英語 － Ⅰ

次の文章に関して、空欄補充問題と読解問題の二つがあります。まず、［31］から［40］の空所を埋めるのに、文脈的に最も適切な語を 1 から 3 の中から選び、その番号を解答欄（31）から（40）にマークしなさい。次に、内容に関する［41］から［45］の設問には、1 から 4 の選択肢が付されています。そのうち、文章の内容からみて最も適切なものを選び、その番号を解答欄（41）から（45）にマークしなさい。

1   "In the state of nature, profit is the measure of right," wrote Thomas Hobbes, a philosopher with a dim view of human nature. Hobbes's fellow-thinkers have spent centuries pondering whether humans tend to be self-serving or are more inclined to straight-dealing. Obviously, people [31](1. praise 2. exhibit 3. hide) both kinds of behavior. The question is which comes most easily.

2   So far, most experiments have tended to favor the first idea—that humans are dishonest by default when it serves their self-interest. In one study led by Shaul Shalvi at the University of Amsterdam, [32](1. however 2. as noted 3. for example), participants were told to roll a die secretly three times and write down the results of the first roll. They would then receive 10 times that number in Israeli dollars. The researchers [33](1. heard 2. found 3. taught) that people who were asked to report their die roll within 20 seconds tended to report higher numbers than those who were given no time [34](1. limit 2. boundary 3. zone), though both groups reported higher numbers, on average, than would be expected if they were being truthful.

3   Now, though, the waters have been muddied by a new study published on ArXiv, an online preprint site, by Valerio Capraro of the University of Middlesex. Dr. Capraro [35](1. criticizes 2. argues 3. disputes) the fact that previous studies have allowed people to ponder in advance how they can best maximize their gains. That means such studies did not properly test how the participants respond without time to prepare. His study, which presents participants with details of their task just before they perform it, finds that people may be naturally truthful [36](1. after all 2. in the beginning 3. actually).

4   Dr. Capraro recruited his volunteers from Amazon's Mechanical Turk, an online marketplace where people can be employed to do small jobs. Dr. Capraro's volunteers were either "senders" or "receivers" in each experiment. In the first experiment, 312 senders were told they would be randomly chosen to be in either group 1 or group 2. They then had the choice of telling a receiver which of the two groups they belonged to truthfully, in which case they each got $0.10, or untruthfully, in which case the sender got $0.20 and the receiver got just $0.09. The receivers were not told the rules of the game, [37](1. so 2. but 3. which) they could not know whether the senders lied or not.

5   In a second experiment, set up as a control, senders were not assigned to groups.   That meant they did not have to decide whether or not to lie.   Instead, they were [38](1. forcibly   2. simply   3. similarly) allowed to choose between giving the receiver $0.10, and getting the same amount themselves (the altruistic option), or sending $0.09 and pocketing $0.20 (the selfish option).   In both experiments, about half of the senders were told to make their decision in under 5 seconds and the other half were asked to think for at least 30 seconds before choosing between the options.

6   In the first experiment, 56% of participants told the truth when under time pressure, compared with only 44% of those who had time to think.   In the control experiment, where lying was not an option, around 25% of 372 participants ignored their self-interest and chose the altruistic option, regardless of whether or not they had to decide quickly.   That [39](1. enacted   2. erected   3. established) a baseline level of altruism against which to compare the results from the first experiment, in which lying was the route to a bigger payoff.   Dr. Capraro's experiments, then, suggest honesty is the more instinctive response.   Deliberation, [40](1. in the first place   2. put another way   3. on the other hand), seems to promote more selfish behavior.

7   To help ensure his results are robust, Dr. Capraro plans to repeat his experiment in a laboratory, under more tightly controlled conditions.   If his results hold up, they would suggest a more optimistic view of human behavior than Hobbes would have dared hope for.

—Based on a staff article in *The Economist.* (July 2016).

[41] According to the article, most experiments testing self-interest have shown that
1. self-serving individuals are also straight-dealing.
2. people are usually honest.
3. people are usually dishonest.
4. lying is more common when it leads to a reward.

[42] What did the author claim was the main difference between Dr. Capraro's study and previous experiments?
1. Dr. Capraro had more participants than other researchers.
2. Participants in Dr. Capraro's study had to work within time constraints.
3. Participants in Dr. Capraro's study interacted online.
4. Dr. Capraro's experiment used smaller amounts of money for rewards.

[43] The purpose of the control experiment was to

1. allow all participants to act as both a receiver and a sender.

2. examine how participants acted when lying was not a factor.

3. compare how participants responded with different time constraints.

4. increase the total number of people in the study.

[44] Which of the following best describes the main results of Dr. Capraro's two studies?

1. People who tell the truth are quicker thinkers than people who lie.

2. Being selfish is more natural than being altruistic.

3. Telling the truth is more natural than being dishonest.

4. People are more selfish when they know they can lie.

[45] Based on the article, what is one possible problem with Dr. Capraro's study?

1. The control experiment should have been done first.

2. More time should have been given to senders to think about their decision.

3. Only 25% of the control participants acted altruistically.

4. It is unclear whether or not the online experiments had strict controls in place.

英語 – II

次の文章に関して、空欄補充問題と読解問題の二つがあります。まず、[46]から[55]の空所を埋めるのに、文脈的に最も適切な語を 1 から 3 の中から選び、その番号を解答欄（46）から（55）にマークしなさい。次に、内容に関する[56]から[60]の設問には、1 から 4 の選択肢が付されています。そのうち、文章の内容からみて最も適切なものを選び、その番号を解答欄（56）から（60）にマークしなさい。

1   When people talk about "the next big thing," they're never thinking big enough.   It's not a lack of imagination; it's a lack of observation.   I've maintained that the future is always within sight, and you don't need to imagine what's already there.

2   Case in point: The buzz surrounding the Internet of Things.

3   What's the buzz?   The Internet of Things revolves [46](1. around   2. within   3. against) increased machine-to-machine communication; it's built on cloud computing and networks of data-gathering sensors; it's mobile, virtual, and instantaneous connection; [47](1. nevertheless   2. except that   3. and) they say it's going to make everything in our lives from streetlights to seaports "smart."

4   But here's what I mean when I say people don't think big enough.   So much of the chatter has been focused on machine-to-machine communication (M2M): devices talking to like devices.   But a machine is an instrument, it's a tool, it's something that's [48](1. perfectly   2. physically   3. profoundly) doing something.   When we talk about making machines "smart," we're not referring strictly to M2M.

5   We're talking about sensors.

6   A sensor is not a machine.   It doesn't *do* anything in the same sense that a machine does.   It measures, it evaluates; in short, it gathers data.   The Internet of Things really comes together with the connection of sensors and machines.   [49](1. In other words   2. In contrast   3. In spite of that), the real value that the Internet of Things creates is at the intersection of gathering data and acting upon it.   All the information gathered by all the sensors in the world isn't worth very much if there isn't an infrastructure in place to analyze it in real time.

7   Cloud-based applications are the key to using these data.   The Internet of Things doesn't function without cloud-based applications to interpret and transmit the data coming from all these sensors.   The cloud is what enables the apps to go to work for you anytime, anywhere.

8   Let's look at one example.   In 2007, a bridge collapsed in Minnesota, killing many people, because of steel plates that were inadequate to handle the bridge's load.   When we rebuild bridges,

can use smart cement: cement equipped with sensors to monitor stresses, cracks, and warped sections. This is cement that could save lives by alerting us to fix problems [50](1. when   2. after   3. before) they cause a catastrophe.   And these technologies aren't limited to the bridge's structure.

9   If there's ice on the bridge, the same sensors in the concrete will detect it and communicate the information via the wireless Internet to your car.   Once your car knows there's a hazard ahead, it will instruct the driver to slow down, and if the driver doesn't, [51](1. therefore   2. then   3. so) the car will slow down for him.   This is just one of the ways that sensor-to-machine and machine-to-machine communication can take place.   Sensors on the bridge connect to machines in the car.   We turn information into action.

10   You might start to see the [52](1. imbalances   2. implications   3. imaginations) here.   What can you achieve when a smart car and a smart city grid start talking to each other?   We're going to have traffic flow optimization, because instead of just having stoplights on fixed timers, we'll have smart stoplights that can respond to changes in traffic flow.   Traffic and street conditions will be communicated to drivers, rerouting them around areas that are congested, snowed-in, or tied up in construction.

11   So now we have sensors monitoring and tracking all sorts of data; we have cloud-based apps translating that data into useful intelligence and transmitting it to machines on the ground, enabling mobile, real-time responses.   And [53](1. thus   2. instead   3. besides) bridges become smart bridges, and cars become smart cars.   And soon, we have smart cities, and...

12   Okay.   What are the advantages here?   What are the savings?   What industries can this be applied to?

13   Here's what I mean when I say people never think big enough.   This isn't just about money savings.   It's not about bridges, and it's not about cities.   This is a huge and [54](1. fundamental 2. detrimental   3. impossible) shift.   When we start making things intelligent, it's going to be a major engine for creating new products and new services.

14   Of all the technology [55](1. obstacles   2. eras   3. trends) that are taking place right now, perhaps the biggest one is the Internet of Things; it's the one that's going to give us the most disruption as well as the most opportunity over the next five years.

—Based on Burrus, D. (2014). The Internet of things is far bigger than anyone realizes. *Wired.*

[56] How does the article define the "Internet of Things?"

1. Mechanical devices and sensors used together to collect and use information.

2. Tools that can be accessed and controlled using the Internet.

3. Machines that can communicate with one another seamlessly using wireless technology.

4. The use of sensors to gather and report data.

[57] What does the article mean by "cloud-based applications are the key to using these data" in the 7th paragraph?

1. In order for the Internet of Things to function, businesses need to develop user-friendly systems of data sharing and storage.

2. Without an infrastructure of sensors that can gather data, intelligent machines are not possible.

3. Smart technology benefits greatly from users being able to access and control machines wirelessly through Internet-capable devices.

4. Without access to systems that can analyze and share data instantly, sensors cannot function effectively.

[58] What is the purpose of the bridge example in the 8th and 9th paragraphs?

1. To describe how sensors and cloud-based data can use information to act.

2. To give examples of the different kinds of smart technology that are currently available.

3. To demonstrate how technology can make human drivers more efficient.

4. To show how smart technology will allow us to build more structurally sound bridges.

[59] Based on the article, which of the following best exemplifies the kind of smart technology the article discusses?

1. A button attached to a dishwasher that, when pressed, can automatically order more soap online.

2. Setting the temperature in your house using your wireless mobile device.

3. Receiving a text on your phone when your washing machine finishes its cycle.

4. A water bottle with a timer to remind you to drink every hour.

[60] The main idea that the article is trying to raise is that

1. there are dangers to having everything around us collecting data about our actions and movements.

2. connecting technology through sensors and machines will have lasting effects on how data are utilized.

3. sensors are the most important component for achieving smart technology.

4. there is a lot of money to be saved by developing, integrating, and implementing intelligent products.

英語 - Ⅲ

次の文章に関して、空欄補充問題と読解問題の二つがあります。まず、[61]から[80]の空所を埋めるのに、文脈的に最も適切な語を 1 から 3 の中から選び、その番号を解答欄（61）から（80）にマークしなさい。次に、内容に関する[81]から[90]の設問には、1 から 4 の選択肢が付されています。そのうち、文章の内容からみて最も適切なものを選び、その番号を解答欄（81）から（90）にマークしなさい。

1   Whenever we perceive any object or event, we implicitly categorize it, comparing the incoming information with our memories of previous encounters with similar objects and events. Memories are not usually photograph-like reproductions of the original stimuli but simplified reconstructions of our original perceptions. Such representations or memory structures are called schemas; they are organized beliefs and knowledge about people, objects, events, and situations. The process of searching in memory for the schema that is [61](1. available to   2. confounded by   3. consistent with) the incoming data is called schematic processing, or top-down thinking. Schemas and schematic processing permit us to organize and process enormous and potentially overwhelming amounts of information very efficiently. Instead of having to perceive and remember all the details of each new object or event, we can simply note that it is like one of our preexisting schemas and encode or remember only its most prominent features. For instance, schematic processing is what allows us to readily categorize [62](1. edibles   2. consumables   3. tangibles) as either food or drink and then put one on a plate and the other in a glass.

2   As [63](1. with   2. of   3. regards) objects and events, we also use schemas and schemata processing in our encounters with people. For example, within about 100 milliseconds we categorize people into groups based on salient physical attributes—like race, gender, or age—or by their relation to our own social identity—as in "us versus them." Schemas can also be more [64](1. broadly   2. loosely   3. narrowly) defined: when someone tells you that you are about to meet someone who is outgoing, you retrieve your "extrovert" schema in [65](1. terms   2. memory   3. anticipation) of the coming encounter. The extrovert schema is a set of interrelated traits such as sociability, warmth, and possibly loudness and impulsiveness.

3   Without stereotypes, then, we would be [66](1. betrayed   2. overwhelmed   3. prefabricated) by the information that inundates us. If you had no way to organize or access your expectations about different types of people, you would be extraordinarily slow to form impressions of them. Stereotypes help us make inferences, which means to make judgments that go beyond the information given. A classic study of Solomon Asch in 1946 illustrates this effect.

4   To get a sense of the study, form an impression in your mind of Sam, someone described as "intelligent, skillful, industrious, cold, determined, practical, and cautious." Based on the impression

you have now formed, do you think that Sam is generous? Could you ask him to lend you his car for the day? If you think not, you agree with the participants in Asch's original study: only 9 percent inferred that a person was generous, [67](1. despite 2. for all 3. given) these traits. But what if Sam was described as "intelligent, skillful, industrious, warm, determined, practical, and cautious?" Only one trait differs: "cold" is replaced by "warm." Now would you think that Sam is generous? Probably so. A full 91 percent of those in Asch's original study [68](1. inferred 2. qualified 3. ruled out) generosity from the same trait constellation that included "warm" instead of "cold." So although no information is given about Sam's likely generosity, we can use our expectations or stereotypes about warm or cold people to make an inference.

5   Studies like Asch's have also been done with real rather than hypothetical individuals. For instance, students [69](1. telling 2. having told 3. told) that an upcoming guest lecturer was "rather cold" came to evaluate him quite negatively, whereas other students, who were informed that this same guest lecturer was "rather warm," came to evaluate him quite favorably, even though they observed the same lecturer in the same way. The bottom line here is that advance reputations are hard to [70](1. maintain 2. shake 3. determine).

6   Stereotypes can also be like omens—they can predict the future. But this is not because stereotypes are necessarily true. Rather, once activated, stereotypes can set in motion a chain of behavioral processes that serve to [71](1. draw out 2. hold back 3. give out) behavior from others that confirms the initial stereotypes, an effect called the self-fulfilling prophecy. This works because stereotypes don't just reside in our heads. They leak out in our actions.

7   To get a feel for this, suppose that women who attend a university in a neighboring city have the reputation for being snobs. In actuality, most are quite friendly, but your sources tell you differently. How will you act toward a student from that university when you cross paths with her? Most likely you'll look [72](1. back 2. around 3. away). Why should you bother to smile and say hello to a snob? And how will she act? Now that you've given her the cold [73](1. ear 2. shoulder 3. feet), she'll probably do the same. And now that you see her cold, aloof manner, you'll take that as proof positive that she *is* a snob and fail to see your own [74](1. role 2. partner 3. reason) in producing this evidence! So your stereotype of women from that university, although initially [75](1. widely 2. typically 3. wrongly) applied to the woman you met, shaped your own behavior, which in turn shaped her behavior, which in turn provided behavioral confirmation for your initially erroneous stereotype. Beliefs have [76](1. a way 2. an edge 3. a time) of becoming reality.

8   Stereotypes—like top-down, schematic processing more generally—determine how we automatically perceive, recall, and interpret information about people. So, as we form impressions of

others, we don't simply [77](1. take in　2. keep off　3. put out) the available information about them and process it in a thoughtful, unbiased manner.　Instead, we filter incoming information through our pre-existing stereotypes and motives, and actively yet spontaneously [78](1. copy　2. block　3. construct) our perceptions, memories, and inferences.　Making matters worse, the effects of stereotypes on perception and thinking often remain invisible to us: we often take our constructions to be direct and unbiased representations of reality.　In other words, we rarely see the role of stereotypes in shaping our interpretations but instead believe that we simply "call it like it is."　You can begin to see how entrenched and persistent stereotypes [79](1. should　2. can　3. used to) be: even if initially incorrect, people can come to believe that a stereotype is "true" because they construct—and see—a world in which it is true.

9　　　Stereotypes can be activated automatically, simply by seeing someone's face.　Plus, once activated, stereotypes can influence our thinking and behavior in ways that actually draw out stereotype-confirming behaviors from ourselves and from others.　Stereotypes help us process information, and yet we have to pay the price for the efficiency stereotypes [80](1. confirm　2. bring　3. retain), and the price can be measured in terms of biases in our perceptions and memories of the information given and in the inference we make.　If our stereotypes are biased, can we ever truly come to know another person accurately?

10　　　In the 1960s, Martin Luther King, Jr. expressed a similar yearning to be free from the pernicious effects of stereotypes.　In his famous speech entitled "I have a dream," King voiced his hope that black children might "one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin, but by the content of their character."　Dr. King was actually describing a process that social psychologists call individuation, which means assessing an individual's personal qualities on a person-by-person basis.　To override the effects of stereotypes and form more accurate and personalized impressions of others through individuation, we need to understand the role of stereotypes in shaping our interpretations.

—Based on Nolen-Hoeksema, S., Fredrickson, B. L., Loftus, G. R., & Lutz, C. (2014). *Atkinson & Hilgard's introduction to psychology* (16th Ed.).

[81] According to this article, stereotypes can be simply described as
1. schemas of human perception in general.
2. a set of inferences about the traits of an individual.
3. a set of inferences about the features of an object.
4. schemas of classes or subtypes of people.

[82] According to this article, which of the following is **NOT** related to the concept of stereotype?

1. Categorization.

2. Inferences.

3. Discovery.

4. Expectations.

[83] Which of the following is implied in Solomon Asch's study?

1. People process incoming information by going beyond what is given.

2. People interpret the incoming information as literally as possible.

3. People let what comes in go out with no relevant interpretation.

4. People process new information through the grid of correct knowledge.

[84] What is the main purpose of adding the 5th paragraph to this text?

1. To maintain that people are predisposed in favor of a typical person over an atypical one and judge people accordingly.

2. To show that there is no difference in the obtained results between an imaginary case and a real case.

3. To show that people can easily convince themselves to believe what they see and hear and make incorrect judgments.

4. To illustrate that hypothetical cases are not enough to test the hypothesis that people assess others correctly.

[85] Which of the following fits the description of the term "self-fulfilling prophecy" in the 6th paragraph?

1. Stereotypes are the sources of prediction you turn to in order to predict how others behave in an unexpected situation.

2. People have a tendency to fulfill their goals, and stereotypes can function like omens, which guide them to move in a certain direction.

3. People are reluctant to admit their erroneous assumptions, and instead, persistently abide by them until their assumptions turn out to be true.

4. Stereotypes lead people to behave in such a way as to highlight certain aspects of other people's behavior that support their original stereotypes.

[86] What does the expression "They leak out in our actions" in the 6th paragraph probably mean?

1. Stereotypes cannot be held within rational bounds, but they run wild.

2. Stereotypes are a result of discrimination, which causes prejudice.

3. Stereotypes do not simply stay in people's heads, but influence their behavior.

4. Stereotypes and actions are inseparable like two sides of a coin.

[87] According to the author, "her cold, aloof manner" in the 7th paragraph is something that

1. can be used as counter-evidence for the proposition that she is indeed a snob.

2. is caused by one's actions, which, in turn, is triggered by one's stereotypical perception.

3. describes her intrinsic personality traits which are linked to her snobbish behavior.

4. describes her superficial appearance, which is a reflection of her inner feelings.

[88] What is a possible implication of the study in the 4th paragraph, in which a simple lexical replacement produced very different results?

1. People tend to make judgments based on a perceived salient trait or traits attributed to an individual.

2. People tend to compare and contrast all the traits about an individual and make calculated judgments.

3. Personal traits are arbitrarily attributed to an individual and people can choose one or two.

4. Traits given to describe a person can easily change if a careful observation about the person is made.

[89] The speech by Martin Luther King, Jr. is referred to in this passage to

1. stress the need to assess people on the basis of their character.

2. demonstrate an effective way of overcoming the problem of prejudice.

3. exemplify the negative effects of stereotypes on people's judgment.

4. explain what individuation means in a social psychological sense.

[90] According to this passage, which of the following is *NOT* true as an account of why stereotypes can be problematic?

1. We take stereotypes for granted.

2. Stereotypes are a mirror image of the world.

3. Stereotypes are hard to stay away from.

4. We see reality in accordance with our stereotypes.

2017(平成29)年度　総合政策学部　一般入学試験問題　訂正

教科・科目	ページ	設問	誤	→	正
外国語	15	英語-Ⅱ	1行目 can use smart cement	→	1行目 we can use smart cement
数学 および 外国語	14	英語-Ⅱ	1行目 can use smart cement	→	1行目 we can use smart cement
小論文	2	問2	2行目 百万円	→	2行目 万円
小論文	3	注)	2行目 ブトウ	→	2行目 ブドウ
小論文	4	資料1	4行目 間題	→	4行目 問題
小論文	4	資料1	7行目 17世杞	→	7行目 17世紀
小論文	8	資料4	3行目 エリートービジネスマン	→	3行目 エリート・ビジネスマン