

英 語

注 意

1. 問題は全部で19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)

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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 1 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

The marketing of violent products and their connection to violent behavior has been widely described and debated. The frequency and severity of media violence continues to increase, and the cultural cultivation of a “taste of violence” among American youth has become a serious problem.⁽¹⁾ In addition to movies and television, music videos have become a major source of influence. A 2001 study found that more than half of all concept music videos involve violence, usually against women. One-fourth of all music videos on television express violence, and attractive role models are the violent people in more than 80 percent of these videos. Violence is also widespread in boy-oriented toys. At the International Toy Fair in 2002, one of the hot trends was action figures, most of which are violent, being newly targeted to kids before school age.

Video games now dominate revenues in the toy category. By 2002, spending on these games topped \$10.3 billion, and violent video games are the most popular type. A poll found that what the survey called “inappropriate video games” have become the number-one item that children ages twelve and thirteen say they want but their parents don’t want them to have. While the research on gaming is not nearly as extensive as for television and movies, the findings are becoming⁽²⁾ more convincing. Thomas Robinson found that reductions in video game playing time among youth led to significant decreases in a number of measures of violence. A study of college students published in 2000 found that the amount of time they spend playing video games was positively related to violent behavior, especially for men. Achievement at school was negatively related to gaming. Two recent studies have provided another interesting finding. In these experiments with young adult males, brain responses differed if the game was violent. The study also found that among young adults having a behavior disorder, playing violent

video games stimulated brain activity patterns differently from playing nonviolent but exciting games. David Grossman, a national expert on violence, further points out that the video games children are playing are the same tools that the military uses to train its soldiers to kill without hesitation.

(4) changes in gaming are coming fast and furious, almost faster than the ability of researchers to keep up. New developments have made on-screen violence far more realistic. There are games that allow kids to scan in the heads of friends, family members, or people they don't like to place on the top of victims' bodies. Other technologies translate players' body movements into action on the screen. Some games allow programming so that the environment of the game becomes one's home or neighborhood. Although video games have a ratings system, it is not well advertised, nor do most stores restrict the sale of violent games to kids. A 2000 report on marketing violence to youth says that 70 percent of all Mature-rated games (for ages eighteen and up) were targeted at kids under seventeen years of age.

A recent analysis using all the existing studies provides the strongest evidence (5) date for a link between violent games and violent behaviors and thoughts. University of Iowa psychologist Craig Anderson found that playing violent games leads to a large (X) in violent behavior, violent thought, and violent feelings and (Y) in socially acceptable behavior. These results were confirmed for girls and boys, and for adults.

Violent toys and media have become a big issue. In July 2000, on the basis of what was said to be thousands of studies, the major medical associations and the U.S. Congress issued a joint statement confirming a causal connection between the viewing of media violence and violent behavior. The statement blames the impact of media and games for at least some of the rising violence in our society. The studies in question used a variety of samples, time periods, and methods. A small number of researchers object to the statement, on the grounds that too much of the evidence shows correlations rather than causes,

although that is truer of earlier studies than later ones. And they note that many of the studies measure overall television viewing rather than clearly measuring the amount of violent content. This leaves open the possibility that it's not violent content but the act of watching itself that is responsible for the subsequent violence. Even allowing for these objections, my reading of the evidence is that the case for significant effects for some, although not all, children has been well made.

⁽⁸⁾ The critics are on stronger ground when they claim that children need some violent content as a way of working through their fears and passions. Gerard Jones, author of *Killing Monsters: Why Children Need Fantasy, Super-Heroes, and Make-Believe Violence*, makes this argument in the context of contemporary violent content. He writes that many children use violent content positively, as an important emotional outlet. And he argues that we need a deeper understanding of the links between content, emotion, and behavior. Echoing an opinion shared by many, myself included, he claims that fantastic violence has positive functions. This is an important point and is not disputed by many of the critics and scholars who have opposed media violence. Nevertheless, with the growth in the frequency and reality of violence, length of viewing time, and the development of mediums, it's likely that we're well beyond the point where media violence serves a useful function. Too much of what is marketed today appears unnecessary, and its role in spreading a disturbingly violent culture needs to be seriously addressed.

Cultivating a taste for violence is an especially disgusting practice when children are the targets. Taste of violence often begins during youth, and some researchers suspect that changes in brain chemistry occur break/dependence/difficult/early/make/that/to/very. ⁽⁹⁾

設問A

- 1) 下線部の理由として最も適切なものはどれか。
 1. Because music videos are found to be a new source of influence on violence.
 2. Because the frequency and severity of media violence keeps on increasing.
 3. Because the marketing of violent products and their connection to violent behavior is talked about frequently.
- 2) 下線部の言い換えとして最も適切なものはどれか。
 1. almost
 2. far from
 3. more or less
- 3) 本文の趣旨によれば、ビデオゲームに興じる時間が減るとどうなるか。
 1. Fewer children will want to work for the military.
 2. On average, children will get worse grades at school.
 3. Violent behaviors among children will decrease.
- 4) 空所に入れるべき最も適切な語はどれか。
 1. Biological
 2. Ecological
 3. Technological
- 5) 空所に入れるべき最も適切な語はどれか。
 1. for
 2. in
 3. to
- 6) 空欄 (X, Y) に入るべき最も適切な語句の組み合わせはどれか。
 1. decrease, a decrease
 2. decrease, an increase
 3. increase, a decrease

- 7) 下線部の内容に該当するものはどれか。
1. the fact that only a small number of researchers object
 2. the fact that the previous studies' focuses were too general
 3. the fact that too many studies have been carried out
- 8) 下線部の意味として最も適切なものはどれか。
1. The critics are in a more heated discussion
 2. The critics have firmer basis of belief
 3. The critics listen to other people less
- 9) 最も適切な語順のものはどれか。
1. difficult dependence that to make break very early
 2. that make early dependence very difficult to break
 3. to break very dependence early make that difficult
- 10) 本文の題名として最も適切なものはどれか。
1. American Youth and Crime
 2. Dangerous Nature of Video Games
 3. Selling Violence to Children

設問B

下線部(B)を和訳しなさい。(解答用紙(その2)を使用すること)

問題 2 注を参考にして次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

If a determined group of native people get their way, the world's newest country won't be in Africa or the Balkans but in Australia. A savannah the size of Austria 750 km northwest of Sydney, the Murrawarri Republic was home to an Aboriginal nation that lived in the state of New South Wales tens of thousands of years before the arrival of British settlers. On March 31, 2013, they took the first step in ending more than 200 years of colonial rule when they sent letters to Queen Elizabeth II and the Australian government demanding evidence of a treaty to cease governing their territory. When those parties failed to respond within 28 days as requested, they issued a Declaration of the Continuance of the State of Murrawarri Nation. "On what legal grounds did Captain Cook take our land?" asks Sharni Hooper, daughter of the chair of the Murrawarri People's Council.

Australia's Aboriginal independence movement can be traced back to 1972, when a group of black campaigners planted a tent in front of the Old Parliament House in Canberra. The Aboriginal Tent Embassy provided support for native land rights and thrust its representative Michael Anderson into the international spotlight. Today he is chair of an umbrella group representing Australia's 300-odd Aboriginal nations. "There is nothing in Australian law that shows how the British came to rule the Aboriginal people," he says. "They never asked to rule us, and we never asked them to rule us. So we came up with a claim that the British never really had title of this land."

In 1982, that claim was tested in a case brought by Eddie Koiki Mabo, a native man who argued for a possessory title of his birthplace by reason of long possession. When the High Court of Australia finally ruled in Mabo's favor in 1992, it established the common-law principle of Aboriginal title. In 1993, the Native Title Act was passed by parliament to develop a system whereby Aboriginals could efficiently copy Mabo's victory.

In the decade that has passed, nearly 200 native title claims covering 1.3 million km² of land—some 18% of the Australian continent—have been approved. But the system has received mixed reviews, with claimers complaining about its huge red tape and usual delays.

On the other hand, a spokesman for the Attorney-General's Department said it hadn't replied to the Murrawarri People's Council assertion of independence because "there are no constitutional means available for the establishment of separate political communities in Australia."

The legality of the stance of the Attorney-General's Department was backed up by George Newhouse, a human-rights lawyer: "Although I recognize this country has largely failed to acknowledge the role that English settlers played in Aboriginal loss of land, I am not sure the Declaration of the Continuance of the State of Murrawarri Nation has any meaning in law."

According to Eleanor Gilbert, a nonnative filmmaker producing a documentary on Aboriginal independence, Newhouse and others like him are missing the point because the Aboriginal people have never recognized the Australian constitution. She says: "In the bottom of their heart, those lawyers know this country was constructed illegally, but they won't admit it because they know doing so will open Pandora's box."

Things may soon come to a head. This year, the Murrawarri People's Council plans to file an application for the recognition of the Murrawarri Republic's status as an independent nation with the U.N.—a move the Council says other Aboriginal nations will follow.

However, the task of winning independence in the International Court of Justice will make Mabo's challenge look like a walk in the park. And even that very difficult undertaking will be a far easier task than the challenges that lie ahead if the Murrawarri People's Council should get its way: building a new country for a welfare-dependent people suffering from some of the worst health problems and highest prison rates in the developed world. Then there's

the inconvenient fact that the majority of the 3,000 to 4,000 people living in the area claimed by the Murrawarri Republic are nonnative people who aren't exactly willing to become its citizens. The half-dozen white Australians I interviewed reacted with varying measures of curiosity that turned into disappointment after hearing that the People's Council is demanding the removal of police, teachers and other public servants from the area.

"We are neglected enough by the government. We only got a road out here a few years ago," says Judy Neale, a nonnative resident. "Who'll run the school? What about the visiting medical specialist? What will happen to the value of our land? How could we suddenly not be part of Australia?"

Anderson answers these and every other question eagerly. He says all nonnative citizens will be encouraged to stay put with favorable tax concessions and new employment opportunities. The council is also looking at a large number of potential income streams to pay for it all, including foreign aid from the U.S., the establishment of a tax haven, exporting kangaroo meat and accusing the British of grabbing their country.

Even so, from a neutral perspective the Murrawarri's claim amounts, at present, to little more than a brave gesture of protest. Yet it could lead to some form of native self-government that would finally lay to rest the complaints of Australia's first nations. "Our people are mature and intelligent," Anderson says, proud of his ancestral heritage. "We're not picking up guns or throwing bombs. We've studied our ruler's laws, proven how they've broken them and are now turning those laws against them. We will force an issue the Australian government does not want to debate."

<注>Aboriginal Tent Embassy アボリジニ・テント大使館

Attorney-General's Department 司法省

tax haven 租税回避地(外国企業に税制上の優遇措置を与えている地域)

設 問

- 11) Which of the following were the first people to live in Australia?
 1. Aboriginal people.
 2. Captain Cook and his crew.
 3. The British.
- 12) Why did the Murrawarri send a letter to the Queen of England on March 31, 2013?
 1. To establish a colonial rule.
 2. To establish a peace treaty.
 3. To establish their independence.
- 13) Which of the following describes Michael Anderson?
 1. He is Aboriginal.
 2. He is British.
 3. He is nonnative Australian.
- 14) When was the first title of land given to a native Australian?
 1. In 1972.
 2. In 1982.
 3. In 1992.
- 15) On which basis does the Australian Attorney-General's Department refuse to reply to the Murrawarri's claim for independence?
 1. Communal law.
 2. Constitutional law.
 3. Political law.
- 16) According to Eleanor Gilbert, George Newhouse thinks that admitting that the British took the Aboriginal people's land _____.
 1. will be legal
 2. will make matters complicated
 3. will not have any meaning

- 17) What social issue needs addressing the most if the Murrawarri win their independence?
1. Alcohol and drinking.
 2. Environmental protection.
 3. Health and welfare.
- 18) What worries nonnative citizens who live in the territory claimed by the Murrawarri?
1. Loss of their family homes.
 2. Loss of their fellow citizens.
 3. Loss of vital public services.
- 19) How does the Murrawarri People's Council plan to raise funds to pay for their nation building?
1. By exporting refined oil.
 2. By selling animal meat.
 3. By taxing casino profits.
- 20) What has the Murrawarri's claim for independence helped to do so far?
1. To create laws to be passed.
 2. To create more military action.
 3. To create more public awareness.

問題 3 次の英文を読み、下線部の書き換えとして最も適切なものを選びなさい。

A few years ago *The Sunday Times* conducted an experiment. Its editors submitted drafts of the opening chapters of two novels that had won the Booker Prize to twenty major publishers and agents. One of the novels was *In a Free State* by V.S. Naipaul; the other was *Holiday* by Stanley Middleton. One can safely assume that each of the receivers of the drafts would have heaped praise on the novels had they known what they were reading. But the submissions were made as if they were the work of aspiring authors, and none of the publishers or agents appeared to recognize them. How did the highly successful works turn out? All but one of the replies were rejections. The exception was an expression of interest in Middleton's novel by a literary agent. The same agent wrote of Naipaul's book, "We thought it was quite original. In the end though I'm afraid we just weren't quite enthusiastic enough to be able to offer to take things further."

The author Stephen King unknowingly conducted a similar experiment when, worried that the public would not accept his books as quickly as he could write them, he wrote a series of novels under the pseudonym Richard Bachman. Sales figures indicated that even Stephen King, without the name, is no Stephen King. Sadly, one experiment King did not perform was the opposite: to wrap wonderful unpublished novels by struggling writers in covers naming him as the author. But if even Stephen King, without the name, is no Stephen King, then the rest of us, when our creative work receives a less-than-Kingly reception, might take comfort in knowing that the differences in quality might not be as great as some people would have us believe.

Years ago, I had an office around the corner from the office of a physicist named John Schwarz. He was getting little recognition and had suffered a decade of contempt as he almost all by himself kept alive an unpopular theory, called string theory, which predicted that space has many more dimensions

than the three we observe. Then one day he and a co-worker made a big discovery and suddenly the extra dimensions sounded more acceptable. String theory has been the hottest thing in physics ever since. Today John is considered one of the most brilliant physicists, yet had he not made the discovery, he would have been proof of Thomas Edison's observation that "many of life's failures are people who did not realize how close they were to success when they gave up."

Another physicist I knew had a story that was strikingly similar to John's. He was John's teacher. Considered one of the most brilliant scientists of his generation, this physicist was a leader in an area of research called S-matrix theory. Like John, he didn't give up and continued to work on his theory for years after others had given up. But unlike John, he did not succeed. And because of his lack of success he ended his career with many people thinking of him as a crackpot.⁽²⁶⁾ But in my opinion both he and John were brilliant physicists with the courage to work — with no promise of an easy success — on a theory that had gone out of style. And just as authors should be judged by their writing and not their books' sales, so physicists — and all who strive to achieve — should be judged more by their abilities than by their success.

The cord that tethers ability to success is both loose and flexible. It is easy to see fine qualities in successful books or to see unpublished drafts or people struggling in any field as somehow lacking. It is easy to believe that ideas which worked were good ideas, that plans which succeeded were well designed, and that ideas and plans which did not were ill conceived. And it is easy to make heroes out of the most successful and to glance with contempt at the least. But ability does not guarantee achievement, nor is achievement proportional to ability.⁽²⁸⁾ And so it is important to always keep in mind the other term in the expression — the role of chance.

It is no tragedy to think of the most successful people in any field as superheroes. But it is a tragedy when a belief in the judgement of experts or

the market rather than a belief in ourselves causes us to give up, as John Kennedy Toole did when he committed suicide after publishers repeatedly rejected his draft for the posthumously best-selling *Confederacy of Dunces*. And so when I feel like judging someone by his or her degree of success, I like to remind myself that were they to ⁽²⁹⁾start over, Stephen King might be only a Richard Bachman and V.S. Naipaul just another struggling author. What I've learned is to keep marching forward because the best news is that since chance does play a role, one important factor in success is under our control: the number of chances taken, the number of opportunities seized. For even a coin weighted toward failure will sometimes land on success. Or as the IBM pioneer Thomas Watson said, "If you want to succeed, double your failure rate."

- 21)
 - 1. ambitious
 - 2. famous
 - 3. successful
- 22)
 - 1. All except
 - 2. Almost
 - 3. Only
- 23)
 - 1. literary agent
 - 2. pen name
 - 3. publisher
- 24)
 - 1. cannot write as well as
 - 2. does not sell as well as
 - 3. is not as famous as
- 25)
 - 1. not defined well
 - 2. not remembered well
 - 3. not respected well

- 26)
 1. a criminal man
 2. a smart man
 3. an odd man
- 27)
 1. drops
 2. prevents
 3. ties
- 28)
 1. and a successful person does not necessarily have high ability
 2. and a successful person should have high ability
 3. and all the successful people have high ability
- 29)
 1. *Confederacy of Dunces*, which became a bestseller after he died
 2. *Confederacy of Dunces*, which became a bestseller despite its low quality
 3. *Confederacy of Dunces*, which should have become a bestseller if published
- 30)
 1. start another career
 2. start from scratch
 3. start from where they stopped

問題 4 空所に入るべき最も適切な文を選びなさい。(同じ文を二回以上用いてはいけません)

A : (31)

B : Yes?

A : (32)

B : I'd probably choose somewhere quite warm, so you didn't have any issues of flooding, or you know, too much now to deal with something like that. And then I'd choose another place most people would probably choose, not an island . . .

A : (33)

B : I think, hmmm . . . somewhere in France, I don't know why.

A : Oh, somewhere in France? (34)

B : No . . . well, it would need to be a mix of people and they'd need to be able to help one another.

A : (35)

B : Well, I'd like to take one person who's an expert in one field, and another person who's an expert in another field, so you have . . . you know . . . creative people, manually skilled people . . . good speakers, good writers.

A : (36)

B : Exactly!

A : (37)

B : Yes, but I wouldn't have too many people to start with, although if it's too small a group then I suppose you risk falling out. But I think if you keep that group fairly small to begin with, then you can draw up your own special laws, you know, to govern yourselves.

A : (38)

B : Mmmm . . . well, ideally there'd be no laws but because people are

human I think you would probably have to come up with some ground rules yes.

A : (39)

B : Oh! I think ... not to physically hurt somebody else, I suppose.

A : (40)

B : Yes, I suppose ...

1. Ah, so a whole range of skills ...
2. All going into the melting pot.
3. I know it's a difficult question, but ideally where would it be?
4. Imagine you had to start a brand new community.
5. In what way?
6. OK and who would be there—the French only or a mixture of people?
7. Right, so pretty much like we have at the moment ...
8. What would be the most important one?
9. Where exactly?
0. Would it need laws do you think ... this ideal society?

問題 5 次の文章の下線部を英訳しなさい。(解答用紙(その2)を使用すること)

銀行の窓口での会話には、他人に聞かれない情報も含まれる。情報の取り扱いには注意が必要である。

問題 6 注を参考にして次の英文を読み、空所に入るべき最も適切な語を選びなさい。(同じ語を二回以上用いてはいけません)

Men on horseback (41) sheep and goats over the snow-covered land in winter in the Mongolian plains, where temperatures can drop to minus 30 degrees. The strong wind that blows over the plains takes its toll on man and animals. Taking an even bigger toll on the traditional way of life of the nomads is global warming.

For those living in the northern area with harsh winters, global warming might be (42) a blessing if it leads to milder weather. However, the experience in recent years of nomads in Mongolia shows that even a rise of a few degrees can have fatal effects not only on the ecosystem, but on an entire society.

About a four-hour drive west from Ulan Bator, a family was (43) to keep its livestock healthy. Thin goat kids were covered in cloth to keep them warm. Rather than (44) those young animals out into the snowy plains, they were kept behind with the family. "I know immediately which ones have weakened," the 45-year-old man said. The family has to be careful until spring comes to (45) that none of their valuable livestock dies.

In fact, it is not the warmer winters that have hurt nomad families, but climate change in the summer. Such change has (46) to a weakening of livestock that form the primary source of income for many people.

If sufficient grass does not (47) in summer, livestock will be unable to eat enough to sustain themselves through the country's harsh winter. That has led in recent years to large-scale livestock deaths because the animals are unable to (48) to even minor temperature or snowfall changes during the winter.

The Mongolians (49) to such massive deaths as "zud." Global warming increases the risk of zud. In Mongolia, several percent of livestock

die on average over the winter. However, if more than 10 percent dies, that constitutes a zud. The zud of 2010 was particularly severe, as more than 9 million animals out of a total livestock population of 45 million were estimated to have (50).

<注> nomads < nomad 遊牧民 livestock 家畜

- | | | | |
|----------|---------------|----------|---------------|
| 1. adapt | 2. allowing | 3. chase | 4. considered |
| 5. died | 6. ensure | 7. grow | 8. led |
| 9. refer | 0. struggling | | |

問題 7 空所に入るべき最も適切な語を選びなさい。(同じ語を二回以上用いてはいけません)

- 51) He wasted the () of French youth on his dreams of empire.
52) Her husband went to work at our Tokyo ().
53) I am up a () because I lost my driver's license and I have to drive to Osaka on business tomorrow.
54) Money is the () of all evil.
55) Playing with these toys while watching TV is much better than being a couch ().
56) She is the () of my eye.
57) The () is always greener on the other side of the fence.
58) The students began to appreciate the () of their labors.
59) There are those who spread the () of doubt about the government's economic policy.
60) You wouldn't have done such a thing if you had a () of sense.

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. apple | 2. branch | 3. flower | 4. fruits |
| 5. grain | 6. grass | 7. potato | 8. root |
| 9. seeds | 0. tree | | |

