

英 語

注 意

1. 問題は全部で12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"/>
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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。

1 次の英文を読み、以下の問いに答えなさい。

Viewing Stanley Kubrick's *2001: A Space Odyssey* in the year 2010 is a depressing experience. According to this 1968 movie, by now we were supposed to have moon colonies and regular passenger service on space planes. And anyone who struggles with automated receptionist messages or programmable televisions knows that today's computers are just as psychotic as HAL 9000, only dumber.

We like to believe we live in an era of unprecedented change: technological innovation is proceeding at a rate with no parallel in all of human history. The information revolution and globalization are radically disruptive. Just as Barack Obama would like to be a transformational President, so the rest of us like the idea that we live in a thrilling epoch of transformation. But the truth is that we are living in a period of stagnation.

Surprisingly, this stasis is most evident in an area where we assume we are way ahead of our predecessors: technology. In fact, the gadgets of the information age have had nothing like the transformative effects on life and industry that indoor electric lighting, refrigerators, electric and natural gas ovens and indoor plumbing produced in the early to mid-20th century. Is the combination of a phone, video screen and keyboard really as

Notes:

Stanley Kubrick's
2001: A Space Odyssey
スタンリー・キューブ
リック監督による映画
『2001年宇宙の旅』

programmable (コン
ピュータの)プログラ
ムを組める

psychotic (強度の)精
神病にかかった

unprecedented 前例
のない

disruptive (進歩など
を)阻害する

stagnation 停滞

stasis 静止状態

predecessor(s) 前の
時代の人

gadget(s) (小さい)
機器

plumbing 配管(設備)

revolutionary as the original telephone, the original television set or the original typewriter was?

A Genuinely revolutionary technological innovations are rare, and when they appear, there is a long time lag before they begin to transform the economy and daily life. The steam engine was used for nearly a century to pump water from British mines before ⁸ it was successfully applied to manufacturing and transportation. The gasoline-powered car was invented in the 1880s, but mass automobile use had to wait until the 1920s in the U.S. and the 1950s and '60s in Europe and Japan. There was a similar delay between the invention of the computer and the microprocessor and the widespread adoption of the PC in the 1990s and 2000s. B Even if there are dramatic breakthroughs in nanotech or biotech tomorrow, we may not enjoy the benefits for decades, or generations.

Technology has been remarkably stagnant in the areas of transportation and energy. As energy expert Vaclav Smil has pointed out, global jet transportation ⁹ relies on the gas turbine, which was developed in the 1930s, and global shipping uses the diesel engine, invented in the 1890s. The fastest commercial airliners ever to fly reside in museums. The most ¹⁰ cost-effective forms of mass transit everywhere, except for a few dense urban areas, are buses and planes.

Whether the heat source is coal, natural gas or

stagnant 停滞した

transit 輸送

nuclear energy, most electricity today is generated by a variant of the steam turbine that has been around since the 1880s. The wind turbine and the solar-thermal and photovoltaic technologies beloved by greens are old enough to qualify for Social Security. And these elderly technologies are limited to those privileged enough to live in industrialized countries. A substantial minority of the human race still derives heat and warmth from wood and dung.

In developing countries, the 21st century is likely to be the second age of the automobile. Everyone talks about China's money-guzzling high-speed-rail projects, but of far greater consequence is the less glamorous system of national highways it is building. Today there are nearly 668 million cars in the world; by 2050 there may be 3 billion. Many cars, perhaps most, will be powered by energy sources other than gasoline and may eventually come with robot brains connected to smart highways. But absent the appearance of the long-awaited flying car, the cars, buses and trucks of the future will probably be variations of today's automobiles.

We are often told that China will surpass the U.S. in a few decades and usher in a Chinese century. But China's growth model, like Japan's, is based on exports, and in a saturated global market in which American consumers are tapped out, the Chinese export machine may choke. Even if China

variant 形を変えたもの

photovoltaic 光起電の
green(s) 環境保護政策支持者

Social Security (アメリカの)社会保障
dung (特に家畜の)糞

money-guzzling 金を浪費する

usher in 到来を告げる

saturated 飽和状態の
tapped out (金を)使い果たした

continues to grow, the country will be far poorer in ¹³
terms of per capita income than the U.S., Europe or
Japan for generations to come. In a decade or two,
predictions about Chinese world domination may
seem as quaint as those about Soviet global
hegemony.

Let me offer some predictions of my own. I
predict that in the year 2050, the nation-state will
still be the dominant form of political organization,
with a few new nation-states added to the U.N. The
U.S. will still be the dominant global economic and
military power, even if China has a somewhat larger
GDP because of its larger population. Most energy
will still be derived from fossil fuels, and nuclear
power will account for an increasing share of global
electricity ¹⁴production, while wind and solar power
will still be negligible. Most people will get from
place to place by means of ¹⁵cars, buses, taxis and
planes, not fixed rail. Thanks to biotech advances,
people will live longer and healthier lives, and
consequently the largest single occupation in 2050
will be nursing!

I know, that's a boring vision of the future
compared with a Chinese century in which
everybody is a genetically modified immortal who
rides monorails and eats algae grown in skyscrapers.
But hey, in the future, phones will be really cool.

per capita income

一人当たりの収入

quaint 風変わりで面
白い

hegemony 覇権

nation-state (民族)国
家

GDP 国内総生産

negligible ごくわずか
の

genetically modified

遺伝子組み換えの

immortal 不死身の人

algae < alga 藻

〔1〕 下線部A, Bを日本語に訳しなさい。(解答用紙その2)

〔2〕 1～7の質問に対しては英文の内容から判断し, また, 下線部8～15の質問に対しては前後関係から判断してもっとも適切と思われるものをひとつ選び, その番号のところをマークしなさい。(解答用紙その1)

1. According to the author, what do we like to believe?

- (1) This is the nuclear age.
- (2) This is the most optimistic world.
- (3) This is the most productive society.
- (4) This is the age of the most dramatic change.

2. When revolutionary technological innovations appear, what is the problem?

- (1) They seem to have a harmful influence on our society.
- (2) They seem to have an unpredictable influence on our society.
- (3) They do not seem to have a lasting influence on our society.
- (4) They do not seem to have an immediate influence on our society.

3. In what areas has technology developed the least?

- (1) Nanotech and biotech.
- (2) Transportation and energy.
- (3) Computers and microprocessors.
- (4) Household electronics.

4. What does jet transportation still require?
 - (1) Global shipping.
 - (2) The gas turbine.
 - (3) The diesel engine.
 - (4) The fastest commercial airplanes.

5. What is the author's prediction about China?
 - (1) The 21st century will be a Chinese century.
 - (2) China will surpass the U.S. in the near future.
 - (3) The population of China will decrease in the future.
 - (4) China will not catch up with the U.S., Europe or Japan for generations.

6. According to the author's prediction, what will the world be like in the year 2050?
 - (1) Nation-states will disappear by that time.
 - (2) We will be making great use of wind and solar power.
 - (3) The U.S. will still be the economic and military leader of the world.
 - (4) Our main sources of energy will not be fossil fuels or nuclear energy.

7. What is the author's view of the future?
 - (1) We will see the arrival of a Chinese century.
 - (2) We will not witness such dramatic technological changes.
 - (3) Each of us will play a more active role in peaceful uses of modern technology.
 - (4) The rapid progress of science and technology will continue to be a hotly debated issue.

8. it

- (1) a long time lag
- (2) nearly a century
- (3) the steam engine
- (4) water from British mines

9. relies on

- (1) avoids
- (2) denies
- (3) needs
- (4) changes

10. cost-effective

- (1) raising the price as much as possible
- (2) investing a large sum of money regardless of the consequences
- (3) betting a large amount of money and achieving a great result
- (4) achieving the best possible profits or benefits in comparison with the money that is spent

11. around

- (1) in existence
- (2) moving in circles
- (3) doing nothing useful
- (4) surrounding something

12. of far greater consequence

- (1) much more influential
- (2) much less influential
- (3) much more rewarding
- (4) much less rewarding

13. in terms of

- (1) in contrast with
- (2) in comparison with
- (3) from the standpoint of
- (4) for the benefit of

14. account for

- (1) make up
- (2) take away
- (3) make way for
- (4) take advantage of

15. by means of

- (1) with regard to
- (2) with the assistance of
- (3) in response to
- (4) in cooperation with

3 次の会話文を読んで、以下の問いに答えなさい。

Maria: What are you up to, Kento?

Kento: I'm going to (A) my chemistry report today. After that I'm going to (B) the library.

Maria: You've been working really hard lately.

Kento: Why did I (C) for this class? It (D) all my time.

Maria: You should (E) a little.

Kento: I know. Hey, is that your report?

Maria: You (F).

Kento: Professor Lewis gave you a 95!

Maria: That's right.

Kento: Some people have all the luck!

〔1〕 下の選択肢1～8の中から、上の空欄A～Fに入れるのに最も適切と思われるものを一つ選び、その番号のところをマークしなさい。(解答用紙その1)

1. sign up

2. head for

3. up to

4. takes up

5. got it

6. take part

7. hand in

8. loosen up

〔2〕 次の文の中から会話文の内容と一致すると思われる文を4つ選んで、その番号のところにマークしなさい。(解答用紙その1)

1. The two are university students.
2. Kento has been studying a lot recently.
3. Kento gave his teacher his report.
4. Kento just came back from the library.
5. Maria shows Kento his report.
6. Maria thinks Kento needs to relax more.
7. Maria and Kento both got a 95.
8. Kento regrets taking chemistry.

4 次の日本語の文を表現するような英文を、与えられた書き出しを使って完成しなさい。(解答用紙その3)

インターネットを使って、その問題について調査し、分ったことを報告しなさい。

Using...

