

平成23年度入学試験問題（前期日程）

英 語

注 意 事 項

1. 受験番号を解答用紙の所定の欄（2 か所）に記入すること。
2. 解答はすべて解答用紙の所定の欄に記入すること。
3. 解答時間は、100 分である。
4. リスニングテストは10時10分に開始する。

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次の英文を読んで以下の各問に答えなさい。(40 点)

非公開

非公開

(A modified excerpt from *Six Degrees: The Science of a Connected Age* by Duncan Watts,
New York: Vintage, 2003)

*sociological community 社会学者の組織団体

**Midwest 米国中西部

***six degrees of separation 6 次の隔たり

問 1 本文中の下線部(1)～(5)の単語の意味として最も適切な語句を選択肢の中から選び、記号で答えなさい。(10 点)

- (1) a. ignored b. dismissed c. widespread d. understood
- (2) a. friend b. interest c. experience d. background
- (3) a. followed b. invented c. planned d. printed
- (4) a. except for b. with regard to c. despite of d. to say nothing of
- (5) a. feature b. population c. system d. development

問 2 下線部①, ②を日本語に訳しなさい。(10 点)

問 3 下線部 (A), (B) について以下の各問に答えなさい。(10 点)

- (1) 著者は下線部 (A) で「世界が小さいということは明らかだ」と述べているが、その理由は何か日本語で説明しなさい。
- (2) 下線部 (B) clustering とは何か。本文中の著者の説明に沿って日本語でまとめなさい。

問 4 本文の内容に最も合うものを a～e の中から 2 つ選び、その記号で答えなさい。(10 点)

- a. After his remarkable experiment, Milgram believed that the world is not small when referring to social networking.
- b. Figure I is used not only to illustrate Milgram's findings but to introduce the concept of six degrees of separation.
- c. According to the author, the size of the entire population of the earth was first explained in Milgram's findings.
- d. Milgram was able to explain the small-world problem by showing that everyone lived too close to each other.
- e. The author believes that Milgram's small-world concept ignores the way social networks actually work.

2 次の問いに答えなさい。(30 点)

昨今の技術革新によってインターネットが日常生活の各方面で利用されるようになった。インターネット・サイトの中には利用者の情報閲覧の特徴を調査したり、会員登録を求めたりすることによって個人に関する情報を収集するところもある。こうして得られた情報は、時として利用者の承諾なしに他の事業者に送られたりすることもある。その結果、インターネットの利用者は自分に最適な商品やサービスに関する情報だけでなく学習資料を受信することができ、事業者は各利用者の好みに合った情報を提供できるようになった。一方で、こうした事業者間の情報のやり取りは利用者の信用をそこねたり、プライバシーを侵害したり、迷惑な広告の氾濫につながる場合もある。

インターネットを介して事業者があなたに関する情報を他の事業者と共有することについてあなたは賛成ですか、それとも反対ですか。根拠を示して 200 語程度の英語であなたの意見を述べなさい。なお、内容を含め、文法やスペリングも採点の対象となります。

(注意) このテストはAとBの2部に分かれていて、それぞれ録音放送によって行います。放送の間、メモを取ってもかまいません。

A. Aの部は2つの会話を聞いて、その内容について答える問題です。それぞれの会話のあとで3つの質問とそれに対する答えの選択肢a～dを放送します。放送は2回行われます。各質問に対し正しい答えを1つ選び、その記号を解答用紙に記入しなさい。(12 点)

Conversation 1

Question 1: According to the woman, how is the chance of rain decided?

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

Question 2: According to the man, how is the chance of rain decided?

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

Question 3: What is the man's opinion about weather forecasts?

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

Conversation 2

Question 1: According to the man, what is the five-second rule?

- a. It's a rule that says you can eat something that's on the ground if you pick it up within five seconds.
- b. It's a rule that says you can eat something that's on the ground if you pick it up within five minutes.
- c. It's a rule that says you can eat something that's on the ground if you pick it up within five days.
- d. It's a rule that says you can eat something that's on the ground if you pick it up within five weeks.

Question 2: What did Jillian Clarke find in her research about the five-second rule?

- a. She found that the rule is not always true.
- b. She found that the rule is always true.
- c. She found that the rule is only true for some foods.
- d. She found that the rule is only true for some people.

Question 3: What does the woman think of the man's behavior in regard to the five-second rule?

- a. She thinks he is being silly.
- b. She thinks he is being smart.
- c. She thinks he is being brave.
- d. She thinks he is being foolish.

B. Bの部は英語による授業を聞いて、その内容に関する質問に答える問題です。各質問に対し正しい答えをa～dの中から1つ選び、その記号を記入しなさい。放送は2回行われます。質問は放送しますが、選択肢は放送されません。(18点)

Question 1: _____?

- a. the discovery of the sub-Antarctic island of South Georgia
- b. the discovery of the sub-Arctic island of South Georgia
- c. the discovery of an all-black king penguin on the sub-Antarctic island of South Georgia
- d. the discovery of black and white penguins on the sub-Arctic island of South Georgia

Question 2: _____?

- a. not caring about something unusual
- b. having a violent response
- c. seeing things that are different as a threat
- d. becoming more curious

Question 3: _____?

- a. showing curiosity in an unusual discovery
- b. developing a negative attitude
- c. ignoring a new discovery altogether
- d. showing no concern or care

Question 4: _____?

- a. The speaker believes that we should just ignore negative attitudes.
- b. The speaker has no problem with negative attitudes.
- c. The speaker believes that stronger differences result in stronger negative attitudes.
- d. The speaker thinks that it is unfortunate that people have negative attitudes.

Question 5: _____?

- a. to show that different attitudes can change
- b. to show how violent people may react
- c. to show how people react to something unusual
- d. to show that this discovery has caused many unusual attitudes

Question 6: _____?

- a. We should be more sympathetic to others.
- b. Different reactions are acceptable as long as they do not lead to violence.
- c. Some people become violent if their reactions change from being curious to being negative.
- d. We should avoid things that are different because they can be a source of negative attitudes.

Listening Comprehension – Section A

Conversation 1

Emily: look! It's starting to rain. This morning the weather forecast said that there would only be a 10% chance of rain this afternoon.

Michael: I never believe what they say. You have to look at it like this, it's either going to rain or it isn't. So, there's always going to be a 50% chance of rain.

Emily: What are you talking about? You're joking, right? It's not that simple. The percentages are decided at a meeting with weather experts. They make a decision about the percentages after taking a vote. So, if one person out of 10 says, "it will rain" then the chance of rain is going to be 10%.

Michael: Come on! Then what happens if not enough people show up at the meeting? Do they get on the phone and call everyone, or do you think they go and try to set up an opinion poll on the Internet?

Emily: Well then, you tell me how they figure it all out.

Michael: Well, you have to look at it like this. Let's say that there is a 10% chance of rain. What this really means is that for the past 10 times the weather conditions were the same, it rained only once. It's all based on past data, not on someone's opinion at a meeting.

Emily: Hey, since you know all of that, why did you tell me that there's always a 50% chance of rain?

Michael: You know about worldwide climate change, don't you? So, I'd guess we can assume that the past data isn't worth much anymore.

Question 1: According to the woman, how is the chance of rain decided?

- a. It is based on people's opinions.
- b. It is decided after reviewing past data.
- c. It is based on the results of an Internet opinion poll.
- d. There is always going to be a 50% chance of rain.

Question 2: According to the man, how is the chance of rain decided?

- a. It is based on worldwide climate change.
- b. It is based on past data.
- c. The percentages are decided from the results of an Internet opinion poll.
- d. The percentages are decided at a meeting with weather experts.

Question 3: What is the man's opinion about weather forecasts?

- a. He thinks that what they say is true most of the time.
- b. He thinks that accurate information can be found from past data.
- c. He believes that opinion polls and meetings could improve weather forecasts.
- d. He believes that weather forecasts are never accurate.

Listening Comprehension – Section A

Conversation 2

Joe: (*sound of a cookie falling on the floor*) Oops!

Emily: Hey, Joe! What are you doing? You're not going to eat that cookie you just dropped, are you?

Joe: Why not? I picked it up within five seconds. It's still safe to eat, isn't it?

Emily: No, it's not! I can't believe you think that's true.

Joe: I used to hear that it should be seven seconds, but personally I think that's too long, so I prefer the five-second rule.

Emily: You know, I think there was something that I read on the Internet about it a while back. Hold on! I'll find it.... (*sound of a keyboard - click, click, click*) Oh, here it is!

Joe: What does it say about the five-second rule?

Emily: Wait. Let me read it. A university student, Jillian Clarke, found that 56% of men and 70% of women knew about the five-second rule. She also concluded that a variety of foods would be considered dangerous to eat, even after briefly touching the floor. (*pause*) Look! And she won the 2004 Ig Nobel Prize in public health for her research.

Joe: I didn't know there was a person who studied the five-second rule and got a Nobel Prize for it.

Emily: No, it's not the real Nobel Prize. It's a prize for funny or unusual research. Anyway, now you know that any food that falls on the floor is dirty no matter how quickly you pick it up.

Joe: Well, you know my grandfather told me they used to say in Russia, "Quickly picked up is not considered dropped." I think what Jillian Clarke found doesn't really apply to me. Anyway, who cares?

Emily: I think you'll end up eating your own words one of these days.

Question 1: According to the man, what is the five-second rule?

- a. You have to eat food that you picked up within five seconds.
- b. The food that you drop is still clean after five seconds.
- c. It is safe to eat dropped food if you pick it up within five seconds.
- d. Fifty-six percent of men think that a cookie should be eaten within 5 seconds.

Question 2: What did Jillian Clarke find in her research about the five-second rule?

- a. Food that is quickly picked up is safe to eat.
- b. The five-second rule cannot be true.
- c. More men than women knew about the five-second rule.
- d. Some foods are safe to eat within five seconds.

Question 3: What does the woman think of the man's behavior in regard to the five-second rule?

- a. He will quit eating food that has fallen on the floor.
- b. He needs to eat food that has fallen on the floor more quickly.
- c. He needs to pick up food that has fallen on the floor more quickly.
- d. He may get sick from eating food that has fallen on the floor.

Listening Comprehension – Section B

A report in the news last year told of the discovery of an all-black king penguin on the sub-Antarctic island of South Georgia. As you may know, king penguins are known for their neat black and white appearance. Scientists have described this finding as being very rare. How would you react if you were the one who found this unusual penguin? Certainly, there are a lot of people who would simply become more curious about this discovery. I don't see a problem with that. However, there are other reactions that I believe we should be more concerned about. Generally speaking, when people face something unusual, like the discovery of this all-black penguin, they could take one of the following negative attitudes.

They could simply ignore the new discovery altogether saying, "That was quite amazing, but I really don't care. I have no problem as long as it isn't a threat to me." Some people have this attitude when they face something unusual. They don't care, so they just ignore it. The other reaction is far worse. In many ways they may feel the same by having no concern or care, but they develop a stronger negative attitude. The response could even become violent. Some people may try to hurt an animal, just because it looks different. People sometimes see things that are different as being a threat to them. They don't care if the animal is dangerous or not. If they see something different, they feel uncomfortable and they may try to hurt it in some way.

Now, if we are talking about an all-black king penguin, you may not take this discussion so seriously. But, what if we are talking about a person instead? The second negative attitude is definitely not the right choice to make, but what about the first one? Unfortunately, it seems that an increasing number of people have taken on this attitude of showing no concern or care towards others, especially to those who are different.

Question 1: What was reported in the news last year?

- a. The discovery of the sub-Antarctic island of South Georgia
- b. The discovery of the sub-Arctic island of South Georgia
- c. The discovery of an all-black king penguin on the sub-Antarctic island of South Georgia
- d. The discovery of black and white penguins on the sub-Arctic island of South Georgia

Question 2: What was the first negative attitude that the speaker talked about?

- a. Not caring about something unusual
- b. Having a violent response
- c. Seeing things that are different as being a threat
- d. Developing a negative attitude

Question 3: What other reaction did the speaker say was far worse?

- a. Showing curiosity in an unusual discovery
- b. Developing a negative attitude
- c. Ignoring the new discovery altogether
- d. Showing no concern or care

Question 4: What is the speaker's opinion about negative attitudes towards something unusual?

- a. The speaker believes that we should just ignore negative attitudes.
- b. The speaker has no problem with negative attitudes.
- c. The speaker believes that stronger differences result in stronger negative attitudes.
- d. The speaker thinks that it is unfortunate that people have negative attitudes.

Question 5: Why was a penguin used as an example to discuss people's attitudes towards something they have never seen before?

- a. To show that different attitudes can change
- b. To show how violent people may react
- c. To show how people react to something unusual
- d. To show that this discovery has caused many unusual attitudes

Question 6: Judging from what you have heard, what can you conclude from the speaker's comments?

- a. We should be more sympathetic to others.
- b. Different reactions are acceptable as long as they do not lead to violence.
- c. Some people become violent if their reactions change from being curious to being negative.
- d. We should avoid things that are different because they can be a source of negative attitudes.

解 答 例

受験番号

(英 語)

(注意) この解答用紙は表裏2ページになっている。

1

問 1

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
c	a	b	d	a

問 2

① もし本人がターゲット (対象となる人物) を知らなければ, そして知っているということは極めてなさそうだが, 本人の知り合いの中でターゲットに近いと思われる人に手紙を送ることになっていた。

② 友人同士が知り合いであればあるほど, 面識のない人にメッセージを届ける際に, その人はあなたにとって有用ではなくなる。

問 3

(1) もし世界の人々がそれぞれ 100 人の友人を持っているとすれば, 6 次の隔たりのうちに, 地球の人口と同規模の人々とつながることができるから。

(2) 多くの場合, 異なる人々の友人はお互い知り合いであるということ。

問 4

b	e
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得 点

Example 1:

The Internet is used for many things, for example, listening to music, collecting facts for research projects and sending e-mails. People use all types of websites. However, I don't think it is a good idea for those websites to store and share users' personal information with other companies. It would be better if they deleted the details when the net surfer leaves the site. There are a few reasons for my opinion. First of all, we often hear of companies' computers being hacked into and their customers' data being stolen. People would feel safer if a website or company did not store their details. Secondly, identity theft is a growing problem in our society, so it is better if we leave no trace online. If your identity is stolen, you may have a hard time trying to clear your name, especially if the thief does something bad. It is convenient that a website can remember a customer's details but they may not want other people to be able to see that information without their permission. If anyone can access them, then the person loses some of their privacy. Even though the Internet is very useful in our daily lives, we should be careful when giving out our personal information online. (210 words)

Example 2:

The Internet has become increasingly integrated into our daily lives offering convenience in communication and access to vast resources of information. The worldwide popularity of the Internet has led to the creation of numerous websites. However, many users feel overwhelmed by the amount of available information. In some ways, the Internet has been a victim of its own success. Although some users are pleased by having access to this information, many others find it difficult to handle. Luckily for us, many websites are now using technology that allows them to collect information about our personal browsing preferences. Although some may express a concern about their privacy, I believe they are just being overly protective. The Internet is based on the concept of sharing information and this should include information about the people who use it. Since websites can monitor our browsing patterns, we no longer have to search endlessly for information. Instead, this information will find us. Many people complain about advertising, but I would rather read advertising about products that I am interested in than about products that I am not. The sharing of individual browsing preferences would allow us to avoid advertising and information that do not interest us. (201 words)

3

A

Conversation 1

Question 1	Question 2	Question 3
a	b	d

Conversation 2

Question 1	Question 2	Question 3
c	b	d

B

Question 1	Question 2	Question 3	Question 4	Question 5	Question 6
c	a	b	d	c	a