

# 英 語

## 注 意

1. 問題は全部で18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"/>	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	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。

問題 1 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

The world faces a future of people speaking more than one language, with English no longer seen as likely to become ( 1 ), a British language expert says in a new analysis. “English is likely to remain one of the world’s most important languages for the foreseeable future, but its future is more problematic — and complex — than most people appreciate,” said language researcher David Graddol. He sees English as likely to become the “first among equals” rather than having the global field to itself. “( U ) speakers of any variety of English — American or British — will experience increasing difficulty in employment and political life, and are likely to become confused by many aspects of society and culture around them,” Graddol said.

The share of the world’s population that speaks English as a native language is falling, Graddol reports in a paper in the journal *Science*. The idea of English the/to/language/others/becoming/the/of/world/exclusion “is past its sell-by date,” Graddol says. Instead, its major contribution will be in creating new generations of ( V ) and ( W ) speakers, he reports.

A multilingual population is already the case in much of the world and is becoming more common in the United States. Indeed, the Census Bureau reported last year that nearly one American in five speaks a language other than English at home, with Spanish leading, and Chinese growing fast. And that linguistic variation, in turn, has helped spark calls to make English the nation’s official language.

Yale University linguist Stephen Anderson noted that multilingualism is “more or less the natural state. In most of the world multilingualism is the normal condition of people.” The notion that English shouldn’t, needn’t and probably won’t displace local languages seems natural to me,” he said in a telephone interview. While it is important to learn English, he added, politicians and educators need to realize that doesn’t mean abandoning the native language. Graddol, of the British consulting and publishing business

The English Company, anticipates a world where the share of people who are native English speakers ( X ) 9 percent in the mid-twentieth century to 5 percent in 2050.

As of 1995, he reports, English was the second most common native tongue in the world, trailing only Chinese. By 2050, he says, Chinese will continue its strong domination, with Hindi-Urdu of India and Arabic climbing past English, and Spanish ( Y ) it.

Swarthmore College linguist K. David Harrison noted, however, that “the global share of English is much larger if you count second-language speakers, and will continue to rise, even as the proportion of native speakers declines.”

Harrison disputed listing Arabic in the top three languages, “because (8) varieties of Arabic spoken in, for example, Egypt and Morocco, are mutually incomprehensible.”

Even as it grows as a second language, English may still not ever be the most widely spoken language in the world, according to Graddol, since so many people are native Chinese speakers and many more are learning it as a second language.

English has become the dominant language of science, with an estimated 80 percent to 90 percent of papers in scientific journals written in English, notes Scott Montgomery in a separate paper in *Science*. That’s ( Z ) about 60 percent in the 1980s, he observes.

“There is a distinct consciousness in many countries, both developed and developing, about this dominance of English. There is some evidence of resistance to it, a desire to change it,” Montgomery said in a telephone interview. For example, he said that in the early years of the Internet, it was dominated by sites in English, but in recent years there has been a rapid increase of non-English sites, especially Spanish, German, French, Japanese and others. Nonetheless, English is strong as a second language, and teaching it has become a growth industry, said Montgomery, a Seattle-based geologist and energy consultant.

Graddol noted, though, that employers in parts of Asia are already looking ( 9 ) English. “In the next decade, the new ‘must learn’ language is likely to be Chinese.” “The world’s language system, having developed over centuries, has reached a point of crisis and is rapidly restructuring,” Graddol says. In this process as many as 90 percent of the 6,000 or so languages spoken around the world may be doomed to completely vanish, he estimated.

Graddol does have words of encouragement for those who struggle to master the complexities of other languages. “The expectation that someone should always aim for native speaker competence when learning a foreign language is under challenge,” he comments.

設問 A

- 1) 空所に入るべき最も適切な語はどれか。
  1. dominant
  2. marginal
  3. yielding
- 2) 下線部と最も近い意味の語句はどれか。
  1. admire
  2. are thankful for
  3. perceive
- 3) 下線部の意味はどれか。
  1. グローバルという意味の単語を持つ唯一の言語である
  2. グローバルな領域を独占する
  3. 自分に合ったグローバルな分野を持つ
- 4) 空欄( U ), ( V ), ( W )の組み合わせとして正しいものはどれか。
  1. Bilingual, monolingual, multilingual
  2. Monolingual, bilingual, multilingual
  3. Multilingual, monolingual, bilingual

- 5) 最も適切な語順はどれか。
1. becoming language of the world to the others exclusion
  2. becoming the world language to the exclusion of others
  3. to becoming the world language of others the exclusion
- 6) 下線部の置き換えとして最もふさわしいのはどれか。
1. Abandoning the native language
  2. Multilingualism
  3. The nation's official language
- 7) 空欄( X ), ( Y ), ( Z )の組み合わせとして最もふさわしいのはどれか。
1. nearly equal to, slips from, up from
  2. slips from, nearly equal to, up from
  3. up from, slips from, nearly equal to
- 8) 下線部の理由として正しいものはどれか。
1. アラビア語の中に互いに大きく異なる変種があるから。
  2. 第1位, 第2位の言語との差が大きすぎるから。
  3. ともにアラビア語を話す国同士が敵対関係にあるから。
- 9) 空所に入るべき最も適切な語はどれか。
1. beyond
  2. over
  3. through
- 10) 本文の内容に最もよく合致するのはどれか。
1. It will be all-important in the coming years to be able to speak Chinese as fluently as a native speaker.
  2. Taking the second-language speakers of English into account, English is still the most widely spoken language in the world.
  3. The fact that almost 20 percent of Americans do not speak English at home has backed up the move to make English the nation's official language.

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 次の文を英訳しなさい。(解答用紙(その2)を使用すること)

政治家たちが歴史に対して無神経な発言を繰り返せば、日本は世界で孤立してしまうのではないか。

問題 3 注を参考にして次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

If you know someone in southeastern Uganda who is having a baby next year, you should hope with all your heart that the baby isn't born in March. If so, it will be roughly 20 percent more likely to have visual, hearing, or learning disabilities as an adult.

Three years from now, however, March would be a fine month to have a baby. But the danger will have only shifted, not disappeared; February would now be the cruelest month.

What can possibly account for this bizarre pattern? We have a simple answer: Ramadan, the ninth month of the Islamic calendar.

There is a substantial Islamic population in southeastern Uganda. Islam calls for a daytime fast from food and drink for the entire month of Ramadan. Most Islamic women participate even while pregnant; it's not a round-the-clock fast, after all. Still, as we can see by analyzing years' worth of birth rate data, babies that were in utero during Ramadan are more likely to exhibit developmental aftereffects. The magnitude of these effects depends on which month of pregnancy the baby is in when Ramadan falls. The effects are strongest when fasting happens at the same time with the first month of pregnancy.

Islam follows a lunar calendar, so the month of Ramadan begins eleven days earlier each year. In 2014, it runs from June 28 to July 27, which makes March 2015 the unluckiest month in which to be born. Three years later, with Ramadan beginning on May 27, February would be the riskiest birth month.

Such birth effects aren't as rare as you might think. U.S. Census data from 1960 to 1980 give us one group of people whose terrible luck persisted over their whole lives. They had more physical problems and lower lifetime income than people who'd been born just a few months earlier or a few months later. What happened?

These people were in utero during the “Spanish flu” pandemic of 1918. It was a horrifying disease, killing more than half a million Americans in just a few months. More than 25 million Americans, meanwhile, fell ill with the flu but survived. The infected women who were pregnant during the pandemic had babies who, like the Ramadan babies, ran the risk of carrying lifelong scars from being in their mothers’ bellies at the wrong time.

Other birth effects, while not nearly as severe, can have a significant pull on one’s future. If you visit the locker room of a world-class soccer team early in the calendar year, you are more likely to interrupt a birthday celebration than if you arrive later in the year. A recent poll count of the British national youth leagues, for instance, shows that fully half of the players were born between January and March, with the other half spread out over the nine remaining months. On a similar German team, 52 elite players were born between January and March, with just four players born between October and December.

Why such a strong grouping of birthdates?

Most elite athletes begin playing their sports when they are quite young. Since youth sports are organized by age, the leagues naturally impose a cutoff birthdate. The youth soccer leagues in Europe, like many such leagues, use December 31 as the cutoff date.

Imagine now that you coach in a league for seven-year-old boys and are assessing two players. The first one (James) was born on January 1, while the second one (Tomas) was born 364 days later, on December 31. So even though they are both technically seven-year-olds, James is a year older than Tomas — which, at this tender age, gives substantial advantages. James is likely to be bigger, faster, and more mature than Tomas.

So while you may be seeing maturity rather than raw ability, it doesn’t much matter if your goal is to pick the best players for your team. It probably isn’t in a coach’s best interest to play the small younger kid who, if he only had another year of development, might be a star.



And thus the cycle begins. Year after year, the bigger boys like James are selected, encouraged, and given feedback and playing time, while boys like Tomas eventually fall away. This “relative-age effect” is so strong in many sports that its advantages last all the way through to the professional ranks.

Once you start to look, strong birthdate groupings are everywhere. Consider the case of Major League Baseball players. Most youth leagues in the United States have a July 31 cutoff date. As it turns out, a U.S.-born boy is roughly 50 percent more likely to make the majors if he is born in August instead of July.

But as widespread as birth effects are, it would be wrong to overemphasize their pull. Birth timing may push a borderline child over the edge, but other forces are far, far more powerful. If you want your child to play Major League Baseball, the most important thing you can do — extremely more important than timing an August delivery date — is to make sure the baby isn't born with two X chromosomes. Now that you've got a son instead of a daughter, you should know about a single factor that makes him eight hundred times more likely to play in the majors than a random boy.

What could possibly have such a powerful influence?

Having a father who also played Major League Baseball. So if your son doesn't make the majors, you have no one to blame but yourself.

<注> utero 子宫    lunar calendar 太陰曆    pandemic 全国的流行

X chromosomes < X chromosome X 染色体

### 設問

- 11) What is the main cause of the birth risk brought about by Ramadan?
1. Lack of nutrition.
  2. Low-skilled doctors.
  3. Shortage of hospitals.

- 12) What causes the birth risk to shift from year to year in southeastern Uganda?
1. Food.
  2. Poverty.
  3. Religion.
- 13) Which would be the riskiest birth month if Ramadan began today?
1. January.
  2. September.
  3. November.
- 14) How many times more Americans survived the flu as those who were killed by it in the United States in 1918?
1. 50 times.
  2. 500 times.
  3. 5,000 times.
- 15) On average, how many more times as likely are you to be an elite soccer player if you are born between January and March as opposed to between October and December in Germany?
1. 13 times.
  2. 26 times.
  3. 52 times.
- 16) What type of player do soccer coaches want best to pick for their teams?
1. A player who plays well now.
  2. A player who was born in the right month.
  3. A player with a high potential for the future.

- 17) Considering a child's birthdate and potential, which of these two factors does the author imply is more important in predicting whether a child will be a star soccer player?
1. Birthdate.
  2. Potential.
  3. Unanswerable from this passage.
- 18) September is a fairly lucky birth month for who?
1. A would-be Major League Baseball player in the United States.
  2. A would-be star soccer player in Europe.
  3. It is equally unlucky for both.
- 19) Which is the biggest factor in whether your child will be a Major League Baseball player?
1. Your career.
  2. Your child's birth month.
  3. Your child's gender.
- 20) Which of the following best represents the author's opinion of the birth effect?
1. It does work, but not too much.
  2. It is decisive.
  3. It is illusory.

問題 4 空所に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)

Everyone enjoys a vacation. ( 21 ) Some people like to go to the beach and swim. Other people go to the mountains or visit another country. ( 22 ) What do they do? They take a volunteer vacation to help other people. ( 23 ) They do this because they want to be helpful to people in need. Many organizations give volunteers a chance to help others.

Habitat for Humanity is one of these organizations. Habitat for Humanity is an organization for volunteers who build homes for the poor. ( 24 ) Habitat for Humanity volunteers don't need any special skills. They just need to be in good health. Volunteers build homes in the United States, but they also construct homes all over the world, in places such as Honduras, Fiji and Ethiopia. ( 25 ) For example, a two-week trip to Honduras, Fiji, or Ethiopia costs about \$1,200.

A second volunteer organization is called Earthwatch. Earthwatch gets many volunteers to help scientists do research in many places around the world. ( 26 ) Most of the trips are two weeks. Volunteers pay about \$1,800, without airfare. They usually stay in dormitories and cook their meals together. ( 27 )

Cross-Cultural Solutions is another volunteer organization. It helps communities in China, Ghana, India, Peru and Russia. Cross-Cultural Solutions helps to bring health care and education to many people. Twelve to eighteen volunteers work together for about three weeks at one location. ( 28 ) For instance, a volunteer may have special medical knowledge. This person will work in a local hospital. Volunteers have evenings and two weekends to spend on their own. Prices begin at \$1,900 for a two-week trip, not including airfare.

People who take volunteer vacations believe they are helping people around the world to live healthier lives. ( 29 ) The people they help may have a better place to live. ( 30 )

1. A vacation is fun and relaxing.
2. For example, volunteers may study endangered animals.
3. For the volunteers, this is the best vacation of all.
4. Many people use their vacation time for another reason.
5. The most famous volunteer is former U.S. President Jimmy Carter, who won the Nobel Prize for Peace.
6. The work depends on the volunteers' skills.
7. They believe they can help people get an education.
8. This year Earthwatch had 4,000 volunteers from 47 different countries.
9. Volunteers are people who do something, but they receive no money for it.
0. Volunteers pay for their own trips.

問題 5 注を参考にして次の英文を読み、下線部を適切なものに置き換えなさい。

To ask whether a society is just, is to ask how it distributes some of the things we prize, such as income and wealth, duties and rights, powers and opportunities, and offices and honors. A just society distributes these goods in the right way; it gives each person his or her due. The hard questions begin when we ask what people are due, and why.

Some of our debates reflect disagreement about what it means to maximize welfare or respect freedom or cultivate virtue. Others involve disagreement about what to do when these ideals conflict. Political philosophy cannot resolve these disagreements once and for all. But it can give shape to the arguments we have, and bring moral clarity to the alternatives we confront as democratic citizens.

We explore the strengths and weaknesses of these three ways of thinking about justice. We begin with the idea of maximizing welfare. For market societies such as ours, it offers a natural starting point. Much contemporary political debate is about how to promote prosperity, or improve our standard of living, or spur economic growth. Why do we care about these things? The most obvious answer is that we think prosperity makes us better off than we would otherwise be — as individuals and as a society. Prosperity matters, in other words, because it contributes to our welfare. To explore this idea, we turn to utilitarianism, the most influential account of how and why we should maximize welfare, or seek the greatest happiness for the greatest number.

Next, we take up a range of theories that connect justice to freedom. Most of these theories emphasize respect for individual rights, though they disagree among themselves about which rights are most important. The idea that justice means respecting freedom and individual rights is at least as familiar in contemporary politics as the utilitarian idea of maximizing welfare. For example, the U.S. Bill of Rights sets out certain liberties — including rights

to freedom of speech and religious liberty — that even majorities may not violate. And around the world, the idea that justice means respecting certain universal human rights is increasingly embraced, in theory, if not always in practice.<sup>37</sup>

The approach to justice that begins with freedom is a substantially large school.<sup>38</sup> In fact, some of the most hard-fought political arguments of our time take place between two rival camps within it — the laissez-faire camp and the fairness camp. Leading the laissez-faire camp are free-market libertarians who believe that justice consists in respecting and upholding the voluntary choices made by consenting adults. The fairness camp contains theorists of a more egalitarian bent. They argue that unrestricted markets are neither just nor free. In their view, justice requires policies that remedy social and economic disadvantages and give everyone a fair chance at success.

Finally, we turn to theories that see justice as bound up with virtue and the good life.<sup>39</sup> In contemporary politics, virtue theories are often identified with cultural conservatives and the religious right. The idea of legislating morality is offensive to many citizens of liberal societies, as it risks declining into intolerance and oppression. But the notion that a just society affirms certain virtues and conceptions of the good life has inspired political movements and arguments across the ideological scale. Not only the Taliban, but also abolitionists and Martin Luther King, Jr., have drawn their visions of justice from moral and religious ideals.<sup>40</sup>

<注> U.S. Bill of Rights アメリカ権利章典

laissez-faire 無干渉(自由放任)主義

libertarians <libertarian 自由論者

egalitarian bent 平等主義志向

abolitionists <abolitionist 奴隸制度廃止論者

- 31) 1. just bill  
2. just duty  
3. just rewards
- 32) 1. immediately  
2. permanently  
3. rarely
- 33) 1. societies in which unified marketing strategies are applied  
2. societies that have many markets in the cities  
3. societies whose economy is operated by voluntary exchange in free markets
- 34) 1. discontinue  
2. encourage  
3. monitor
- 35) 1. without individuals  
2. without markets  
3. without prosperity
- 36) 1. begins  
2. consumes  
3. presents
- 37) 1. at least in people's thoughts  
2. in no practical cases  
3. not in practice but in theory
- 38) 1. academy  
2. hall  
3. institution
- 39) 1. being admitted to  
2. being against  
3. being connected with
- 40) 1. have curtained  
2. have gathered  
3. have withdrawn



問題 6 空所に最も適切な語句を選びなさい。

- 41) If you ( ) with handing in your homework all the time, you might fail this class.
- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. get behind  | 2. leave behind |
| 3. make behind | 4. take behind  |
- 42) My mother told me not to ( ) my problems.
- |                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. make away with  | 2. send out for   |
| 3. turn inside out | 4. walk away from |
- 43) The audience was ( ) the beautiful stage setting.
- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. taken away | 2. taken under |
| 3. taken up   | 4. taken with  |
- 44) He ( ) from alcohol after embarrassing himself from overdrinking.
- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. made away | 2. set away    |
| 3. took away | 4. turned away |
- 45) If this experiment ( ) as we expect, many lives should be saved.
- |                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. brings forth | 2. gets about |
| 3. turns in     | 4. works out  |
- 46) The child ( ) with a great idea.
- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. came down | 2. came up |
| 3. made down | 4. made up |
- 47) It is unnecessary to ( ) every single mistake your student makes.
- |               |                    |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. come after | 2. make correction |
| 3. pick out   | 4. put around      |
- 48) Becoming an old man, Mike ( ) his school trip with a nostalgic feeling.
- |                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. looked back on | 2. put the make on |
| 3. regarded of    | 4. turned into     |

- 49) I envy her because she (        ) so easily anywhere in the world.
- |                          |                              |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. gets along with       | 2. goes at                   |
| 3. makes herself at home | 4. takes a great deal out of |
- 50) Whether Jane will ever (        ) her mother's expectations is a big concern of her relatives.
- |               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. live up to | 2. meet up  |
| 3. put up to  | 4. reach up |

問題 7 それぞれの和文に相当する英文にするために、空所に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) あいつなら待っても無駄だよ。待っていたら日が暮れちゃうから。  
Don't wait for him. You'll be here till the cows (        ) home.
- 52) 一生懸命働けば、きっと陽の目を見るときが来るよ。  
If you work hard, you'll (        ) your day.
- 53) この問題は入り組んでいるので、大所高所から考えなければならない。  
This is a complex problem which must be considered from a broad (        ).
- 54) 80 歳になってもまだ元気でピンピンして第一線で活躍していたいな。  
I hope to still be alive and kicking in the (        ) line when I'm eighty.
- 55) 彼らの結婚は暗礁に乗り上げてしまった。何事においてもそりが合わなかったものね。  
Their marriage ended up on the (        ) because they didn't see eye to eye on anything.
- 56) 今こそ敢然と事に当たるときだと思うよ。社長と直接話し合おうよ。  
I think it's time to (        ) the bull by the horns. Let's go talk directly to the president.

- 57) 彼は政界入りしてからスピード出世し、3年で閣僚の一員になった。  
He rose like a ( ) in the political world, becoming a cabinet member in only three years.
- 58) ケン、落ち着けよ。あいつらは君を動揺させようとしているんだぞ。  
Ken, ( ) a cool head! Those people will try to rattle you.
- 59) ヒロシはいい考えが浮かぶと機会を逃さずにすぐに行動する男だ。  
When Hiroshi has a good idea, he's not the type of person who lets the grass ( ) under his feet.
- 60) 有能な人間はプレッシャーを受けると創造性を発揮するというのが、彼の持論のひとつだ。  
One of his ( ) theories is that pressure produces creativity in talented people.

1. come      2. front      3. grow      4. have      5. keep  
6. pet      7. pull      8. rocket      9. rocks      0. view

