

英 語

注 意

1. 問題は全部で11ページである。解答用紙は全部で4枚である。
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。(裏面に記入しても採点の対象としない。)
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. 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"/>	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	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 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

Facebook intern Paul Butler has created a detailed map of the world by mapping connections between people using the social network living in different cities. At some point later this year, Facebook will connect one in every seven people on the planet. When it passes the billion user mark — and really it is a question of when, not if — it will inevitably be accompanied by the common complaint of the social media critic: social networks weaken the idea of friendship. It's absurd, they argue, to be “friends” with thousands of people — and an alarming sign of shallow times.

It's a critique backed by several studies suggesting that it's only possible to maintain meaningful social relationships with a relatively small number of people. A maximum of around 150 is often cited. This figure is known as “Dunbar's number” after the researcher Robin Dunbar, whose work first proposed such a limit.

Dunbar's argument, first set out in 1992, was based on the limited capacity of the human brain — specifically the part of the brain responsible for conscious thought, perception and language, amongst others. More recent studies of the “economy of attention” within social media services like Twitter suggest his analysis also holds true in a digital context.

Here, however, is where I disagree with the anti-Facebook critics. For it seems to me that the real lesson to be taken from work like Dunbar's is precisely the opposite of most critiques of social media: that, rather than wasting time complaining about the shallowness of our online relationships with near-strangers, by far the most important question is how digital technologies interact with the small number of truly significant relationships in our lives.

This is what you might call an “inner network” effect. Network effects, ordinarily, describe a relationship between the size and the value of a group.

The network with the most content is the most useful one, and so bigger networks tend to grow ever larger, whether they connect people (like Facebook or Twitter) or offer products and services (like Amazon or Rakuten).

Within this trend, however, runs a contrary need, for ease and security of contact with a select group. It was precisely this “inner network” that Google tried to tap into with its new social network Google Plus, which has the ability to categorize friends and relationships into different “circles”. It is still unclear whether Google can ever hope to match Facebook’s scale. But the concept of an inner network has already proved its popularity through the single most popular form of social networking in the modern world: the humble text message.

Even Facebook’s millions look small compared to the almost six billion mobile phone accounts active globally. In America, according to research by Nielsen, the average teenager now sends and receives over 3,300 text messages each month: more than six messages for every single waking hour of every single day, or one every ten minutes.

This not only makes it the most popular form of electronic communication between teenagers. It also, in 2012, begs the central question of why this kind of digital exchange is so astonishingly popular compared to the cutting edge of online culture.

Simplicity, convenience and control all play their part. Above all, though, there’s the value of exclusive access. Knowing someone’s personal mobile phone number is far more precious and personal a form of contact than a Facebook page, email address or Twitter handle. Out of those thousands of text messages, moreover, the vast majority involve a tiny handful of people: close friends, family, colleagues. This is the inner network of someone’s life. And it is the constant personal availability of these people — not millions of strangers and thousands of half-friends online — that most defines the social communications revolution of the last few decades.

At a recent conference, I listened to an Indian businesswoman talking about the importance of mobile phones in her country, which with around 900 million active accounts is exceeded only by China's one billion. The totals involved are amazing. Yet mobile communications are revolutionary in a country like India, she argued, precisely because they permit people to pull each other individually out of the crowd, not because they allow them to join it.

The most important features of a mobile phone in nations like India aren't internet access, cameras, music, storage or email. They are much more practical necessities, such as good battery life. Similarly, for people ranging from traders in flower markets to businessmen keeping in touch with distant relatives, what matters most of all in communications terms is being able to get hold of the small number of people closest to you, personally and professionally; and ensuring that your interactions with them are reliable, exclusive and secure. The rest — Facebook and the wonders of the World Wide Web included — is largely unimportant.

Consider this: why is it so many of us find it so stressful to be without our mobile phones, even for a short time? To answer this question accurately, it's worth posing a related question: why is a fully charged mobile phone the item people most request to have buried alongside them in a grave?

The answer in the second case is that they desperately want to be able to make a phone call or send a message at what might just be their time of greatest need. Similarly, our great attachment to mobile devices in daily life isn't about random messages from people we don't care about — it's because we want to be able to make or to take that crucial call, the as-yet-unknown interaction with someone close to us that might communicate marvelous or terrible news.

Technology's greatest claim on us, here — and it is a claim that is increasingly making mobile phones more like an extension of our minds and bodies than a mere tool — is its promise of constant connection to our

innermost network.

It is dangerously easy to be simply surprised at the scale of the networks connecting us. The numbers are huge, and offer a powerful index of how much and how fast our world is changing. But we mustn't overlook the great lesson to be drawn from work like Dunbar's: the importance of a special few will always outweigh that of the many, no matter how great the "many" becomes.

設問 本文の内容から考えて最も適切なものを a, b, c, d の中から一つ選んで、解答欄のその記号をマークしなさい。解答用紙(その1)使用。

1. Facebook already connects _____.
 - a. less than a million people
 - b. less than one in seven people
 - c. more than a billion people
 - d. more than one in seven people

2. Criticisms of Facebook have been supported by studies showing that _____.
 - a. having a lot of friends is a bad thing
 - b. it is a good thing to be friends with thousands of people
 - c. social networks make friendship unnecessary
 - d. the number of meaningful friendships we can have is quite small

3. Robin Dunbar is _____.
 - a. a close friend of Paul Butler
 - b. a researcher who knows about the human brain
 - c. one of the founders of Facebook
 - d. the inventor of Twitter

4. Quite recently Google Plus has _____.
 - a. allowed users to organize their friends into groups
 - b. attempted to disprove its popularity with users
 - c. become much more successful than Facebook
 - d. restricted users to a maximum of 150 friends

5. In America, the average teenager communicates most often using _____.
- a. email messages on computers
 - b. messages to Twitter and Facebook
 - c. text messages on mobile phones
 - d. voice messages on mobile phones
6. The inner network of friends in a person's life includes _____.
- a. family and colleagues
 - b. many strangers
 - c. millions of people
 - d. thousands of people on-line
7. The country with the second largest group of mobile phone users is _____.
- a. China
 - b. India
 - c. Indonesia
 - d. the USA
8. Most people like to have their mobile phones with them at all times so that they can _____.
- a. be buried alongside it
 - b. check all their email messages
 - c. connect to the internet whenever they want
 - d. keep in contact with people close to them

9. Today, mobile phones are becoming _____.
- a. more and more closely connected to us
 - b. more and more dangerous
 - c. no more than a constant connection
 - d. no more than mere tools
10. The increasing size of social networks reflects how _____.
- a. great Robin Dunbar's ideas are
 - b. much a few people will always weigh
 - c. powerful the index is
 - d. quickly our world is changing

問題Ⅱ 次の英文を読んで、下線部(1)、(2)を日本語に訳しなさい。解答用紙(その2)使用。

English settlers in America (the Pilgrims) were most likely the first Europeans to celebrate a period of thanksgiving in the northeastern part of what is now the United States. During the first winter at Plymouth in 1620/1621, approximately half of their original band died. When the winter ended, the survivors were taught by Squanto, a local Indian, how and when to plant their seeds, how to trap the fish that swam upstream to breed each spring, how and where to gather shellfish, how to catch crabs and lobsters, and how to hunt animals. In the fall, not only were all traces of illness that had killed so many of their loved ones gone, but they harvested a much larger crop than they had anticipated or dared to hope for. Governor William Bradford and the members of his Council decided that the people in the colony would keep a period of thanksgiving to show their gratitude to God for all the blessings he had given them.

When the first great waves of settlers established the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1630, there was such a severe shortage of food that Governor Winthrop sent one of the captains back to England to purchase as much as he could. When he returned in February, Winthrop ordered a day of thanksgiving to be celebrated by all the settlements in the colony, the first time such a celebration had been held in the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

In 1860, President Lincoln set aside the last Thursday in November as a National Thanksgiving Day. It was celebrated on that day every year until 1939 when President Roosevelt had it changed to the next to the last Thursday in November in order to give people an extra week in which to save money for Christmas. This produced such a protest from angry conservatives that the Congress made a compromise solution in 1941 by declaring that Thanksgiving would be held each year on the fourth Thursday in November. This custom is still being observed.

問題Ⅲ 次の設問に答えなさい。解答用紙(その3)使用。

(1) 次の文を英語に訳しなさい。

日本が必要としているのは、世界に向かって、日本人として、英語で意味のある発言ができる人たちである。

(2) ()内の語の順序を入れ替えて、それぞれ最も適切な英文を作りなさい。ただし、不要な語一語を除いて、すべての語を一度ずつ使うこと。

1. It is very difficult for second language learners to (and / between / difference / formal / from / informal / learn / the) English.
2. No other person in the world has exactly the same personality as you, (already / anyone / be / born / nor / to / will / yet).
3. The sun, the moon and the stars would have disappeared long ago (be / had / happened / reach / the / they / to / were / within) of greedy human hands.
4. The trend of trying to acquire candidates for senior positions, regardless of nationality, (among / beside / companies / gain / of / popularity / will) all sizes.

問題Ⅳ 次の設問について、50語程度の英文を書きなさい。解答用紙(その4)使用。

What kind of career do you want to have after you graduate? Describe your ambitions and goals for the future.

問題 V 各文の下線部に入る最も適切なものを a, b, c, d の中から一つ選んで、解答欄のその記号をマークしなさい。解答用紙(その1)使用。

1. Don't _____ off till tomorrow what you can do today.
a. cut b. do c. get d. put

2. I will start my work early, _____ I oversleep.
a. but b. however c. unless d. whether

3. We should do _____ with these old rules.
a. all b. away c. for d. over

4. He would even quit his company if he had _____.
a. been b. done c. to d. wanted

5. _____ much as I hate to do it, I must stay home and finish the work.
a. As b. So c. Though d. Too

6. He got tired out _____ having worked for such a long time.
a. due b. from c. since d. while

7. Tom and Bob don't get _____ well with each other.
a. along b. bored c. by d. used

8. Halfway through the meal, John produced a bottle of red wine which certainly tasted good and set _____ the meal.
a. around b. down c. in d. off

9. I could not recover from the wounds _____ by the dog for three months.

- a. imposed b. imposing c. inflicted d. inflicting

10. Even very young children can _____ into the habit of keeping a diary.

- a. get b. go c. make d. take

