

### 一般入学試験

## 英 語 (70分)

#### I 注意事項

- 1 試験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 この問題冊子は23ページあります。ただし、出題ページは下記のとおりです。  
4～23ページ
- 3 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁および解答用紙の汚れ等に気づいた場合は、手を挙げて監督員に知らせなさい。
- 4 解答用紙には解答欄以外に次の記入欄があるので、その説明と解答用紙の「記入上の注意」を読み、それぞれ正しく記入し、マークしなさい。
  - ① 受験番号欄  
受験番号を記入し、さらにその下のマーク欄にマークしなさい。正しくマークされていない場合は、採点できないことがあります。
  - ② 氏名欄  
氏名・フリガナを記入しなさい。
- 5 試験開始後30分間および試験終了前5分間は退出できません。
- 6 この表紙の受験番号欄に受験番号を記入しなさい。この問題冊子は試験終了後回収します。

#### II 解答上の注意

- 1 解答はすべて解答用紙の所定の欄へのマークによって行います。たとえば、

3
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と表示のある問いに対して②と解答する場合は、次の〈例〉のように解答番号3の解答欄の②をマークします。

〈例〉

解答 番号	解 答 欄									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
3	①	●	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩

受 験 番 号			

1 次の各問に答えなさい。

A 次の英文を読み、問に答えなさい。

The world's languages differ almost unintelligibly. Knowing the English word "duck" doesn't help you guess the French *canard* or Japanese *ahiru*. But there are similarities hidden beneath the superficial differences. For instance, human languages tend to have parts of speech (like nouns and verbs). They tend to have ways to embed propositions in other ones. But why?

An influential and appealing explanation is known as universal grammar: Core similarities across languages exist because they're part of our genetic endowment. On this view, 1 . Infants expect to learn a language that has nouns and verbs, that has sentences with embedded propositions, and so on. This idea could explain not only why languages are similar but also what it is to be uniquely human — and, indeed, how children acquire their native language. It may also seem intuitively plausible, especially to people who speak several languages: If English (and Spanish and French) have nouns and verbs, why wouldn't every language? To date, universal grammar remains one of the most visible products of the field of linguistics.

2 . Over the years, field linguists (they're like field biologists with really good microphones) have reported that languages are much more diverse than originally thought. Not all languages have nouns and verbs. Nor do all languages let you embed propositions in others. And so it has gone for basically every proposed universal linguistic feature. The empirical foundation has fallen apart from under universal grammar. We thought there might be universals that all languages share, and we sought to explain them on the basis of 3 . But as the supposedly universal features have revealed themselves to be nothing of the sort, the need to explain them in definite terms has evaporated. As a result, what can plausibly make up the content of universal grammar has become 4 over time. At present, there's evidence that nothing but perhaps the most general

\*computational principles are part of our innate language-specific human endowment.

So it's time to retire universal grammar. It had a good run, but there's nothing much it can bring us now in terms of what we want to know about human language. It can't reveal much about how language develops in children — how they learn to articulate sounds, to infer the meanings of words, to put words together into sentences, to infer emotions and mental states from what people say, and so on. And the same is true for questions about how humans have evolved or how we differ from other animals. There are ways in which humans are unique in the animal kingdom, and a science of language ought to be trying to understand these. But, again, universal grammar, wiped out by evidence as it has been, .

Of course, it remains important and interesting to ask what similarities, superficial and substantial, tie together the world's languages. There may be hints there about how human language evolved and how it develops. But  is to set aside its most informative dimension.

Notes:

propositions 「叙述」 endowment 「資質, 能力」 empirical 「経験に基づいた」  
computational principle 「計算原理」

問1  ~  の空所を補うのに最も適切なものを, 下の①~④の中からそれぞれ1つ選びマークしなさい。

- ① humans are born with a tendency to develop languages with specific properties
- ② humans begin to develop from birth a capacity for speaking a different kind of language
- ③ humans seem to grasp the concept of universal grammar from a very early stage of development
- ④ humans naturally tend to share linguistic similarities, such as vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation

2 ① So far, there has been ample evidence which proves universal grammar

② So linguists already know the importance of universal grammar

③ But evidence has not been kind to universal grammar

④ However, universal grammar is treated with due respect

3 ① acquired conditions

② genetic codes

③ learning situations

④ innate biases

4 ① absolutely perfect

② almost unchanged

③ progressively modest

④ more aggressive

5 ① should not be discussed

② will not help much

③ can solve some mysteries

④ might uncover its usefulness

6 ① the union of universal grammar and its diversity

② the breakaway from linguistics

③ to concentrate on only a linguistic aspect

④ to ignore its diversity

問2 次の  ・  の各問の答えとして最も適切なものを、下の①～④の中からそれぞれ1つ選びマークしなさい。

Which of the following is the most appropriate according to the paragraphs 1 and 2?

- ① There are some characteristics that all languages share, which allow us to guess the meaning of a word of an unfamiliar language.
- ② Linguists believe that universal grammar helps to explain the similarities, rather than the differences, of the world's languages.
- ③ It has been decisively proven that the superficial differences among the world's languages are more apparent than real.
- ④ Universal grammar is supposed to give a convincing account of how European languages are related to each other.

Which of the following is the most appropriate according to the paragraphs 3, 4 and 5?

- ① Universal grammar might be an illusion, but people believe intuitively in its existence and its influence on human language.
- ② Universal grammar is such an inadequate tool that it can no longer shed a new light on diverse aspects of human language.
- ③ Universal grammar can be said to contribute to the realization of how important linguistic diversity is.
- ④ All the linguistic endeavors, including the theory of universal grammar, might be in vain when it comes to explaining human evolution.

B 次の英文を読み、問に答えなさい。

Traffic jam on the highway between Los Angeles and San Francisco: surface repairs. I spent thirty minutes slowly battling my way through until the chaos was a distant scene in my rearview mirror. Or so I thought. Half an hour later, I was again bumper to bumper: more maintenance work.  enough, my level of frustration was much lower this time. Why? Reassuringly cheerful signs along the road announced: “We’re renovating the highway for you!”

The jam reminded me of an experiment conducted by the Harvard psychologist Ellen Langer in the 1970s. For this, she went into a library and waited at a photocopier until a line had formed. Then she approached the first in line and said: “Excuse me, I have five pages. May I use the copy machine?” Her success rate was 60 percent. She repeated the experiment, this time giving a reason: “Excuse me. I have five pages. May I use the copy machine because I’m in a rush?” In almost all cases (94 percent), she was allowed to go ahead. This is  : If people are in a hurry, you often let them cut in to the front of the line. She tried yet another approach, this time saying: “Excuse me. I have five pages. May I go before you because I have to make some copies?” The result was  : Even though the pretext was (a-hem) paper-thin — after all, everyone was standing in line to make copies — she was allowed to pass to the front of the line in almost all cases (93 percent).

(A) When you justify your behavior, you encounter more tolerance and helpfulness. It seems to matter very little if your excuse is good or not. Using the simple validation “because” is sufficient. A sign proclaiming: “We’re renovating the highway for you” is completely redundant. (X) What else would a maintenance crew be up to on a highway? If you hadn’t noticed before, you realize what is going on once you look out the window.  this knowledge reassures and calms you. After all, nothing is more frustrating than (Y) being kept in the dark.

Gate A57 at JFK airport, waiting to board: An announcement comes over the loudspeaker: “Attention, passengers. Flight 1234 is delayed by three hours.” Wonderful. I walked to the desk to find out why. And came back no more .

I was furious: How dare they leave us waiting in ignorance? Other airlines have the decency to announce: “Flight 5678 is delayed by three hours due to operational reasons.” A throwaway reason if ever there was one, but enough to 14 .

It seems people are addicted to the word “because” — so much so that we use it even when it’s not necessary. If you are a leader, undoubtedly you have witnessed this. If you provide no \*rallying call, employee motivation \*dwindles. (B) It simply doesn’t make the grade to say that the purpose of your shoe company is to manufacture footwear. No, today, higher purposes and the story behind the story are all-important, such as: “We want our shoes to revolutionize the market” (whatever that means). “Better arch support for a better world!” (whatever that means). The manufacturer claims that it is in the happiness business (whatever that means).

If the stock market rises or falls by half a percent, you will never hear the true cause from stock market commentators — that it is white noise, the culmination of an infinite number of market movements. No: People want a reason, and the commentator is happy to select one. Whatever explanation he utters will be meaningless — with frequent blame applied to the \*pronouncements of \*Federal Reserve Bank presidents.

If someone asks why you have yet to complete a task, it’s best to say: “Because I haven’t got around to it yet.” It’s a 15 (had you done so, the conversation wouldn’t be taking place), but it usually does the trick without the need to scramble for more plausible reasons.

One day I watched my wife carefully separating black laundry from blue. As far as I know, this effort isn’t necessary. Both are dark colors, right? Such logic has managed to keep my clothes run-free for many years. “Why do you do that?” I asked. “Because I prefer to wash them separately.” For me, a perfectly fine answer.

Never leave home without “because.” (C) This unassuming little word greases the wheels of human interaction. Use it freely.

Notes:

rallying call 「スローガン, 掛け声」 dwindle 「衰える」 pronouncement 「声明」  
Federal Reserve Bank 「連邦準備銀行」

問1  ~  の空所を補うのに最も適切なものを、下の①~④の中からそれぞれ1つ選びマークしなさい。

- |                                 |                        |               |                                    |               |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|---------------|
| <input type="text" value="9"/>  | ① Strangely            | ② Actually    | ③ Clearly                          | ④ Surely      |
| <input type="text" value="10"/> | ① unexpected           |               | ② understandable                   |               |
|                                 | ③ peculiar             |               | ④ satisfactory                     |               |
| <input type="text" value="11"/> | ① logical              | ② obvious     | ③ depressing                       | ④ amazing     |
| <input type="text" value="12"/> | ① And yet              | ② Furthermore | ③ As a result                      | ④ Conversely  |
| <input type="text" value="13"/> | ① lacked               | ② enraged     | ③ ignored                          | ④ enlightened |
| <input type="text" value="14"/> | ① drive me mad         |               | ② eliminate confidence in airlines |               |
|                                 | ③ calm down passengers |               | ④ perceive the announcement        |               |
| <input type="text" value="15"/> | ① better reason        |               | ② confusing apology                |               |
|                                 | ③ pathetic excuse      |               | ④ satisfactory decision            |               |

問2 下線部(A)~(C)の意味に最も近いものを、下の①~④の中からそれぞれ1つ選びマークしなさい。

(A)

- ① Once people know the reason for your behavior, they will give you a more sympathetic hand.
- ② People should accept what you are doing, and then they will generally think of it as reasonable.
- ③ The mere act of giving a reason for your behavior forces people to show true understanding of it.
- ④ Helpful people tend to put up with your behavior, whether you account for it or not.

(B)

- ① It can safely be said
- ② It never pays to say
- ③ It goes without saying
- ④ It is not adequate to say



(C)

- ① The word "because" makes human communication run smoothly, particularly when used with a clear and detailed explanation.
- ② Overuse of the word "because" brings human relationships to a sudden halt.
- ③ The regular use of the word "because", even if seemingly insignificant, enables us to socialize with each other more successfully.
- ④ The word "because" in fact plays an essential part in human society, though most people never seem to assume so.

問3 次の  ・  の各問の答えとして最も適切なものを、下の①～④の中からそれぞれ1つ選びマークしなさい。

Which of the following is the most appropriate explanation for the underlined part (X)?

- ① Placing a sign was also one of the important jobs of a maintenance crew.
- ② A maintenance crew questioned the reason for renovating the highway.
- ③ A maintenance crew was there to renovate the highway.
- ④ The highway was renovated so that each driver could drive comfortably.

Which of the following best explains "being kept in the dark" in the underlined part (Y)?

- ① not knowing in which direction to go
- ② being in a situation where sufficient information is not available
- ③ being given a false reason for what is going on
- ④ not being able to understand the explanation of a certain situation

2 次の各問に答えなさい。

A 次の会話文を読み、問に答えなさい。

Bruce : The US has a fundraising, charity and philanthropic culture. The Carnegie and Rockefeller families are well known as philanthropic pioneers in the States. They have founded several hospitals and colleges. Have you ever heard of "the Giving Pledge"?

Sophia : Yes. It's a campaign started by a leading computer company's co-founder, Bill Gates, and billionaire investor, Warren Buffett. They've created some sort of charitable organization, right? That's all I know about it. What is the Giving Pledge?

Bruce : It's basically a promise that very rich people make. According to this article here, "the Giving Pledge is an effort to help address society's most pressing problems by inviting the wealthiest Americans to commit to giving more than half of their money to charitable causes, either during their lifetime or after their death."

Sophia : How did they start the project?

Bruce : The organization decided to take the initiative in contacting the millionaires one by one, rather than wait for them to come to them. First, they started this project by calling the possible candidates: they started with the Forbes magazine list of the 400 wealthiest Americans. Those that qualified as Forbes 400s are worth an estimated \$1.2 trillion combined.

Sophia : What was the result?

Bruce : Not all the people signed the pledge. Some preferred to pledge anonymously, some were unavailable, and others were not interested. So far, a group of 40 Americans has pledged to give at least half of their fortunes to charity. Gates and Buffett estimate their efforts could generate \$600 billion to help those in need.

Sophia : What a huge sum of money!

問 1 Which of the following statements is the most appropriate about the Giving Pledge?

- ① The Giving Pledge is one of the cultures most Americans promise.
- ② The Giving Pledge is a law the US government has enacted.
- ③ The Giving Pledge is an organization Forbes, Inc. established for wealthy people.
- ④ The Giving Pledge is an endeavor to help deal with society's most urgent problems.

問 2 Which of the following statements is likely to be a possible reason why Bill Gates and Warren Buffett involved millionaires in the Giving Pledge?

- ① Because millionaires were expected to make a big contribution to society with their fortunes against a background of charitable culture in the US.
- ② Because the millionaires listed in the Forbes 400s were socially dependable enough to cooperate in the Giving Pledge.
- ③ Because Bill Gates and Warren Buffett were acquainted with most of the millionaires in the US who seemed likely to support the Giving Pledge.
- ④ Because all the millionaires in the US are extremely compassionate and have eagerly participated in philanthropic activity since early times.

問3 Which of the following statements is NOT true?

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- ① The Carnegie and Rockefeller families are famous as philanthropic pioneers in the US because they built hospitals and colleges which still exist today.
- ② Bill Gates and Warren Buffett have created a charitable organization designed to appeal to wealthy people who agree with their policies.
- ③ The Forbes 400s are the wealthiest Americans listed by the magazine and their total wealth is estimated to be \$1.2 trillion.
- ④ Most of the very rich in the US have joined one of the 40 charity groups and are going to give half of their fortunes to charity.

B 次の(1)・(2)の英文について、(1)ではア～オを、(2)ではア～カを、与えられた2つの英文の間で論理的に意味が通るように並べかえたものとして最も適切な選択肢を、①～④の中からそれぞれ1つ選びマークしなさい。

(1) 

24
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Drinking lots of water is popular advice found in the media.

ア. Though some doctors tell us to drink 6-8 glasses of water daily, there is little evidence supporting this.

イ. Many of the foods we eat contain liquid.

ウ. In 1945, for example, a well-known doctor suggested that people drink 2.5 liters a day.

エ. On the contrary, many doctors agree that drinking too much water can be dangerous.

オ. Most doctors, however, think people get enough liquid in their bodies from other drinks, such as juice, milk, and tea.

Some people even die when they drink huge amounts of water.

- ① ウーエーアーイーオ
- ② ウーオーイーアーエ
- ③ エーイーオーアーウ
- ④ エーアーオーイーウ

(2) 25

It was probably the mimic octopus that first brought worldwide fame to Lembeh Strait.

ア. When moving from one point to another, it \*elongates and flattens itself like a flounder and \*undulates rapidly over the bottom like a backstroke swimmer making an underwater start.

イ. How many disguises does a mimic octopus have?

ウ. The next minute, it might take a short rest by stretching its legs out in all directions to mimic a sea anemone.

エ. Just as the name suggests, this member of the octopus family is an expert at mimicking other sea creatures.

オ. You'd have to ask the octopus, but don't expect an answer.

カ. Or it might pretend to be a poisonous lionfish because a predator is lurking nearby.

In any case, the mystery of this strange creature is one of the many attractions that bring divers to Lembeh.

Notes:

elongate 「長く伸ばす」 undulate 「うねる」

- ① アーカ-オ-ウ-エ-イ
- ② ア-ウ-エ-カ-イ-オ
- ③ エ-ア-ウ-カ-イ-オ
- ④ エ-イ-ア-カ-オ-ウ

C 次の英文において、 ～  の空所を補うのに最も適切なものを、以下の①～⑧の中からそれぞれ1つ選びマークしなさい。

A team of Greek and German researchers has shown that the colors of sunsets painted by famous artists can be used to estimate pollution levels in the Earth's past atmosphere. In particular, the paintings reveal that ash and gas released during major volcanic eruptions scatter the different colors of sunlight, making sunsets appear more red. The results were published in 2014 in Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics, an open access journal of the European Geosciences Union (EGU).

When the Tambora volcano in Indonesia erupted in 1815, painters in Europe could see the colors of the sky changing. The volcanic ash and gas spewed into the atmosphere travelled the world and, as these aerosol particles scattered sunlight, they produced bright red and orange sunsets in Europe for up to three years after the eruption. J. M. W. Turner was one of the artists who painted the stunning sunsets during that time. Now, scientists are using his, and other great masters' paintings .

"Nature speaks to the hearts and souls of great artists," says lead-author Christos Zerefos, a professor of atmospheric physics at the Academy of Athens in Greece. "But we have found that, when coloring sunsets, it is the way their brains perceive greens and reds that contains important environmental information."

Zerefos and his team analyzed hundreds of high-quality digital photographs of sunset paintings done between 1500 and 2000, a period including over 50 large volcanic eruptions around the globe. They were looking  on the amount of aerosols in the atmosphere.

"We found that red-to-green ratios measured in the sunsets of paintings by great masters correlate well with the amount of volcanic aerosols in the atmosphere, regardless of the painters and of the school of painting," says Zerefos.

Skies more polluted by volcano ash scatter sunlight more, so they appear more red. Similar effects are seen with mineral (desert dust) or man-made aerosols. Air with a higher amount of aerosols has a higher '\*aerosol optical depth', a parameter the team calculated . They then compared these values with those given



by independent sources such as ice-core and volcanic-explosivity data, and found good agreement. The results obtained validate those of the team's previous study, published in Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics in 2007.

To further support their model, the researchers asked a famous color expert 29 over the island of Hydra in June 2010. The painter was not aware of the dust event. The scientists then compared measurements of the aerosol optical depth made by modern instruments with those estimated from the red-to-green ratios of the paintings and of digital photographs, and found that they all matched well.

Since aerosols scatter sunlight, less of it reaches the surface, leading to cooling. The Tambora eruption, the largest in recorded history, killed some 10,000 people directly and over 60,000 more due to the starvation and disease during the 'volcanic winter' that followed. Aerosol optical depth can be directly used in climate models, so 30 helps researchers understand how aerosols have affected the Earth's climate in the past. This, in turn, can help improve predictions of future climate change.

"We wanted 31 in the past atmosphere in places where, and in centuries when, instrumental measurements were not available," concludes Zerefos.

Note:

aerosol optical depth「エアロゾルの光学的深さ（光学において透明さを表す指標となる量）」

- ① to find out whether the relative amounts of red and green along the horizon of each painting could provide information
- ② using the red-to-green ratios in the paintings
- ③ to paint sunsets during and after the passage of a Saharan dust cloud
- ④ having estimates for this parameter
- ⑤ to collect environmental data by analyzing the effects of the eruption
- ⑥ to provide alternative ways of exploiting the environmental information
- ⑦ expecting that they can confirm the hypothesis
- ⑧ to retrieve information on the composition of the past atmosphere

3 日本文の意味に合うように ( ) 内の語 (句) を正しく並べかえ, 3番目と7番目に来る番号をマークしなさい。ただし, 文頭に来る単語も書き出しは小文字となっている。

(1) 英語は, 世界で最も多くの人によって話されています。

3番目  7番目

( ① language ② people ③ English ④ other ⑤ so many  
⑥ is spoken ⑦ as ⑧ by ⑨ no ) is.

(2) ジャックがそわそわしているのを, なにか隠し事をしているのは明らかだ。

3番目  7番目

Since Jack is nervous, ( ① something ② to ③ clear ④ hide  
⑤ he ⑥ it ⑦ that ⑧ has ⑨ is ).

(3) 私は彼にその悪い知らせをどうしても伝えることができなかった。

3番目  7番目

I ( ① could ② him ③ bad news ④ myself ⑤ not  
⑥ to ⑦ the ⑧ tell ⑨ bring ).

(4) 彼女が詳しいのはヨーロッパの民謡ではなく, アジアの民謡です。

3番目  7番目

( ① in Asia ② in Europe ③ it is ④ folk songs ⑤ not  
⑥ that ⑦ those ⑧ she is ⑨ but ) familiar with.

(5) 彼は, 会社がオフィスに省エネ機器を導入することを提案した。

3番目  7番目

( ① to ② energy-saving ③ the company ④ he ⑤ that  
⑥ introduce ⑦ the office ⑧ proposed ⑨ devices ).

(6) 嵐が近づいています。必要がない限り、外出しないように警告が出ています。

3 番目  7 番目

A storm is approaching. People ( ① to ② advised ③ it ④ not ⑤ go out ⑥ is not ⑦ are ⑧ necessary ⑨ if ).

(7) 彼女は寝る前に軽い運動を必ずすることになっている。

3 番目  7 番目

She ( ① of ② before ③ light exercise ④ a ⑤ she ⑥ point ⑦ doing ⑧ goes to bed ⑨ makes ).

(8) 帰宅中にタイヤがパンクしてしまったのですが、通りがかりのトラック運転手がタイヤの交換を手伝ってくれました。

3 番目  7 番目

I had a flat tire on the way home, but ( ① changing ② by ③ who ④ assisted ⑤ truck driver ⑥ it ⑦ in ⑧ a ⑨ passed ).

(9) 自国経済を早急に救済するように、強い圧力が日本にかかった。

3 番目  7 番目

( ① in rescuing ② Japan ③ to ④ pressure ⑤ its ⑥ strong ⑦ economy ⑧ act quickly ⑨ came under ).

(10) メアリーは突然わっと泣き出した。その時になってようやく、私は彼女に何が起こったのかが分かった。

3 番目  7 番目

Mary suddenly burst out crying. Only ( ① she ② been ③ through ④ what ⑤ I ⑥ then ⑦ understand ⑧ did ⑨ had ).

4 日本文の意味に合うように 52 ~ 61 に入れるのに最も適切な語(句)を、下の①~④の中からそれぞれ1つ選びマークしなさい。

(1) 彼は財産の処分を指示した遺言を残した。

He left his 52 to indicate how to dispose of his property.

- ① burial                      ② heir                      ③ period                      ④ will

(2) 健康診断の結果を見て、自分の不摂生を痛感した。

The result of the medical checkup brought 53 me the neglect of my health.

- ① home to    ② homely to  
③ sharp to    ④ sharply to

(3) あなたのお兄さんだと思った男性は、実は違う人だった。

The man 54 your brother proved to be the wrong person.

- ① was I thought    ② who was I thought  
③ I thought he was    ④ who I thought was

(4) 計画が行き詰ったくらいで、あきらめてはいけない。

Don't give up 55 the project hit the wall.

- ① merely as    ② simply because  
③ just as    ④ largely because

(5) スミスさんは昇進して本社に異動する前は、私たちの支社の責任者だった。

Ms. Smith used to be in 56 of our regional office before she was promoted and assigned to the home office.

- ① charge                      ② case                      ③ responsible                      ④ head

(6) 重大なミスではなかったにもかかわらず、彼は同僚たちに謝罪した。

57 the mistake was not serious, he apologized to his colleagues for it.

- ① Aside from    ② In spite of    ③ But    ④ Though

(7) 困ったことに、父は私がサムと結婚することに猛反対しているのよ。

The trouble is that my father objects strongly  58 Sam.

- ① for me to marry    ② for me to marry with  
③ to my marrying    ④ to my marrying with

(8) 彼の口車に乗せられたせいで、ひどい目に遭ってしまった。

I had a hard time because of being  59 in by his fast-talk.

- ① taken    ② put    ③ got    ④ ridden

(9) 現在その企業は、1990年代と比べて2倍の数の地元労働者を雇用している。

The company now employs  60 the 1990s.

- ① twice as many as local workers it did in  
② twice as many local workers as it did in  
③ as twice many local workers it did in as  
④ as many as twice local workers in it did

(10) その映画が扱っている社会問題があなたの身に起きたら、どうしますか？

61 the social issues the movie focuses on happened to you, what would you do?

- ① Thinking    ② Having    ③ Supposing    ④ Involving