

一般選抜 2月8日 英語 70分

I 次の問い(問1～15)の英文の空欄 ～ に入る最も適当なものを、それぞれの①～④の中から一つずつ選べ。

問1 It is no () to say that he was one of the smartest scientists in history.

- ① right ② exaggeration ③ gap ④ explanation

問2 () for his generous support, we couldn't have come so far.

- ① But ② Without ③ Yet ④ Known

問3 I tried to convince my father to quit smoking, but he () listen.

- ① wouldn't ② used to ③ did ④ shouldn't

問4 This detective novel is so interesting that I can't () it down.

- ① set ② put ③ pat ④ kept

問5 The number of people who subscribe to newspapers () decreasing every year.

- ① is ② are ③ in ④ by

問6 () is an undeniable fact that Japanese subcultures are popular around the world.

- ① What ② So ③ Then ④ It

問7 The purpose of this study is to identify the factors that () this effect.

- ① led ② led to ③ led by ④ led on

問8 Even so, that sweltering weather () some getting used to.

- ① makes ② keeps ③ gets ④ takes

問9 Why are you here () you should be studying at home?

- ① as ② when ③ as far as ④ except

問10 The huge opposition did not () them from putting the plan into practice.

- ① withdraw ② derive ③ prevent ④ separate

問11 A : How hard is the task?

B : (サ)

- ① I'm sorry to be late.
- ② You are always welcome.
- ③ So be it.
- ④ That depends.

問12 A : (シ)

B : It's good for your health.

- ① I used to live in Okinawa.
- ② Why don't you go to a karaoke bar?
- ③ I go to the gym at least once a week.
- ④ Do you mind if I leave now?

問13 A : What's the matter?

B : (ス)

- ① The lock on my bicycle works fine.
- ② There are no cracks in the glass.
- ③ The key to the house is right here.
- ④ The drawer of the desk won't open.

問14 A : I bet your girlfriend was upset when you broke up with her.

B : She was. (セ)

- ① Especially since she never liked me.
- ② Even so I think she will be happier with me.
- ③ But I tried to be as gentle as I could.
- ④ I doubt she really thought kindly of the gesture.

問15 A : (ソ)

B : You sure have. I can't remember a time we weren't friends.

- ① I have known you since we were children.
- ② We have worked together here for three years.
- ③ It seems like just yesterday I met you.
- ④ One year ago, we got acquainted.

Ⅱ 次の問い(問1～5)の日本語に合うように、それぞれの①～⑧の語を並べ替えて空所を補い、文を完成させよ。ただし、解答は **ア** ～ **コ** に入るものの番号のみを解答欄にマークせよ。なお、文頭に来るべき語も小文字で記してある。

問1 素晴らしいサッカー選手である友人のことを私は誇りに思っている。

I () (**ア**) () () () (**イ**) () ()
wonderful soccer player.

- | | | | |
|-------|----------|------|------|
| ① who | ② proud | ③ a | ④ my |
| ⑤ of | ⑥ friend | ⑦ is | ⑧ am |

問2 以前、この辺りにパンケーキのお店があったようだ。

() () () (**ウ**) () (**エ**) () a pancake
restaurant around ().

- | | | | |
|---------|------|--------|---------|
| ① used | ② it | ③ that | ④ here |
| ⑤ seems | ⑥ be | ⑦ to | ⑧ there |

問3 留学する前に虫歯を治療した方がよい。

You () () (**オ**) () () () (**カ**) before
() study abroad.

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|-----------|----------|
| ① your | ② you | ③ treated | ④ had |
| ⑤ have | ⑥ tooth | ⑦ bad | ⑧ better |

問4 発熱やら睡眠不足やらで、期末試験は受けられないなあ。

() (**キ**) a fever () () () (), I'm afraid
(**ク**) () to miss the final exam.

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| ① with | ② lack | ③ have | ④ and |
| ⑤ of | ⑥ I'll | ⑦ what | ⑧ sleep |

問 5 A : 東京オリンピック面白かったね。あっという間に終わっちゃった。

B : 面白かったね。どのスポーツが一番良かった？

A : 間違いなくスケートボード！初めて試合を見たよ。今回から新しく加わった種目で日本が金メダルを取ったことも感動した。

B : 10 代の選手が活躍していたね。ちなみにスケートボードやったことある？

A : スケートボードはやったことない。やったことある？

B : 私もやったことないよ。正直、何から始めたら良いかわからないね。まずは道具を揃えるか、それともやれる場所を見つけることが先か、どっちだろうね。

A : The Tokyo Olympics were fun. The games were over in no time.

B : I enjoyed them. Which sport did you like best?

A : Definitely skateboarding! It was my first time to watch it. I was also impressed that Japan won gold medals in the new event.

B : I liked how even teenagers were active. By the way, have you ever tried skateboarding?

A : I've never tried it, have you?

B : I've never tried it either. (ケ) () (), () really ()
(コ) () () to start. I wonder if the first thing to do is to get the board or find a place to practice.

① have

② be

③ I

④ to

⑤ honest

⑥ idea

⑦ where

⑧ no

Ⅲ 次の文章〔英文 1・2〕を読み、下の問い(問 1～9)に答えよ。

〔英文 1〕

What are thinking errors anyway? What is irrationality? Why do we fall into these traps? Two theories of irrationality exist: a *hot* and a *cold*. The *hot* theory is as old as the hills. Here is Plato's analogy: a rider steers wildly galloping horses; the rider signifies reason and the galloping horses embody emotions. Reason tames feelings. If this fails, irrationality runs free. Another ⁽¹⁾example: feelings are like bubbling lava. Usually, reason can keep a lid on them, but every (A), the lava of irrationality erupts. Hence *hot* irrationality. There is no reason to fret about logic: it is error-free; it is just that, sometimes, emotions overpower it.

This hot theory of irrationality boiled and bubbled for centuries. For John Calvin, the founder of a strict form of Protestantism in the 1500s, such feelings represented evil, and only by focusing on God could you repel them. People who underwent volcanic eruptions of emotion were of the devil. They were tortured and killed. (B) Austrian psychoanalyst Sigmund Freud's theory, the rationalist "ego" and the moralistic "superego" control the impulsive "id." But that theory holds less water in the real world. Forget about obligation and discipline. To believe that we can completely control our emotions through thinking is illusory — as illusory as trying to make your hair grow by willing it to.

On the other hand, the *cold* theory of irrationality is still young. After WWII, many searched for explanations about the irrationality of the Nazis. Emotional outbursts were rare in Hitler's leadership ranks. Even his fiery speeches were nothing more than masterful performances. It was not molten eruptions but stone-cold calculation that resulted in the Nazi madness.

In the 1960s, psychologists began to do away with Freud's claims and to examine our thinking, decisions, and actions scientifically. The result was a cold theory of irrationality that states: thinking is in itself not pure, but prone to error. This affects everyone. Even highly intelligent people fall into the same cognitive traps. Likewise, errors are not randomly distributed. We systematically err in the same direction. That ⁽²⁾ makes our mistakes predictable, and thus fixable to a degree — but only to a degree, never completely. For a few decades, the origins of the errors remained in the dark. Everything else in our body is relatively reliable — heart, muscles, lungs, immune system. Why should our brains of all things experience lapse after lapse?

Thinking is a biological phenomenon. Evolution has shaped it just as it has the forms of animals or colors of flowers. Suppose we could go back 50,000 years, grab hold of an ancestor and bring him back with us into the present. We send him to the hairdresser and put him in a

H&M suit. Would he stand out on the street? No. Of course, he would have to learn English, how to drive and how to operate an iPhone, but we had to learn those things, too. Biology has dispelled all doubt: physically, and that includes cognitively, we are hunter-gatherers in H&M.

What has changed markedly since ancient times is the environment in (C) we live. Back then, things were simple and stable. We lived in small groups of about fifty people. There was no significant technological or social progress. Only in the last 10,000 years did the world begin to transform dramatically, with the development of crops, livestock, villages, cities, global trade and financial markets. Since industrialization, little is left of the environment for which our brain is optimized. If you spend fifteen minutes in a shopping mall, you will ⁽³⁾pass more people than our ancestors saw during their entire lifetimes. Whoever ⁽⁴⁾claims to know how the world will look in ten years is made into a laughing stock less than a year after such a pronouncement. In the past 10,000 years, we have created a world that we no longer understand. Everything is more sophisticated, but also more complex and interdependent. The result is overwhelming material prosperity, but also lifestyle diseases (such as type 2 diabetes, lung cancer and depression) and errors in thinking. If the complexity continues to (D), these errors will only increase and intensify.

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問 1 本文で用いられている次の語において、最も強いアクセント(第一強勢)のある音節を、それぞれ次の①～④の中から一つ選べ。

Prot-es-tant-ism
① ② ③ ④

ア

sig-nif-i-cant
① ② ③ ④

イ

問 2 本文中の空欄(A)～(D)に入る最も適当な語句を、それぞれ次の①～④の中から一つ選べ。

空欄(A)

ウ

① now and then ② other timing ③ once and for all ④ single time

空欄(B)

エ

① On behalf of ② For the sake of ③ According to ④ Notwithstanding

空欄(C)

オ

① that ② which ③ when ④ where

空欄(D)

カ

① rise ② decline ③ subside ④ improve

問 3 下線部(1)の内容として最も適当なものを、次の①～④の中から一つ選べ。

キ

- ① 通常は、感情が理性に打ち勝つということ
- ② 「熱い」理論は、何世紀もの間煮えたぎっていたということ
- ③ 感情は、「熱い」溶岩にたとえられるということ
- ④ 馬や騎手が、噴火口に近づくのは非合理的だということ

問 4 下線部(2)の内容として最も適当なものを、次の①～④の中から一つ選べ。

ク

- ① 思考の持つ純粹さを、大切にしなければならないということ
- ② 新しい「冷たい」理論は、誰にでも当てはまるということ
- ③ 我々は、系統的に同じように誤って思考すること
- ④ 我々の誤りは予測可能で、ある程度は修正可能だということ

問 5 下線部(3)と同じ意味で pass という動詞が使われているものを、次の①～④の中から一つ選べ。

ケ

- ① As I passed the house, the alarm went off.
- ② Will you pass your eye over this document?
- ③ Michael took the online test and barely passed.
- ④ Tom and Katy pass for being a very devoted couple.

問 6 下線部(4)の語の意味として最も適当なものを、次の①～④の中から一つ選べ。

コ

- ① to ask for something of value because you think you have a right to it
- ② to say that something is true or is a fact
- ③ to say that something is wrong or not satisfactory
- ④ to judge or decide something after thinking carefully about it

問 7 本文の内容と一致するものを、次の①～④の中から一つ選べ。

サ

- ① プラトンは、現実をよく観察し、客観的に認識する重要性を説いた。
- ② カルヴァンは、神に集中することが、感情の抑制につながると考えた。
- ③ フロイトの理論では、衝動的な「イド」が充分説明されていなかった。
- ④ 多くの人が、ナチス時代の話は今でもタブーだと感じている。

問 8 本文の内容と一致しないものを、次の①～④の中から一つ選べ。

シ

- ① プラトンは、人間が思考の罠に陥ってしまう理由を考え出した。
- ② 脳への信頼性は、心臓・筋肉・肺・免疫システムへの信頼性に劣る。
- ③ 人間の脳にとって最適な環境は、現代社会にほとんど残っていない。
- ④ 産業革命以降、物質は豊かになったが、人々の心は冷たくなった。

[英文2]

For all the international success of Japan's big, well-known companies, many still lag behind their global rivals in the most important markets. Why are General Motors and Volkswagen more successful in China than Honda and Toyota? Why are LG and Samsung bigger in India than Panasonic and Sony? Why is IBM larger in Japan than Fujitsu is in the United States?

These questions are more than academic. Survival for many Japanese companies may depend on their ability to greatly increase overseas revenues and profits, given demographic and economic trends that suggest slower or stagnant growth in the home market. Even Japanese companies with established global businesses face stronger competition and must revitalize their overseas business models.

Building a globalized company will require many Japanese executives to think in new and unfamiliar ways about organization, marketing, and strategy. The approaches that proved successful in the past — for example, replicating practices from the Japanese market in foreign operations — have outlived their usefulness.

The good news is that the sleeping giant that is Japan Inc. has begun to awaken. There's an increase in international mergers and acquisitions, a new sense of urgency in boardroom discussions, and a few bold moves by Japan's more progressive companies to use English as a global corporate language and to recruit talented non-Japanese executives. Still, as with most such awakenings, the pace is slow and the approach often opportunistic and confused rather than strategic.

Japan's biggest companies have been losing relative market share over the past ten years: their proportion of the Fortune Global 500's total revenues decreased to 13 percent, from 35 percent, between 1995 and 2009. One of Japan's longtime strengths is electronics, for example, but its share of the world's export value of electronic goods has fallen from 30 percent in 1990 to less than 15 percent today, according to the Japanese Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry. Many Japanese companies have no alternative to globalization if they hope to continue growing.

For the past 40 years, Japanese companies achieved global leadership by dominating their home market, but no longer. Japan's population is expected to fall from 127 million today to less than 100 million between 2040 and 2050. A declining population will almost certainly reduce the absolute level of private consumption, along with tax revenues and, potentially, overall GDP. Private consumption in Japan, at the end of 2008, stood at 220 trillion yen (\$2.7 trillion), 59 percent of GDP. It is (optimistically) forecast to reach 293 trillion yen in 2040, with an underlying assumption of an absolute increase in GDP per capita of more than 50 percent — something that is difficult to imagine in the current deflationary environment.

(Japan's globalization imperative by Naoyuki Iwatani, Gordon Orr, Brian Salsberg, from McKinsey Quarterly, Jun 1, 2011. Reproduced with permission of McKinsey & Company.)

問 9 上の英文に一致するよう、次の[A群]～[F群]の設問への答えをそれぞれ①～③の中から一つずつ選べ。

[A群] According to the passage, what can be said about Japanese companies? ス

- ① Those who are doing well in the global marketplace will continue to do so.
- ② They continue to be as successful as other companies in the worldwide market.
- ③ They need to perform better in overseas markets as the domestic market shrinks.

[B群] According to the passage, what is the challenge facing many Japanese executives?

セ

- ① to copy practices that have worked in the past successfully in today's global market
- ② to build an international company based on useful approaches from the past
- ③ to learn to conduct business in new ways that they have never used before

[C群] Why do the authors use the metaphor of a sleeping giant to describe Japan?

ソ

- ① It shows that Japan will surpass other international companies as when a giant awakes.
- ② It illustrates that Japanese companies are rather slow and confused about what to do.
- ③ It describes a new approach to global business that other countries have not realized.

[D群] According to the passage, what can be said about Japan's relative market share?

タ

- ① Since 1990, the value of electronic goods has decreased by more than 50%.
- ② Over a 14-year period, total revenue went up by just close to 33%.
- ③ It will continue to increase as companies maintain a stronghold in electronics.

[E群] According to the passage, what is true about Japan's domestic market? チ

- ① It will no longer be the key it has been for companies to perform globally.
- ② Private spending and taxes will naturally increase as the population decreases.
- ③ It is guaranteed to increase by 73 trillion yen within the next twenty years.

[F群] Which of the following is the most suitable title for this passage? ツ

- ① Japan's Economic Success
- ② Japan's Need to Globalize
- ③ The Strong Japanese Market