

(問題用紙 1)

平成31年度入学試験問題 英語

- ◎ 英語の試験問題は5枚綴りになっています。
◎ 解答は必ず解答用紙に記入すること。

I. 次の英文の空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを、(ア)～(エ)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。大文字と小文字の区別は考慮しないこと。

(1) Whether criticism should be given straight or should be (1) to avoid seeming too harsh is a matter of convention.

- (ア) stringent (イ) tempered (ウ) predicted (エ) strict

(2) There is (2) to life than increasing its speed.

- (ア) deeper (イ) faster (ウ) better (エ) more

(3) For further information on (3) baggage, please refer to the website of the airline company.

- (ア) exceptive (イ) excerpt (ウ) excess (エ) excel

(4) I don't seem to be making much (4) in my career.

- (ア) rush (イ) evolved (ウ) step (エ) headway

(5) Beyond simply producing less carbon dioxide, ideas on what to do with carbon dioxide include storage and (5) it.

- (ア) repurposing (イ) relaunching (ウ) regearing (エ) reaccrediting

(6) Much of what he said (6) with me and aligned with my priorities.

- (ア) resonated (イ) resolved (ウ) detonated (エ) dissolved

(7) Bags that are heavier than this allowance will (7) extra charges.

- (ア) indulge (イ) include (ウ) incur (エ) intrigue

(8) Darkness cannot (8) out darkness; only light can do that. Hate cannot (8) out hate; only love can do that.

- (ア) cover (イ) drive (ウ) exert (エ) spread

(9) Much of his resume was (9) to fit the position that he was applying for.

- (ア) fabricated (イ) fraternized (ウ) fermented (エ) flickered

(10) This study aims to (10) light on the issues that affect many people.

- (ア) spell (イ) shear (ウ) specialize (エ) shed

II. 次の各日本語の英訳として、文法や意味からみて最も適切なものを、(ア)～(エ)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

(11) あなたの同僚は自分の経験を踏まえて建設的な批判をすることがあります。耳を傾ける度量を持ちなさい。

- (ア) Think of your colleagues' suggestions as pure gold, so you must listen to them with your all heart opened.
(イ) Your colleagues who give instructive advices from their experience expect you to be generous enough to accept them.
(ウ) When your colleagues offer constructive criticism based on their experience, you must be open to accepting it.
(エ) As it happens that your colleagues criticize you for their experienced view, you should be tolerant of their severe words.

(12) 私はとにかくイタリアという国が好きで、現地の人々と話してみたくてたまらなかった。

- (ア) I loved Italy so much that I was dying to talking to the people in Italy.
(イ) I was head over heels in love with Italy and desperate to talk with the local people.
(ウ) I was crazy about the country of Italy and eager to have talk with those people there.
(エ) I was addicted to Italy and anxious to talk over with the locals.

(問題用紙 2)

- (13) 日本の職場では日々の服装から労働観まですべてにわたって世代間格差が存在する。
(ア) There are generation gaps in everything from daily attire to work ethic at workplaces in Japan.
(イ) Generation conflicts about everything ranging from office clothes to a will to work in Japan.
(ウ) The truth is that gaps prevailing among generations in terms of their clothing style and occupational view at a Japanese office.
(エ) From costumes to labor morale, Japanese working class are diversified according to their generations.
- (14) 最近の若い人の多くは強い社会的良心があり、また所有するよりも共有することを評価する傾向がある。
(ア) These days young people tend to care about social justice and to evaluate public propriety more than their own properties.
(イ) Young people today mostly are keen about social welfare and like to have things common than owing themselves.
(ウ) Recently, many young people have a strong social conscience and value sharing more than ownership.
(エ) The latest tendency of younger people is that they look at the social benefits and share things than have it.
- (15) 忙しい一日を終えて家に帰るとき、サイクリングで帰るとストレスを発散できる。
(ア) Bicycle commuting fosters my stress when I am on my way home after a hectic work day.
(イ) Riding by my home on my bicycle after a busy day releases my stress.
(ウ) To cycle to work and home let off my stress which I have piled up by working busily.
(エ) Cycling helps me work off my stress when I'm going home after a busy day.
- (16) エレベーターを使わず階段を利用すると食べ過ぎの悪影響をなくすることができる。
(ア) Walking up and down the stairs instead of using the elevator counters the bad effects of overeating.
(イ) Using the stairs not the elevator contributes to reduce the adverse influence of eating too much.
(ウ) Going through a stairway and avoiding the elevator nullifies the harmful effects of excessive eating.
(エ) Moving swiftly on the stairs but not on the elevator invalidates baneful influence of hyperphagia.
- (17) その運動は人助けなど一度も考えたことのなかった人々に、それは自分のためにもなるのだと気づかせた。
(ア) The campaign made people understand that working for others would do good not to those in need but to themselves.
(イ) The campaign helped encourage people who had never thought about an act of charity to realize it could work for them.
(ウ) The campaign was successful in that it had shown the benefits of being kind to those who had never done before.
(エ) The campaign got a message from the people who had never considered helping others necessary that it may serve them fine.
- (18) 僕の車はくたびれているけどまだ乗れるよ。
(ア) My car is out of the shape, and it is almost of no use.
(イ) My car is worn out desperately, and it serves to me well.
(ウ) My car is completely broken, but it is usable.
(エ) My car may have seen better days, but it's still working.

III. 次の語を並べかえて、適切な英文を完成させなさい。大文字と小文字の区別は考慮しないこと。解答は指定された箇所に入るものだけをマークしなさい。

- (19) I did my absolute (19) to () our opinions, but he () a () ear to my ().
(ア) explanation (イ) deaf (ウ) best (エ) justify (オ) turned
- (20) () is a () job, but if you are going to own a () you need to be able to (20) the ().
(ア) sales (イ) startup (ウ) deal (エ) close (オ) tough
- (21) This () grass will (21) our () lawn mower to () ().
(ア) the (イ) long (ウ) new (エ) test (オ) put
- (22) Jim () (22) his () as he () to the moving () at his son's wedding.
(ア) back (イ) fought (ウ) speech (エ) tears (オ) listened

(問題用紙 3)

- (23) Even the meticulous detective couldn't () () () () (23) at the crime scene.
(ア) of (イ) shred (ウ) a (エ) evidence (オ) find
- (24) The jewel thief entered () () (24) the () () fixing a leaky faucet.
(ア) under (イ) pretense (ウ) the (エ) of (オ) mansion
- (25) () the game, a () () (25) () fans of the opposing teams.
(ア) skirmish (イ) out (ウ) after (エ) between (オ) broke
- (26) Understanding () (26) () () (), Ken offered his humblest apology.
(ア) error (イ) his (ウ) gravity (エ) of (オ) the

IV. 次の英文の空所に入れるのに最も適切な語句を、(ア)～(エ)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

As farmers, the Hanunoo in the Philippines need to know about earth, and their language enables them to distinguish between ten basic and 30 derivative types of soil. Many languages reflect a detailed knowledge of the natural world: weather, animals, plants—particularly their medical uses. If such languages are lost, the knowledge embedded in them may be lost too.

But languages do not just carry (27) knowledge. As Daniel Nettle and Suzanne Romaine put it in “Vanishing Voices”, each language “has its own window on the world”, often incorporating subtle (28) that resist translation. For example, the language of the Hopi Indians has many more verb forms than most European languages, which allow its speakers to differentiate much more (29) between different kinds of past, present and future. In Algonquian languages spoken in parts of Canada, such as Cree and Innu, the first person is not “I” or “we”, but “you”, (30) their view of the importance of the individual in relation to the group. In fact, anyone who speaks more than one language knows that some (31) are untranslatable, which is why English-speakers borrow words and phrases such as *Schadenfreude* or *je ne sais quoi*.

The idea that different languages reveal different views of the world was developed by Edward Sapir and Benjamin Lee Whorf in the 1930s. Their hypothesis comes in two parts: first, that different languages (32) different world views and, second, that this predisposes their speakers towards different ways of thought. The second part has always been controversial, but the first is hard to argue with. In the past few decades the (33) influence in linguistics has been that of Noam Chomsky at MIT, whose doctrine of universal grammar is somewhat at variance with Sapir-Whorf. It holds that all languages, despite their superficial differences, share (34) structures. But the differences are still of great interest, so, whichever theorist you believe, the loss of a language is not to be taken lightly.

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|------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| (27) | (ア) doable | (イ) useless | (ウ) practical | (エ) derivative |
| (28) | (ア) awards | (イ) honors | (ウ) excellences | (エ) distinctions |
| (29) | (ア) thornily | (イ) knottily | (ウ) basically | (エ) intricately |
| (30) | (ア) pondering | (イ) wondering | (ウ) reflecting | (エ) shimmering |
| (31) | (ア) terms | (イ) tenures | (ウ) standings | (エ) stipulations |
| (32) | (ア) protrude | (イ) embody | (ウ) parade | (エ) example |
| (33) | (ア) extremity | (イ) anatomical | (ウ) dominant | (エ) flexible |
| (34) | (ア) volatile | (イ) inspiring | (ウ) underlying | (エ) superfluous |

V. 次の英文を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。

Autonomous vehicles are coming and they have the potential to radically better our lives. But to reap the rewards of this new technology, we first have to adapt the world to its requirements. This means preparing the way for massive engineering projects that will introduce the latest (35) of mobile networks into our cities. As future autonomous vehicles become safer and more efficient, they will rely on high-bandwidth mobile networks to wirelessly share and receive (36) from each other.

Self-driving vehicles currently work by collecting data from an array of sensors, which is then interpreted by various algorithms. These algorithms tell the vehicle where to drive, at what speed and when to stop.

But the data that these sensors collect is inherently limited. The vehicle cannot see any vehicles outside of its field of vision, nor can it be aware of traffic occurring ten miles further down the road. To overcome this, future autonomous vehicles will be constantly accessing and interpreting data collected by thousands of surrounding vehicles, and roadside units (computing devices that provide connectivity support to passing vehicles). Huge amounts of additional information will be provided to the vehicle about road surface, weather, traffic conditions, other vehicle information and intended control actions.

(問題用紙 4)

We expect that driverless cars will be commercially available by 2025 and the whole UK transportation system will be fully automated by 2070. (38), and intersection management. These connected autonomous vehicles (CAV) will create a completely different transportation network for future generations and one that is safer, faster, more efficient, more environmentally friendly and more productive. As we rapidly approach the point at which CAVs are ready for the streets, we have to make sure that our streets are ready for them.

With so much data needing to be shared, having a high bandwidth and fast wireless communication technology is essential. The next generation of wireless communication systems, based on the faster 5G (5th Generation) technology, can potentially provide the required bandwidth. But to achieve this, we need to begin drastically increasing the number of radio antennas and roadside units in cities.

Even the most recent networks (4G LTE) that exist today simply aren't (39) up to the task and will have to be upgraded. 5G networks will demand faster and more flexible infrastructure that can adapt to unexpected problems. (40) Countries across the world will also have to invest heavily in new roadside units that can help reduce any data delays and minimize the reliance on network data centers, by acting as alternative data sources. At the same time, the security of these networks have to be considered, ensuring the safety and privacy of all communication over them.

(41) The slowly turning gears of policymakers are currently lagging behind the astronomical progress of connected autonomous vehicles. The Netherlands is currently the country furthest ahead in preparation, thanks mainly to its excellent road infrastructure. Singapore's decision to allow self-driving cars to be tested on public roads mean that it is quickly also becoming a world leader in this field. Both the United States and Sweden are also beginning to prepare for this future.

Across the world, many governments are coming to realize the necessity of infrastructure change. For example, the UK government recently announced its goal of becoming a global leader in autonomous vehicles, with new development and testing areas to be championed. Indeed, several UK-based projects are attempting to lead the country onwards. UK CITE (Connected Intelligent Transport Environment) is equipping 40 miles of urban roads, dual-carriageways and motorways within Coventry and Warwickshire with extremely fast data networks required by CAVs. Another project, E-CAVE, is adapting Ordnance Survey digital map data to help the development of CAVs. The data, which is used to create a local map of the environment, enhances the perception of CAVs and allows them to drive more safely.

Even with the vast technological challenges and regulatory hurdles currently encompassing the deployment of autonomous vehicles, it's not a question of "if", but rather "when" they will be prevalent on the roads. Now is the time to have a conversation over developing the correct urban infrastructure for this new age.

問1 空所(35)に入る最も適切なものを、(ア)～(エ)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。
(ア) news (イ) episode (ウ) incident (エ) generation

問2 空所(36)に入る最も適切なものを、(ア)～(エ)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。
(ア) data (イ) safety (ウ) compliance (エ) reimbursement

問3 第3段落の内容に最も適合するものを、(ア)～(エ)の中から一つ選び、その記号を(37)にマークしなさい。
(ア) Sensors do not tell us about traffic or road conditions and this will still be the case in the future.
(イ) Self-driving vehicles are very limited in what they do, although they are good at collecting data.
(ウ) Vehicles can be trained to get data from far away and use this data to predict what is going to happen nearby.
(エ) In the future, autonomous vehicles will need to receive and process much more information than they do now.

問4 次の語句(a)～(e)を並びかえて、空所(38)に入れるのに最も適切なものを(ア)～(エ)の中から一つ選びなさい(ただし(a)～(e)の中で使用しないものが一つある。また文の始めに来る語も小文字になっている)。

- (a) without proper supervision (b) when automated vehicles travel together at high speeds
(c) these vehicles will sometimes be controlled by a traffic management system
(d) when this happens (e) which could activate useful maneuvers such as platooning
- (ア) (c e d a)
(イ) (b c a d)
(ウ) (d c e b)
(エ) (e b c a)

問5 下線部(39) up to the task に最も近いものを、(ア)～(エ) から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。
(ア) capable of doing a job (イ) over to do work (ウ) sweating at all (エ) waiting to toil

(問題用紙 5)

- 問 6 下線部(40)の伝えようとする意味と最も近い文を、(ア)～(エ)の中から一つ選び、その記号を(40)マークしなさい。
- (ア) New networks will be faster and bigger, but they will not be as secure as they are now at the local level.
 - (イ) Many nations will have to borrow money to improve their systems and increase their speed by employing security personnel to maintain secrecy.
 - (ウ) Whilst ensuring the safekeeping of their networks, countries must improve their infrastructure by decentralizing data communication and installing localized data bases.
 - (エ) Privacy makes it very difficult to improve our infrastructure, even for the ministry of transport, and to make our local roads the kind of places we want to explore far away.
- 問 7 下線部(41)The slowly turning gears of policymakers に最も近いものを、(ア)～(エ) から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。
- (ア) the elephantine legal system
 - (イ) the spinning teeth of politicians
 - (ウ) the very tardy election process
 - (エ) the speed at which governments make decisions
- 問 8 本文の内容から最も正しいものを、(ア)～(エ)の中から一つ選び、その記号を(42)にマークしなさい。
- (ア) Before autonomous vehicles are allowed on the roads, legal barriers need to be surmounted.
 - (イ) CAVs are independent to do what they want and make decisions for themselves.
 - (ウ) Self-driving cars were easy to develop from normal cars to what they are now.
 - (エ) Urban infrastructure will start to control our lives within the next 50 years.