

英 語

注 意

1. 問題は全部で11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"/>	<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。

I 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

Asians have surpassed Hispanics as the largest wave of new immigrants to the United States, pushing the population of Asian descent to a record 18.2 million and helping to make Asians the fastest-growing racial group in the country, according to a new study by the Pew Research Center.

While Asian immigration has increased slightly in recent years, the shift in ranking is largely attributable to the sharp decline in Hispanic immigration, according to the study.

About 430,000 Asians — or 36 percent of all new immigrants, legal and illegal — moved to the United States in 2010, compared with 370,000 Hispanics, or 31 percent of all new arrivals, the study said. Just three years earlier, the ratio was reversed: about 390,000 Asians immigrated in 2007, compared with 540,000 Hispanics.

“Asians have become the latest stream of new immigrants to the U.S. — and, thus, the largest leading actors in this great American drama” of immigration, Paul Taylor, executive vice president of the Pew Research Center, wrote in the report.

At least 83 percent of the total Asian population in the United States traces its ancestry to China, the Philippines, India, Vietnam, the Korean Peninsula or Japan, according to the study. People of Chinese descent are most heavily represented, (1) just more than 4 million, followed by 3.4 million people of Filipino ancestry and 3.2 million of Indian descent, the study found.

Immigration scholars have attributed the decrease in Hispanic immigration in the United States to a mix of factors, including the U.S. economic downturn, increased deportation and border enforcement by the U.S. authorities, and declining birthrates in Mexico.

Tougher U.S. enforcement measures have had a greater effect on the Hispanic immigrant population than on the Asian immigrant population

because a much higher percentage of Hispanics are in the United States without immigration papers, experts said. About 45 percent of Hispanic immigrants in the United States are there illegally, compared with about 13 percent to 15 percent of Asian immigrants, Pew demographers found.^(A)

Under that enforcement pressure, Hispanic immigration dropped 31 percent from 2007 to 2010, while Asian immigration increased about 10 percent.

Pew researchers estimated that Asian immigration to the United States had surpassed Hispanic immigration by 2009. Mr. Taylor said in an interview that the delay in identifying the shift was in part (2) the analysis had relied on later demographic data, including the 2010 American Community Survey, (3) is conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau.

The findings are part of a study called “The Rise of Asian-Americans,” a comprehensive analysis of the Asian population in the United States. The Pew Research Center is a nonpartisan organization in Washington.

Drawing on Census Bureau and other U.S. government data, as well as telephone surveys from Jan. 3 to March 27 of more than 3,500 people of Asian descent, the 214-page study found that Asians were the highest-earning racial group in the United States and had the highest level of educational attainment.

Among Asians 25 or older, 49 percent hold a college degree, compared with 28 percent of all people in that age range in the United States. Median annual household income among Asians is \$66,000, versus \$49,800 among the general population.

In the survey, Asians are also distinguished by their emphasis on traditional family values. About 54 percent of the respondents, compared with 34 percent of all adults in the United States, said having a successful marriage was one of the most important goals in life; another was being a good parent, according to 67 percent of Asian adults, compared with about half of all adults in the general population.

Asians also place greater importance on career and material success, the

study reported, values reflected in child-rearing styles. About 62 percent of Asians in the United States believe that most American parents do not put enough pressure on their children to do well in school.

The growth of the Asian population has been noteworthy for its speed. In 1965, after a century of exclusionary, race-based policies, the Asian share of the U.S. population was less than 1 percent. But immigration reform legislation that year opened the door to broader immigration from around the world. The Asian share of the total population is now about 5.8 percent, the Pew study said.

“A century ago, most Asian-Americans were low-skilled, low-wage laborers crowded into ethnic enclaves and targets of official discrimination,” the study said. “Today they are the most likely of any major racial or ethnic group in America to live in mixed neighborhoods and to marry across racial lines.”

^(B)
A closer look at the numbers can reveal sharp differences (4) subgroups in the Asian population of the United States. Indians, for instance, lead all other Asian subgroups in income and education, the report said. Indians, Japanese and Filipinos have lower poverty rates than the general public, (5) Koreans, Vietnamese and Chinese have higher poverty rates.

But Mr. Taylor said there was still value for the United States in the macroanalysis.

^(C)
“For better or worse, throughout our history, we’ve always used race as a prism to understand who we are,” he said. “Anything that sheds light on the latest immigration wave, that illustrates a growing race group, helps us to understand ourselves better.”

問題Ⅰ(1～5):本文中のカッコ(1)～(5)に入る最も適切な語を一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|---------|---------|
| 1. ① at | ② for | ③ in | ④ to |
| 2. ① due | ② because | ③ for | ④ when |
| 3. ① as | ② what | ③ which | ④ where |
| 4. ① at | ② between | ③ from | ④ on |
| 5. ① as | ② from | ③ why | ④ while |

問題Ⅱ(6～12):以下の英文には、本文の内容と合致するものと合致しないものがあります。前者には①を、後者には②をマークしなさい。

6. Asian newcomers to the U.S. in 2010 were more numerous than those of Hispanics by five percent.
7. Among Asian immigrants in the U.S., people of Indian descent outnumber that of Chinese.
8. The decreasing number of newborn Mexican babies is one of the reasons for the decline in Hispanic immigration in the U.S.
9. The Pew Research Center is a half-government half-private organization.
10. "The Rise of Asian-Americans," a research study on the American drama of immigration, is less than 200 pages.
11. The U.S. government policy change of exactly 30 years ago has brought an increasing number of people of Asian descent into the country.
12. Japanese in America have more income and education than Filipinos and Koreans.

問題Ⅲ(13～16)：以下4つのうち、本文の表題として最もふさわしいもの一つに

①を、それ以外のものに②をマークしなさい。

13. New top immigrants in the U.S.
14. Immigration numbers down across the U.S.
15. Role of Hispanics in U.S. immigration
16. Success and failure in U.S. immigration history

問題Ⅳ：下線部(A)は具体的に何を意味しているか、本文中の語句を用いて書きなさい。別紙の解答用紙(その2)に記入しなさい。

問題Ⅴ：下線部(B)は具体的にどのような事柄あるいは状況ですか。日本語で簡潔に書きなさい。別紙の解答用紙(その2)に記入しなさい。

問題Ⅵ：下線部(C)を和訳しなさい。別紙の解答用紙(その2)に記入しなさい。

問題Ⅶ： This text claims that Asian families place great importance on school performance and that Asian children are sometimes pressured to do well at school. Does this describe your own experience or not?

Please write around 100 words using your own English to describe your thoughts and opinions. Try to think of ideas and evidence to support them. Use the separate answer sheet for your essay.

II

(17~23): 文中の空所に最もふさわしいものを①~④の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

17. This person () perfect for the job.
① sounds ② does ③ gives ④ fits
18. The new museum was () a large train station.
① ever ② former ③ once ④ previous
19. Some conservative lawmakers are () to all forms of birth control.
① against ② counter ③ disagree ④ opposed
20. The town is facing a severe water () as a result of a long period of very low rainfall.
① economics ② overhaul ③ politics ④ shortage
21. The doctor was () of murder because of a lack of evidence.
① acquitted ② enforced ③ arrested ④ released
22. Strange () it may seem, learning these skills can be a lot of fun.
① as ② for ③ if ④ of
23. "Pardon me () you, Mr. Smith, but you're wanted on the phone."
① interrupting ② for interrupting
③ of interrupting ④ to interrupt

III

A (24~33): Read the following conversation that has words deleted in certain places. Choose the word or phrase ①~⑩ that best fills the numbered parentheses from the list below.

James: Hello Professor Jones. Thanks very much for (24) me to interview you.

Professor: No, (25) my pleasure. I am always happy to cooperate with the student magazine.

James: I want to begin by asking a few personal questions, if you will (26) me.

Professor: What exactly do you mean by 'personal' questions? That sounds a bit worrying!

James: I just meant I want to ask about your hobbies and stuff.

Professor: Oh well in that case, I do not have any objections.

James: I hear that you are a (27) artist. You even held an exhibition of your paintings.

Professor: Well that was just a small exhibition of some of my pictures. I have little talent. I am strictly (28).

James: Do you ever sell (29) your paintings?

Professor: No. I sometimes give my pictures away to friends. But painting has (30) own rewards, not just money.

James: Do you have (31) other hobbies you could tell our readers about?

Professor: Apart from painting I have little time for anything else.

James: Do you consider your academic work to be a hobby?

Professor: I (32) in the old days when I was more active in research, but I am not so directly involved any more.

James: Well I think that is enough on hobbies, so (33) move on to more serious questions.

① allowing

② amateur

③ any

④ any of

⑤ gifted

⑥ its

⑦ it's

⑧ let

⑨ let's

⑩ used to

III B(34~38): Read the following conversation that has words deleted in certain places. Choose the phrase marked ①, ②, ③ or ④ that best fills the numbered parentheses from its corresponding number below.

Rio: Jake, I take it you're graduating this year. Have you had any luck finding a job?

Jake: If (34), yes. I was really stressing about finding a job earlier in the year, but to tell you the truth, lately I haven't been worried about it that much.

Rio: Really? Why not? I personally wouldn't be able to think of much else.

Jake: Maybe you didn't know? Last semester I interned with a great publishing company. They actually offered me a job at the end of my internship which originally didn't really appeal to me, but the more I thought about it the more I liked it.

Rio: Wow! What wasn't (35) about that?

Jake: Well, it wasn't exactly up my alley. However, in times like these you can't be too choosy.

Rio: I'll say. Many of my friends would kill to get a job with a publishing company. I've heard they're few and far between.

Jake: Is that true? I certainly wasn't aware of that.
Don't tell me you're already nervous about finding a job. You're only a freshman after all.

Rio: Hoping to ride out this economic downturn, but (36). A few other things are really giving me a headache too.

Jake: Like what? Anything I can help you with? Not that I have all the answers.

Rio: One thing I'm having a lot of trouble with is deciding what I want to study. (37). My parents have also put in their two cents' worth. How did you ever decide?

Jake: It certainly wasn't easy, but I always knew I wanted to write. I just didn't know what kind of writing I wanted to do.

Rio: I'm not even that far yet, and I've been told I have to decide by the beginning of my sophomore year.

Jake: They do allow one change after that (38) you get the appropriate approval. And who says you have to choose just one? You do know that you're allowed to double- or even triple-major? It's also pretty easy to minor in one or more subjects. That's what I did.

Rio: I didn't know that. Hadn't even thought of double-majoring. What a great idea! Thanks.

34. ① well goes all
② wrong goes right
③ all goes well
④ all goes wrong

35. ① to like
② to complain
③ to dislike
④ to appeal

36. ① who will predict
② I don't understand
③ only time tells
④ you never know

37. ① I get it
② I'm so torn
③ I can't see
④ I'm not confused

38. ① only because
② supposedly
③ as long as
④ nevertheless

