

英 語

注 意

1. 問題は全部で24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)

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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。

第1問 次の英文(1)~(10)の下線部の意味に最も近いものを、それぞれ(1)~(4)の中から一つ選びなさい。

(1) The doctor advised John to refrain from drinking alcohol.

- (1) abstain
- (2) maintain
- (3) obtain
- (4) retain

(2) Many young students have damaged their hearing from listening to extremely loud rock music.

- (1) impaired
- (2) imposed
- (3) incubated
- (4) inhabited

(3) The Japanese summer is hot and humid.

- (1) arid
- (2) freezing
- (3) hazy
- (4) sultry

(4) These seeds will sprout if you take care of them properly.

- (1) germinate
- (2) innate
- (3) mutate
- (4) propagate

(5) Internet technology has greatly progressed.

- (1) curiously
- (2) excessively
- (3) generously
- (4) readily

(6) My father is proud of the satisfactory work he completed.

- (1) coherent
- (2) collaborative
- (3) competent
- (4) consequent

(7) Jack overcame many difficulties.

- (1) conquered
- (2) executed
- (3) grasped
- (4) omitted

(8) The UN came to a determination to approve the use of force.

- (1) a fraction
- (2) a generosity
- (3) an insight
- (4) a resolution

(9) His assumptions are often wrong.

- (1) superlatives
- (2) superstitions
- (3) suppositions
- (4) suspicions

(10) Illegal drugs have become a huge problem.

- (1) an immense
- (2) an indispensable
- (3) an intensive
- (4) an irrelevant

第2問 次の英文(11)~(20)のそれぞれの下線部に入るものとして最も適切なものを、それぞれ(1)~(4)の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

- (11) _____ failed to win the battle is still a matter of much speculation.
- (1) Why Napoleon did
 - (2) Why Napoleon
 - (3) Why did Napoleon
 - (4) Why Napoleon has
- (12) In early human societies, physical strength was the most vital quality a human being could possess, _____ today it is intelligence.
- (1) because
 - (2) whereas
 - (3) since
 - (4) by all means
- (13) The party _____ entered the coalition because its policies are completely different from those of the other party.
- (1) should have
 - (2) shouldn't have
 - (3) must have
 - (4) hadn't have
- (14) _____ about the situation, you must never let your students know.
- (1) However you feel frustrated
 - (2) How frustrated you feel
 - (3) No matter how frustrated you feel
 - (4) No matter how you feel frustrated

(15) John is too _____ to play football this weekend.

- (1) busy studying
- (2) busy being studied
- (3) busy to study
- (4) busy having studied

(16) My assistant _____ to meet you at the airport when your plane arrives.

- (1) is waiting
- (2) waits
- (3) waited
- (4) will be waiting

(17) My boss reprimanded me because I left the meeting room _____.

- (1) clean
- (2) neat
- (3) unclearly
- (4) messy

(18) _____ the number of plant species are decreasing in the Amazon are many and various.

- (1) Whatever
- (2) The reason why
- (3) The reasons for which
- (4) Whichever

(19) If, in the future, you _____ unable to make it to the conference, would you telephone to inform us?

- (1) were
- (2) can be
- (3) would be
- (4) should be

(20) Have the keynote speakers _____ to each other yet?

- (1) introduce
- (2) introduced
- (3) been introduced
- (4) been introducing

第3問 次の英文(21)~(30)の下線部で間違っている箇所を、それぞれ(1)~(4)の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

- (21) Most of the early British settlers in North America were English loyalists, and they never considered them as independent Americans.
- (22) When the war broke out, neither the East nor the West were prepared for the bloodshed and turmoil the following years of conflict would bring.
- (23) Regardless whether or not one is experiencing pain, twice-a-year examinations by a doctor are highly recommended.
- (24) One of the newest national parks, Yokohama National Park, lays in the extreme southern portion of the city, next to Yokosuka.
- (25) In authorizing "My dream," Obama had the help of several researchers and editors, but did the writing of himself.
- (26) Not until the lawyer has completed her internship she can be accepted to work in this law office.
- (27) With two weeks left before her final examinations, a friend of mine wish to spend more time studying.
- (28) Judging by the incoherence of Margret's speech, her mind must be very confusing.
- (29) The aquarium has much the largest collection of marine mammals in the world.

(30) I might not be able to mow the lawn because of weathers.
(1) (2) (3) (4)

第4問 次の(I)~(III)に答えなさい。

(I) 次の英文を読んで小問(31)~(35)について、それぞれ最も適切なものを(1)~(4)の中から一つ選びなさい。

Any attempt to narrate the life of Nelson Mandela confronts the difficulty that to do so is to tell a double-framed story — of South Africa, and of Mandela-in-South-Africa, in the second half of the 20th century. As the title of his 1978 collection of speeches *The Struggle Is My Life* announces, from the time of the 1952 Defiance Campaign, Mandela's actions were intensively informed by — interactive with and against — the operations of the South African state. This was publicly so until 1964; then again, decisively, from 1990; and clandestinely and covertly in the intervening years.

Indeed, as is often the case in nations reconstituting themselves after periods of tribulation, the biography of Mandela the First President (or Praise-dent, as one journalist writes) is now officially held up as the *definitive history* of the *new South Africa's coming-into-being*. For modern nationalism it is generally true to say that a nation's integrity is recognized both by its citizens and the wider community of nations through the medium of a rallying tale recounting how it was constituted. In South Africa that pre-eminent story is Nelson's story. As for other national heroes — Thomas Jefferson, Napoleon, Jawaharlal Nehru — Mandela's life-story and character have been built up as icons of national progress and virtue.

Worshipful nationalist biography or hagiography is perhaps especially acute when the nation, as in the case of South Africa, has been born, or in fact twice-born, out of racial conflict and repression. The 1910 Union of South Africa was forged on the basis of a fragile unity of Afrikaners and English-speaking whites after the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902) — the culmination of a series of wars over land and resources fought between British and Dutch settlers and indigenous black populations across the 19th century. The unified

settler colony's underlying geography and overarching state structures were from the start strongly racialized, and in subsequent decades the Afrikaner's sense of marginalization by the British-descended settlers only fueled their already defensive nationalism. In 1948 the reformed Afrikaner Nationalist Party won victory on the ticket of founding a white-dominated state. As Mandela himself was to recognize, the history of 20th-century South Africa was profoundly shaped by the fierce contest between two nationalisms, Afrikaner and African, for the 'same piece of earth.'

A second, related yet separate, difficulty with recounting Mandela's life concerns the generic, especially allegorical, patterns through which his story tends to be narrated. In all of the biographies bar none, the authors of *Mandela the Life* assume a more or less onward-and-upward trajectory, fitting the overarching motif of a journey or pilgrimage signaled in his autobiography's title. This suggests that the 'long walk to freedom' may be tough and uphill but it begins with a rural idyll, proceeds through set-backs and difficulties, and ends, as does that of Christian in Bunyan's *The Pilgrim's Progress* (1678), with the achievement of the Celestial City, the free, democratic nation. The steady-climb metaphor subtends the number of beginner's guides widely available in South Africa and beyond, including the soft-focus *Madiba* by Lionel Maxim, the 'They Fought for Freedom' and 'Famous Lives' series contributions, and the Nelson Mandela Foundation's own 'Madiba Legacy' comic-book series. But the standard biographies, too — Meer's, Sampson's, Meredith's — at times intermittently, yet also unmistakably, adopt the ready-made journey motif.

(31) Which of the following titles would be the most appropriate for this passage?

- (1) How Nelson Mandela Achieved Freedom
- (2) The Early Years of Nelson Mandela
- (3) How Nelson Mandela Conquered Segregation
- (4) Final Settlement of the Anglo-Boer War

(32) According to the passage, which of the following statements about the link between Nelson Mandela and South Africa is true?

- (1) Nelson Mandela as president coincides with the rise of South Africa as a nation.
- (2) Nelson Mandela was not a passionate supporter of nationalism.
- (3) Nelson Mandela was always sympathetic to the South African government.
- (4) Before becoming president of South Africa, Nelson Mandela served in the secret service.

(33) According to the passage, which of the following statements about South African history is NOT true?

- (1) The racial divide of South Africa early on led to increasing nationalism among Afrikaners.
- (2) The creation of South Africa as a nation occurred after a succession of wars.
- (3) A white-dominated state was set up in the mid-20th century after victory by the reformed Afrikaner Nationalist Party.
- (4) The development of South Africa was influenced by a strong rivalry between two separate groups of black settlers.

- (34) Which of the following points is made in the final paragraph regarding the biographies written of Nelson Mandela?
- (1) He lived a heartbreaking life and never saw his dream come true.
 - (2) He reached his primary goal only after a long and arduous journey.
 - (3) He wanted to reach his goal of establishing a democratic nation alone.
 - (4) He had a difficult time persuading the Afrikaners to give him freedom.
- (35) What kind of publication would this passage most likely come from?
- (1) legislative archive
 - (2) science fiction periodical
 - (3) introductory textbook
 - (4) autobiography

(II) 次の英文を読んで小問(36)~(40)について、それぞれ最も適切なものを(1)~(4)の中から一つ選びなさい。

Nations and businesses engage in international trade to obtain raw materials and goods that are otherwise unavailable to them or are available elsewhere at a lower price than that at which they themselves can produce. A nation, or individuals and organizations from a nation, sell surplus materials and goods to acquire funds to buy the goods, services, and ideas its people need. Poland and Hungary, for example, want to trade with Western nations so that they can acquire new technology and techniques to revitalize their formerly communist economies. Which goods and services a nation sells depends on what resources it has available.

Some nations have a monopoly on the production of a particular resource or product. Such a monopoly, or absolute advantage, exists when a country is the only source of an item, the only producer of an item, or the most efficient producer of an item. Because South Africa has the largest deposits of diamonds in the world, one company, De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd. controls a major portion of the world's diamond trade and uses its control to maintain high prices for gem-quality diamonds. The United States, until recently, held an absolute advantage in oil-drilling equipment. But an absolute advantage not based on the availability of natural resources rarely lasts, and Japan and Russia are now challenging the United States in the production of oil-drilling equipment.

Most international trade is based on comparative advantage, which occurs when a country specializes in products that it can supply more efficiently or at a lower cost than it can produce other items. The United States has a comparative advantage in producing agricultural commodities such as corn and wheat. Until recently, the United States had a comparative advantage in manufacturing automobiles, heavy machinery, airplanes, and

weapons; other countries now hold the comparative advantage for many of these products. Other countries, particularly India and Ireland, are also gaining a comparative advantage over the United States in the provision of some services, such as call-center operations, engineering, and software programming. As a result, U.S. companies are increasingly outsourcing, or transferring manufacturing and other tasks to countries where labor and supplies are less expensive. Outsourcing has become a controversial practice in the United States because many jobs have moved overseas where those tasks can be accomplished for lower costs. For example, India is a popular choice for call centers for U.S. firms. As call centers are the first job choice for millions of young Indians, employers are getting choosier about the people they hire, and it is difficult to train Indians to speak the kind of colloquial English, French, Spanish, German, or Dutch that customers want. This can be frustrating for customers when they have trouble understanding the customer service representative, resulting in increased customer dissatisfaction with the service.

To obtain needed goods and services and the funds to pay for them, nations trade by exporting and importing. Exporting is the sale of goods and services to foreign markets. The United States exported more than \$1.5 trillion in goods and services in 2009. In China, General Motors is targeting wealthier customers with the Cadillac, middle management with the Buick Excelle, office workers with the Chevrolet Spark, and rural consumers with the Wuling minivan. U.S. companies that view China as both a growth market for exports and a market for lower cost labor for imports and can strategically integrate these into their operations enjoy significantly higher profits than companies who only focus on one of these opportunities. U.S. businesses export many goods and services, particularly agricultural, entertainment (movies, television shows, etc.), and technological products. Importing is the purchase of goods and services from foreign sources. Many of the goods you

buy in the United States are likely to be imports or to have some imported components. Sometimes, you may not even realize they are imports. The United States imported more than \$1.9 trillion in goods and services in 2009.

- (36) Which of the following titles would be the most appropriate for this passage?
- (1) How Trade Works
 - (2) Global Trade Obstacles
 - (3) Determining Trade Partners
 - (4) How Trade Deficits Affect Nations
- (37) According to the passage, which of the following statements about monopolies is NOT true?
- (1) The US benefits from an overwhelming advantage in the production of automobiles and airplanes.
 - (2) The US holds a comparative advantage in the production of grains.
 - (3) Individual countries sometimes have a monopoly in the production of specific products.
 - (4) A monopoly of natural resources by a nation is rarely permanent.
- (38) According to the passage, which of the following statements about outsourcing is true?
- (1) Customer service representatives are forced to speak with an intelligible accent.
 - (2) Financial concern is one of the motivations for U.S. companies to relocate their manufacturing jobs abroad.
 - (3) A whole generation of Indians prefer to work in high-tech jobs over service jobs.
 - (4) Only Indian workers who speak multiple languages are hired by US call centers.

(39) The underlined word *it* in Paragraph 3, Line 2 is closest in meaning to which of the following terms?

- (1) trade
- (2) products
- (3) country
- (4) advantages

(40) The author of this passage is most likely an expert in which of the following areas?

- (1) linguistics
- (2) anthropology
- (3) construction
- (4) finance

- (Ⅲ) 次の英文を読んで小問(41)~(45)について、それぞれ最も適切なものを(1)~(4)の中から一つ選びなさい。

In the ancient world, news spread by word of mouth, relayed by bards and merchants who traveled from town to town — in essence, they were the first reporters to broadcast the news. The news business is all about gathering and disseminating information quickly. Technology has played a major role in news reporting's evolution from its bardic roots to modern 24-hour news networks and Web sites.

Johann Gutenberg's printing press (ca. 1450), the first technological breakthrough in the news business, made it feasible to publish news as printed notices tacked to walls in the town square. As paper became more economical, resourceful entrepreneurs sold broadsheets to people eager for news, and the concept of a newspaper was born. The first regularly published newspapers appeared in Germany and Holland in 1609, and the first English newspaper, the *Weekly News*, was published in 1622.

But the news spread slowly. In the early 1800s, it took four weeks for newspapers in New York to receive reports from London. With the advent of the telegraph in 1844, however, reporters from far-flung regions could wire stories to their newspapers for publication the next day. The first radio reporters in the 1920s offered live broadcasts of sports events, church services, and variety shows. Before the 1950s, black-and-white newsreels shown in movie theaters provided the only visual imagery of news events, but television gave viewers news images on a nightly basis.

Technology has benefited print journalism, too. For decades, typesetters transferred reporters' handwritten stories into neatly set columns of type. Today, reporters use computers and word processing software to tap out their stories and run a preliminary check of spelling and grammar.

Stories are submitted by computer network to editors, who also use word

processing software to edit stories to fit time and space constraints. The typesetting process has been replaced by desktop publishing software and computer to plate (CTP) technology. Digital pages produced with desktop publishing software are sent to a raster image processor (RIP), which converts the pages into dots that form words and images. After a page has been RIPed, a plate-setter uses lasers to etch the dots onto a physical plate, which is then mounted on the printing press to produce printed pages. CTP is much faster and more flexible than typesetting, so publishers can make last-minute changes to accommodate late-breaking stories.

Personal computers have also added a new dimension to the news-gathering process. Reporters were once limited to personal interviews, observation, and fact gathering at libraries, but can now make extensive use of Internet resources and e-mail. Web sites and online databases provide background information on all sorts of topics. Other resources include newsgroups and chat rooms, where reporters can monitor public opinion on current events and identify potential sources.

Most major networks maintain interactive Web sites that offer online polls and bulletin boards designed to collect viewers' opinions. Although online poll respondents are not a representative sample of the population, they can help news organizations gauge viewer opinions and determine whether news coverage is comprehensive and effective.

News organizations also accept news, images, and videos from amateur "citizen journalists" who happen upon news events armed with a cell phone or digital camera. And even CNN now reports on news stories that originate on blogs such as *slashdot.org*.

E-mail has changed the way reporters communicate with colleagues and sources. It's often the only practical method for contacting people in remote locations or distant time zones, and it's useful with reluctant sources, who feel more comfortable providing information under the cloak of anonymous Hotmail

or Yahoo! accounts. Vetting e-mail sources — verifying credentials such as name, location, and occupation — can be difficult, however, so reporters tend not to rely on these sources without substantial corroboration.

For broadcast journalism, digital communications play a major role in today's live-on-the-scene television reporting. Most news organizations maintain remote production vans, sometimes called satellite news gathering (SNG) trucks, that travel to the site of breaking news, raise their antennas, and begin to broadcast. These complete mobile production facilities include camera control units, audio and video recording equipment, and satellite or microwave transmitters.

On-the-scene reporting no longer requires a truck full of equipment, however. Audiovisual editing units and video cameras have gone digital, making them easier to use and sized to fit in a suitcase. A new breed of backpack journalists carry digital video cameras, notebook computers, and mobile phones.

- (41) What is the main purpose of this passage?
- (1) to clarify how journalism is becoming increasingly more biased
 - (2) to provide a brief overview of the history of journalism
 - (3) to explain how ancient technologies have influenced journalism
 - (4) to forecast how journalism will change in the future
- (42) Which of the following statements about newspapers before the 20th century is NOT true?
- (1) Until the mid-19th century, news could not be quickly spread.
 - (2) The earliest reporters who spread news stories appeared during ancient times.
 - (3) Regularly published newspapers first occurred in western Europe.
 - (4) The first great invention in the news industry was the telegraph.
- (43) Which of the following key points does the author make regarding digital communications?
- (1) They made it difficult for journalists to send their reports due to computer viruses.
 - (2) They required journalists to type fast and use expensive equipment.
 - (3) They enabled the rise of a new type of journalist.
 - (4) They made journalism more complex by requiring more specialized equipment.

- (44) According to the passage, each of the following points about the effects of technology on the news industry is true, EXCEPT _____.
- (1) typesetters assisting reporters to run spelling and grammar checks
 - (2) PCs enabling news companies to utilize the Internet and e-mail
 - (3) TVs providing viewers with news images on a daily basis
 - (4) Web sites allowing networks to administer surveys to gauge viewers' opinions
- (45) If a new paragraph were inserted at the very end of the passage, what would it most likely focus on?
- (1) introducing a popular executive producer for cable news
 - (2) explaining how backpack journalists transfer their digital files
 - (3) discussing what will be the next big change in AI
 - (4) presenting how hackers are a security threat to news broadcasting

第5問 次の会話の(46)~(50)の空欄に入れるのに最も適切なものを(1)~(4)の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

Taro: Hi Sam. ⁽⁴⁶⁾ _____

Sam: A good friend of mine is flying in from Oregon. We're planning to go out on Saturday night.

Taro: ⁽⁴⁷⁾ _____

Sam: He's mostly staying in Tokyo for a few days to attend some meetings.

Taro: How long has it been since you last met him?

Sam: Just a year ago. I took him to Asakusa, among other famous Tokyo sightseeing spots.

Taro: ⁽⁴⁸⁾ _____

Sam: Since we only have a few hours, I'd like to take him to a sushi restaurant in Toyosu.

Taro: Is he planning to do anything else during his visit?

Sam: Yes. He's going to visit Kyoto for a full-day bicycle trip to see a few temples and other notable spots.

Taro: ⁽⁴⁹⁾ _____ Kyoto is definitely a must-visit for all foreign tourists.

Sam: Yes, ⁽⁵⁰⁾ _____

- (46) (1) Is your good friend going to visit you?
(2) Do you have any plans this weekend?
(3) Are you planning to meet him at the event?
(4) Where has he lived during the past year?

- (47) (1) Did he stay in Tokyo?
(2) I'm sure he's going to have a great time.
(3) What's the purpose of his trip?
(4) You'll have some fun showing him around.
- (48) (1) It'll be a good way to spend his time.
(2) How long did he stay in Tokyo?
(3) You may not have enough time to do what you want.
(4) What are you planning to do with him this time?
- (49) (1) He'll definitely want to see the city.
(2) If he arrives early he'll visit too many places.
(3) I'm sure he'll have a marvelous time.
(4) I've heard tourists like to eat *Yatsushashi*.
- (50) (1) but it's too bad he won't be able to extend his stay.
(2) but he'd be better off visiting Kyoto in the future.
(3) but we'll see how much he enjoyed himself.
(4) but it'll be the first time for him to visit the city.



