

◇ 英 語

英 5-1～英 5-12 まで 12 ページあります。

1 次の英文を読んで以下の問いに答えなさい。解答はすべて所定の解答欄にマークしなさい（ [] 内の数字は段落番号を示す）。

[1] It is often said that we are in an era of “globalization.” Modern technologies such as air travel and the Internet have made the world a lot smaller. Indeed, people are more connected today than at any other time in human history. But [ア] this new connectedness raises an interesting cultural issue.

[2] On the one hand, the world is becoming much more diverse. Nowadays, we have many opportunities to interact with people from various cultural backgrounds. For example, in one day at a Japanese company an employee could have lunch with a client from India, a video conference call with someone in France, and dinner with a Chinese colleague. When we walk through a city we may see a Thai restaurant, an Italian bakery and a Colombian coffee shop all on the same street. As we look around our world, it is becoming more culturally diverse, which is clearly a very positive effect of globalization.

[3] On the other hand, the world is becoming more similar. But isn't this a [イ] contradiction? [ウ] How can the world become more culturally diverse and similar at the same time? The answer is actually quite simple. As different cultures come together and interact, there becomes less difference among them. Indeed, many people feel that because of globalization, they are losing their cultural identity.

[4] Due to [エ] such concerns, some governments have adopted an official policy of multiculturalism. This policy basically means that the government supports cultural diversity. In some cases, it may actively encourage people to maintain their cultural identities. For example, in Canada, which is a forerunner of multiculturalism, the government made a bilingual policy of French and English in schools.

[5] In the short-term, globalization will certainly make the world a much more diverse and interesting place. In the long-term, however, the world may continue to become more culturally homogenous. It is unclear how much multicultural policies will help to slow down this trend. But one thing is certain. In this era of globalization it is more important than ever to show tolerance and understanding for people of all cultures.

1. 下線部 [ア] this new connectedness の表す内容として最も適切なものを、次の①～④から一つ選びなさい。

1

- ① インターネットが普及したが個人はより狭い範囲でしか思考できなくなったこと。
- ② 現代は人類の歴史が明らかにされ、過去とのつながりにおいて物事が捉えられるようになったこと。
- ③ 技術の進歩によって人と人のつながりが広がったこと。
- ④ 技術は進歩したが人間の関係性は希薄になり以前と変わってしまったこと。

2. 第[2]段落において、グローバル化の“diverse”な側面の説明として述べられていないものはどれか。次の①～④から一つ選びなさい。

2

- ① You can enjoy cuisines from all over the world.
- ② You can buy something through the Internet.
- ③ You can have a meeting with people in different places without traveling.
- ④ You can recognize that different cultural backgrounds exist in the world.

3. 下線部 [イ] contradiction の表す内容として最も適切なものを、次の①～④から一つ選びなさい。

3

- ① something that you know is untrue
- ② a statement about what you think is going to happen
- ③ facts that show clearly that something is true
- ④ when two statements disagree

4. 下線部 [ウ] How can the world become more culturally diverse and similar at the same time? の答えとして筆者が考えていることは何か。最も適切なものを、次の①～④から一つ選びなさい。

4

- ① 異文化の交流があれば、当然文化間の反発が起きる。
- ② 異文化が混じり合えば、その結果として差異は少なくなる。
- ③ 文化が多様であり、かつ、類似していることは起こりえない。
- ④ 文化の多様性はグローバル化の時代になってもそのまま保持される。

5. 下線部 [E] such concerns の表す内容として最も適切なものを、次の①～④から一つ選びなさい。

5

- ① 自分たちは文化の独自性を失うのではないかという懸念。
- ② 答えが単純すぎるのではないかという心配。
- ③ グローバル化と多文化についての関心。
- ④ 政府が多文化的な状況を押しつづすのではないかという恐れ。

6. 第[4]段落に関して、筆者のカナダに関する記述に合うのはどれか。次の①～④から一つ選びなさい。

6

- ① Against the will of the people, the government puts forth a multicultural policy.
- ② Canada does not accept multiculturalism today.
- ③ People in Canada speak two languages, though they are not allowed to.
- ④ Canada started to introduce multicultural policies earlier.

7. 第[5]段落において、筆者は世界の文化がこれからどうなると考えているか。最も適切なものを、次の①～④から一つ選びなさい。

7

- ① Clearly multicultural policies in each country will maintain the differences.
- ② Cultures on the earth will become more and more similar in the long term.
- ③ Globalization will cause huge differences between cultures in the end.
- ④ In the short term, globalization will not work and cultural features will remain unchanged.

8. 筆者はグローバル化の時代に何が必要だと述べているか。最も適切なものを、次の①～④から一つ選びなさい。

8

- ① confidence to break all the conventional rules
- ② patience to accept other cultures
- ③ indifference to other people's situation
- ④ strict rules to preserve the uniqueness of cultures

このページは白紙です。
次のページに進んでください。

II 次の英文を読んで以下の問いに答えなさい。解答はすべて所定の解答欄にマークしなさい（ [] 内の数字は段落番号を示す）。

[1] 70% of teenagers in the United States feel addicted to their mobile phones, with most checking the devices at least every hour and feeling pressured to respond immediately to messages, a survey released on Tuesday found.

[2] The majority of parents agreed, with 59% of those with children between ages 12 and 18 saying their kids cannot give up their phones, according to a survey of 1,240 parents and children by Common Sense Media.

[3] The findings from the nonprofit organization, which focuses on the effects of media and technology on children, highlighted the problems that such close ties to devices can cause. For example, it disrupts driving, homework and other time spent with parents.

[4] About a third of those asked said parents and children argue every day about screen use, the San Francisco-based group said. “It is causing daily conflict in homes,” Common Sense Media’s founder and CEO James Steyer said in a statement. Its survey is the latest indication that American families are struggling to balance mobile devices in an age of ever-evolving technology. It also emphasizes the ongoing debate over Internet addiction and its consequences.

[5] A separate review of available data on Internet and technology use cited concerns for problematic media. Multi-tasking can have negative effects on the ability to form memories and the lack of human interaction can also make it harder to develop empathy, Common Sense Media found.

[6] U.S. children between ages 8 and 12 report spending nearly six hours a day using media, while those ages 13 to 18 spend almost nine hours per day using media, according to the group. “The seemingly constant use of technology, evidenced by teens immediately responding to texts, social-networking posts, and other notifications, is actually a reflection of teens’ need to connect with others,” it said in its review.

[7] Teenagers were not the only cause for concern, according to the survey. Parents also took big risks. 56% of adults surveyed said they check their mobile phones while driving — and more than half of teens said they had seen their parents do so.

1. Who thinks that teenagers have an addiction to mobile phones? 9
- ① A majority of teenagers think so, but parents disagree.
 - ② A majority of parents think so, but teenagers disagree.
 - ③ Neither parents nor teenagers think so.
 - ④ Most parents and teenagers think so.
2. How often do many teens check their phones? 10
- ① Every few minutes.
 - ② Hourly.
 - ③ Twice a day.
 - ④ Several times daily.
3. Who did the research for the first survey? 11
- ① Parents.
 - ② The government.
 - ③ An NPO.
 - ④ Teenagers.
4. What is said to happen because of mobile phone use? 12
- ① Families fought every day.
 - ② Families played games every day.
 - ③ 59% of families gave up their phones.
 - ④ The teenagers did not do homework every day.
5. Why is using technology to do several different things at the same time a problem? 13
- ① It makes it difficult to remember things.
 - ② It takes time away from important tasks.
 - ③ It stops people from using common sense.
 - ④ It increases people's phone addictions.
6. According to Common Sense Media, which is NOT true? 14
- ① 9 year olds spend almost six hours a day using media.
 - ② 12 year olds spend almost six hours a day using media.
 - ③ 13 year olds spend almost eighteen hours a day using media.
 - ④ 15 year olds spend almost nine hours a day using media.

7. What do more than half of parents report doing?

15

- ① Using their phones safely when commuting.
- ② Using their phones less than teenagers.
- ③ Using their phones when driving.
- ④ Using their phones infrequently.

8. In Paragraph 6, why do teenagers use their phones so much?

16

- ① They want to communicate with people.
- ② They want to have the newest phone.
- ③ They want to be like their parents.
- ④ They want to argue with their parents.

このページは白紙です。
次のページに進んでください。

Ⅲ 次の会話の()に入れるのに最も適切なものを、選択肢からそれぞれ一つずつ選び、所定の解答欄にマークしなさい(選択肢は一度しか使えない)。

Situation: *Aoi and Haruki are university classmates. They went to a job fair and looked at job booths separately. They are now meeting to talk about the companies they saw.*

Aoi: Hi, Haruki. () Did you see any interesting companies?

Haruki: Hi, Aoi. Yes, there were several companies that I liked. What about you?

Aoi: Me too. I saw some great international and domestic companies. I can't decide which is best for me.

Haruki: I'm having the same problem. International companies sound more exciting. ()

Aoi: Is it because of your English ability?

Haruki: No, I have confidence when I communicate in English. That's not a problem for me.

Aoi: I see. Is it cultural differences? Are you worried about culture shock in foreign countries?

Haruki: () I have made a lot of foreign friends at the international exchange program at school.

Aoi: Then what are you concerned about?

Haruki: () I have heard that the cost of living is quite expensive outside of Japan. If I work in Japan, I can get help from my family or even live at home.

Aoi: I see. () Then, you might have enough savings before you graduate from university.

Haruki: That's a great idea! I should do that.

■ 選択肢

- ① Are you going to go to the job fair later?
- ② I'm concerned about my English listening skills.
- ③ You could stop eating out at restaurants with friends.
- ④ How was the job fair this afternoon?
- ⑤ No, that's what it is.
- ⑥ However, I'm not confident that I can work in a foreign country.
- ⑦ I'm worried about money.
- ⑧ On the other hand, Japanese companies don't have offices domestically.
- ⑨ No, that's not it either.

V 次の () 内の語 (句) を、日本語の文に合うように並べ替えて、指定された場所
にくるものの番号を所定の解答欄にマークしなさい。

1. 彼女の訪問は短かったので、あるだけの時間を思い切り楽しもうとがんばった。

Her visit was short, so I tried very hard (① what ② we ③ to ④ time
⑤ the most ⑥ of ⑦ make ⑧ had).

Her visit was short, so I tried very hard ()()

()()()()

()().

2. 彼女は奨学金をもらった。その奨学金でカナダの大学に通うことができる。

She has received a fellowship, (① a university ② enable ③ to ④ her ⑤ will
⑥ attend ⑦ which) in Canada.

She has received a fellowship, ()()()

()()()() in Canada.

3. A : 休暇は楽しめた？

B : まあまあでした。天気がよければもっとよかったけど。

A: Did you have a nice vacation?

B: It was OK, but it (① better ② been ③ had ④ have been ⑤ the weather
⑥ would ⑦ if) nicer.

A: Did you have a nice vacation?

B: It was OK, but it ()()()

()()()()

nicer.