# 英　語
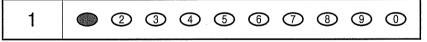
注　意

1. 問題は全部で 22 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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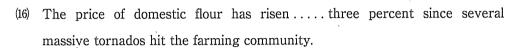4. 一度記入したマークを消す場合は，消しゴムでよく消すこと。╳をつけても消したことにならない。

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)の下線の意味に最も近いものを，それぞれ下の(1)〜(4)のうちから１つ選びなさい。

(1)　After playing tennis, I usually sweat a lot.
　(1)　perspire
　(2)　perceive
　(3)　perpetrate
　(4)　pervade

(2)　Ron has built up a strong constitution since joining the military academy.
　(1)　mental
　(2)　antidote
　(3)　muscle
　(4)　physique

(3)　Mitsutomo Company has experienced losses of more than 300 million yen this year alone and is in danger of going bankrupt.
　(1)　incurred
　(2)　interlocked
　(3)　issued
　(4)　irrigated

(4)　Though there was confusion over new regulations regarding the filling out of customs forms, the cargo bound for France and Spain was not delayed.
　(1)　arrived
　(2)　destined
　(3)　departed
　(4)　archived

(5) The Japanese Government decided to <u>impose</u> trade sanctions on North Korea.

(1) invade

(2) produce

(3) enforce

(4) update


(6) We should always <u>discard</u> potentially hazardous materials such as used spray cans or chemical bottles with great care.

(1) throw up

(2) deviate from

(3) dump from

(4) dispose of


(7) In order to <u>refund</u> business travel expenses, you should present your receipts to the accounting office within two weeks.

(1) replace

(2) reimburse

(3) refuse

(4) refer


(8) The French-based company Tour D'argent uses <u>cutting-edge</u> manufacturing processes to create premium products.

(1) toll-free

(2) would-be

(3) state-of-the-art

(4) high-profile

(9) Our subsidiaries are known for their strong <u>enthusiasm</u> and commitment to outstanding customer service.

(1) devotion

(2) intuition

(3) surge

(4) sacrifice


(10) Reaching $3 billion in total revenue was a <u>historic</u> event for Global Business Inc., which began as a small firm in the U.S. in 1999.

(1) protocol

(2) landmark

(3) prototype

(4) landslide

第2問 次の英文(11)〜(17)のそれぞれ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。

(11) Mr. Lee has asked that all the signatures . . . . . with ballpoint pen.
　(1) are written
　(2) be written
　(3) written
　(4) are writing

(12) The slow pace of team reforms . . . . . the stakeholders who have supported the football club for a long time.
　(1) is angered
　(2) was angry
　(3) had been angered
　(4) has angered

(13) Peach Computer Inc. announced yesterday that it would start selling 3D printers in a bid to . . . . . its product line.
　(1) diversify
　(2) diversity
　(3) diverse
　(4) diversion

(14) The price of crude oil has been . . . . . so fast this year that it is difficult for many people to maintain a car.
　(1) raised
　(2) risen
　(3) raising
　(4) rising

— 4 —

(15) T&A Beverage Co. has contracted with Wonder Sports to provide them with new sports drinks at wholesale prices . . . . . free publicity.

(1) exchange

(2) in exchange for

(3) exchanging as

(4) as exchangeable on


(16) The price of domestic flour has risen . . . . . three percent since several massive tornados hit the farming community.

(1) for

(2) in

(3) at

(4) by


(17) Please report the . . . . . numbers of the sales increase of each division to Mr. Lewis and Ms. Stein in the sales department immediately.

(1) respectful

(2) respective

(3) respected

(4) respecting

第3問　次の英文(18)〜(25)の下線部で間違っている箇所を(1)〜(4)の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

(18)　Phonetics, the study of sounds <u>produced by</u> human beings, is <u>fascinating</u>, but
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　(1)　　　　　　　　　　　　　　(2)
　　it also helps us <u>understand</u> people who have difficulties <u>at</u> hearing.
　　　　　　　　　　(3)　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　(4)

(19)　Of all the <u>phenomena</u> of nature, some people <u>have found</u> that one of the
　　　　　　　　(1)　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　(2)
　　<u>greatest mysteries</u> is <u>oneself</u>.
　　(3)　　　　　　　　　(4)

(20)　One can see <u>rainbows</u> in many places such as in the mist of a waterfall, in
　　　　　　　　(1)
　　the spray <u>from</u> a sprinkler, and in the sky just <u>afterward</u> <u>it has rained</u>.
　　　　　　　(2)　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　(3)　　　　　(4)

(21)　Rats are <u>likely to</u> be found <u>mostly</u> any place in the world <u>where</u> there is a
　　　　　　(1)　　　　　　　　　(2)　　　　　　　　　　　　　　(3)
　　trash can <u>containing</u> food scraps.
　　　　　　(4)

(22)　Although fish <u>look</u> different from <u>each other</u>, particular characteristics <u>with</u>
　　　　　　　　(1)　　　　　　　(2)　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　(3)
　　their anatomy <u>are found</u> to be identical throughout entire classes.
　　　　　　　　(4)

(23)　When you send a message <u>from</u> this machine, remember <u>to enter</u> the area
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　(1)　　　　　　　　　　　　　(2)
　　code <u>for number</u> that you <u>are dialing</u>.
　　　　(3)　　　　　　　　(4)

(24)　Mr. Williams in the advertisement division can be <u>relied upon</u> to provide <u>an</u>
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　(1)　　　　　　　(2)
　　<u>excellent</u> advice on <u>how to</u> sell products <u>effectively</u>.
　　　　　　　　　　(3)　　　　　　　　　(4)

(25)　There <u>have been</u> <u>much</u> disputes over the <u>proper</u> treatment of small and
　　　　　(1)　　　　(2)　　　　　　　　　(3)
　　young <u>hospitalized</u> patients.
　　　　(4)

第４問　次の(A)～(D)に答えなさい。

(A)　次の英文を読んで小問(26)～(31)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。

　　A first myth is that global capitalism is something new. Almost as soon as it had come into existence, capitalism spread across the world. The navigators of the 15$^{th}$ and 16$^{th}$ centuries, who piloted the routes from Europe to other continents, were quickly followed by merchant capitalists. The East India companies brought the products of Asia to the consumers of Europe and exported their manufactures in return. The Atlantic trade triangle shipped goods from Europe to Africa, sold slaves from Africa to the Americas and the Caribbean, and took back to Europe the sugar, rum, and cotton they produced.

　　Travel was, however, slow, intermittent, and hazardous until the communications revolution of the 19$^{th}$ century, which was quite as profound as the one that we have recently been living through. It was not only that steam-powered trains and ships speeded up travel, they also enabled the mass transportation of goods and people across the world, and on a regular and reliable basis independent of the weather. The invention of the telegraph meant that messages no longer had to be carried by people or pigeons, and after the laying of submarine telegraph cables London could communicate with Australia in 4 days rather than the 70 taken by surface mail. The later invention of the telephone for the first time 'destroyed distance' by making possible instant communication across the world.

　　It was also in the 19$^{th}$ century that an organized global economy came into existence. Its central principle was an international division of labor between a small group of manufacturing nations and the rest of the world, which became a market for their goods and the source of the food and raw materials they could not provide for themselves. Capital moved freely between countries but within the framework provided by the gold standard, which after 1870

increasingly regulated the relationships between national economies. It did this by fixing the value of currencies in relation to gold, until this standard disintegrated under the pressures generated by the 1930s depression.

This global economy was organized within empires that were extensions of the nation-states at their core. These empires took the form not only of colonial territories but also of spheres of influence that divided up areas of the world not under direct colonial control. While Europe first created overseas empires, the United States constructed its own less formal empire in the Pacific and Latin America, and in the last quarter of the 19th century Japan began to follow the European model and acquire its first overseas territories. Under the pressure of international competition and the economic crises of the early 20th century, the world became increasingly divided by imperial boundaries, as each country tried to protect its overseas markets and supplies. After the First World War the movement towards growing global economic integration actually went into reverse.

After the Second World War this imperial framework began to collapse. New centers of finance and production could now emerge in areas that were outside the direct control of the old industrial nations. Trade flowed not within national/imperial borders but across them. Both capital and labor began to move more freely across frontiers. Global capitalism may not have been new but it was certainly transformed and entered a phase of exceptional dynamism.

(26) Which of the following titles is the most appropriate for this passage?

(1) Main Causes of Global Capitalism

(2) The Effect of Modern Inventions on Global Capitalism

(3) A Historical Overview of Global Capitalism

(4) Spread of 19th Century Imperialism and Global Capitalism

(27) According to the passage, which of the following statements about global capitalism is TRUE?

(1) The East India companies were closely involved in the slave trade.

(2) Global capitalism has been dominant in the world for a long time.

(3) Merchant capitalists were the first to explore new territories.

(4) The Atlantic trade triangle included the trading of slaves for rum.

(28) The communications revolution of the 19th century had all of the following effects on the global economy EXCEPT _____.

(1) shortening the time it takes for trips

(2) making the transportation of goods more dependable

(3) no longer requiring messages to be carried by people

(4) replacing surface mail with airmail

(29) According to the passage, what was the main reason why geographical areas were divided into spheres of influence among powerful nations?

(1) to protect overseas markets and supplies

(2) to increase gold investments

(3) to wage wars against other countries

(4) to improve transportation systems across national boundaries

(30) According to the passage, which of the following statements about the organized global economy is FALSE?

(1) An international division of labor existed between a small group of manufacturing nations and many other nations.

(2) Member nations provided food and raw materials for the manufacturing nations.

(3) National currencies were based on the gold standard.

(4) Manufacturing nations achieved fiscal stability during the depression of the 1930s.

(31) Which of the following statements best explains how the imperial framework disintegrated during the 20<sup>th</sup> century?

(1) The imperial powers decided to focus on domestic matters.

(2) Communications among the imperial powers broke down.

(3) Trade could flow freely in areas outside of imperial control.

(4) Various separatist groups emerged within imperial lands.

Group life differs greatly in how intensely members experience it. Beginning with the family — the first group to which most of us belong — many of the groups that shape our personalities and lives are those in which we experience strong emotional ties. This is common not only for families but also for groups of friends, including gangs and other peer groups, all of which are known as primary groups. Primary groups are usually small groups characterized by face-to-face interaction, intimacy, and a strong sense of commitment. Members of primary groups often experience unity, a merging of the self with the group into one personal "we." The sociologist Charles Horton Cooley termed such groups "primary" because he believed that they were the basic form of association, exerting a long-lasting influence on the development of our social selves.

In contrast, secondary groups are large and impersonal and seldom involve intense emotional ties, enduring relationships, powerful commitments to the group itself, or experiences of unity. Examples of secondary groups include businesses, schools, work groups, athletic clubs, and governmental bodies. We rarely feel we can be ourselves in a secondary group; rather, we are often playing a role, such as employee or student. Cooley argued that people belong to primary groups mainly because it is fulfilling, but people join secondary groups to achieve a specific goal: to earn a living, get a college degree, or compete on a sports team. Secondary groups may of course become primary groups. For example, when students taking a course together socialize after class, they create bonds of friendship that constitute a primary group.

For most of human history, nearly all interactions took place within primary groups. This began to change with the emergence of larger, agrarian societies, which included such secondary groups as those based on

governmental roles or occupation. Today most of our waking hours are spent within secondary groups, although primary groups remain a basic part of our lives.

Some early sociologists, such as Cooley, worried about a loss of intimacy as more and more interactions revolved around large impersonal organizations. However, what Cooley saw as the growing impersonality and anonymity of modern life may also offer an increasing tolerance of individual differences. Primary groups often enforce strict conformity to group standards. Secondary groups are more likely to be concerned with accomplishing a task than with enforcing conformity.

(32)  What is the main purpose of this passage?

   (1)  to determine the requirements necessary for entering a secondary group

   (2)  to explain the characteristics of primary and secondary groups

   (3)  to clarify why secondary groups are superior to primary groups

   (4)  to shed light on why primary groups are increasingly less important


(33)  Which of the following points about primary groups is NOT mentioned by the author of the passage?

   (1)  unity and integration of self with group

   (2)  strong emotional ties and commitment

   (3)  many members often included within the group

   (4)  enduring influence on one's sense of self

(34) Which of the following persons would most likely NOT be included as a member of one's primary group?

  (1) a work supervisor

  (2) an extended family member

  (3) a personal friend

  (4) a classmate

(35) According to the passage, which of the following statements about secondary groups is FALSE?

  (1) Members often play a particular role.

  (2) They are typically less personal and rarely involve emotional ties.

  (3) Members of this type of group rarely switch over to a primary group.

  (4) It is not easy for members to relax.

(36) There has been a decreasing influence of primary groups in the lives of many people due to _____.

  (1) less enthusiasm to make a commitment

  (2) a reduction in the need for emotional ties caused by social media

  (3) an increasing amount of peer pressure to join clubs

  (4) the emergence of large and impersonal organizations

(37) The main purpose of Paragraph 4 is to _____.

  (1) explain why one should belong to many secondary groups

  (2) present a different viewpoint to the author's opinion in Paragraph 2

  (3) summarize all of the main points of the passage

  (4) elaborate on the main argument presented in Paragraph 3

(38) If a new paragraph were inserted after Paragraph 4, what would it most likely focus on?

(1) describing the life and times of Cooley

(2) introducing additional examples of how groups can affect our lives

(3) giving an account of why there is increasing gang violence

(4) explaining why Americans tend to be individualistic and less group-oriented

Today, people rely on computers to create, store, and manage critical information. Thus, it is important that computers and the data they store are accessible and available when needed. It also is crucial that users take measures to protect their computers and data from loss, damage, and misuse. For example, organizations must ensure that sensitive data and information such as credit records, employee and customer data, and purchase information is secure. Home users must ensure that their credit card number is secure when they use it for online purchases.

A computer security risk is any event or action that could cause a loss of or damage to computer hardware, software, data, information, or processing capability. While some breaches to computer security are accidental, many are intentional. Some intruders do no damage; they merely access data, information, or programs on the computer before logging off. Other intruders indicate some evidence of their presence either by leaving a message or by deliberately altering or damaging data.

An intentional breach of computer security often involves a deliberate act that is against the law. Any illegal act involving a computer generally is referred to as a computer crime. The term *cybercrime* refers to online or Internet-based illegal acts. Software used by cybercriminals sometimes is called *crimeware*. Today, cybercrime is one of the FBI's top three priorities.

Perpetrators of cybercrime and other intrusions fall into seven basic categories: hacker, cracker, script kiddie, corporate spy, unethical employee, cyberextortionist, and cyberterrorist.

· The term *hacker*, although originally a complimentary word for a computer enthusiast, now has a derogatory meaning and refers to someone who accesses a computer or network illegally. Some hackers claim the intent of

their security breaches is to improve security.

- A *cracker* also is someone who accesses a computer or network illegally but has the intent of destroying data, stealing information, or other malicious action. Both hackers and crackers have advanced computer and network skills.

- A *script kiddie* has the same intent as a cracker but does not have the technical skills and knowledge. Script kiddies often use prewritten hacking and cracking programs to break into computers.

- Some corporate spies have excellent computer and networking skills and are hired to break into a specific computer and steal its proprietary data and information, or to help identify security risks in their own organization. Unscrupulous companies hire corporate spies, a practice known as corporate espionage, to gain a competitive advantage.

- Unethical employees may break into their employers' computers for a variety of reasons. Some simply want to exploit a security weakness. Others seek financial gains from selling confidential information. Disgruntled employees may want revenge.

- A *cyberextortionist* is someone who uses e-mail as a vehicle for extortion. These perpetrators send an organization a threatening e-mail message indicating they will expose confidential information, exploit a security flaw, or launch an attack that will compromise the organization's network — if they are not paid a sum of money.

- A *cyberterrorist* is someone who uses the Internet or network to destroy or damage computers for political reasons. The cyberterrorist might target the nation's air traffic control system, electricity-generating companies, or a telecommunications infrastructure. The term, *cyberwarfare*, describes an attack whose goal ranges from disabling a government's computer network to crippling a country. Cyberterrorism and cyberwarfare usually require a team of highly skilled individuals, millions of dollars, and several years of

planning.

· Business and home users must protect, or safeguard, their computers from breaches of security and other computer security risks. Some organizations hire individuals previously convicted of computer crimes to help identify security risks and implement safeguards because these individuals know how criminals attempt to breach security.

(39)  Which of the following titles is the most appropriate for this passage?

 (1)  Most Common Threats to Computer Security

 (2)  An Overview of Computer Hacking and Cracking

 (3)  The Importance of Installing Antivirus Software in Networks

 (4)  How to Protect Against Cybercriminals

(40)  According to the passage, which of the following scenarios regarding the violation of computer security is LEAST likely to be labeled as unlawful?

 (1)  a promising young hacker breaks into a network system to develop hacking skills

 (2)  a student hacks into a school's network system to change a grade report

 (3)  a programmer is hired by a management team to hack into its own computer system to identify security flaws

 (4)  a cracker is asked by a company to break into a competitor's computer network

(41) According to the passage, which of the following points about computer security is TRUE?

(1) Online shoppers regularly have their credit card information stolen.

(2) Intruders sometimes illegally access computers with no intention of doing damage.

(3) Most breaches of computer security are done unintentionally.

(4) A majority of computer intruders get arrested by the FBI.


(42) According to the passage, which of the following statements about cyber criminology is NOT true?

(1) Violations of computer security are usually accidental.

(2) Cyber criminals use software that is referred to as crimeware.

(3) The term 'hacker' means someone who unlawfully accesses a computer.

(4) It is essential for cyber criminals to possess excellent computer skills.


(43) Which of the following terms BEST describes a person attempting to break into an organization's computer network to disable its healthcare system?

(1) hacker

(2) script kiddie

(3) cyberextortionist

(4) cyberterrorist


(44) What kind of publication would this passage most likely come from?

(1) technical journal

(2) popular magazine

(3) introductory textbook

(4) instructional brochure

　　The capacity of long-term memory seems to have no practical limits. The vast amount of information stored there enables us to learn, get around in the environment, and build a sense of identity and a personal history. Because long-term memory contains so much information, it must be organized in some way, so that we can find the particular items we're looking for. One way to organize words (or the concepts they represent) is by the *semantic categories* to which they belong. *Chair*, for example, belongs to the category *furniture*. In a study done many years ago, people had to memorize 60 words that came from four semantic categories: animals, vegetables, names, and professions. The words were presented in random order, but when people were allowed to recall the items in any order they wished, they tended to recall them in clusters corresponding to the four categories. This finding has been replicated many times.

　　Evidence on the storage of information by semantic category also comes from cases of people with brain damage. In one such case, a patient called M.D. appeared to have made a complete recovery after suffering several strokes, with one odd exception: He had trouble remembering the names of fruits and vegetables. M.D. could easily name a picture of an abacus or a sphinx, but he drew a blank when he saw a picture of an orange or a carrot. He could sort pictures of animals, vehicles, and other objects into their appropriate categories but did poorly with pictures of fruits and vegetables. On the other hand, when M.D. was *given* the names of fruits and vegetables, he immediately pointed to the corresponding pictures. Apparently, M.D. still had information about fruits and vegetables, but his brain lesion prevented him from using their names to get to the information when he needed it, unless the names were provided by someone else. This evidence suggests that

information about a particular concept (such as *orange*) is linked in some way to information about the concept's semantic category (such as *fruit*).

Indeed, many models of long-term memory represent its contents as a vast network of interrelated concepts and propositions. The way people use these networks, however, depends on experience and education. For example, in rural Liberia, the more schooling children have, the more likely they are to use semantic categories in recalling lists of objects. This makes sense, because in school, children must memorize a lot of information in a short time, and semantic grouping can help. Unschooled children, having less need to memorize lists, do not cluster items and do not remember them as well. But this does not mean that unschooled children have poor memories. When the task is meaningful to them — say, recalling objects that were in a story or a village scene — they remember extremely well.

We organize information in long-term memory not only by semantic groupings but also in terms of the way words sound or look. Have you ever tried to recall some word that was on the "tip of your tongue"? Nearly everyone experiences such *tip-of-the-tongue* (*TOT*) *states*, especially when trying to recall the names of acquaintances or famous persons, the names of objects and places, or the titles of movies or books. TOT states are reported even by users of sign language, who call them tip-of-the-finger states!

When a word is on the tip of the tongue, people tend to come up with words that are similar in meaning to the right one before they finally recall it. But verbal information in long-term memory also seems to be indexed by sound and form, and it is retrievable on that basis. Incorrect guesses often have the correct number of syllables, the correct stress pattern, the correct first letter, or the correct prefix or suffix. For example, for the target word *sampan* (an Asian boat), a person might say "Siam" or "sarong."

Information in long-term memory may also be organized by its familiarity, relevance, or association with other information. The method used in any

given instance probably depends on the nature of the memory; you would no doubt store information about the major cities of Europe differently from information about your first date. To understand the organization of long-term memory, then, we must know what kinds of information can be stored there.

(45) Which of the following titles is the most appropriate for this passage?

(1) How Human Memory is affected by Stroke

(2) Organization of Long-term Memory

(3) Memory and First Language Acquisition

(4) Long-term Memorization of Categories

(46) According to the passage, which of the following statements about long-term memory is FALSE?

(1) Long-term memory is structured in a way to help us find the particular items we're looking for.

(2) Humans organize information in long-term memory in terms of the way words sound or look.

(3) Educated children perform better than uneducated children on long-term memory tests.

(4) Models of long-term memory represent its contents as a giant network of interconnected concepts and propositions.

(47) According to the passage, M.D. would probably have LESS difficulty identifying a picture of which of the following?

(1) a plum

(2) a tomato

(3) a color

(4) a phone

(48) Which of the following is NOT an accurate point the author makes about tip-of-the-tongue (TOT) experiences?

(1) It is possible for sign language users to experience TOT states.

(2) Most people have a TOT experience when trying to remember the name of a famous person, movie or book.

(3) People are inclined to produce words resembling the correct one before they recollect it.

(4) Wrong word guesses typically contain an incorrect number of syllables but a correct stress pattern.

(49) The underlined word "it" in Paragraph 5, line 2 refers to which of the following words?

(1) word

(2) tip-of-the-tongue

(3) people

(4) meaning

(50) The author's main purpose in Paragraph 5 is to _____ .

(1) introduce a different opinion from the one contained in Paragraph 4

(2) further touch upon the information presented in the previous paragraph

(3) summarize all of the key points in the passage

(4) provide evidence for the argument presented in Paragraph 2