

2016年度

英 語

(問 題)

〈H28101181〉

注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の指示があるまで、問題冊子および解答用紙には手を触れないこと。
2. 問題は2～12ページに記載されている。試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁および解答用紙の汚損等に気付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督員に知らせること。
3. 解答はすべて、HBの黒鉛筆またはHBのシャープペンシルで記入すること。
4. 受験番号および氏名は、試験が開始されてから、解答用紙の所定欄に正確に丁寧に記入すること（以下の記入例参照）。
所定欄以外に受験番号・氏名を書いてはならない。なお、解答用紙が複数枚ある場合には、それぞれの所定欄に記入すること。
5. 受験番号の記入にあたっては、次の数字見本にしたがい、読みやすいように、正確に丁寧に記入すること。読みづらい数字は採点処理に支障をきたすことがあるので、注意すること。

(記入例) 58001番 ⇒

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(数字見本)

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6. 解答は、Ⅰ～Ⅲはマーク解答用紙の対応する解答欄にマークすること。「Ⅳ. Essay Question」については、記述解答用紙に解答すること。
7. 「Ⅳ. Essay Question」の下書きは別に配付の下書き用紙を使用することができる。
8. 解答はすべて所定の解答欄に記入すること。所定欄以外に何かを記入した解答用紙は採点の対象外となる場合がある。
9. 試験終了の指示が出たら、すぐに解答をやめ、筆記用具を置き、解答用紙を裏返しにすること。
10. いかなる場合でも、解答用紙は必ず提出すること。
11. 試験終了後、問題冊子と下書き用紙は持ち帰ること。

I. Read the following passages and answer questions 1- 18.

Questions 1-4.

The term 'popular culture' holds different meanings depending on who's defining it and the context of use. It is generally recognized as the *vernacular* or *people's* culture that predominates in a society at a point in time. Pop culture involves the aspects of social life most actively involved in by the public. As the 'culture of the people', popular culture is determined by the interactions between people in their everyday activities: styles of dress, the use of slang, greeting rituals and the foods that people eat are all examples of popular culture. Popular culture is also informed by the mass media.

There are a number of generally agreed elements comprising popular culture. For example, popular culture encompasses the most immediate and contemporary aspects of our lives. These aspects are often subject to rapid change, especially in a highly technological world in which people are brought closer and closer by omnipresent media. Certain standards and commonly held beliefs are reflected in pop culture. Because of its commonality, pop culture both reflects and influences people's everyday life. Furthermore, brands can attain pop iconic status (e.g. the Nike swoosh or McDonald's golden arches). However, iconic brands, as other aspects of popular culture, may rise and fall.

Ray Browne in his essay 'Folklore to Populore' offers the following definition: "Popular culture consists of the aspects of attitudes, behaviors, beliefs, customs, and tastes that define the people of any society. Popular culture is, in the historic use of the term, the *culture of the people*." Popular culture allows large heterogeneous masses of people to identify collectively. It serves an inclusionary role in society as it unites the masses concerning ideals of acceptable forms of behavior. Along with forging a sense of identity, which binds individuals to the greater society, consuming pop culture items often enhances an individual's prestige in their peer group. Further, popular culture, unlike folk or high culture, provides individuals with a chance to change the prevailing sentiments and norms of behavior. So popular culture appeals to people because it provides opportunities for both individual happiness and communal bonding.

[Adapted from *Philosophy Now*, April/May, 2015, Pop Culture: An Overview, by Tim Delaney. Retrieved from https://philosophynow.org/issues/64/Pop_Culture_An_Overview]

1. Which one of the statements best explains the general idea of the passage?

- ① The Nike and McDonald's icons are the most famous in popular culture.
- ② Collective identity is preferable to individual identity.
- ③ Individuals and groups in society benefit from popular culture.
- ④ Popular culture is immutable and homogeneous.

2. Which one of the statements best indicates the main characteristic of popular culture?

- ① Popular culture is adaptable.
- ② Popular culture is prestigious.
- ③ Popular culture is sentimental.
- ④ Popular culture is iconic.

3. What does the underlined word 'omnipresent' mean?

- ① cosmopolitan
- ② pervasive
- ③ national
- ④ reliable

4. How can an individual's prestige be enhanced in his or her peer group?

- ① by using culturally iconic items
- ② by eating food and drink bought at convenience stores
- ③ by being happy and sentimental
- ④ by making strong bonds with others

Questions 5-7

The domestic cat is the most popular pet in the world today. Across the globe, domestic cats outnumber “man’s best friend,” the dog, by as many as three to one. As more of us have come to live in cities—environments for which dogs are not ideally suited—cats have, for many, become the lifestyle pet of choice. More than a quarter of UK families have one or more cats, and they are found in about one third of US households. Even in Australia, where the domestic cat is routinely demonized as a heartless killer of innocent endangered marsupials, about a fifth of households own cats.

All over the world, images of cats are used to advertise all kinds of consumer goods, from perfume to furniture to confectionary. The cartoon cat “Hello Kitty” has appeared on more than 50,000 different branded products in more than sixty countries, netting her creators billions of dollars in royalties. Even though a significant minority of people—perhaps as many as one person in five—don’t like cats, the majority who do show no sign of relinquishing even a fraction of their affection for their favorite animal.

Cats somehow manage to be simultaneously affectionate and self-reliant. Compared to dogs, cats are low-maintenance pets. They do not need training. They groom themselves. They can be left alone all day without pining for their owners as many dogs do, but they will nonetheless greet us affectionately when we get home. Their mealtimes have been transformed by today’s pet-food industry from a chore into a picnic. They remain unobtrusive most of the time, yet seem delighted to receive our affection. In a word, they are (A).

Despite their apparently effortless transformation into urban sophisticates, however, cats still have three out of four feet firmly planted in their wild origins. The dog’s mind has been radically altered from that of its ancestor, the grey wolf, cats, on the other hand, still think like wild hunters. Within a couple of generations, cats can revert back to the independent way of life that was the exclusive preserve of their predecessors some 10,000 years ago. Even today, many millions of cats worldwide are not pets but feral scavengers and hunters, living alongside people but by nature distrustful of them.

[Adapted from John Bradshaw, *Cat Sense*, London: Penguin, 2014.]

5. According to the passage, which THREE of the following statements are true?

- ① Although many people keep cats as pets, a great many other cats are still wild and live independently of humans.
- ② Cats are less popular as pets in Australia than they are in either Britain or the United States.
- ③ Compared to dogs, cats are closer to their wild ancestors.
- ④ Dogs are descended from grey wolves and still think like those wild hunters.
- ⑤ More families in Britain keep cats as pets than in the United States.
- ⑥ There are more pet dogs than pet cats in the world because dogs are “man’s best friend.”
- ⑦ Unlike dogs, cats miss human company when their owners are away from home.

6. Which word is closest in meaning to the underlined word netting, as used in the passage?

- ① catching ② earning ③ profiting ④ gathering

7. Which word best fits in (A)?

- ① convenient ② expensive ③ greedy ④ troublesome

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[Adapted from *The New York Times*, April 13, 2015, "Clearing the Air in Paris."]

8. Which word best fits in (A)?

- ① missing link
- ② final objective
- ③ real culprit
- ④ most misunderstood

9. Which word best fits in (B)?

- ① distant
- ② numerous
- ③ low-income
- ④ average

10. Which one of the following is the best way to control diesel pollution?

- ① restrict entry of vehicles with diesel engines
- ② get rid of the vehicles which run on diesel fuel
- ③ rely more on non-diesel powered public transportation
- ④ provide exhaust filters for all types of diesel-powered vehicles

11. According to this passage, which one of the following is NOT true?

- ① Officials are planning to make more funds available to fight pollution.
- ② The city of Paris is concerned about losing face because of the heavy pollution.
- ③ A number of partial but helpful programs have already been introduced.
- ④ Paris lacks a clear deadline for enacting pollution controls.

12. Which one of the following is the main point of this passage?

- ① The air in Paris is surprisingly polluted, but officials are taking a variety of actions to come up with effective solutions.
- ② It is well known these days that Paris has a polluted problem, but there are plans in place to come up with meaningful answers.
- ③ People are optimistic that the air pollution problem in Paris can eventually be solved through government programs.
- ④ Government officials know why the air is polluted, but they are still uncertain as to the best way to improve the situation.

13. Which one of the following can we infer from this passage?

- ① The government is mainly worried about the reputation of Paris.
- ② The government only learned of the pollution problem quite recently.
- ③ The government has realized the pollution problem is one of funding.
- ④ The government is actively striving to address the pollution problem.

Questions 14-18

The first natural scientists in the modern sense were ancient Greeks. Despite their limited use of scientific methods of theory and experiment and without the body of knowledge that we have inherited, they arrived at some conclusions not far from those we accept today. Aristotle's (384–322 BC) writings were to condition western thinking well into the eighteenth century. He firmly believed that the way to understand the universe was through observation, describing and classifying the animals of his Mediterranean world, and, through the collecting of his pupil, Alexander the Great, the exotic faunas and floras of more distant lands. He believed that animals fell into natural groups, roughly (A) to our genus and species. He used what he called 'essential traits' to form these groups; much as today we would define species and genera. This philosophy, in which all objects are perceived to have a defining essence and which could best be understood by reasoning rather than experimentation, was to condition future western scientific thought and hold back scientific development well into the eighteenth century.

The tradition of Aristotle was followed by the Romans Dioscorides (AD 40–c. 90) and Pliny the Elder (AD 23–79), whose thirty-seven-volume *Natural History* attempted to summarize all knowledge of the natural world. But after the fall of Rome and the turbulent times that followed, religion became more influential and important than the study of what would now be regarded as science. Original thought was effectively stifled until the fifteenth century. The scholars who kept alive the traditions of Aristotle were firmly bound by the Church's doctrine, and attempts to consider the 'why and how' were answered with mystical or religious explanations. Scientific enquiry was treated with gravest suspicion and its practitioners risked being accused of necromancy or lunacy. Natural history became a mishmash of misinformation, mythology, fabrication and, only occasionally, accurate observation. With the decline of the ancient world and the loss of the Greek texts on which Pliny had so heavily depended, his *Natural History* became a substitute for a general education in the European Middle Ages.

(Adapted from Kim Sloan, ed., *Enlightenment: Discovering the World in the Eighteenth Century*, The British Museum Press, 2003).

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14. Which one of these statements best agrees with the content of this essay?

- ① Aristotle made sufficient use of a limited number of specimens of the Mediterranean world in detecting essential traits in the formation of groups.
- ② The ancient Greeks already had as much knowledge as we have today, which enabled them to reach scientific conclusions much the same as ours.
- ③ Alexander the Great, although living in a far distant island, contributed greatly to the recovery of exotic animals and flowers.
- ④ Aristotle's philosophy, which depended more on analysis than on experiments in determining the essential qualities of objects, delayed scientific progress until modern times.

15. After the fall of Rome, the power of religion became so strong and dominant

- ① that scientific research came to be strongly supported by the doctrine of the Church rather than by Aristotelian traditions.
- ② that Pliny the Elder and other disciples of Aristotle came to exert great influence over scientific enquiry in the Middle Ages.
- ③ that the sound development of science was fettered by Church doctrine, which took science to be nothing but eccentric fabrication.
- ④ that the Church became virtually the centre of scientific research until the fifteenth century.

16. Aristotle's understanding of the universe is based on observation, through which

- ① he noticed some fundamental characteristics naturally dividing one species from another.
- ② he was able to fix the future course of scientific development as we know it today in the western world.
- ③ Pliny the Elder obtained enough knowledge to influence the European Middle Ages and that gave rise to a new method of general education.
- ④ later generations developed well-grounded scientific arguments to challenge the doctrines of the Church.

17. Aristotle's writings were sufficiently influential

- ① to give scientists enough power to face the authority of the Church in order to ensure the freedom of scientific research.
- ② to dominate the western way of thinking for over two thousand years.
- ③ to sweep away scientific misinformation from all quarters of the globe.
- ④ to separate scientific belief from religious or mythical belief in all circumstances.

18. Which word best fits in (A)?

- ① inapplicable
- ② relevant
- ③ equivalent
- ④ necessary

II. Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct.

Questions 19 - 28

19. We are apt to look on art, and music especially, as a commodity and a luxury commodity for that; but music is something more.

①

②

③

④

20. Laura looked at me and, believe it or not, I'm convinced there was a twinkle in her eyes. I seemed a perfect fool.

①

②

③

④

21. No sooner had I begun my studies of medicine at Central State University than I wanted to quit and devote myself to write.

①

②

③

④

22. We often become so accustomed to the large, obvious facts of history as we forget what they mean, or even how to look at them.

①

②

③

④

23. On days like that, he was still fun to be with him. But by the mid-1980s his family and friends were having to live through times when his behavior was less attractive.

①

②

③

④

24. How could someone be a judge and do not understand a concept familiar to most third-year students?

①

②

③

④

25. Against the backdrop of soaring global unemployment is the dwindle share of steady jobs, with 201 million people jobless last year.

①

②

③

④

26. In spite of intensive preparations on her part, she was far from optimistic to getting a passing grade on the final exam.

①

②

③

④

27. On February 8, the president's adviser insisted that the president have a press conference in the end of the

①

②

month. More than three months would have passed, an unheard-of silence then for a modern president.

③

④

28. He felt isolated, and suddenly the prospect of an evening alone in the flat with only the cat for the company

①

②

③

seemed very uninviting.

④

III. Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

Questions 29 - 38

29. The clock on the wall read ten minutes past eight. The midnight shift had been relieved twenty minutes ago. It _____ since midnight.
① had been snowing ② has been snowing ③ has snowed ④ was snowing
30. Jessica pointed out that it was still raining, so she thought they _____ take shelter in the pub and see if it stopped.
① had not better ② might rather ③ might as well ④ would as well
31. It was a tired and _____ Inspector Craddock who came to see Miss Marple the following day.
① depressant ② depressed ③ depressible ④ depressing
32. Anyone _____ make a mistake in many different ways; even a clever person sometimes makes an egregious error.
① can ② ought to ③ should ④ would rather
33. If, as the U.S. government hopes, the semiconductor skirmish spurs Tokyo to more urgent efforts to settle trade disputes, it _____ a useful purpose.
① is going to serve ② is yet to serve ③ serves ④ will have served
34. During those years we did not face the harsher new economic realities. Rather, we winked at them and went on a binge of spending. It was capitalism _____.
① gone mad ② to be going mad ③ to have gone mad ④ went mad
35. It was about three o'clock when we arrived at the little station of Elmer's Dale. From there a five-mile drive _____ us to a small grey stone building in the midst of the rugged moors.
① accompanied ② brought ③ partook ④ showed
36. I caught the measles when I was eight, and I was very ill. "I thought you were going to die," my father told me once, and he was not a man _____ exaggeration.
① exposed to ② relegated to ③ given to ④ taken to
37. I _____ her of her promise to help me if I ever got seriously behind in my homework.
① convinced ② excused ③ relieved ④ reminded
38. There is _____ exactly how a person will react when put in such a dangerous situation.
① no denying ② no knowing ③ no mentioning ④ no suggesting

IV. Essay Question

In your opinion, what should the role of women be in your country? Give specific reasons and details to support your answer. Write your answer in English.

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