

- I . 次の英文を読み、(1)～(8)の設問について最も適切なものを選択肢1～4から選び、その番号を解答用紙A(マークシート)の解答欄 

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
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(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
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 にマークしなさい。

According to Dan Gardner, author of *Risk: The Science and Politics of Fear*, humanity has never had it so good. Most people around the world are better off and will live longer than their ancestors. If we could only hold on to that perspective, we would all be much more relaxed. But we aren't. We're anxious and stressed. We're scared that bad things will happen to us: war, sickness, kidnapping. As for keeping things in perspective, humans just aren't <sup>(1)</sup>cut out for it. If a history of humankind were written with <sup>(2)</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ space given to each stage of our development, Gardner tells us, we would be hunter-gatherers for 200 pages; there would then be one page of settled agricultural society. The modern world—everything that has happened in the last two centuries—would be a final paragraph.

But brain structure was fixed millennia ago. In other words, our primitive minds are simply not equipped to process the complexity of modern living, especially where risk is concerned. We hear about a terrorist attack, we see the horrible consequences on TV, and before we can calculate the probability that we personally will be injured, our brains react as if we were being charged by a rhinoceros: don't think, run!

Gardner summarizes the results of psychological research proving that people's instinctive "fight-or-flight" reactions tend to push rational calculations out of the way. Crucially, this happens even when the subjects are instructed to ignore their emotional responses. It happens to everyone, including psychology professors. So, <sup>(3)</sup>clever readers, if you think you don't believe everything you see on TV, it doesn't matter. Your Stone Age brain has processed the images and is using them to shape your opinions whether you like it or not.

Meanwhile, the sheer volume of stress-inducing messages is increasing tremendously, as media space expands on satellite channels and the internet. Increased competition for our attention encourages sensationalism and frightening storytelling. That, Gardner points out, isn't exclusively the fault of cynical or lazy journalism, although he uncovers plenty of it. Our brains are hard-wired to remember scary stories. We find narrative more compelling than data. Evolution has taught us to prioritize anecdotal evidence because, unlike statistics, our imaginations can process it into something resembling our personal experience. "It could have been me" is a common response to news of a disaster, although the mathematical probability of it actually having been you is extremely small.

What scientists took decades to prove, marketing executives and politicians have known all along: fear sells. Gardner is thorough in his examination of exaggerated claims in advertising and politics, just as he is clear about the science explaining why they work. His chapters on the risk of being a victim of crime or terrorism provoke a peculiar mix of comfort and despair. It is heartening that the real danger is slight; it's unsettling how biased our political system and consumer culture are towards convincing us of the opposite.

Gardner advises us, in conclusion, to increase our mental efforts. The primitive part of our brains might be misled by alarmist politicians, but given enough time, the rational part can step in and stop us from surrendering to our emotions. Think more, Gardner recommends, think harder. Fair enough. But I would pose one question: are we really as safe as Gardner suggests? Take climate change, for instance. Panic might not be the most effective response to global warming, but faced with a summary of the current scientific consensus, deep anxiety does not seem unreasonable. It also seems worth mentioning that in modern liberal societies, we are empowered to lead the lives we want, on the condition that we should be responsible for the outcome. If we make the wrong choices about the way we grow our food, plan our cities, and distribute economic resources, we have only ourselves to blame. No wonder we are scared.

[Adapted from an article by Rafael Behr in the *Observer*]

(1) What does the phrase <sup>(1)</sup>“cut out for it” mean in the context of this passage?

The answer is: .

- 1 trying to keep things in perspective
- 2 suited to keep things in perspective
- 3 changing to keep things in perspective
- 4 forced to keep things in perspective

(2) Choose the most appropriate word to fill in the blank <sup>(2)</sup>\_\_\_\_\_.

The answer is: .

- 1 wider
- 2 unlimited
- 3 proportionate
- 4 additional

(3) The author of the passage refers to <sup>(3)</sup>“clever readers” to imply that .

- 1 smart people can control emotional reactions
- 2 professors use rational words rather than images
- 3 people are more easily deceived than they think
- 4 reading has a greater impact than watching TV

(4) According to the passage, we remember scary stories because .

- 1 an exception is more useful than the general rule
- 2 the actual chance of being a crime victim is small
- 3 our brains process anecdotes into statistical data
- 4 we connect narratives to our experience

(5) According to the passage, what are politicians inclined to do? The answer is: .

- 1 Dispel the feelings of blind superstition
- 2 Ignore the danger of a terrorist attack
- 3 Criticize the values of consumer culture
- 4 Highlight the risk of crime and terrorism

(6) According to the passage, what is Gardner's conclusion? The answer is: .

- 1 People should use good judgment to control emotional responses
- 2 The risk of being involved in a major crime should be reduced
- 3 Emotional reactions make rational thought impossible
- 4 Alarmist politicians increase the probability of a disaster

(7) Which of the following is NOT one of the main points of the passage?

The answer is: .

- 1 People feel personally threatened by shocking news
- 2 Current policy is based on a reasoned calculation of risk
- 3 Our behavior is strongly shaped by our emotions
- 4 By nature, humans are vulnerable to fear and insecurity

(8) Which of the following would the author of the passage most likely support?

The answer is: .

- 1 Politicians should rely more upon anecdotal evidence
- 2 It is not necessary to think about the risk of climate change
- 3 In modern life, the choices we make about lifestyle carry risk and consequences
- 4 Given the brain's origin, there is little possibility of rational thought in modern life

- Ⅱ. 次の英文を読み、(9)～(14)の設問について最も適切なものを選択肢1～4から選び、その番号を解答用紙A(マークシート)の解答欄 (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) にマークしなさい。

There's a case to be made *against* small business. You might think that's an odd statement to read in a discussion about entrepreneurship. Undoubtedly it's even odder when you know that the guy who made the statement is the chief executive officer of the non-huge company that owns *Inc.* magazine, a publication dedicated to emerging young businesses. But I did just say it, and I'll tell you why. Obviously, there's nothing wrong with small business but what I don't like is the label. "Small business" sounds belittling, almost insulting. It understates the vast creativity and importance of the American entrepreneurial economy that builds on energetic and innovative enterprises. Worse, when the economy is divided into big and small, it becomes easy to neglect the concerns of the very businesses we ought to be paying the most attention to.

Large corporations normally get a lot of attention for a number of reasons. They pay for it, for one thing. That's what advertising and public relations are all about. To pursue their vital interests, big companies employ numbers of people to pressure politicians. Their products are visible in the marketplace. And they receive considerable attention from academics, business journalists, and Wall Street. After all, certain activities—assembling jet airplanes, making steel, building telecommunications networks—simply require the large-scale organization that only a big company can efficiently sustain.

Traditional small businesses get a lot of attention, too. When politicians want to appeal to voters, they conjure up images of struggling family firms or Main Street store owners. We're frequent patrons of restaurants, dry cleaners, flower shops, and all of the other familiar small businesses that populate our local communities.

The problem with viewing the economy at these two extremes of large and small is that it presents a far from complete picture. There are literally hundreds of thousands of other companies that create the growth, wealth, and new jobs to remain competitive in an increasingly global marketplace. These entrepreneurial businesses form the true backbone of the economy.

For more than twenty-five years, *Inc.* magazine has been telling the stories of companies that achieve great things without massive bureaucracy or enormous amounts of money. Consider the extraordinary achievement of *Inc.*'s 2004 Entrepreneur of the Year, Burt Rutan, who put a civilian into space using private funds. Or consider the tale of Ping Fu, our 2005 winner. After being deported from her native China, Ping came to the United States, earned a college degree, and eventually started a software company that helped the government map the Statue of Liberty and also bring the space shuttle safely back to Earth.

Here's something else to think about. These days, big companies are dismissing people almost as fast as they are hiring them. For instance, the number of net new jobs created by the corporations that appear on the Fortune 500 list of America's largest businesses has been stagnant for the past five years. In contrast, the companies that appeared on *Inc.* magazine's list of the 500 fastest-growing private businesses added more than 116,000 new jobs last year. Now who looks "small"?

Is it right to think of either Rutan's or Fu's operation as a small business? Let's throw out the old labels and expand our thinking about how the economy really works. Size does matter, but it's not all about revenue and advertising might. Sometimes the only thing that really matters is the size of an entrepreneur's dream.

[Adapted from an article by John Koten in *KAUFFMAN Thoughtbook 2007*]

- (9) In paragraph 1, the author makes a case *against* small business because (9) .
- 1 the label is misleading
  - 2 its future is uncertain
  - 3 the concept is too radical
  - 4 its revenue is limited
- (10) According to the author, which of the following is the most important issue?  
The answer is: (10) .
- 1 Large corporations spend too much money on advertising
  - 2 Certain activities are monopolized by big companies
  - 3 Emerging companies are not getting enough attention
  - 4 Politicians neglect the hardship of small businesses
- (11) Which of the following is NOT true about Ping Fu?  
The answer is: (11) .
- 1 She worked as a US civil servant
  - 2 She was forced to leave China
  - 3 She started her own software business
  - 4 She graduated from an American college
- (12) According to the passage, which of the following is most likely to be listed on the Fortune 500?  
The answer is: (12) .
- 1 Burt Rutan's space project
  - 2 a Main Street store
  - 3 a steel company
  - 4 *Inc.* magazine
- (13) The passage suggests that (13) .
- 1 big corporations ensure lifetime employment
  - 2 big corporations have stopped recruiting new members
  - 3 more people work for entrepreneurial businesses than for big corporations
  - 4 innovative undertakings actively create employment opportunities
- (14) The author argues that (14) .
- 1 the economy is dominated by traditional small businesses
  - 2 enterprises with initiative enhance the economy
  - 3 big corporations should stop pressuring politicians
  - 4 established companies offer the ideal business model

- Ⅲ. 次の英文を読み、(15) ～ (21) の設問について最も適切なものを選択肢 1 ～ 4 から選び、その番号を解答用紙 A (マークシート) の解答欄 (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) にマークしなさい。

In the wake of the recent flooding in Bihar, India, aid workers faced many problems—prominent among them, communications. Even when they could get into the remote areas worst hit by the disaster, how could they stay in touch with people working at the aid distribution centers? The most common solution was mobile phones, explained Diane Coyle, a consultant specializing in the effect of technology and globalization. “In the immediate aftermath of a disaster, the contribution of mobiles is substantial, thanks to the speed with which cellular networks recover from damage, usually within hours or at most a few days. It is much easier to repair a wireless base station than hundreds of fixed-line connections.”

The growth in telecommunications is having a profound effect on the developing world struggling with poor infrastructure. A mobile phone can't pave a dirt road but it can help decide whether you need to travel down it in the first place. The rapid expansion in the use of mobile phones is even helping developing countries <sup>(15)</sup>leapfrog industrialized countries in the adoption and use of newer mobile technologies. Mobile banking, for example, represents a tiny fraction of usage in the US and the UK, where people are generally cautious about using their phones to access their bank accounts and prefer conventional methods of payment. In the Philippines, however, more than 4 million people use their mobile phones as virtual wallets to buy goods or transfer cash. In the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh, the National Institute for Smart Government started an experiment last year in which people in remote communities who have “smart cards” (checked with fingerprints and photographs) receive payments sent from the government via mobile phones. It reduces corruption and cuts travel time in remote areas.

Another example of innovation involves buying railway tickets. In India, trains are for many the only economical way to travel. But before 2002, ticketing clerks used to keep long-distance tickets back and sell them at a profit to those who knew how to get them. Then the system was put online. The India Center for Media Studies reported in 2005 that “computerization of tickets issued for rail journeys has ensured that the ordinary citizen does not have to offer bribes for rail tickets.” So while people in industrialized countries may curse automated online systems, they are proving to be <sup>(16)</sup>a boon for India.

Information is power—and money. A 2007 study of fishing crews in Kerala, southern India, by Robert Jensen, a development economist at Harvard University, found that the arrival of mobile phones meant that the crews could call ahead to markets with news of a good catch, decreasing waste and reducing variation in prices. “The evidence suggests that the merits of using communication technologies can be found among fishermen and farmers, not just software engineers,” says Jensen. He calls the use of mobiles and similar technologies not the digital divide but the <sup>(17)</sup>“digital provide” and remarks that “rather than simply excluding the poor or less educated, the ‘digital provide’ appears to be shared widely throughout society.”

Thanks to the speed that technology has made possible, the biggest gains for people looking to improve their trades will be for perishable products with a limited life—eggs, milk, fruit, vegetables, even day labor. Of course, for thousands in Bihar, the arrival of essential supplies—such as clean water and food—helped to reinforce the value of mobile phones for securing the most perishable commodity of all after a disaster: human lives.

[Adapted from an article by Charles Arthur in the *Guardian Weekly*]

- (15) What does <sup>(15)</sup> “leapfrog” mean? The answer is:  (15).
- 1 to surpass      2 to exclude      3 to prevent      4 to compensate
- (16) What does <sup>(16)</sup> “a boon” mean? The answer is:  (16).
- 1 an inflation      2 an obstacle      3 a benefit      4 a challenge
- (17) What does Robert Jensen mean by the <sup>(17)</sup> “digital provide”?  
The answer is:  (17).
- 1 Digital technology brings advantages even to the poor  
2 Digital technology helps enforce provisions of the law  
3 Digital technology is provided at the expense of the poor  
4 Digital technology widens the gap between the rich and the poor
- (18) According to the passage, many people in developed countries dislike mobile banking because they think it is  (18).
- 1 inefficient      2 unsafe      3 unfashionable      4 illegal
- (19) Which of the following best describes the current ticket purchasing system of the Indian railways? The answer is:  (19).
- 1 unfair      2 unstable      3 impartial      4 inconsistent
- (20) Which of the following is NOT one of the main points of the passage?  
The answer is:  (20).
- 1 Mobile phones are being used to deliver services to remote areas and ensure contact with the government  
2 Online banking and virtual transactions are becoming increasingly popular in the developing world  
3 Mobile technologies help bring essential aid to regions seriously affected by natural disasters  
4 The advancement of digital technology has slowed the development of traditional infrastructure
- (21) The main idea of the passage is that  (21).
- 1 developing countries lack infrastructure and lag behind industrialized countries in use of new mobile phone technologies  
2 mobile networks are harder to maintain than fixed-line communications, particularly during a natural disaster  
3 new technologies ensure that fishermen and farmers no longer have to transport products to local markets  
4 communication technologies have streamlined services and improved economic efficiency in the developing world

IV. 次の英文の空所 (22) ~ (28) に入る最も適切なものを選択肢 1 ~ 4 から選び、その番号を  
 解答用紙 A (マークシート) の解答欄 (22) (23) (24) (25) (26)  
 (27) (28) にマークしなさい。

In the summer of 2000, I was in Nanchang, a fairly large city in southeast China that isn't  
 (22) \_\_\_\_\_ what I'd call a popular tourist destination. I'd spent the day on the road, stuck in the  
 back of a terribly hot and crowded bus that had broken down (23) \_\_\_\_\_ but twice, and I hadn't  
 eaten anything all day (24) \_\_\_\_\_ some old cookies I'd found in the bottom of my backpack. I  
 was tired and irritable in the way that only those (25) \_\_\_\_\_ with bad luck and low blood sugar  
 can be. By the time I got into town, I wanted one thing, and (26) \_\_\_\_\_: a plate of Chinese  
 meatballs the size of my head. As soon as I got off the bus, I dropped my pack at a hotel and went to  
 the first restaurant I saw. Though my knowledge of the language wasn't bad, I knew from  
 experience that it was pointless to try to work through a Chinese menu in my (27) \_\_\_\_\_ state.  
 So I swallowed my pride, went up to the hostess, and very politely asked for an English menu: *Ni  
 you meiyou yingwen de caidan?* She responded with (28) \_\_\_\_\_ that, sadly, I knew all too well:  
 she had no idea what I was trying to say.

- |      |                |                  |               |                 |
|------|----------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| (22) | 1 known        | 2 urban          | 3 exactly     | 4 happened to   |
| (23) | 1 not once     | 2 none           | 3 ever more   | 4 almost        |
| (24) | 1 without      | 2 except         | 3 a packet of | 4 earlier       |
| (25) | 1 annoying     | 2 torture        | 3 afflicted   | 4 destiny       |
| (26) | 1 considerable | 2 one thing only | 3 never fail  | 4 an appetite   |
| (27) | 1 recent       | 2 welcome        | 3 illiterate  | 4 exhausted     |
| (28) | 1 her advice   | 2 vacant         | 3 the joke    | 4 an expression |

V. 次の英文 (29) ~ (38) の空所に入る最も適切なものを選択肢 1 ~ 4 から選び、その番号を  
 解答用紙 A (マークシート) の解答欄 (29) (30) (31) (32) (33)  
 (34) (35) (36) (37) (38) にマークしなさい。

- (29) When my wife and I walked back to our hotel room the other night and turned  
 down the dim hallway, the light went on, \_\_\_\_\_ by an energy-conserving  
 motion detector.
- |             |             |             |              |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1 triggered | 2 automatic | 3 reduction | 4 minimizing |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|

- (30) There has been a 30 percent increase in the melting of the Greenland ice sheet since 1979, with the 2007 melt 10 percent \_\_\_\_\_ any previous year.  
 1 greater                      2 regarding                      3 over                      4 moderated
- (31) The candidate rejects the view that a tough stance on trade \_\_\_\_\_ against an open foreign policy agenda.  
 1 erases                      2 goes                      3 brings                      4 conflicts
- (32) The notion of wilderness acts as a check on our inclination to dominate and spoil nature. It has inspired us to set \_\_\_\_\_ such spectacular national parks as Yellowstone and Yosemite.  
 1 loose                      2 limits                      3 interior                      4 aside
- (33) The protesters received a light \_\_\_\_\_ from the judge for their civil disobedience.  
 1 sentence                      2 innocence                      3 guilty                      4 hazard
- (34) Most books inevitably have a few errors in them \_\_\_\_\_ the care taken to check the proof pages before the final printing.  
 1 in place for                      2 in spite of                      3 in respect for                      4 in search of
- (35) The researchers have arrived at an accurate diagnosis but they \_\_\_\_\_ how they would cure the disease.  
 1 have yet to find                      2 have been found  
 3 have ever found                      4 be to find
- (36) Refugees are still waiting \_\_\_\_\_ sort out the complexities of their status.  
 1 to someone for                      2 someone for  
 3 for someone                      4 for someone to
- (37) I'd rather be honest about my shortcomings than \_\_\_\_\_ something I'm not.  
 1 pretend to be                      2 be in denial  
 3 requested about                      4 just always lie
- (38) Muhammad Yunus, an idealist who wanted to ensure that loans are available to the poor, set up Grameen Bank; most of its lending is \_\_\_\_\_ such as street vending and farming.  
 1 for income-generating activities  
 2 making significant profits  
 3 to help excluded but motivated people  
 4 an alternative to large bank funding



VI. 次の英文 (39) ～ (42) を読み、各設問に対する最も適切な解答を選択肢 1 ～ 4 から選び、その番号を解答用紙 A (マークシート) の解答欄     にマークしなさい。

- (39) In many developing countries, literacy programs in local languages are helping not simply to universalize primary education and eliminate extreme poverty, but also to ensure sustainable environmental policies.

*Which of the following examples best illustrates the above statement?*

The answer is: .

- 1 Literacy classes in the local language are giving people access to higher education and advanced training
- 2 A program in the mother tongue is helping villagers understand the importance of crop diversity to preserve farmland
- 3 Speakers of several closely-related endangered languages now have a common font that is usable on computers
- 4 Bilingual teachers are noting that students who begin primary school in their mother tongue acquire literacy skills more quickly

- (40) In the UK, private capital is desperate to get its hands on health care services and has successfully painted the public sector, in the eyes of most citizens, as incompetent in delivering decent, quality health care.

*Which of the following does the above statement imply?* The answer is: .

- 1 The public sector offers poor health care services
- 2 Private capital used to furnish good health care services
- 3 Private health care services are better than public services
- 4 Many people have little regard for public health care services

- (41) It has been widely remarked, particularly in conservative business circles, that America has seen a dramatic increase in lawsuits.

*Which of the following does NOT support the above statement?* The answer is: .

- 1 The US has become a nation overrun with lawyers
- 2 Informal dispute resolution has grown in popularity
- 3 The readiness of people to sue has jumped in recent years
- 4 Corporations often use lawyers to defend against legal challenges

- (42) Social and private expenditures required to protect property and imprison criminals are soaring. It is estimated that within a few years, America will have more people working in the security business than education. A year in jail can cost more than a year at Harvard. The cost of keeping two million Americans in prison should be viewed as a subtraction from the GDP, yet it is usually added on.

*Which of the following does the above passage imply?* The answer is: .

- 1 Social stability is harmful to the national economy
- 2 Enforcement of criminal law promotes public safety
- 3 Failure to create a harmonious society has a high cost
- 4 It is expensive to give a good education to children

ここからは解答用紙 B を使用しなさい。

VII. 次の (a) ~ (f) には異なる内容の英文 (ア) (イ) が与えられており、それぞれに空所がある。(ア) (イ) の空所に共通して入る、最も適切な同じ綴りの一語を解答欄に記入しなさい。

- (a) (ア) The company is putting its energy and resources into cutting-\_\_\_\_\_ research.  
 (イ) The glass of milk was on the \_\_\_\_\_ of the table where it might fall off.
- (b) (ア) The film crew has \_\_\_\_\_ to great lengths to reconstruct the atmosphere of village life.  
 (イ) There is no more cake; it is all \_\_\_\_\_, eaten yesterday.
- (c) (ア) Scientists are breaking new \_\_\_\_\_ in the development of electric car technology.  
 (イ) I \_\_\_\_\_ some beans for coffee earlier this morning.
- (d) (ア) The battery will \_\_\_\_\_ a long time before having to be replaced.  
 (イ) The desperate strategy was a measure of \_\_\_\_\_ resort.
- (e) (ア) The stock market closed \_\_\_\_\_ today than yesterday.  
 (イ) The baby is asleep, so we should \_\_\_\_\_ our voices.
- (f) (ア) "I don't know," she said and shrugged her \_\_\_\_\_ dramatically.  
 (イ) She is the new president and she \_\_\_\_\_ the responsibility with dignity.

VIII. 次の英文を読み、空所 (a) ~ (g) に入る最も適切な語を下記の語群から選び、必要に応じて語形を変えて解答欄に記入しなさい。ただし各解答欄に記入する語は一語のみとし、同じ語を二回以上使ってはいけない。

ring	trust	save	mean	thrive	lay	conduct	blow
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For all its convenient time-( a ) innovation, information technology has created a generation of techno-cowards. People can't endure tricky conversations and personal confrontations any longer, and evade them by relying on technology. There is even a new service called Sly-dial that allows users to leave messages without the recipient's phone ( b ). One executive called this a wicked "chicken-hearted" game when he was notified by email that he had been ( c ) off from his job. These days, technology not only encourages cowardice, it ( d ) on it. According to a survey recently ( e ) by the software company E-File, 82 percent of teenagers feel confident in their IT skills, while almost 70 percent don't ( f ) their interpersonal skills. In the meantime, older generations are developing full-( g ) phone phobia. All that telephonic uncertainty—whether the person is there or not, how the conversation might turn out, and how long it might take—is enough to send them straight back to email.