである。
2. 解答用紙に氏名・受験番号を忘れずに記入すること。(ただし、マーク・シートにはあらかじめ受験番号がプリントされている。)
3. 解答はすべて解答用紙に記入すること。
4. 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. 解答用紙(その1)はマーク・シートになっている。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. 解答する記号・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(解答がイのとき)

1	<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
---	--

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 下の英文は、Eメールにまつわる出来事について述べたものです。全体の内容を踏まえた上で、なぜ未亡人が気絶したのかを、句読点を含めて130字以内の日本語でまとめてください。解答用紙(その2)を使ってください。

A Minneapolis couple decided to go to Florida to thaw out during a particularly icy winter. They planned to stay at the same hotel where they had spent their honeymoon 20 years before.

Because of their busy schedules, it was difficult to coordinate their travel schedules. So, the husband left Minneapolis and flew to Florida on Friday, and his wife was flying down the following day.

The husband checked into the hotel, and unlike years ago, there was a computer in his room, and he decided to send an e-mail to his wife. However, he accidentally left out one letter in her e-mail address, and without noticing his error, sent the e-mail to the wrong address.

Meanwhile ... somewhere in Houston ... a widow had just returned home from her husband's funeral. He was a minister who passed away after suffering a heart attack. The widow decided to check her e-mails, expecting messages from relatives and friends. After reading the first message, she screamed and then fainted.

The widow's son rushed into the room, found his mother on the floor, and then glanced up and saw the computer screen, which read:

To: My loving wife

Date: Friday, February 18, 2011

Subject: I have arrived!

Dearest Love:

I know you are surprised to hear from me. They have computers here now, and you are allowed to send e-mails to your loved ones. I have just

arrived and have checked in. I see that everything has been prepared for your arrival tomorrow, and look forward to seeing you then.

Hope your journey is as uneventful as mine was.

II Write an essay of not more than 60 words in English in which you answer the following question: If you could give a small gift to someone to show your appreciation for something they had done for you, who would you give the gift to and what would you be thanking them for? 解答用紙(その2)を使ってください。なお、句読点は語数に含まれません。

- III** 次の3つのパラグラフ(A～C)を読んで、下記の設問の答えとして最も適当なものをそれぞれ〔a〕～〔d〕の中から1つ選び、解答用紙(その1)にマークしてください。

A. Good governance plays a key role in rebuilding countries after conflict. Countries where violence has just ended are often in highly changeable transition states, and face the enormous task of reconstruction. During this unstable period, it is essential that the rebuilding efforts are transparent, with efficient governance structures. For example, in building a national health care or education system, the resources must clearly go toward helping citizens, and not to corrupt officials. Governments that provide services and security for their citizens in a transparent way improve the quality of life of their people, which creates stability. Good governance can also help to reduce the chance that violence will occur again by establishing more peaceful procedures of conflict resolution.

1. What would be a good title for this passage?

- 〔a〕 The Role of Good Governance in Rebuilding Countries After Conflict
- 〔b〕 Why Countries in Transition States Are Highly Changeable
- 〔c〕 The Transparency and Efficiency of Governance Structures
- 〔d〕 How to Build a National Health Care or Education System

2. Which of the following statements is NOT supported by the passage?

- [a] Good governance can help countries where violence has just ended to undertake the enormous task of reconstruction.
- [b] Good governance insures that resources clearly go to corrupt officials rather than toward helping citizens.
- [c] Good governance provides services and security for citizens in a transparent way that improves the quality of their lives.
- [d] Good governance can establish more peaceful procedures of conflict resolution, which can help to reduce the chance that violence will occur again.

B. An intelligent alien from a remote galaxy, observing modern humans for the first time, might well conclude that these creatures are, in the main, adapted for a crowded social life in an environment consisting largely of concrete, asphalt, glass, and steel, and that they feed largely on manufactured foods provided in plastic containers. A more detailed investigation, however, would reveal that the urban environment now inhabited by many people is a very recent development and that throughout more than 99 percent of its history humankind lived in small social groups of no more than a few dozen individuals living on plant and animal products obtained in their natural state. Consequently, the natural condition for human beings is life as it was during the long era prior to the development of agriculture.

1. What is the main topic of this paragraph?
 - {a} Aliens from a remote galaxy are observing humans for the first time.
 - {b} Humans are now adapted for a crowded social life in an environment consisting largely of concrete, asphalt, glass, and steel.
 - {c} Humans feed largely on manufactured foods provided in plastic containers.
 - {d} The urban environment now inhabited by many people is a very recent development in human history.

2. Which of the following sentences best expresses the author's point of view?
 - {a} It would be better if humans went back to living in small social groups of no more than a few dozen individuals.
 - {b} It would be better for modern humans to live on plant and animal products obtained in their natural state.
 - {c} The natural condition for human beings is life as it was lived for the first 99 percent of human history.
 - {d} The natural condition for human beings is life as it was lived in urban environments which existed during the long era prior to the development of agriculture.

C. A recent survey has found that the current economy is forcing more than 70 percent of prospective college students in the United States to change their plans for the upcoming school year, sometimes in drastic ways. When asked how their college plans might change, 53 percent of students said they were considering attending a less expensive college, and 47 percent said they were planning to work as freshmen. Many incoming freshmen are also likely to rely more heavily on financial aid (43 percent) and to take out loans to pay for their college expenses (38 percent). Students also plan to save money by attending a college that is close to home (38 percent) or by living at home while attending college (21 percent). The survey, which drew responses from 1,030 households representing a wide range of incomes in all 50 states, reveals the heightened anxiety of the new freshman class.

1. Which of the following sentences best summarizes the main idea of this article?
 - [a] Although many students plan to save money by attending a college that is close to home, some students plan to actually live at home while attending college.
 - [b] Slightly more than half of the students say that they will consider attending a less expensive college, while slightly less than half say they plan to work as freshmen.
 - [c] The percentage of students who are likely to rely more heavily on financial aid is higher than the percentage of students who plan to take out loans to pay for their college expenses.
 - [d] Students who will enter university as freshmen in the upcoming school year are anxious about how they will pay for their education.

2. Why are prospective college students in the United States changing their plans for the upcoming school year?

- { a } Because 70 percent of them are planning to do so.
- { b } Because the current economy is forcing them to do so.
- { c } Because the survey drew responses from more than one thousand households.
- { d } Because the survey represents a wide range of incomes in every state.

IV 次の文章を読んで、下記の文(1～10)が著者の意見と合致している場合にはA、合致していない場合にはDとして、解答用紙(その1)にマークしてください。

Hi, my name's Midori. When people find out that I grew up in Japan, came to the United States as a college student, and am now a professor at a small college in Southern California, they often ask me whether I consider myself "Japanese" or "American." To me, the question of my identity, when framed as a choice between two nationalities, is impossible to answer. At this point my life history has been split almost equally between the two countries. I am bilingual and bicultural, and continue to belong to two countries that I call "home."

I typically respond to this question by answering, "I'm 70 percent Japanese, 70 percent American." My "70/70" response also suggests that the experience of crossing cultural and national boundaries has enriched my life beyond the possibilities offered within the geographic and social confines of my native country, and that my life in two different cultures is "more than 100 percent."

Some people then ask me: "Why not 100 percent Japanese and 100 percent American?" This is because I am also aware that my hybridity — the fact that I have combined two cultures together in my own personality — makes me a little different wherever I go. In the United States, my adopted home, I will always be an immigrant — almost native, but not quite. Japan will always remain the place of my origin, but the longer I live outside of the country, the more I become like a "strange Japanese," with an odd mixture of nativeness and foreignness in speech and mannerisms. "Slashed" lives — as in my 70-slash-70 one — definitely come with some sense of loss, of not being 100 percent at ease anywhere in the world.

In the last couple of decades, words such as *globalization* and

borderlessness have been tossed around to describe the process and condition of what is called *deterritorialization* — the fact that our lives are less bound by physical location and are becoming increasingly interconnected economically, politically, and culturally. While such abstractions conveniently describe the large-scale perspective, it is also important to pay attention to individual experiences of these ongoing global changes. People are moving longer distances more frequently, adapting to new social environments, and creating and maintaining social networks across multiple countries and continents. “Slashed” lives and identities are quickly becoming more a norm than an exception.

This sort of hybridity does not occur evenly across the global landscape, and the contrast can be quite stark within the United States. Large Eastern US cities, such as New York and Chicago, were built by waves of immigrants, and the descendants of these older immigrant groups continue to live close to one another, side by side with more recent arrivals. In Southern California, it is common to see Mexican-Americans, Chinese-Americans, and other mixed groups. If you go to a small town in the Midwest, however, you may find that the great majority of people consider themselves unambiguously “American,” and look at those with mixed backgrounds with suspicion.

Japan is a rather unusual case in today’s world, where cultural boundaries have been firmly maintained until only recently. While more and more foreign migrants are entering and settling in parts of Japan where very few non-Japanese were previously seen, Japan’s cultural landscape has scarcely changed beyond a very superficial level. This is because foreign residents are often separated from the mainstream population.

1. When people ask Midori whether she considers herself to be Japanese or American, she is uncertain how to answer because she doesn’t really feel at home in either culture and cannot choose which nationality she likes better.

2. Midori thinks that she is only 70 percent Japanese and 70 percent American because she recognizes that the cultural and national boundaries which enrich her life within the geographic and social confines of her native country can never exceed 100 percent.
3. What makes Midori a little different wherever she goes is the fact that she has combined two cultures together in her own personality — a condition which is referred to as *hybridity*.
4. Midori will always be an immigrant in the United States because the longer she lives outside of her native country, the more she becomes like a “strange Japanese” with an odd mixture of nativeness and foreignness in her speech and mannerisms.
5. The term *deterritorialization* refers to the fact that our lives are less bound by physical location and are becoming increasingly interconnected economically, politically, and culturally as a result of globalization and the creation of a borderless world in the last couple of decades.
6. The main reason why “slashed” lives and identities are becoming more common these days is that people move longer distances more frequently, adapt themselves to new social environments, and create and maintain social networks across many different countries and continents.
7. Hybridity does not occur across the global landscape, a fact that is even true in the United States, where the contrast with other countries is quite stark.

8. One would be more likely to find mixed groups of people living in Southern California than in small towns in the Midwest, where the great majority of people consider themselves unambiguously “American.”
9. What makes Japan different from other countries of the world is the fact that it has been unable to maintain firm cultural boundaries until relatively recently.
10. The main reason why foreign residents in Japan are often separated from the mainstream population is that more and more foreign migrants enter and settle in parts of Japan where few non-Japanese were previously seen, with the result that Japan’s cultural landscape has scarcely changed beyond a very superficial level.

V 次の文章を読んで、下記の設問の答えとして最も適当なものをそれぞれ〔a〕～〔c〕の中から1つ選び、解答用紙(その1)にマークしてください。

In addition to cultural and economic diversity, international markets are characterized by rapid rates of change. Change is present in all aspects of human life and business activity. Not only is the rate of change in both knowledge and technology getting faster and faster, but unforeseen events are changing the political and economic situation of international markets. Rapid social and economic change is taking place at the same time, fueled in part by advances in communication technology, which shrink distances and stimulate a greater awareness of the great variety of ideas, attitudes, and lifestyles which exist in the international marketplace.

Technological change makes product development, production processes, and experience rapidly out of date and contributes to increased competitive pressures as well as to social change. In the personal computer market, for example, the cycle of introducing new products has shrunk to less than three months, making it difficult for existing products to compete in the market. One indication of the level of a country's technological development is the number of Internet users it has. The number varies considerably from country to country and region to region, and is closely related to the level of economic development in a particular country. In high-income countries, Internet access levels average 445 users per thousand people, compared with 60 users per thousand in middle-income countries, and 13 per thousand in low-income countries. Yet even among these groupings of countries there is considerable variation. For example, in Greece there are 157 Internet users per thousand compared with 573 in Sweden. Similarly, in Malaysia there are 323 Internet users per thousand compared with 46 in China.

The spread of new products and innovation is also taking place more rapidly, encouraged by advances in communication technology. Rather than first being adopted by opinion leaders and then trickling down to other

members of society, innovations are now spreading horizontally across countries and societies. No sooner does a new trend or fashion emerge in one country than it spreads rapidly to another. Global marketers have to keep up with these developments. Not only are they agents of change in introducing new products and services into other countries, but global marketers must also respond to the enormous amount of change which occurs as new modes of communication link customers and businesses across vast geographical distances.

While the pace of change is accelerating, pushed by the engine of technology and global communication, it is becoming increasingly unpredictable, occurring in unexpected ways from unexpected sources. With the break-up of the former Soviet Union, markets in Eastern Europe, such as the Ukraine, are becoming engines of growth in that region, but markets in other parts of the world, such as the Middle East and Latin America, remain uncertain. The rapid growth of China is opening up potential markets for oil, energy, automobiles, and other consumer products, even though financial systems in China are not as strong as those in developed countries.

Although it is certain that markets are changing and giving rise to new opportunities, there are still many risks which international marketers must be aware of.

1. Which of the following statements is consistent with the author's opinion about change?
 - a. Changes in cultural and economic diversity are much slower than the rapid rates of change which characterize international markets.
 - b. While change is present in all aspects of human life and business, it is less evident in the areas of knowledge and technology.
 - c. The rate of change in knowledge and technology is getting faster and faster while unforeseen events are changing the political and economic situation of international markets.

2. What is one reason for the rapid social and economic change which is currently taking place?
- a. Rapid social and economic change is fueling advances in communication technology.
 - b. Advances in communication technology are making the world smaller and increasing people's awareness of different ideas, attitudes, and lifestyles.
 - c. The international marketplace is shrinking the world while it is making people more aware of different ideas, attitudes, and lifestyles.
3. Which of the following provides an example of the fact that technological change is making product development, production processes, and experience rapidly out of date while contributing to both increased competitive pressures and social change?
- a. Existing products cannot easily compete in the personal computer market since the cycle for introducing new products is now less than three months.
 - b. The number of Internet users a country has provides one indication of that country's level of technology.
 - c. Although the number of Internet users varies considerably from country to country and region to region, it is closely connected to a country's level of economic development.

4. What is the significance of the fact that there are 157 Internet users per thousand in Greece compared with 573 in Sweden?
 - a. It shows that even though Greece and Sweden may be grouped together as high-income countries, there can still be considerable variation in the percentage of people who use computers in those countries.
 - b. It shows that while Greece has fewer Internet users per thousand than Malaysia, it has more Internet users per thousand than China.
 - c. It shows that Sweden has more Internet users per thousand than Greece, Malaysia, and China combined.

5. How is the spread of new products and innovation occurring as a result of advances in communication technology?
 - a. Other members of society will learn about a new product or innovation only after it has first been adopted by opinion leaders.
 - b. A new product or innovation adopted in one country will quickly spread horizontally to other countries and societies.
 - c. When a new trend or fashion emerges in one country, it will not spread soon to another country.

6. Why must global marketers keep up with the developments mentioned in the article?
 - a. Because their responsibility is to introduce new products and services into other countries and not to be agents of change.
 - b. Because in addition to being agents of change, they also must be able to respond to the enormous amount of change which is occurring.
 - c. Because it is marketers rather than customers and businesses who must link new modes of communication across vast geographical areas.

7. What idea do the examples of the Ukraine, the Middle East, Latin America, and China illustrate?
- a. The idea that the pace of change is accelerating.
 - b. The idea that the pace of change is being pushed by the engine of technology and global communication.
 - c. The idea that change is becoming increasingly unpredictable and occurs in unexpected ways from unexpected sources.
8. Which of the following statements is supported by the text?
- a. Eastern European countries, such as the Ukraine, became engines of economic growth after the break-up of the former Soviet Union.
 - b. The economies of the Middle East and Latin America are expected to grow as rapidly as the economies in Eastern Europe.
 - c. The financial systems of China are not as strong as those in developed countries because China is opening up potential markets for oil, energy, automobiles, and other consumer products.

VI 次の文章の(1～10)の空所に入れるのに最も適当なものを下記の〔a〕～〔j〕の中から1つ選び、解答用紙(その1)にマークしてください。ただし、各単語は1度しか使えません。なお、選択肢はすべて小文字で表記してあります。

We all face problems every day. Some are simple, requiring a short period of time to solve, such as running low (1) gas in your car. Others are complex and demand much time and thought.

You cannot solve a problem without first (2) that you have one. Once you recognize the problem, you will want to prioritize—does your problem demand (3) attention, or can it (4) until you are finished working on something else? If you have more than one situation to resolve, you must rank them in order of importance, (5) the most important first.

Oftentimes, there are some roadblocks to recognizing a problem. One of the most common for not recognizing a problem is the (6) to avoid taking action or responsibility. The thinking (7) that no recognition means no responsibility. Realize, however, that (8) not recognizing the problem, you make the solution more difficult. The (9) problem could grow larger and more complex with time, or by waiting you could create multiple problems that need solutions. In other words, the (10) to recognize a problem almost always creates more work for you.

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 〔a〕 failure | 〔b〕 tackling | 〔c〕 determining | 〔d〕 on |
| 〔e〕 goes | 〔f〕 desire | 〔g〕 initial | 〔h〕 immediate |
| 〔i〕 wait | 〔j〕 by | | |

