

英 語

〔注 意 事 項〕

1. 監督者の指示があるまでは、この問題冊子を開かないこと。
2. 解答用紙は、コンピュータで処理するので、折り曲げたり汚したりしないこと。
3. 解答用紙に、氏名・受験番号を記入し、受験番号をマークする。マークがない場合や誤って記入した場合の答案は無効となる。

受験番号のマーク例(13015の場合)

受 験 番 号				
1	3	0	1	5
万位	千位	百位	十位	一位
●	○	●	○	○
○	○	○	●	○
○	○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○	○

4. 解答用紙にマークするときは、HBまたはBの黒鉛筆を用いること。誤ってマークした場合には、消しゴムで丁寧に消し、消し^{てい}くずを完全に取り除いたうえで、新たにマークし直すこと。
5. 下記の例に従い、正しくマークすること。
(例えばcと答えたいとき)

正しいマーク例

a	b	●	d	e	f	h
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誤ったマーク例

a	b	○	d	e	f	h
a	b	✓	d	e	f	h
a	b	●	d	e	f	h
a	b	●	d	e	f	h

- をする
- ✓をする
- 完全にマークしない
- 枠からはみ出す

6. 解答は、すべて解答用紙の所定の位置に記入すること。
7. 最後の問題 Ⅴ に自由英作文があるので、時間配分に注意すること。

study was released by the Council on Contemporary Families, a nonprofit group that focuses on work and family issues.

5

- ⑥ Another reason women report lower stress and more happiness at work compared to men is that they might like their jobs better. “I think women who remain employed full time over the long run tend to have found jobs where they want to remain employed,” said Dr. Damaske. “Due to the quality of the job, women might be more satisfied with their jobs than men are.”

6

- ⑦ Notably, there were no gender differences in stress levels on weekends. “Everyone is less stressed on weekends,” said Dr. Damaske.

7

- ⑧ The solution to the stress gap between home and work may be for employers to offer more family-friendly policies, including giving workers flexible schedules or the option to work at home to resolve the conflicts that arise from competing responsibilities between work and family.

8

- ⑨ “This is not a call to work a million more hours or for women to not spend time with their families,” said Dr. Damaske. “There is something about combining work and family that makes a home—at least on a workday—a little less of a happy place.”

注：正しくは overall であるが，原典どおり提示した。

出典：Parker-Pope, T. (2014). *The New York Times*. May 22, 2014.

Retrieved from

<http://well.blogs.nytimes.com/2014/05/22/is-work-your-happy-place/?ref=health>

- (5) Dr. Damaske points out that _____.
1. work and family are incompatible with each other
2. women are poor at combining work and family life
3. it is challenging to have a good work-home balance
4. employees are responsible for handling their stress at home

問 2 英文の内容に合うように、(1)~(3)の質問に対する答えとして最も適したものをそれぞれ選択肢 1 ~ 4 の中から選びなさい。

- (1) The word significantly is in paragraph ②. Which of the following words has the same meaning?
(a)
1. slightly
2. considerably
3. aggressively
4. deceptively
- (2) What is the suggested means to narrow the stress gap between home and office?
1. increasing work hours on weekdays
2. spending shorter time with their families
3. allocating flexible responsibilities at home
4. introducing flexible work arrangements
- (3) What is the best title for this passage?
1. Is work your happy place?
2. How can your family give you stress?
3. When do you feel stress at work?
4. Where is your home sweet home?

II 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えなさい。

Are you an indoors or outdoors person? Me, I find it hard to sit for hours on the sofa. Even though I spend half my life at a desk, a whole day at home without going out leaves me feeling somehow dirty.

I need the cleansing power of fresh air.

So I was surprised and dismayed to discover a year ago, following a routine blood test, that all the readings were normal — except for my vitamin D. It was on the threshold between “low” and “insufficient”, and a long way below where it ideally should be.

1

My GP^{注1} recommended supplements. A sober man who, like me, spends his holidays tramping the hills and, like me, considers most supplements worthless for most people, he nevertheless makes an exception for Vitamin D. He takes it himself — the bottle was on his surgery desk in front of him.

2

As it happened, I had a bottle of my own at home — a gift from a friend who is a leading advocate for Vitamin D. I had set the pills aside thinking that I, an outdoorsy sort, surely did not need them. I was wrong.

3

It turns out that I am not alone. This week, new guidance from the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) said that as many as one in five people in Britain may be deficient in the vitamin.

4

Cases of rickets^{注2} — a disease associated with the Victorian era — have risen sharply in recent years and Dame Sally Davies, England’s Chief Medical Officer, warned recently that children who spend too much time playing on computers and not enough outside in the sunshine could be in danger from the disease.

注 1 : GP(General Practitioner) 総合医

注 2 : rickets くる病

注 3 : Marmite 英国製イーストエキスのペースト

注 4 : panacea 万能薬

注 5 : schizophrenia 統合失調症

注 6 : multiple sclerosis 多発性硬化症

注 7 : international units 国際単位

出典 : Laurance, J. (2014). Vitamin D: Do we need more ‘bottled sunshine’?

THE INDEPENDENT. May 14, 2014. Retrieved from

<http://www.independent.co.uk/life-style/health-and-families/features/vitamin-d-do-we-need-more-bottled-sunshine-9365150.html>

問 1 英文の内容に合うように, (1)~(8)の各文の空所を補うものとして最も適したものをそれぞれ選択肢 1 ~ 4 の中から選びなさい。

(1) The author's GP _____.

1. likes to stay indoors and does not like outdoor sports
2. thinks most people have to take supplements
3. offers free vitamin supplements all over the country
4. thinks Vitamin D supplements are necessary for himself

(2) After seeing the GP, the author _____.

1. started to take Vitamin D pills probably offered by a friend
2. refused to take the Vitamin D supplements he was given
3. gave the bottle of the Vitamin D pills to one of his friends
4. decided to do more outdoor activities than he had before

(7) Some people argue that _____.

1. Vitamin D has a protective effect against various diseases but without enough evidence
2. there will be no problems even if we take too many vitamins
3. our body should be healthy enough to produce adequate Vitamin D
4. several serious diseases can be triggered by taking various kinds of vitamin supplements

(8) The US Institute of Medicine _____.

1. recommends high doses of vitamins
2. thinks more vitamins should be consumed
3. argues more vitamins are sold than necessary
4. takes a leading role in protecting against diseases

問 2 次の段落([A]と[B])は文中の

1

 ~

8

 で示したいいずれかの位置に入る。最も適した場所を選択肢 1 ~ 4の中から選びなさい。

(1)[A] It recommended that free supplements be given out more widely, especially to the elderly, who may be at increased risk of osteoporosis^{注8} and to children, threatened by the bone deformity rickets.

1.

1

2.

2

3.

3

4.

4

注 8 : osteoporosis 骨粗鬆症^{しょう}

(2)[B] But in winter, it is a different story. The gloomy weather and low light in countries north of 30 degrees latitude means that a large part of the UK population is deficient between October and March.

1.

5

2.

6

3.

7

4.

8

- ⑥ “If the sleeping brain is not able to memorize something, perhaps the brain has to awaken to encode dreams in memory,” said study author and neuroscientist Perrine Ruby of Inserm, a French biomedical and public health research institution. If awakened during a dream, the brain has the chance to transfer its faint flashes — via reiteration of the memory in one’s mind — into more long-term storage. This hypothesis has been dubbed the “arousal-retrieval model.”
- ⑦ “There’s a real question about the difference between dreaming, encoding memories of those dreams and being able to recall them,” said Harvard Medical School’s Robert Stickgold, a sleep researcher who was not involved in the study. “For someone to remember their dreams, all three of those things have to happen.”
- ⑧ Dreams themselves exist first in working memory, or the memory we use to hold and manipulate thought fragments. Stickgold gives the example of hearing a five-digit number and then reciting it backward. But, like a fleeting ^(b) dream, the series of numbers will erase in a flash if not put away into longer-term memory.
- ⑨ “Dreams are very fragile in short-term memory,” said Harvard Medical School psychologist Deirdre Barrett, who was also not involved in the study. She consults for a new mobile app, Shadow, that is aimed at improving users’ dream recall by waking them during REM sleep and having them dictate their dreams right away. “People do seem to form many short-term memories of dreams which, most nights for most people, are lost.”
- ⑩ In a previous experiment, Ruby and her colleagues tested the arousal-retrieval model by measuring the sleep and wake cycles of a group of high- and low-recall dreamers. Using electroencephalography^{註2}, or EEG, they found that the high-recall group had twice as much awake time throughout the night as compared with the low-recallers. Also, they found that the brains of high-recallers responded more strongly to auditory stimuli.

問 1 英文の内容に合うように、(1)～(6)の各文の空所を補うものとして最も適したものをそれぞれ選択肢 1～4の中から選びなさい。

(1) The word encoded in paragraph ② is closest in meaning to _____.
(a)

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. calculated | 2. selected |
| 3. launched | 4. recorded |

(2) The word fleeting in paragraph ⑧ is closest in meaning to _____.
(b)

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. touching | 2. enduring |
| 3. absorbing | 4. passing |

(3) The word suss out in paragraph ⑪ is closest in meaning to _____.
(c)

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. interrogate | 2. probe |
| 3. survey | 4. anticipate |

(4) According to paragraphs ① to ③, the activation of parts of the brain may cause people to _____.

1. remember their dreams vividly
2. keep alert while they are fast asleep
3. wake up easily in the morning
4. suffer from their sleep disorders

(5) Robert Stickgold _____.

1. criticized Ruby and their coauthors for the research procedures they took
2. took part in the study that appeared in Neuropsychopharmacology
3. explained the process of recalling and forgetting dreams using numbers
4. planned to launch new research to seek reasons for nighttime wakefulness

- (3) What is the best title for this passage?
1. the secret to recollecting dreams
 2. the secret to improving sleep
 3. the secret to developing short-term memory
 4. the secret to activating memory retrieval

the computer, is that we're not really looking at individual words. Individual words are just part of the (A) of language. With the networks we're able to build up, you're able to see the connection much more clearly than you could in the old days.

Q: How was your job different from your predecessors'?

What's changed is the accessibility of information about language. Nowadays, when we're working on a word like *American* or *European*, you're going to have far too much material. You'll be able to instantly find twenty-thousand 17th-century examples. And you just can't read them all. So you have to select and sort and be practical in a different way.

Q: What have been some of the major technological milestones you've overseen?

We had a prototype of the OED online in the 1990s. It was one of the first few hundred websites of its kind. And from that, we managed to argue with the Oxford University Press that we should go public online [in 2000]. At the time, it was pretty innovative.

Q: You've been working on the third revision. What's the philosophy behind it?

When we set the project up in the 1990s, we had to settle what the editorial policy was. We wanted to make things much more approachable than they were in the Victorian period, when they were at the mercy of the print culture, making everything as cryptic^{‡1} and abbreviated as possible so they could get more information on the page... We wanted to cite from sources

that weren't just the canonical^{註2} texts [such as Dickens and Shakespeare], but much more social documents, diaries and journals. We were trying to open up the dictionary. We also wanted to continue the tradition of asking people in the real world to contribute.

Q: How many people are working on the project at the OED?

We've got about 70 editors, about 10 of them work on the word origins — the old Germanic and French origins of words, and so on. And about 10 of them work on new words. Another large set work on revising the 20 volumes of the text of the existing dictionary. We're revising that into, if it were printed, close to 40 volumes. Those staff are divided into generalists and scientists.

Q: Are there particular words that stick in your mind that have been interesting to revamp^{註3}?

One of the earliest ones we worked on was the entry for *magazine*. It was originally an Arabic word meaning *storehouse*. The earliest usage in English, around the time of the Spanish Armada, referred to military storehouses. Gradually people started to think of what else you keep — like a storehouse of information. And it transferred into books and the magazines we know now. You can still see the original meaning somewhere in the background.

Q: When you did the revision, what letter did you start with?

We didn't start at *A* because nobody in their right minds starts at *A*. You should steer clear of (*B*) until you know what you're doing — *a*'s and *o*'s are interchangeable in some contexts. It causes all sorts of problems. You're

much better off starting with a (C). We thought *M* was a reasonable short letter. So we went from *M* to *R*. Now we have a system of looking at important clusters of words, because we think those are the ones that people are most likely to look up. We worked on *blue*, for example. We'd already worked on *black* and *red*. These are big entries because people are very familiar with color, so they use them in lots of expressions.

Q: What does it take for a new word to be included?

We're really looking for nothing other than widespread ^(d)currency, either in a general use, or in a particular specialist area or geographical area... The people who were brought up on the old linear tradition find it really quite disturbing that the dictionary can actually change from three months to the next. But from our point of view, it's important to have the dictionary as up-to-date as you can. I'm quite proud of the amount of change from quarter to quarter.

Q: So how much are you done with now?

We've done about a third of it. In some ways, I'm sorry to leave at this stage. But on the other hand, I'll be leaving 70 ^(e)very competent people to carry it on.

Q: Are there any favorite citations or definitions?

I am quite well known for taking a very neutral view. People often ask me what my favorite word is, and I tend to say I regard them all as objects of analysis rather than lovely little things, pets and favorites. But I remember very well my first entry, when I walked into the office, was *queen*.

Q: How is the OED different from other dictionaries and why is it important?

It's the only comprehensive historical register and record of the English language that there is, which means it deals with language from the earliest period up to the present day. And within each entry, the senses are organized in a sort of family tree, so you can often tie in changes in language to historical events or the life in the past. We see ourselves as historians of the society and culture of people who speak English... If someone says to you, "How old is *to face the music*?", you need somewhere you can go where that information is found.

注 1 : cryptic 暗号化した

注 2 : canonical 権威のある

注 3 : revamp 改訂する

出典 : Steinmetz, K. (2013). An exit interview with the man who transformed the *Oxford English Dictionary*. *Time*. April 23, 2013. Retrieved from <http://entertainment.time.com/2013/04/23/an-exit-interview-with-the-man-who-transformed-the-oxford-english-dictionary/>

問 1 下線部の単語の英文内で使われている意味として、最も適切なものをそれぞれ選択肢 1 ～ 4 の中から選びなさい。

(1) enormous

(a)

1. tremendous

2. positive

3. definite

4. adequate

(2) come to grips with

(b)

1. avoid

2. attribute

3. comprehend

4. provide

(3) abbreviated
(c)

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. erased | 2. widened |
| 3. hastened | 4. shortened |

(4) currency
(d)

- | | |
|----------|---------------|
| 1. term | 2. acceptance |
| 3. rumor | 4. bill |

(5) competent
(e)

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. patient | 2. sufficient |
| 3. efficient | 4. ancient |

問 2 英文の内容に合うように、(1)~(5)の空所を補うものとして最も適したものをそれぞれ選択肢 1 ~ 4 の中から選びなさい。ただし、(4)および(5)は本文からの抜き出しである。

(1) John Simpson _____.

1. often discussed Scandinavian sound changes with his peers
2. believed it was a mistake for the OED to hire a large team
3. has been a lexicographer for nearly 40 years and finds his job interesting
4. was more interested in quotes for Shakespeare than using social documents

(2) As for the OED, _____.

1. they have had 70 editors since they began
2. the present staff is too old to face the music
3. the majority of the editors are working on new words
4. the online version probably went public in 2000

- (3) The entry for *magazine* shows that _____.
1. it has been revised over the years
2. it originally came from a Spanish word
3. it used to have the same meaning as 'book'
4. no one knows the original meaning
- (4) Individual words are just part of the (A) of language.
1. colors
2. numbers
3. mosaic
4. stones
- (5) You should steer clear of (B) until you know what you're doing —
a's and *o*'s are interchangeable in some contexts. It causes all sorts of
problems. You're much better off starting with a (C). We thought
M was a reasonable short letter.
1. B: words C: sentence
2. B: vowels C: consonant
3. B: phrases C: paragraph
4. B: pronunciation C: stress

V

自由英作文問題

下記テーマについて、英語で自分の考えを述べなさい。書体は活字体でも筆記体でもよいが、解答は所定の範囲内に収めなさい。

What invention do you think had one of the most significant impacts on humankind? Please write your answer in detail and give specific examples to support your opinion (the more you write, the better your score will likely be). Any writing that is not related to this topic will not receive credit.