

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. 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すること。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1のとき)

1	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 3	<input type="radio"/> 4	<input type="radio"/> 5	<input type="radio"/> 6	<input type="radio"/> 7	<input type="radio"/> 8	<input type="radio"/> 9	<input type="radio"/> 0
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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。

問題 I 次の英文を読み、その内容と合うように1～10の文の下線部に入る最も適切なものをそれぞれ①～④の中から一つ選び、解答欄のその数字をマークしなさい。解答用紙(その1)を使用。

On a clear spring morning in May 1896, a young man arrived by horse-drawn carriage at Number 2, Carmelite Street, London. He hung up his coat in a modest office, then worked non-stop for two days and nights to organize a revolution that would have a profound impact on the life of Britain. Alfred Harmsworth edited, produced and oversaw the launch of a bold and radical new daily newspaper, which for the first time brought essential information into the homes of millions, in an unprecedented style and at a price they could afford. The launch of the Daily Mail more than a hundred years ago was not just the birth of a great paper — it was also the very foundation of modern journalism, and 30-year-old Alfred Harmsworth, later to become Lord Northcliffe, was the remarkable pioneer.

In a century of adventure and disclosure, of courage and crusading, it has probably contributed more to progress than any other newspaper. It has campaigned on issues ranging from bread to weapons, from airplane industry to unleaded petrol — and has constantly pushed forward the boundaries of communication. It has kept watch over politicians, influenced the minds of leaders and changed the thinking of governments.

Even the young Harmsworth, however, might never have imagined the enduring impact his 'Busy Man's Journal' (a penny newspaper for one halfpenny) would have. His interest in publishing had begun at the age of seven when he was given a printing set for his birthday, and despite his enthusiasm for sports and other pursuits, it continued with the editorship of his school magazine and later with a unique and informative weekly magazine called 'Answers to Correspondents.'

He was determined to be a newspaperman, but like no other

newspaperman before him. His energy and vision were backed by an unparalleled news instinct: an ability to see the potential for news even before it broke, an ability to predict the pace of change in the world while others seemed not to notice. Harmsworth also had an intuitive gift for anticipating public opinion: he knew what they wanted even before they did. The ultimate proof was the launch of the Daily Mail to cater for an increasingly curious and literate public in an age of innovation. People were eager to read and understand the momentous events of the day. There were halfpenny papers already, but they were cheap in every sense. There were penny papers, too, but they were wordy and dull. Even the so-called great newspapers of the age lacked initiative and were remote from the people.

Harmsworth wanted his news fresh, simple and interesting. He formed a partnership with his brother, Harold, who had 'a good head for figures.' (It was a fair assessment, for later, as the first Viscount Rothermere, he would become the most powerful influence in British newspaper finance.) The initial circulation estimate was 100,000. By the time the last news-vendor had sold his final copy, the Daily Mail was a sell-out at 397,215. The public had never seen anything like it. Not least among its innovations was that it began its first issue with a woman's page, arousing derision from other journals which regarded female readers as beneath consideration.

Over the years which followed, the Daily Mail put itself not just on the front line of every major story, but often at the forefront of page-setting controversy. By the start of the Boer War its circulation had risen above a million, far higher than any newspaper in the world. Even in those early days 'The Chief,' as Harmsworth became known to his staff, was setting standards which are now the norm in journalism. He sent a powerful team of reporters to cover the Boer War, including Edgar Wallace and George Warrington Steevens.

With dispatches by the first woman war correspondent, Lady Sarah

Wilson, the aunt of Winston Churchill, Harmsworth brought the public reports that vividly illustrated the courage and character of Britons with their backs against the wall. The Daily Mail was determined that it should not, in the words of The Chief, be compelled simply 'to look through the eyes of office and speak with the tongue of bureaucracy.' It decided that the truth should not be hidden from the nation just because it was unpleasant — and there was much unpleasantness. It was, therefore, the Daily Mail which won the bitterly contested right to print uncensored news from that battlefield — and the truths that had been denied by Government were eventually admitted. The next year, 1902, the Mail published the terms of the peace settlement as a world exclusive, ahead of the Government announcement. The new-born paper thus forged an immediate reputation for exclusive and reliable news, and for campaigning for the ordinary citizen.

Nowhere has the Mail's influence been greater than in the history of airplane industry. It instantly recognized its importance even before the Wright brothers made their first successful powered flight in 1903. To encourage rapid progress, in 1910 it offered a £10,000 prize to the first person to fly from London to Manchester in a day. One rival journal ridiculed it by promising the same amount to the first person to fly to Mars and back in a week. Another offered £10 million to anyone who flew five miles from London and back — one offer is as safe as the other, it declared.

But Lord Northcliffe's commitment to the infant technology of flight had far-reaching results, and most of the early landmarks of airplane industry were set up in direct response to the Mail's challenges. When Bleriot flew the channel in 1909, he did so to claim a Daily Mail prize. When Alcock and Brown crossed the Atlantic ten years later, it was to claim yet another. In 1910 the Mail sponsored the first Channel crossing by an airship and exhibited it around Britain to underline to people and Government the military threat posed by Germany. So firm was the Mail's backing for the conquest of the air

that Harold, by then Viscount Rothermere, became Britain's first Secretary of State for Air during the Great War.

When Northcliffe died in 1922 the flood of tributes from around the world — from the President of the United States to the printers who composed his newspapers, and the readers who bought them — made clear his place in history. The paper was taken over by Harold, then by Harold's son and now run by the great nephew of the founder.

In the years since Northcliffe's death, the Mail has continued to uphold his standards and ideals in popular journalism. It was Vincent Mulchrone who wrote of the lying in state of Sir Winston Churchill, 'Two rivers run silently through London tonight, and one is made of people. Dark and quiet as the night-time Thames itself, it flows through Westminster Hall, eddying about the foot of the rock called Churchill.'

In May 1896, Alfred Harmsworth put his coat back on after his 48-hour marathon to bring out the first Daily Mail and then he went home and slept for 24 hours. He could scarcely have dreamed that more than a hundred years later, it would be Newspaper of the Year and enter the 21st century with daily sales over two million. The present-day staff maintain the spirit and ideals of its founder — that it would inform, entertain and persuade. This is the Daily Mail of today. If Northcliffe were still alive, he would undoubtedly look forward to its tomorrow with pride and enthusiasm.

1. A new daily newspaper called the Daily Mail _____.
 - ① cost too much for British people to buy
 - ② resulted from the great efforts made by a conservative editor
 - ③ has influenced journalism even in the modern age
 - ④ has afforded British people necessary information in a conventional style

2. The Daily Mail has probably contributed more to progress than any other newspaper because it has _____.
- ① dealt with various topics from daily to political issues
 - ② run various campaigns within the boundaries of communication
 - ③ left governmental policies untouched
 - ④ changed the social structure in Britain
3. When Harmsworth was seven years old, he _____.
- ① invented a printing set himself
 - ② was far from enjoying sports
 - ③ started to edit the Daily Mail
 - ④ became interested in publishing
4. Harmsworth was different from other newspapermen because he _____.
- ① persisted in his original perspectives and was remote from the people
 - ② found potential news and seemed to know what the people were seeking
 - ③ overlooked the voice of the literate public
 - ④ satisfied the readers with cheap and wordy newspapers
5. Harmsworth was an innovative editor in Britain, who _____.
- ① proposed to sell newspapers through news-vendors
 - ② hired his brother, Harold, to satisfy demand of other journals
 - ③ put a woman's page in the first issue of the Daily Mail
 - ④ abused his power by manipulating the news

6. In publishing articles about the Boer War, Harmsworth _____.
- ① sent reporters to the battlefield in order to get fresh information
 - ② failed to get permission to print uncensored news
 - ③ avoided putting unpleasant and tragic messages in the articles
 - ④ copied the words and sentences officially announced by Government
7. The Daily Mail contributed to the development of airplane industry in that it _____.
- ① raised a large amount of money for the 1903 flight
 - ② offered prizes to encourage other challengers after the Wright brothers
 - ③ sponsored airplane companies over the world
 - ④ helped financially any pilot who flew over Britain
8. Due to the Daily Mail's sponsorship of the first Channel crossing, _____.
- ① Alcock and Brown failed to claim a Daily Mail prize
 - ② the technology of airplanes in Britain suffered a setback
 - ③ Bleriot became Britain's first Secretary of State for Air during the Great War
 - ④ British people and Government realized the military threat posed by Germany

9. In 1922, when Lord Northcliffe passed away, _____.
- ① the world mourned over his death in recognition of the progress of air warfare
 - ② people admired him for his leaving a great mark on the history of journalism
 - ③ Vincent Mulchrone buried Lord Northcliffe near Sir Winston Churchill in Westminster Hall
 - ④ the successors of the Daily Mail altered its standards and ideals
10. The main theme of this article is _____.
- ① the rise and fall of Alfred Harmsworth
 - ② the miscarriage of justice in the Daily Mail
 - ③ the story of the Daily Mail and its pioneer
 - ④ the truth about the battle between journalism and politics

問題Ⅱ 次の英文を読み、11～20の()に入る最も適切なものをそれぞれ①～④の中から一つ選び、解答欄のその数字をマークしなさい。解答用紙(その1)を使用。

When adults master a task, they can do it about as well alone as they do in company. If anything, they prefer to do a difficult job without having anyone to watch or bother them. Carpenters are even said to charge more if a home-owner watches while they work!

Observation of children shows a very different kind of behavior pattern from infancy to adolescence. The child may do a task very well when with a familiar adult, even if the adult does not help directly or give advice but is simply (11) on the scene. But let the adult go away, or sometimes even *look* away from the child, and the skill may seem to evaporate. The child may seem (12) by failure and seem unable to do the job that he or she did so well under other circumstances.

This kind of behavior is often seen in infants who have just learned to walk: The baby staggers around and around the living room, smiling and gazing toward the (13) mother. Suppose someone comes into the room or the phone rings, and the mother gets up to respond to the new demand, perhaps even turning her back to the baby so as not to be distracted. Very soon, the baby, who was walking steadily, falls down — and begins to cry.

A similar situation, usually with fewer tears, can be seen among 4-year-olds: With much effort and guidance, the child has learned to put on and button a shirt or put on and fasten shoes with hook-and-loop fasteners (tying shoelaces usually comes later). A parent, who has been (14) this task every day, is finally convinced that the child can do it and one busy morning sends the child off to “do it all by yourself.” An hour later, the parent checks to see what is happening and finds that the child is playing and has not (15) to get dressed. The child and parent may have had quite different

ideas of their intentions — the parent assumed that they both shared the goal of getting the child dressed but apparently this was not so.

Teachers may see the same type of behavior in older children: A particular sixth grader seems to need some extra help in arithmetic, for example, and the teacher sits with the student, patiently guiding each step. Then the teacher says she will just watch: "You do the next one by yourself." The student completes the problem successfully, and the teacher is pleased that the student has learned the technique, thinking all the student needs now is (16) through practice and repetition. The teacher provides a problem set to practice alone and goes about other business. When the teacher checks back with the student, not a single problem is finished. "It's hard!" explains the student, on the verge of tears. In a case like this, the adult may have as much trouble as the child in understanding another's state of mind.

Very little research has investigated this childhood behavior, which is so unusual in adults, so typical of children, and so frustrating to parents and teachers who see it as a (17) to cooperate. However, some ideas about early development can help people understand what these apparently reluctant children are doing. Not surprisingly, different factors may be at work for children of different ages.

Two factors are needed to try to explain the toddling baby's fall when the mother looks away. The first part has to do with the role of the mother's smile and approval of the baby's exploration of the world. As the baby approaches unfamiliar things (and of course everything is a bit unfamiliar when seen from the standing rather than the crawling position) or tries new actions, the baby uses *social referencing* to check whether the mother thinks the situation is frightening. If the mother's voice tone or facial expression shows concern, the baby is likely to (18) the activity. An expression of pleasure and happiness encourages the baby to go on, but in our example, as the mother turns away, her expression is (19) removed and no longer supports the

baby's actions.

A second factor in the baby's sudden failure to walk may involve a very specific way of maintaining balance. Adult dancers and figure skaters keep their balance when turning rapidly by fixing their gaze on an object. New walkers may do the same thing by keeping their gaze on the most interesting and attractive sight in the room, a smiling, familiar face. When this sight is no longer available, (20).

11. ① upset ② missing ③ lost ④ present
12. ① developed or advanced ② discouraged or distressed
③ inspired or stimulated ④ determined or dignified
13. ① impatient and solemn ② negligent and furious
③ aggressive and hostile ④ proud and attentive
14. ① avoiding ② disregarding
③ performing ④ supervising
15. ① drawn the least attention ② given the best credit
③ made the slightest effort ④ taken the minimum advantage
16. ① commencement ② abandonment
③ reinforcement ④ replacement
17. ① biological effect ② deliberate refusal
③ spontaneous utterance ④ temporary obligation

18. ① make away with ② send in for
 ③ fall in with ④ back off from
19. ① abruptly ② accurately ③ delightfully ④ hardly
20. ① balance becomes much more difficult
 ② success seems much more expected
 ③ smiling turns out to be much more meaningless
 ④ walking comes to be much more satisfactory

問題Ⅲ 次の英文を読み、21～25の()に入る最も適切なものをそれぞれ①～④の中から一つ選び、解答欄のその数字をマークしなさい。解答用紙(その1)を使用。

Critical thinking is simply a deliberative thought process. During the process, you use a set of critical thinking skills to consider an issue. At the conclusion, you make a judgment about what to believe, or a decision about what to do.

There are a number of critical thinking skills. A core set includes the following:

- Suspending judgment to check the validity of a proposition or action
- Taking into consideration multiple perspectives
- Examining implications and consequences of a belief or action
- Using reason and evidence to resolve disagreements
- Re-evaluating a point of view in light of new information

Critical thinking is neither magical nor perfect. Beyond these general critical thinking skills, knowledge of the specific topic at hand plays an important role in the quality of thoughts you produce.

You won't easily resolve issues about climate change, for example, without knowing the methods and procedures used by climatologists, as well as their wealth of past findings and theories. Critical thinking skills are (21) for that specialized knowledge. But, they may well help you to develop a stronger understanding of the area.

How can you get critical thinking skills? Charoula Angeli and Nicos Valanides from the University of Cyprus tested the idea that critical thinking skills are most readily learned when they are part of a specific subject. They called this approach the "infusion method," and compared it to several other

methods for teaching critical thinking skills.

The researchers used two authentic, ill-defined issues for their study of the infusion method:

1. Are American values shaped by the mass media?
2. Should drugs be legalized?

Students were given the issues, along with arguments by experts about each. An equal number of arguments were listed that supported or refuted each issue. The students' primary task was to work in pairs to generate an outline of their own position on the issue.

Students in the infusion method training group were explicitly taught critical thinking skills. They also received (22) to think critically through the "American values" issue.

Some questions used to stimulate critical thinking included:

- What is your point of view?
- What are your reasons for supporting this point of view?
- Why do you think that?
- Are there different perspectives on the issue?

You can ask yourself these questions to help promote your own critical thinking process. There are other questions you might ask, such as questions to help with (23).

After training, Angeli and Valanides had the students think through the second issue, and scored their performance. The researchers also measured how well the students understood critical thinking skills using a standardized test.

A key finding was that students trained with the infusion method

(24) students in the control group in handling the second issue. In addition, students who received the critical thinking skills training came away understanding the importance of evaluating different perspectives. Students in the control group did not.

The students also relayed several difficulties they experienced in applying critical thinking skills to the issues. One was that they found it hard to suspend their judgment. It's just hard to set one's own beliefs aside to fully consider another side of an issue.

The findings suggest an effective way to sharpen your critical thinking skills includes having another person to (25) your beliefs and challenge your thought process. Our parents, friends, and teachers are often more than willing to oblige us with this kind of help.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|----------|------------|
| 21. ① little contempt | ② deep compassion | | |
| ③ no substitute | ④ proper provision | | |
| 22. ① direct support | ② excessive dependence | | |
| ③ mutual distrust | ④ severe prejudice | | |
| 23. ① denying values | ② evaluating sources | | |
| ③ generating controversy | ④ promoting agreement | | |
| 24. ① outperformed | ② intercepted | | |
| ③ overestimated | ④ upgraded | | |
| 25. ① follow | ② mislead | ③ ignore | ④ confront |

問題IV 次の(1), (2)の文をそれぞれ英語に訳しなさい。解答用紙(その2)を使用。

- (1) ある国のことばを学ぶということは、単に一つひとつの単語の意味を暗記することではなく、その国の文化や価値観を理解し、自国のものと比較することである。
- (2) 本の読み方は人それぞれであるが、年相応の読み方がある。若者は本の中に作者の真意を読み取ろうとし、年配者は全世界の哲学を見つけようとする。

問題V 次の26~38の文について、下線部に入る最も適切な語句をそれぞれ①~④の中から一つ選び、解答欄のその数字をマークしなさい。解答用紙(その1)を使用。

26. It is one thing to acquire knowledge, but it is quite _____ to apply it.
① other ② anything ③ another ④ others
27. I sometimes use sketches I did years ago, and they still can inspire and start a _____ of thought.
① blade ② train ③ finger ④ flock
28. Please read these sentences in the textbook aloud. Always _____ a pause after five sentences.
① lay ② take ③ drop ④ lend
29. I have _____ on studying because I want to watch my favorite movie on TV.
① difficulty concentrating ② difficulty to concentrate
③ difficult concentrating ④ difficult to concentrate

30. I'm sorry that I couldn't follow the very last part of her speech. I _____ more carefully.
- ① would be listened ② was listened
 ③ am to be listened ④ should have listened
31. Don't _____ in to despair just because you didn't get into the company that was at the top of your wish-list.
- ① give ② make ③ set ④ put
32. I'm _____ to take as many as eight classes this semester. That means I have to quit one of my part-time jobs.
- ① necessary ② required
 ③ capable ④ accustomed
33. To improve your mood and _____ stress, try to exercise regularly.
- ① recur ② cultivate ③ counteract ④ protect
34. If you work hard, you can complete this task in, _____, a month, I bet.
- ① go ② say ③ take ④ hope
35. I have an appointment to see Bob on September 12th, _____ I believe is his birthday.
- ① which ② when ③ in which ④ what

36. Sarah: Jim didn't say a word to me at the party.

Fred: Don't worry, Sarah. _____.

Sarah: Do you mean he doesn't like me?

Fred: No, not at all. He is just shy and quiet naturally.

- ① It's up to him
- ② I'm not to be blamed
- ③ That's beyond description
- ④ That's the way he is

37. Bob: Have you heard Jane was promoted to a branch manager?

Miki: Yes. _____.

Bob: I agree with you. She has worked hard since she started this project.

Miki: Why don't we have a party to celebrate the occasion next Friday?

- ① I'm afraid I know her very well
- ② I'm sure she deserves it
- ③ I guess her boss is sorry about Jane
- ④ I bet you can turn me down

38. Kevin: It's going to be a party. I saw a brochure on the river trip. Some
of the rapids look pretty cool.

Mother: Well, you should be careful.

Kevin: Mom, I'm not a kid anymore.

Mother: I know. _____.

- ① So enjoy jumping off the cliff
- ② Anyway, don't forget to leave your life jacket here
- ③ Just reassure your worried mother
- ④ Well, don't pay any attention to the river guide

