

平成 26 年度入学者選抜学力検査問題

英 語

注 意 事 項

1. この冊子は、監督者から解答を始めるよう合図があるまで開いてはいけません。
2. 解答は解答用紙に書きなさい。解答用紙は 3 枚です。監督者から指示があったら、3 枚とも、解答用紙の上部の所定欄に受験番号と座席番号を、また、下部の所定欄には座席番号をそれぞれ必ず記入しなさい。
3. この冊子は全部で 8 頁からなります。落丁、乱丁または印刷の不備なものがあつたら申し出てください。
4. 解答用紙は、記入の有無にかかわらず、持ち帰ってはいけません。
5. この冊子は持ち帰ってかまいません。

I 次の英文を読み、本文の内容にもとづいて、問1から問6の設問に答えなさい。

Many years ago, I was sitting in my dear friend Sara's beautifully wallpapered living room. We were discussing my painstaking effort to successfully hang wallpaper in several rooms at my house.

"I can't get the seams to match," I lamented. "It's not straight at the ceiling and it just isn't nearly as pretty as yours. What am I doing wrong? How did you get yours to look so much better than mine?"

Sara sat quietly listening to all my woes. I noticed a small smile on her lips and wondered if she was, perhaps, laughing a bit at me. She had seen the first room I had finished. Maybe she was chuckling to herself about what a⁽¹⁾poor job I had done. Finally, I wound down my complaining and gave her a chance to respond.

"Donna," she soothed. "It's all an illusion. The details don't matter. Look at my seams; they aren't perfect either. There is a tear over in the corner, did you notice that?"

I slowly shook my head as I looked more closely at the previously unnoticed imperfections of her living room walls. She continued, "You walk into my house and see the illusion of a beautiful room. You don't notice all the flaws. You did your wallpaper yourself so you know every spot that isn't exactly right. You want your room to be perfect, so you search for anything that may be wrong. No one else will see the mistakes, just like you didn't see mine." As I left her house that day, I knew that she was right⁽²⁾ and looked less critically at my rooms upon arriving home.

Life went on and I eventually forgot the discussion that I had with Sara that day. Time passed and one of my daughters decided to have her wedding in my backyard. I had worked for many years to make my yard into a beautiful garden — cultivating, transplanting, pruning, trying new varieties of

plants. With the help of my husband and sons, we had dug a pond, planted new shrubs and trees and made the area a refuge from the daily world. It was a haven where birds nested, squirrels scampered, and frogs rested on lily pads. I had dreamed that one day one of my children would choose it for a wedding.
(3) That day had come and I enthusiastically began planting pale yellow and lavender flowers to match my daughter's chosen colors.

Things were going wonderfully, and then the rains came. Here we were in drought-ridden Colorado and suddenly we were being deluged with day after day of rain. My grass developed a fungus; the weeds thrived with the extra moisture, but it wouldn't stop raining long enough for me to pull them; mushrooms spread from the front to the backyard. The prediction was for clear, dry weather the day of the wedding, but how was I ever to get the yard ready in time?

A few days before the wedding, I was feeling rather desperate. The sun was supposed to be out for a few hours before another thunderstorm was expected. As I was kneeling in mud trying to pull a few obvious weeds, a tree branch brushed caressingly across my shoulder like the soft touch of a tender hand and in the quiet breeze I heard the hushed whisper of Sara's gentle voice from the past saying: "Donna, it's all an illusion. The details don't matter."

And, again, I knew she was right. I looked around and saw that not only had the weeds flourished in the constant downpours, so had the flowers; they were luxurious. The plants and what grass remained green looked emerald and sparkled in the sunlight. The illusion of my yard was a place of peace and tranquility. Once my daughter walked into view in her elegant snow-white dress, with the glow of love in her eyes, no one would notice the weeds or the brown spots in the grass. This outdoor setting was just a fragrant backdrop for an unforgettable event. That's all people would remember, not the details of unfinished gardening.

The wedding was perfect. Well, not perfect, but a perfect illusion of a

fairy tale wedding in a magical place. Sara's words of advice to me from many years ago will never again be forgotten. I will always remember as I move through the remaining events of my life: "It's all an illusion. The details don't matter."

出典 *Chicken Soup for the Soul: Think Positive 101 Inspirational Stories about Counting Your Blessings and Having a Positive Attitude.* Jack Canfield, Mark Victor Hansen, and Amy Newmark. Chicken Soup for the Soul Publishing.

問 1 下線部(1)の a poor job の内容を日本語で簡潔に説明しなさい。

問 2 下線部(2)の she was right の内容を日本語で簡潔に説明しなさい。

問 3 下線部(3)を it の内容がわかるように日本語に訳しなさい。

問 4 下線部(4)の desperate の内容を日本語で簡潔に説明しなさい。

問 5 下線部(5)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 6 筆者の主張を最もよく表していると思われる英文を本文から抜き出しなさい。

II

次の英文を読み、本文の内容にもとづいて、(1)から(6)の設問に答えなさい。

Technology changes everything, but it seems to change music the most. Four or five generations of recorded music technology have passed in my lifetime. As a child, I listened to Marlo Thomas's "Free to Be You and Me" on vinyl. During middle school, I bought Rob Base and DJ E-Z Rock on cassette. Then came Pearl Jam on compact disc, followed by MP3 files purchased over the Internet. The most recent turn of the wheel? Music is free. And why shouldn't it be? Digital music is merely information, and information wants to be free, right? Services such as Pandora and Spotify allow people to stream digital music anytime, anywhere, as long as they have a data connection. But what does free, unlimited streaming music mean for the environment? As with so many environmental questions, the answer is complicated.

Digital music seems intuitively better for the environment than physical formats.
(1) CDs, cassettes and albums are all made of plastic and metal, the raw ingredients of which have to be extracted from the ground and molded into shape. Unlike digital music, they require packaging. (Older readers may remember the early 1990s: compact disc packaging, plastic jewel cases, plastic wrap and long cardboard boxes.) Pollution-belching trucks deliver CDs, records and tapes to the store or your home.

These impacts are all important, but let's not focus solely on physical material. It's a trap we all fall into sometimes. You may reject disposable cups or scold fast-food cashiers who hand out three-inch stacks of napkins. But how many times have you passed up the opportunity to watch a YouTube video on environmental grounds?

Even though they're difficult to see or touch, the environmental impacts of streaming data are real. Digital files don't really live in the "cloud": They live on physical servers in massive warehouses scattered all over the world. Those machines have parts, and those parts get hot. Internet companies consume

incredible amounts of energy running their servers and cooling them off. In late 2011, Google disclosed that its servers continuously use around 260 megawatts of electricity, which means one-quarter of a typical nuclear power plant's output could be continuously dedicated to Google's servers alone.

Data also need a way to get from these server farms to your home, and that means more servers and routers, each using power, passing it over the network. And, as the amount of data traveling over the Internet grows, more hardware will have to be built to sustain it, using even more energy.

Streaming music and video represents an enormous portion of the Internet's
(2) total energy usage. According to data released by the computing giant Cisco, video accounts for about half of the traffic on the Internet.

Music is less data-intensive than video, but the energy requirements are calculable. Looking at the power used by servers and routers that host the music and deliver it to your personal device, Norwegian engineer Dagfinn Bach estimated that streaming an album (or the equivalent number of songs) 27 times can require approximately the same amount of energy as producing and shipping a CD to a consumer.

That simple number, 27, provides a useful starting point. If you plan to listen to a song dozens of times, it might be slightly greener to buy the CD or download the MP3 file once than to stream it over the Internet again and again. But the situation is more complex. Streaming audio — particularly the free-of-charge variety that is so popular right now — fundamentally changes our listening habits. With Spotify, for example, the average person went from having a few thousand songs of his or her careful choosing on a hard drive to more than 20 million available online.

(3) _____
_____. Now we can listen to more songs, with fewer repetitions. In this way, streaming audio helps make its own environmental case: If we're now expecting to listen to thousands of different songs, it's environmentally inefficient to have each of them delivered to us either on CD or by computer download.

In addition, you probably don't know when you first hear a song (4) you'll listen to it 27 times or not. Some songs are ear worms, while others are to be enjoyed a couple of times, then forgotten.

The take-home message, though, is that music streaming and cloud computing do have impacts on the Earth, even if you're not quite aware of them. But instead of worrying about choosing between CDs and streaming, think about waste, just as you worry about wasting napkins or gasoline. Ask yourself: Do you really need to stream "Thrift Shop" into your home for the 28th time? Maybe it's time to download it. Or do the Earth and your neighbors a favor, and cut yourself off and enjoy a little peace and quiet.

There may be a greener musical future. In his report, Bach mentions Moore's Law, which essentially predicts that the amount of data we can store on a computer chip doubles every year.⁽⁵⁾ That means, in the not distant future, it will be possible to include every song ever recorded on a small chip inside your phone or computer. The catalogue could be password-protected so that when you wanted access to more songs, you'd simply buy a code to type in and more songs would become available. (Some video games sort of work this way: You get a code to unlock more levels after you've met certain goals.) And then rather than streaming huge amounts of data, all that will pass over the Internet would be the few characters in the code.

Source: Palmer, B. May 28, 2013. Depending on how you listen, CDs may be the environmentally sensitive choice. *The Washington Post*.

(1) Explain in Japanese why “digital music seems intuitively better for the environment than physical formats”.

(2) Translate the underlined sentence into Japanese.

(3) Rearrange the following words to make the missing sentence:

a few listen repeatedly songs to to used we

(4) Write down one English word to fill the space.

(5) Translate the underlined phrase into Japanese.

(6) Which one of the following sentences best summarizes the main idea of the article?

(A) Because there is so much music available these days, it is difficult for people to choose what to listen to.

(B) We can teach people to protect the earth by including an environmental message in pop music.

(C) Listening to music streamed over the Internet may be even worse for the environment than buying CDs.

(D) Noise pollution is a negative effect of people having easy access to music on the Internet.

(E) Musicians and music companies can make more profit by selling music digitally instead of in physical formats.

III 次の文章を読み、下線部分の日本語を英語に直しなさい。

In my classes, I often tell my students, "Get out!" I'm not throwing them out of the classroom; I'm encouraging them to get out of Japan to study abroad. Japanese university students are often hesitant to study abroad, but I argue that nothing could be more important. Why not go? I ask them. You can always come back.

Recently, the education ministry has been asking the same question — but going one step further, by offering money! To encourage students to study abroad, the ministry announced it will start offering funds for universities to expand and improve study abroad programs. (そうすることがこれまで以上に多くの日本人大学生を留学する気にさせるだろう)⁽¹⁾

Actually, more students did study abroad before. (2004年から2009年にかけて、日本から海外への留学者数は3割近く減少した)⁽²⁾. In contrast, the number of students from Korea, China, and India studying abroad more than doubled during that same period, according to the Institute of International Education, a U.S. nonprofit organization. (日本と他のアジア諸国との差は年々広がっている)⁽³⁾.

Of course, Japanese students may be exposed more to foreign culture and get more second language contact inside Japan. The opportunities here to study other languages and have contact with people from other countries are fairly numerous, especially in big cities. (しかしそれは他国に行ってその文化に浸ってみるのとは同じではない)⁽⁴⁾.

出典 Michael Pronko, *Study Abroad? Why Not?* 週刊 Student Times, ジャパンタイムズ社 2012年4月20日 記事の一部を改変