

◇ 英 語

英 6-1～英 6-10 まで 10 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] On January 15, 2009, US Airways flight 1549 was forced to land on the Hudson River in New York City. A flock of large geese had flown into its engines and caused both of them to fail. Due to a combination of pilot skill and pure luck, everyone on the plane survived the accident. And it's safe to guess that most, if not all of them, changed the way they think about their lives as a result.

[2] Although it is an experience that he hopes no one else has to have, passenger Ric Elias learned a lot that day. He says that three important lessons came out of that terrifying moment. The first is that in a life-or-death situation, "everything changes in an instant." He realized that it was important to do the things he wanted to do without postponing them. Whether it is fixing a friendship that has problems or going on an adventurous vacation, Elias says we shouldn't wait.

[3] As the plane went down, the second lesson Elias learned was that it was important to eliminate negative energy from his life. He saw that he had spent too much time on winning arguments and feeling important. Now, he says, "I no longer try to be right; I choose to be happy."

[4] The final important lesson Elias learned was that although it wasn't frightening to look death in the eye, it was sad. He realized the only thing he wanted was to see his children grow up. He understood that "the only thing that matters in my life is being a great dad." He encourages other parents to be the best mothers and fathers they can be, above all else.

[5] Since then, Elias has lived those lessons. Even though he is the CEO of a growing company, he has also taken time to do good works. In 2012, he contributed \$1 million toward the founding of Golden Door Scholars, which provides scholarships for immigrant students who want to attend university. Elias says he has also improved his relationships with his wife, family, and friends.

[6] As Elias remembers that cold winter's day in 2009, he knows "I was given the gift of a miracle, of not dying that day. I was given another gift, which was to be able to see into the future and come back and live differently." If you could look into your own future, what would you change now?

1. Why did the plane land on the Hudson River? 1
- ① People think that both engines had flown too far that day.
 - ② The pilot's skill was not good enough to fly the plane.
 - ③ The engines stopped working because birds flew into them.
 - ④ It was purely a matter of luck.
2. Which one of these was NOT an important lesson that Ric Elias learned? 2
- ① Sometimes there are sudden changes in our lives.
 - ② He shouldn't go on adventurous vacations.
 - ③ Joy is more important than being correct.
 - ④ The main point in life is to be a great dad.
3. How did Elias feel when he thought he was going to die? 3
- ① Afraid.
 - ② Unhappy.
 - ③ Encouraged.
 - ④ Understanding.
4. What is Elias' job? 4
- ① He is the head of a company.
 - ② He is a scholar who is attending university.
 - ③ He is an airline pilot.
 - ④ He is a full-time dad.
5. What is NOT a change Elias made after the plane crash? 5
- ① He helped students with educational costs.
 - ② He made his family relationships better.
 - ③ He spent time doing acts of charity.
 - ④ He improved his work as CEO.
6. Overall, how would Elias likely describe his plane crash experience? 6
- ① It was a terrible life-or-death situation.
 - ② It was something he hopes to forget quickly.
 - ③ It was an event that changed his life in a positive way.
 - ④ There were two important lessons he learned that day.

7. Which of these would be a suitable title for the passage?

7

- ① From a Dangerous Event Comes Wisdom
- ② Traveling Safely by Plane
- ③ Immigrant Students and Golden Opportunities
- ④ The Miracle of Flight

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。

[1] Computers and other machines have changed and will continue to change the way people do business and how we live. Many researchers use the term artificial intelligence (AI) to describe the thinking and intelligent behavior demonstrated by machines. “While AI can be helpful to human beings,” scientists warn, “it can also be a [ア] threat.”

[2] We live with artificial intelligence all around us. A few examples are iPhone’s personal assistant Siri, searches on the Internet, and autopilot programs on airplanes.

[3] AI is not new, but it is quickly getting more and more complex, and more intelligent. Stuart Russell teaches computer science at the University of California, Berkeley. He says humans should be sure to make AI products that we like. “If we are going to make systems that are going to be more intelligent than us, it’s absolutely essential for us to understand how to absolutely guarantee that they only do things that we are happy with.”

[4] In the future, Russell says, many of today’s jobs that require a lot of physical labor will be replaced by machines with artificial intelligence. These include agricultural jobs, and ones with repetitive duties like telephone call centers. AI machines could also replace jobs like ones in the financial industry—jobs that require studying a lot of data.

[5] [イ] This could lead to more questions. “If we replaced all the jobs that require human physical labor and then we replace all the jobs that require human mental labor, then you have to ask, ‘What’s left?’” However, Guruduth Banavar, IBM’s Chief Science Officer of Cognitive Computing, sees a future where new jobs such as data engineering will be created. “The future will require everybody to work with these learning reasoning machines. So I think the skill set for many of these jobs will end up being different in the future.”

[6] The health care industry is one area artificial intelligence is already changing. AI can process huge amounts of data, so doctors can use the most up-to-date information to diagnose and treat patients. IBM’s technology called Watson is already in use at hospitals in North and South America, Europe and Asia. Banavar says Watson helps doctors keep up with information. “The difference between going to a doctor who has Watson versus not having Watson is very big, because when you go to a doctor today you might find somebody who is 10 years out of date.”

[7] There is also [ウ] a dangerous side to artificial intelligence. One example is combining drone aircraft technology and AI to create autonomous weapons.

[8] The debate about whether artificial intelligence is good—or bad—for humans continues. Researchers agree there is no question that the technology is here, and will continue to change life on our planet.

1. 第1段落で述べられているAIの説明として最も適切なものを、次の①～④から一つ選びなさい。

8

- ① the changes to the way people live
- ② people's clever actions and thoughts
- ③ computers and machines around scientists
- ④ the ability of machines to think and act

2. 下線部 [ア] threat 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。

9

- ① benefit
- ② danger
- ③ change
- ④ contribution

3. AIの例として本文中で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。

10

- ① a system that controls the direction of planes
- ② a search function on the Internet
- ③ vacuuming robots
- ④ iPhone's Siri

4. 第3段落について、Stuart Russell の意見をよく表すものはどれか。最も適切なものを、次の①～④から一つ選びなさい。

11

- ① We should make AI machines that can damage opponents.
- ② We should make AI machines that we can control.
- ③ We should make AI machines that are more intelligent than humans.
- ④ We should make AI machines that can replace idle workers.

5. 下線部 [イ] This 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。

12

- ① AI技術が人間の代わりに肉体労働をやってくれること
- ② AI技術には電話の応対のような臨機応変の仕事ができないこと
- ③ AI技術にはデータの分析が必要な仕事ができないこと
- ④ AI技術が人間の仕事に取って代わること

6. 第6段落について、Guruduth Banavar の意見をよく表すものはどれか。最も適切なものを、次の①～④から一つ選びなさい。

13

- ① Although Watson technology is a big invention, every doctor should be careful with it.
- ② When patients go to a doctor, they should update their Watson technology.
- ③ Doctors with lots of experience can do without Watson technology.
- ④ Watson can give doctors more recent medical data.

7. 下線部 [ウ] a dangerous side として本文で具体的に述べられているものはどれか。最も適切なものを、次の①～④から一つ選びなさい。

14

- ① AI technology might improve the safety of airplanes.
- ② AI technology might change interpersonal relationships.
- ③ AI technology might be used for some war weapons.
- ④ AI technology might be harmed by humans.

8. 本文の結論として最も適切なものを、次の①～④から一つ選びなさい。

15

- ① We cannot agree on whether AI technology is useful for humans or not.
- ② AI technology will definitely bring happiness to humans.
- ③ We should avoid using AI technology for military purposes.
- ④ However AI technology is improved, it is difficult to change the lives of humans.

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)。

Direction: *Naoki is getting ready for his first day of work. While he is at the breakfast table, his mother is talking to him.*

Mother: Good morning, Naoki. ()

Naoki: I'm going to leave in a few minutes.

Mother: ()

Naoki: I'm really excited, but I'm also nervous about meeting all the people there.

Mother: Don't worry, you will be fine. Isn't your friend Chiharu also starting at the same company today?

Naoki: Yes, but we will be working in different departments, so I will not see her very much.

Mother: Oh, I see. Still, it will be nice to know someone there.

()

Naoki: No, we have different lunch schedules. I will eat lunch from 11:30 to 12:30 and Chiharu will eat lunch from 12:30.

Mother: Well, I hope you can meet after work.

Naoki: ()

Mother: That sounds great. Have a good time with her. Don't stay out too late. Speaking of time, look at the clock!

Naoki: Oh no! I had better leave now or I'm going to be late on my first day. Goodbye.

Mother: Take care and good luck!

■ 選択肢

- ① Are you going to see each other at lunch?
- ② Have you left yet?
- ③ How do you feel about your new job?
- ④ I don't expect to have time to see her at all.
- ⑤ We are planning to have dinner together tonight.
- ⑥ What's exciting about your new job?
- ⑦ When are you going to eat lunch?
- ⑧ When do you have to leave for your first day at work?

IV 次の英文を完成させるのに最も適切な語（句）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。

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 1. There is no seating plan, so please sit () you'd like. | 20 |
| ① that | ② why |
| ③ what | ④ where |
| | |
| 2. If you don't own a printer, it's time you () one. | 21 |
| ① buying | ② will buy |
| ③ to buy | ④ bought |
| | |
| 3. This work will be finished () a few months. | 22 |
| ① until | ② in |
| ③ by | ④ with |
| | |
| 4. I regret () him the truth. | 23 |
| ① having told | ② to telling |
| ③ told | ④ tell |
| | |
| 5. I think I might choose this book () the positive reviews. | 24 |
| ① because | ② while |
| ③ due to | ④ even though |
| | |
| 6. This blog is going to focus on the () of knowing your learning style. | 25 |
| ① important | ② importance |
| ③ importantly | ④ importing |

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。ただし、文頭にくるべきものも小文
字にしてある。

1. 将来何があるか誰にもわかりません。

(① what ② knowing ③ will ④ there ⑤ happen ⑥ no ⑦ is) in the future.

() () () () ()
() () in the future.

2. 発音が難しければ、ふつうより少しゆっくり話すといいですよ。

If you have difficulty with pronunciation, you (① more ② speak ③ usual ④ little
⑤ slowly ⑥ a ⑦ should ⑧ than).

If you have difficulty with pronunciation, you () ()
() () () () ()
().

3. 彼女は自分で決心するだけでいいのです。

(① do ② make ③ to ④ has ⑤ up ⑥ she ⑦ all ⑧ is) her mind.

() () () () ()
() () () her mind.