

英 語

300 点

14時00分～15時30分(90分)

注 意 事 項

1. 解答開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
2. 問題は、**1** から **3** までの計3問です。**1** から **3** までのすべてを解答しなさい。
3. 解答用紙は1枚です。解答は、すべて解答用紙の指定欄に記入しなさい。
4. 解答開始の合図があった後に、必ず解答用紙に本学の受験番号を記入しなさい。
5. 印刷不鮮明およびページの落丁・乱丁等に気づいた場合には、手を挙げて監督者に知らせなさい。
6. 問題冊子の余白等は適宜利用してよい。
7. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰りなさい。

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著作権処理の関係上、本文は掲載できません。(P1~3)
出典情報のみ掲載します。
出典等：

(Jean Stilwell Peccei. *Child Language*. Routledge. 2000 を参考にした)

2 以下の(1)~(2)の設問に答えなさい。

(1) 平成に起こった出来事の中で、自分が一番関心をもったことについて100語程度の英語で説明しなさい。出来事の内容は、社会的なものでも個人的なものでも構いません。なお、この問題は英語の作文力を問う問題であり、答えの内容を評価する問題ではありません。

(2) 次の日本語を英語に訳しなさい。

インターネットの発達により、わたしたちの生活は驚くほど便利になった。たとえば、わたしたちは、インターネットを使って必要な情報を瞬く間に手に入れることができる。ネット通販で欲しいものを何でも購入することができるようにもなった。しかも、スマホの普及により、いつでもどこでもインターネットにアクセスすることができる。インターネットの利用者が急速に増えたのも当然だろう。しかし、インターネットの情報には、信頼できないものもしばしばある。わたしたちは、間違った情報と正しい情報を区別する必要がある。

3 次の英文を読んで、以下の設問に答えなさい。各パラグラフの冒頭の数字はパラグラフ番号を示す。

[1] The number of road deaths in Japan in 2018 was a record low of 3,532. The National Police Agency reported that this reduction since the peak in 1970 of over 16,000 was due to more traffic safety education. The introduction of seat belts, air bags and other safety equipment into cars since 1970 is also likely to be a factor. Three thousand five hundred is still a high number, (①) roughly ten per day. Many people dream that self-driving cars (SDC) will greatly increase road safety. To date, the accidents involving SDCs have been caused by humans. The hope is that when all cars are SDCs, human error will be eradicated, and road deaths become a thing of the past.
(A)

[2] However pleasant this idea may be, it remains a dream. SDCs need to be programmed to predict as many situations as possible to reduce danger. Certainly, (②) situations will still occur, such as people breaking the law at red lights and walking into the oncoming traffic. A major question arises; when danger cannot be circumvented, how should SDCs be programmed to respond?
(B)

[3] The English philosopher Phillipa Foot introduced a thought experiment called the *Trolley Problem*. A driverless train is going along a track which divides into two branches. On one branch, five people are tied up on the track. On the other branch, one person is tied up. The train cannot be stopped, and it will hit the five people. A switch (③) which branch the train travels. You have two options: 1) to press the switch to move the train onto the other track. This means that one person will be hit, but that you will have initiated this; 2) to do nothing. In this case, five people will be hit, but you will not be involved in the accident. In tests, most people *say* that they will press the switch and save five lives.
(C)

[4] The Trolley Problem is useful for future SDC technology because it gets people to think about issues that are important in road safety. Should SDCs be programmed to, for example, save more or fewer lives? The options can be changed to other choices. Should young people's lives be saved instead of old people's? Females or males? Doctors or homeless people? Healthy or unhealthy? The list goes on. A team of scientists from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) created a website to ask these questions. By 2018, the MIT team had collected over 40 million responses from all over the world. The results were intriguing: females are more important than males; younger people more valuable than older people; high-status citizens more meaningful than low-status individuals. Differences between (④) were also observed. For example, Eastern countries, including Japan, preferred to save the lives of lawful people, but Southern countries, such as Brazil, did not.

[5] So far, however, these tests are only thought experiments. What people *say* they will do and what they *actually* do may be very different. What we say is based on how we *think*. But are we *really* the people we think we are? In 2018, an American TV show *Mind Field* tested this question with real people. Making this show was very dangerous in terms of morals because it can cause severe (⑤) damage to the people in the study. The information learned from the show, however, indicated that many people would be paralyzed; they could do nothing. The message for SDCs is highly complex. From now on, there needs to be a serious discussion between governments, car manufacturers and consumer groups about how SDCs should respond to unusual situations. This is likely to be an interesting and extremely valuable discussion.

(1) 本文の内容に即して、括弧①～⑤の中に入れる最も適切な語を選び、その記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

- ① (a) averaging (b) repeating (c) beginning
(d) affecting (e) upsetting
- ② (a) unexpected (b) amazing (c) joyful
(d) unquestionable (e) strange
- ③ (a) limits (b) controls (c) points
(d) powers (e) impacts
- ④ (a) citizens (b) institutions (c) cultures
(d) humanities (e) residents
- ⑤ (a) sensitive (b) cold (c) unfriendly
(d) changing (e) psychological

(2) 以下の①～⑤の問に答えなさい。

① パラグラフ〔1〕の下線部(A)の“eradicating”に意味が一番近いものを下から選び、記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

- (a) destroyed
(b) removed
(c) defeated
(d) damaged

② パラグラフ〔2〕の下線部(B)の“circumvented”に意味が一番近いものを下から選び、記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

- (a) failed
(b) improved
(c) avoided
(d) recovered

③ パラグラフ〔3〕の下線部(C)の“initiated”に意味が一番近いものを下から選び、記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

- (a) changed
- (b) opened
- (c) invented
- (d) caused

④ パラグラフ〔4〕の下線部(D)の“intriguing”に意味が一番近いものを下から選び、記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

- (a) disappointing
- (b) frightening
- (c) interesting
- (d) encouraging

⑤ パラグラフ〔5〕の下線部(E)の“paralyzed”に意味が一番近いものを下から選び、記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

- (a) calm
- (b) frozen
- (c) relaxed
- (d) hard

(3) 本文の内容を踏まえ、以下の(ア)~(オ)の英語の後に続く最も適切な文を(a)~(d)の選択肢の中から選び、その記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

(ア) The reason for accidents with SDCs so far is...

- (a) ...due to mistakes made by people.
- (b) ...based in individuals' hopes for SDCs.
- (c) ...because of faulty programming.
- (d) ...a result of increased road safety education.

(イ) SDCs cannot be programmed perfectly because...

- (a) ...it is unpleasant to imagine.
- (b) ...some people drive their cars through red lights.
- (c) ...danger itself cannot be predicted.
- (d) ...no one can know every possible risk.

(ウ) In the *Trolley Problem*...

- (a) ...a train can be made to avoid hitting people.
- (b) ...you will surely prevent the train from hitting five people.
- (c) ...a train will certainly hit at least one person.
- (d) ...you will say that you will save five people.

(エ) According to the MIT study...

- (a) ...saving more lives is better than saving a few.
- (b) ...SDCs should be programmed to protect females.
- (c) ...both Japanese and Brazilian people want to protect lawful citizens.
- (d) ...doctors are more important than homeless people.

- (※) In order for SDCs to be used well in the future...
- (a) ...more thought experiments are needed to find out the truth.
 - (b) ...all countries must agree on the importance of SDCs.
 - (c) ...many people should talk together about their worries about SDCs.
 - (d) ...they have to be programmed to avoid all danger.

(4) 本文の内容と合わない文を(a)~(d)の選択肢の中から選び、その記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

- (a) The number of car-related accidents in Japan is decreasing.
- (b) People's actions are often different from their words.
- (c) The MIT study showed that many people across the world think in the same way.
- (d) The thought experiment called the *Trolley Problem* was actually studied with real people.