

入 学 試 験 問 題 (1 次)

外 国 語

平成 26 年 1 月 27 日

13 時 10 分—14 時 10 分

注 意 事 項

- 1 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開いて見てはならない。
- 2 この冊子は、14 ページである。落丁、乱丁、印刷不鮮明の箇所などがあった場合には申し出よ。
- 3 解答には必ず黒鉛筆(またはシャープペンシル)を使用せよ。
- 4 解答用紙の指定欄に受験番号、氏名を忘れずに記入せよ。
- 5 解答は、必ず解答用紙の所定の解答欄に記入せよ。
- 6 解答の記入の仕方については、解答用紙に書いてある注意に従え。
- 7 この冊子の余白は、草稿用に使用してよい。ただし、切り離してはならない。
- 8 解答用紙およびこの問題冊子は、持ち帰ってはならない。

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上の枠内に受験番号を記入せよ。

I. 次の英文のインタビューを読み、1～8の問題に最も適した答えを選べ。

We hear a great deal about the nutritional value of fish, but it seems to be getting increasingly difficult to eat seafood sustainably. This dilemma is the subject of a new book called The Perfect Protein. The author, **Andy Sharpless**, CEO of the advocacy organization Oceana, joins host **Steve Curwood** to discuss how we can better manage our fisheries to feed our growing population.

CURWOOD: Fish have long been hailed for their remarkable nutritional value, and you may be old enough to have been forced to swallow *cod liver oil as your mother told you it was “brain food.” And today doctors say that switching from red meat to seafood can lower the risk of heart disease and cancer in humans. Andy Sharpless, the CEO of the marine advocacy organization Oceana thinks that our fondness for fish may have an evolutionary explanation.

SHARPLESS: It would stand to reason that since our bodies are so tuned up for fish, that they’re so good for us, that there must have been some time in our evolutionary history when we ate a lot of fish. People do speculate that maybe one of the advantages that our ancestors gave us is that they were amongst the first primates to figure this out, and get to the big buffet that is the seashore.

CURWOOD: Seems though, we’ve overdone it at that big buffet, and though we may be (3) to seafood, it’s increasingly difficult to eat fish sustainably. Still, writing in his new book The Perfect Protein, Andy Sharpless argues that we can protect this healthy food and feed our growing population—if only we manage our fisheries better.

SHARPLESS: The problem we have is that we love them so much that we have, in a very short-sighted way, *depleted the ocean bank account, so that the interest, if you will, that an abundant ocean could provide is no longer big enough to feed the mouths that want to eat it. And that’s been driven to a large part by bigger and more industrial scale fishing—those have been the real *culprits. Really big boats applying very advanced technology in a very short-sighted and

very aggressive fishing practice, and, the people responsible are both the government managers who should be setting the rules to keep this resource abundant, and, of course, the bigger fleet operators who have been pushing hard for that.

CURWOOD: You say fish is really good for us and we ought to have it, but we're eating too much of it. Maybe we should be just giving up on fish.

SHARPLESS: Well, I am of the opposite view. 〔賢い管理によって海産物の生産性を増大させる絶好の機会を私たちは手にしているのだと思います〕⁽⁶⁾ If you will stop overfishing, within five or 10 years, you can rebuild the bank account in the ocean. You can see, therefore, a sustainable level of return each year. In fact, by scientific estimates, if a relatively short list of countries would do a good job of managing their oceans, we could see an improvement of around 20 to maybe even 40 percent in the total world catch from the previous peak in the late 1980s. As a result, we would have sustainable level of fish for people to eat forever. That's what good management could produce and do so well in time to have it available for 2050 — when we'll have another two Chinas worth of people living on the planet.

CURWOOD: What are your rules for managing fisheries? I think you have three.⁽⁷⁾

SHARPLESS: Yes. Set and enforce scientific *quotas. Protect the nursery habitat, the areas that small fish need to be able to grow up and not be eaten before they get to reproduction age; protect them from being destroyed by *fishing gear that drags along the bottom. And lastly, manage the accidental killing of non-target species that's called *bycatch. If you will do those three things, we'll increase ocean abundance. You will increase *spawning stock, and you will have more fish. And typically, you will get that in a five or 10 year period.

【Source: The Perfect Protein, Living On Earth (NPR), June 21, 2013. <http://www.loe.org/shows/segments.html?programID=13-P13-00025&segmentID=6>】

Glossary:

cod liver oil : 鱈(タラ)の肝油

deplete : [保有物・資源などを]激減させる, 使い果たす

culprit : 容疑者, 問題の原因 quota : 割当 fishing gear : 漁具, 釣具

bycatch : 混獲(魚釣り, 定置網などで, 漁獲の対象とされている魚に混じって,
他種の魚も漁獲されること)

spawning : 産卵

1. 下線部(1) sustainably の文中における意味に最も近い語を1つ選べ。
 - A. willingly
 - B. randomly
 - C. doubtfully
 - D. continually

2. 下線部(2) an evolutionary explanation の指す内容を表すものとして最も近いものを1つ選べ。
 - A. Cod liver oil used to be considered good for children's brains.
 - B. In evolutionary terms, the human race and fish have a common ancestor.
 - C. Due to the behaviors of ancestral primates, we tend to like fish today.
 - D. Our ancestors have evolved as humans since they switched from red meat to fish.

3. 空所(3)に入る最も適切な語句を1つ選べ。
 - A. suited
 - B. superior
 - C. addicted
 - D. cautious

4. 下線部(4) the ocean bank account の本文中における意味に最も近いものを1つ選べ。

- A. the fishery resource
- B. the global environment
- C. the importance of industrial scale fishing
- D. the estimation of ocean scenery

5. 下線部(5) interest が指しているものを1つ選べ。

- A. water
- B. fish
- C. people
- D. fishing ships

6. 下線部(6)の括弧内の和文に対応する英文を、文頭をIで始め、以下の括弧内の語句から完成し、3番目[* (3)]と8番目[* (8)]にあたる語の組み合わせを1つ選べ。

I. (1) (2) * (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) * (8) (9) (10)
(11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) by better management.

[we, ocean, opportunity, productivity, that, what, the, the, is, think, good, have, increase, very, a, to, of]

* (3) * (8)

- A. what very
- B. we opportunity
- C. we good
- D. what good

7. 下線部(7) three の内容に該当しないものを1つ選べ。

- A. to establish appropriate catch quotas
- B. to protect the reproductive cycle
- C. to manage bycatch
- D. to use fishing gear that drags along the bottom

8. 本文の主旨として最も適切なものを1つ選べ。

- A. If we manage our fisheries better, we can continue to eat fish.
- B. Even though a lot of scientific data show that eating fish is good for the human body, people tend not to eat an appropriate amount of seafood.
- C. It is estimated that the population of China will double by 2050.
- D. We should reduce the total consumption of fish in order to protect the global environment.

Ⅱ. 次の英文を読み、9～16の問題に最も適した答えを選べ。

Dozens of studies show that willpower is the single most important habit for individual success. In a 2005 study, for instance, researchers from the University of Pennsylvania analyzed 164 eighth-grade students, measuring their IQs and other factors, including how much willpower the students demonstrated, as measured by tests of their self-discipline.

Students who exerted high levels of willpower were more likely to earn higher grades in their classes and gain admission into more selective schools. They had fewer absences and spent less time watching television and more hours on homework. “Highly self-disciplined youths outperformed their more impulsive peers on academic performance,” the researchers wrote. “Self-discipline ⁽⁹⁾ predicted academic performance more than did IQ. Self-discipline also predicted which students would improve their grades over the course of the school year, whereas IQ did not. Self-discipline has a bigger effect on academic performance than does intellectual talent.” ⁽¹²⁾

And the best way to strengthen willpower and give students a leg up, studies indicate, is to make it into a habit. “Sometimes it looks like people with great self-control aren’t working hard — but that’s because they’ve made it automatic.” Angela Duckworth, one of the University of Pennsylvania researchers told me. Their willpower occurs without them having to think about it.

For Starbucks, willpower is more than an academic curiosity. When the company began plotting its massive growth strategy in the late 1990s, executives recognized that success required cultivating an environment that justified paying ⁽¹³⁾ four dollars for a fancy cup of coffee. The company needed to train its employees to deliver a bit of joy alongside lattes and scones. So early on, Starbucks started researching how they could teach employees to regulate ⁽¹⁰⁾ their emotions and develop their self-discipline to deliver a burst of enthusiasm with every serving. Unless workers are trained to put aside their personal problems,

the emotions of some employees will inevitably spill into how they treat customers. However, if a worker knows how to remain focused and disciplined, even at the end of an eight-hour shift, they'll deliver the higher class of fast food service that Starbucks customers expect.

The company spent millions of dollars developing curriculums to train employees on self-discipline. Executives wrote workbooks that, in effect, serve as guides to how to make willpower a habit in workers' lives. Those curriculums are, in part, why Starbucks has grown from a sleepy Seattle company into a giant with more than seventeen thousand stores and revenues of more than \$10 billion a year.

【Source: Charles Duhigg, *The Power of Habit*, The Random House Publish Group, 2012. pp. 131-132】

9～10の問題については、本文の文脈上、下線語(9)、(10)の意味にそれぞれ最も近いものを選び。

9. What does the word (9) peers mean?

- A. guides
- B. laborers
- C. researchers for academic tests
- D. persons of the same age and background

10. What does word (10) regulate mean?

- A. to control or direct
- B. to contain and save
- C. to show or exhibit
- D. to gather and organize

11～16 の問題については、本文の論旨に最も適した答えを選べ。

11. Why do students who have high levels of willpower spend less time watching television and more hours on homework?
- A. Because they can discipline themselves to be academically responsible.
 - B. Because they have higher levels of academic achievement.
 - C. Because they are academically smarter and therefore can study longer.
 - D. Because they have a lot of academic homework and therefore have less free time.
12. Why does the author say, (12) “Self-discipline has a bigger effect on academic performance than does intellectual talent”?
- A. Because if students can control themselves, they can focus on what they need to do.
 - B. Because intellectual talent plays an important role for self-discipline.
 - C. Because the true measure for students is their capacity to think and analyze.
 - D. Because if students are more responsible for themselves, they do not have to depend on others' talent.
13. Why was it important for Starbucks to cultivate (13) an environment that justified paying four dollars for a fancy cup of coffee?
- A. Because Starbucks coffee cups make a fancy store environment.
 - B. Because paying four dollars for coffee is likely to make customers feel fancy.
 - C. Because customers are likely to pay four dollars for coffee in a fancy environment.
 - D. Because Starbucks wants fancy customers to drink coffee in their store.

14. Why do people with great self-control look like they are not working hard?
- A. Because people who look like they have the habit of self-control are really lazy.
 - B. Because people look like they are not working hard when they have made hard work a habit.
 - C. Because people with self-control usually do not have the habit of working hard.
 - D. Because people who have made a habit of self-control do not think they have to work hard.
15. Why did Starbucks spend millions of dollars developing curriculums to train employees on self-discipline?
- A. for employees to disguise the problems of four-dollar coffee
 - B. to train employees to find problems in a working environment
 - C. for employees to control the price of coffee to better serve customers
 - D. to train employees to be in control of their emotions and problems
16. Which of the following sentences best summarizes the reading passage?
- A. Willpower is more important than academic talent and focus.
 - B. Students and employees can control their habits by improving their talents.
 - C. Practicing self-discipline is important for success.
 - D. Making good habits can improve a person's IQ and work performance.

Ⅲ. 次の英文を読み、17～25 の問題に最も適した答えを選べ。

A truly global economy is being created by the worldwide spread of new technologies, not by the spread of free markets. Every economy is being transformed as technologies are imitated, absorbed and adapted. No country can *insulate itself from this wave of creative destruction. And the result is not a universal free market but an *anarchy of *sovereign states, rival capitalisms and stateless zones.

The *command economies of the former socialist blocs could not insulate themselves from the technological *virtuosity of capitalism. Karl Marx noted that, by comparison with capitalism, 'All earlier modes of production were essentially conservative.' This proved fatally true of the twentieth-century's planned economies. Except in a few areas, such as weapons and space vehicles, they could not match the inventiveness of capitalism, and lacked capitalism's ability to revolutionize itself, to change the very basis of its productivity. They were unable to *liquidate old heavy industries, such as coal and steel, and slow to move into new information technologies. As a result, there is now no alternative to capitalism, only its constantly *mutating varieties.

Free market economies are no less exposed to this than any other variety of capitalism. As Joseph Schumpeter, who saw this aspect of capitalism with unsurpassed clarity, wrote: 'The opening up of new markets, foreign or domestic, and the organizational development from the craft shop and factory to such companies as US Steel illustrate the same process of industrial mutation — if I may use that biological term — that *incessantly revolutionizes the economic structure from within, incessantly destroying the old one, incessantly creating a new one. This process of Creative Destruction is an essential fact about (22).'

The growth of a world economy does not initiate a universal civilization, as both Adam Smith and Karl Marx thought it must. Instead, it allows the growth

of *indigenous kinds of capitalism, separating from the ideal free market and from each other. It creates governments that achieve modernity by renewing their cultural traditions, not by imitating western countries. There are many modernities, and as many ways of failing to be modern.

⁽²⁰⁾ A plural global economy cuts off one of the strongest views in modern western thought. Karl Marx and John Stuart Mill believed that modern societies throughout the world would become replicas or imitations of western societies. The West would necessarily be a *model* for *secular cultures. Economic life ⁽²³⁾ would separate itself from personal relationships. Capitalism everywhere would promote individualism and rational calculation. If socialism were established, it would develop the rational economy that capitalism had pioneered. Modernity and the evolution of a single-world civilization were one and the same.

Modern societies come in many varieties. Like nineteenth-century Japan, China and Russia, Singapore, Taiwan and Malaysia are developing as modern countries today by borrowing (24) from western societies while rejecting western models. The indigenous varieties of capitalism emerging in China and the rest of Asia cannot be contained within a framework that has been designed to reproduce the American free market. The governments of these countries will not accept policies whose effect is to *uproot their economies from their parent cultures and make them uncontrollable.

The growth of a world economy could be a great advance for humankind. It could be the beginning of a many-centered world, in which different cultures and governments could relate and cooperate without domination or war. But that is not the world that is arising around us in the vain attempt to build a universal free market.

In a world in which market forces are subject to no overall restriction or regulation, peace is continually at risk. *Slash-and-burn capitalism damages the environment and causes conflict over natural resources. The practical consequence of policies promoting minimal government intervention in the

economy is that, in expanding regions of the world, sovereign states are locked in competition not only for markets but for survival. The global market as it is presently organized does not allow the world's peoples to coexist harmoniously. It implies them to become rivals for resources while instituting no methods for conserving.

【Source: John Gray, *False Dawn*, Granta Books, 2009. pp. 194-196】

Glossary:

insulate : 隔離する, 孤立させる anarchy : 混乱, 無秩序
sovereign state : 主権国家 command economy : 計画経済
virtuosity : 高度な技術 liquidate : 解体する mutate : 突然変異する
incessantly : 絶え間なく indigenous : 土着の
secular : 現世的な, 非宗教的な uproot : 根こそぎにする, 根絶する
slash-and-burn : 焼き畑式の

17～21 の問題については, 本文の論旨に最も適したものを選ぶ。

17. (17) creative destruction implies to _____.

- A. create something to destroy others
- B. destroy something to create a new thing
- C. create something new to replace a more advanced one
- D. destroy something creatively, so the process could be artistic

18. (18) Free market economies are no less exposed to this than any other variety of capitalism indicates that free market economies are;

- A. equally subject to change as other forms of capitalism.
- B. more competitive than any other mode of capitalism.
- C. as conservative as the command economies.
- D. not so productive as other forms of economies.

19. The growth of a world economy _____.
A. has led to a universal free market
B. has led to a single form of capitalism in different countries
C. has prevented many socialist countries from adopting the model of capitalism by advanced countries
D. has led to a more competitive economy in various forms of capitalism
20. ②① A plural global economy means _____.
A. capitalism and socialism
B. free market capitalism and planned economies in communist countries
C. modern economies and conservative economies
D. the western model of capitalism and indigenous modes of capitalism
21. Why does the author say, ②① “The global market as it is presently organized does not allow the world’s peoples to coexist harmoniously”?
A. Because China’s economy is controlled by the government and conflicts with the free market economy of other countries.
B. Because global competition has become very intense in a free market economy.
C. Because many countries are intensely developing natural resources in their territories.
D. Because past conflicts have prevented many countries from performing fair trade practices.
22. 空所(22)に入る最も適切な語を選べ。
A. globalism
B. market
C. civilization
D. capitalism

23. 本文中にあるA～Dの単語の最も強いアクセントのある母音が、下線語
(23) necessarily の最も強いアクセントのある母音と同じものを選び。

A. essentially

B. command

C. variety

D. destruction

24. 空所(24)に入る最も適切な語を選び。

A. harmoniously

B. secretly

C. selectively

D. totally

25. 本文の表題として最も適切なものを選び。

A. The spread of western capitalism in a world economy

B. The dominance of the free market economy in developing countries

C. The superiority of capitalism over socialism in the modern economy

D. The growth of unique forms of capitalism in a global economy

