

英 語

< 監督者の指示があるまで開いてはいけない >

1. 試験開始後、まず解答用紙に自分の受験番号と氏名を正しく記入しなさい。
2. 試験開始後、速やかに問題冊子に落丁や乱丁がないか確認しなさい。
落丁や乱丁があった場合は、手を挙げなさい。
3. 下書きは問題冊子の余白を利用しなさい。
4. 記入中でない解答用紙は必ず裏返しにしておきなさい。
5. 問題冊子は各科目の試験終了後、持ち帰ってもよい。
ただし、試験途中では持ち出してはいけない。

I. 次の(A)~(E)において、意味が通じるように、1~5のそれぞれの()に与えられた文字で始まる英語を1語ずつ書きなさい。

(A) Thomas: James, what do you think of Anna?

James: I think she has what it (t 1) to be a great nurse practitioner.

(B) Joe: Beth, have you started your essay?

Beth: Yes, I have. Dr. Porter gave me the (g 2) light to proceed with my topic.

(C) Teacher: Are all of you ready for the most important exam?

Student: Yes. With so much at (s 3), we cannot afford to make mistakes.

(D) Tom: Lynn, do you know Harry?

Lynn: Yeah, I do. We exchange e-mails every (n 4) and then.

(E) Jack: Betty, have you looked over all the material?

Betty: No way. I am just overwhelmed by the sheer (v 5) of it.

II. 次の(1)~(6)において、語法、文脈から判断して()に入る最も適当なものを(A)~(D)より1つ選び、その記号を書きなさい。

(1) He saw Jill this morning, () she looked straight through him.

(A) similar (B) equally (C) but (D) likely

(2) The President was very clear in his intention to () with larger countries.

(A) curry favor (B) dishes plant (C) sauce plan (D) flavor spice

(3) The chair () the meeting be adjourned.

(A) suggested for (B) orders at (C) persuades in (D) moved that

(4) They will have to declare those goods when they go ().

(A) better habit (B) through customs
(C) set forth (D) bad routines

(5) She found the () was gone from her locker.
(A) robber steal (B) fur stole (C) thief stolen (D) stealing thieves

(6) As a practicing lawyer I tried my () best to win my cases.
(A) dead level (B) live wire (C) high court (D) legal judge

Ⅲ. 左の(1)から(4)につづく英語として、語法、文脈から判断して最も適当なものを右の(A)~(D)より1つ選び、その記号を書きなさい。なお、(A)から(D)はそれぞれ1回のみ使用可能とします。

- (1) Mr. Woods has made (A) over a new leaf.
(2) Mr. Smith has his head (B) quickly over the last decade.
(3) Education has evolved (C) it out of the house safely.
(4) The child has turned (D) in the clouds.

IV. 次の(1)~(5)の各組の英文のうち、最も適当なものを1つ選び、その記号を書きなさい。

- (1) (A) A TV network withhold an interview of men who claim to know about the suspect.
(B) A TV network broadcast an interview with a man claiming to know the suspects.
(C) A TV network hold with an interview with a man claiming to know the suspects.
(D) A TV network transmit an interview with men who claim to be known the suspect.
- (2) (A) Put the context on air, and don't with who you are.
(B) Be contain with who you are, and not be put air on.
(C) Be content with who you are, and don't put on airs.
(D) Put the air on the contends and not on who you are.
- (3) (A) According to the guidebook, the waves have hollowed out caves along the cliff.
(B) The guidebook says that the wives have hallowed of a carve along the cliff.
(C) The guidebook says that the wave has been hollowed in carve along the cliff.
(D) According to the guidebook, woven has been hallowed a cave along the cliff.
- (4) (A) The similarities between the two are notwithstanding the very obvious differences.
(B) The differences do not withstands, the similarities between the two are obvious.
(C) The similarities between the two are so obvious that the difference do not withstand.
(D) These differences notwithstanding, the similarities between the two are obvious.
- (5) (A) There were a number of different ways to cure pork with a salt-based mixture.
(B) There is a number of different heals to mend sick with a salt-based mixture.
(C) There were numbers of different ways to ill sicken with salt-based mixtures.
(D) There is a number of different solution to illness with a salt-based mixture.

V. 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

Adam Smith's invisible hand is one of the most celebrated ideas in economics. Smith was the first to see clearly how the pursuit of individual self-interest in the marketplace often promotes the greatest good for all. For example, producers adopt cost-saving innovations [A] to earn higher profits, only to discover that when rival firms follow suit, the ultimate benefits accrue to consumers in the form of lower prices.

Unlike many economists today who celebrate the invisible hand, Smith harbored no illusion that unbridled competition always produces the greatest good for all. (W) In *The Wealth of Nations*, for example, he advances a more limited claim about the consequences of self-interested behavior on the part of a business owner: 'By pursuing his own interest, he frequently promotes that of the society more effectually than when he really intends to promote it.'

It fell to Charles Darwin — the father of evolutionary biology and a man strongly [B] by the writings of Adam Smith, Thomas Malthus and other economists — to identify a deep and wide-ranging conflict between individual and group interests. Darwin's central claim was that natural selection favors traits and behaviors that increase individual reproductive success. Whether they serve any positive purpose for the species as a whole is largely beside the point. (X) Some traits, such as intelligence, not only contribute to individual reproductive success but also serve the broader interests of the species. Other traits serve individual interests only to harm the larger group. The prodigious antlers of male elk are a clear illustration of the latter.

Like bull elephant seals and males in most other polygynous species, male elk battle one another for access to females. Their antlers are their principal weapons in these battles, and an elk with larger antlers than its rival is more likely to prevail. (Y) Antlers thus became the focus of a runaway evolutionary arms race.

Although big antlers help [C] access to females, they also make it harder to escape from wolves and other predators in densely wooded areas. Elk would thus have good reasons to prefer that each animal's rack of antlers be reduced by half. After all, it is relative antler size that [D] in battle. So if all males had smaller antlers, each fight would be resolved as before, yet each animal would enjoy increased security from predators.

Natural selection, which is the source of the problem, cannot be its solution. True, a mutant elk with smaller antlers would enjoy relative immunity from predators. (Z) But he wouldn't command access to a harem. So copies of his genes wouldn't make it into the next generation, which is the only payoff that matters in the Darwinian framework.

[Adapted from Robert H. Frank, *The Economic Naturalist*, 2007]

問 1. 下線部(1), (2), (4), (5)の語の本文中での意味と最も近い意味を表す語を, それぞれ1~4の中から1つずつ選び, その番号を書きなさい。

- | | | |
|----------------|------------------------------------|---------------|
| (1) celebrated | 1. fascinated | 2. convincing |
| | 3. cultivated | 4. acclaimed |
| (2) harbored | 1. cherished | 2. conveyed |
| | 3. forswore | 4. greeted |
| (4) prodigious | 1. enormous | 2. productive |
| | 3. masculine | 4. skeletal |
| (5) runaway | 1. happening from time to time | |
| | 2. happening in a specific season | |
| | 3. happening uncontrollably | |
| | 4. happening slowly but constantly | |

問 2. 語法, および前後関係から考えて, [A], [B], [C], [D]に入れるのに最も適切なものを1~4の中から1つ選び, その番号を書きなさい。なお, 1~4はそれぞれ1回のみ使用可能とします。

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|-----------|---------------|
| 1. counts | 2. gain | 3. hoping | 4. influenced |
|-----------|---------|-----------|---------------|

問 3. 下線部(3)の he は誰を示しているか。本文中の英語で書きなさい。

問 4. 下線部(6)の they は何を示しているか。本文中の英語で書きなさい。

問 5. 次の文を(W), (X), (Y), (Z)のいずれかに挿入する場合, どこが最も適切な箇所か。1つ選び, その記号を書きなさい。

So elk with bigger antlers win more mates, causing their antler genes to appear in the next generation with higher frequency.

問 6. 筆者の趣旨と内容が一致する文を、1～5の中から1つ選び、その番号を書きなさい。

1. Adam Smith believed the greatest good for all would promote the pursuit of individual self-interest in the market place.
2. Natural selection favors traits and behaviors serving any positive purpose for the species as a whole.
3. Traits increasing individual reproductive success do not always serve the broader interests of the species.
4. Through the invisible hand, bull elephant seals cooperate with one another for access to females.
5. If all male elk had smaller antlers, other animals would be more secure from the attack of predators.

問 7. 下線部(7)を日本語に訳しなさい。

VI. 次の日本語の文の下線部を英語に訳しなさい。

子供のころから死ぬことが怖かった。それは、自分が死んだあとでも人々は生活し、人類は繁栄し、宇宙は綿々と続くことに、我慢ならなかったからである。そのような豊かな世界を後にして自分が無になること、その不当さが耐え難かったからである。

[中島義道(著)『非社会的社交性 大人になるということ』(2013)]