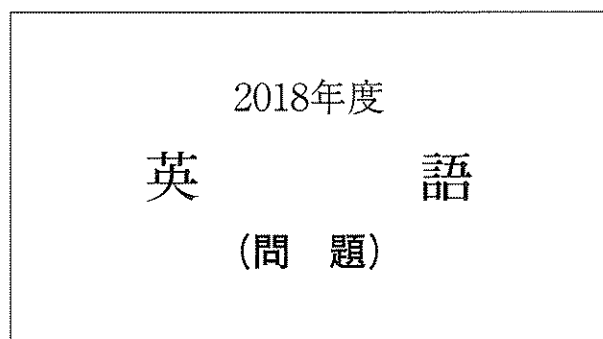




< H30121116 >

注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の指示があるまで、問題冊子および解答用紙には手を触れないこと。
2. 問題は2～10ページに記載されている。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損等に気付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督員に知らせること。
3. 解答はすべてHBの黒鉛筆またはHBのシャープペンシルで記入すること。
4. マーク解答用紙記入上の注意
 - (1) 印刷されている受験番号が、自分の受験番号と一致していることを確認したうえで、氏名欄に氏名を記入すること。
 - (2) マーク欄にははっきりとマークすること。また、訂正する場合は、消しゴムで丁寧に、消し残しがないようによく消すこと。

マークする時	● 良	○ 悪	○ 悪
マークを消す時	○ 良	○ 悪	○ 悪

5. 記述解答用紙記入上の注意
 - (1) 記述解答用紙の所定欄（2カ所）に、氏名および受験番号を正確に丁寧に記入すること。
 - (2) 所定欄以外に受験番号・氏名を記入した解答用紙は採点の対象外となる場合がある。
 - (3) 受験番号の記入にあたっては、次の数字見本にしたがい、読みやすいように、正確に丁寧に記入すること。

数 字 見 本	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
---------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

- (4) 受験番号は右詰めで記入し、余白が生じる場合でも受験番号の前に「0」を記入しないこと。

(例) 3825番⇒

万	千	百	十	一
	3	8	2	5

6. 解答はすべて所定の解答欄に記入すること。所定欄以外に何かを記入した解答用紙は採点の対象外となる場合がある。
7. 試験終了の指示が出たら、すぐに解答をやめ、筆記用具を置き解答用紙を裏返しにすること。
8. いかなる場合でも、解答用紙は必ず提出すること。

次の会話文を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。

The following conversation is taking place in the lobby of an apartment building.

- Chris:** Excuse me, you are the new tenant in unit 902, right? I'm Chris, the building manager.
- Akane:** Yes, we just moved in a couple of days ago. Pleased to meet you.
- Chris:** (1) I realize you must be pretty busy now but I wonder if you've had a chance to look at the information sheet about the upcoming repairs. All building residents should've received it last week.
- Akane:** Ah, sorry, I've been running around the whole time. Haven't checked the mail yet. Is this just general building maintenance?
- Chris:** The water pipes are quite old, so the administration has decided to replace them. The company will need access to your apartment from next Monday.
- Akane:** Hmm... (2) I'll be gone all day Monday. Is there any way this work can be pushed back?
- Chris:** Unfortunately, that's out of the question. Sorry for the inconvenience, but you'll need to comply with the timetable.
- Akane:** All right. And how many days do you expect it will take to get it finished?
- Chris:** Our estimate is one week but it's a major project. (3) Keep in mind that workers will be in your apartment only on weekdays.
- Akane:** Good to know. (4)
- Chris:** On the first day, holes will be drilled in the walls behind the kitchen sink and the bathroom cabinets. Then...
- Akane:** Wait a minute! Does that mean that we'll have no running water during this time?
- Chris:** That's right. Here is a copy of the notice. Both hot and cold water will be cut off from nine to five.
- Akane:** (5)
- Chris:** Look, I understand your frustration but unless the work is done within this month, we'll be facing serious problems down the line. 私は、何か自分にできることがあったらいいのになと思う。
- Akane:** All right, thanks for the explanation. By the way, is there anything I'm supposed to do beforehand?
- Chris:** Well, again, check the notice for details. Basically, we ask you to empty the lower kitchen and bathroom cabinets.
- Akane:** OK, no problem. If I have any questions, I'll be in touch.
- Chris:** Sure! And again, thank you for your understanding.

(Original text)

設問 1. 空所(1)~(5)を埋めるのもっとも適当なものを(a)~(j)からそれぞれ一つ選び、マーク解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。ただし、各選択肢は一度しか使えない。

- (a) How kind of you!
- (b) Likewise.
- (c) Obviously, you're right.
- (d) Of course, and you too.
- (e) So, a delay is possible.
- (f) The work must be very costly?
- (g) This is getting worse and worse.
- (h) This is very short notice.
- (i) What a reasonable suggestion!
- (j) What will the repairs involve?

設問 2. 下線部(イ)～(ハ)の意味にもっとも近いものを(a)～(d)からそれぞれ一つ選び、マーク解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

- (イ) (a) I've been away (b) I've been busy
(c) I've had a long workout (d) I've stayed nearby
- (ロ) (a) administrative decisions cannot be questioned
(b) doing the work sooner should be discussed
(c) postponing the repairs is impossible
(d) the schedule for repairs is adjustable
- (ハ) (a) in principle (b) in the basement
(c) in the future (d) in the next building

設問 3. 下線部(A)を10語以内で英語に直し、記述解答用紙の所定欄に書け。ただし、最初の語は与えられている。

次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。

I spent the majority of this summer at Middlebury College, studying at l'École Française. I was there to improve my French. My study consisted of four hours of class work and four hours of homework. I was forbidden from reading, writing, speaking, or hearing English. At every meal I spoke French, and over the course of the seven weeks I felt myself gradually losing touch with the broader world. This was not a wholly unpleasant feeling. In the moments I had to speak English (calling my wife, interacting with folks in town or at the book store), my mouth felt alien and my ear slightly (イ).

The majority of people I interacted with spoke better, wrote better, read better, and heard better than me. There was no escape from my ineptitude. They had something over me, and that something was a culture, which is to say a suite of practices so ingrained as to be ritualistic. The scholastic achievers knew how to quickly memorize a poem in a language they did not understand. They knew that recopying a handout a few days before an exam helped them digest the information. They knew to bring a pencil, not a pen, to that exam. They knew that you could (with the professor's permission) record lectures and take pictures of the blackboard.

This culture of scholastic achievement had not been acquired yesterday. The same set of practices had allowed my classmates to succeed in high school, and had likely been reinforced by other scholastic achievers around them. I am sure many of them had parents who were scholastic high-achievers. This is how social capital reinforces itself and compounds. It is not merely one high-achieving child, but a flock of high-achieving children, each backed by high-achieving parents. I once talked to a woman who spoke German, English and French and had done so since she was a child. How did this happen, I asked? "Everyone in my world spoke multiple languages," she explained. "It was just what you did."

Scholastic achievement is sometimes demeaned as the useless memorization of facts. I suspect that it has more to (ロ) than this. If you woke my French literature professor at 2 a.m., she could recite the second stanza of Verlaine's poem "Il Pleure Dans Mon Coeur." I suspect this memorization, this holding of the work in her head, allowed her to analyze it and turn it over in ways I could only do with the text in front of me. More directly, there is no real way for an adult to learn French without some amount of memorization. French is a language that obeys its rules when it feels like it. There is no unwavering rule to tell you which nouns are masculine, or which verbs require a preposition. Memory is the only way through.

One afternoon, I was walking from lunch feeling battered by the language. I started talking with a young master in training. I told her I was having a tough time. She gave me some (ハ) words in French from a famous author. I told her I didn't understand. She repeated them. I still didn't understand. She repeated them again. I shook my head, smiled, and walked away mildly frustrated

because I understood every word she was saying but could not understand how it fit. It was as though someone had said, “He her walks swim plus that yesterday the fight.” (This is how French often sounds to me.)

【 あ 】 I understood something about the function of language, why being able to diagram sentences was important, why understanding partitives and collective nouns was important.

In my long voyage through this sea of language, that was my first (二) land. I now knew how much I didn’t know. The feeling of discovery and understanding that came from this was incredible. It was the first moment when I thought I might survive the sea.

(Adapted from *The Atlantic*, August 29, 2014)

設問 1. 下線部(1)～(4)の意味にもっとも近いものを(a)～(d)からそれぞれ一つ選び、マーク解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| (1) | (a) ceremonial | (b) embedded | (c) fundamental | (d) important |
| (2) | (a) absorb | (b) decompose | (c) expend | (d) summarize |
| (3) | (a) calculates | (b) increases | (c) misleads | (d) triumphs |
| (4) | (a) fixed | (b) flexible | (c) indecisive | (d) unhesitant |

設問 2. 空所(イ)～(ニ)を埋めるのにもっとも適当なものを(a)～(d)からそれぞれ一つ選び、マーク解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| (イ) | (a) in | (b) off | (c) on | (d) out |
| (ロ) | (a) explain | (b) offer | (c) scorn | (d) study |
| (ハ) | (a) audacious | (b) courteous | (c) encouraging | (d) superficial |
| (ニ) | (a) docking on | (b) longing for | (c) sailing to | (d) sighting of |

設問 3. 次の1.～4.について、本文の内容にもっとも合うものを(a)～(d)からそれぞれ一つ選び、マーク解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

1. Which of the following best describes the author’s feelings during most of the summer course?
(a) alien
(b) incompetent
(c) pleasant
(d) scholastic
2. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as part of the culture of scholastic achievement?
(a) classroom know-how
(b) comprehension strategies
(c) literary creativity
(d) memorization techniques
3. Which of the following best reflects the author’s notion of social capital?
(a) It is first acquired in high school.
(b) It is ritualistic.
(c) It occurs in multilingual societies.
(d) It runs in families.
4. Why does the author believe that memorizing poetry is meaningful?
(a) It allows adults to enjoy foreign languages.
(b) It assists in making grammatical rules.
(c) It demonstrates scholastic achievement.
(d) It enables deeper poetic analysis.

設問 4. 下線部(A)が指し示す語句を本文から抜き出し、その最初と最後の語を記述解答用紙の所定欄に書け。

設問5. 【 あ 】を埋めるために〔A〕～〔F〕を並べ替え、その正しい順番を(i)～(iv)から一つ選び、マーク解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

- 〔A〕 I asked her to spell the quote out for me.
- 〔B〕 I did not understand.
- 〔C〕 I wrote the phrase down.
- 〔D〕 Suddenly I understood—and not just the meaning of the phrase.
- 〔E〕 The next day, I sat at lunch with her and another young woman.
- 〔F〕 The other young lady explained the function of the pronouns in the sentence.

- (i) E → A → C → B → F → D
- (ii) E → F → D → C → A → B
- (iii) F → B → A → C → E → D
- (iv) F → D → A → C → E → B

III 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。

If you are a tea connoisseur, here's some bad news: your morning cuppa of steaming Darjeeling tea may soon be difficult ⁽¹⁾ to get. Famously called the "champagne of teas," it is grown in 87 gardens in the foothills of the Himalayas in Darjeeling in West Bengal state. Some of the bushes are as old as 150 years and were introduced to the region by a Scottish surgeon.

Half of the more than 8 million kg—60% of it is certified organic—of this sought-after tea produced every year is exported, mainly to the UK, Europe and Japan. The tea tots up ⁽²⁾ nearly \$80m (£60m) in annual sales. Darjeeling tea is also one of the world's most expensive—some of it has fetched prices of up to \$850 (£647) per kg. The tea is also India's first Protected Geographical Indication (PGI) product.

Since June, Darjeeling has been hit by violent protests and prolonged strikes in support of a campaign by a local party demanding a separate state for the area's majority Nepali-speaking Gorkha community. The upshot: some 100,000 workers—permanent and temporary—working in the gardens have halted work. Production has been severely hit. Only a third of last year's crop of 8.32 million kg had been harvested when work stopped in June. If the trouble continues, garden owners say they are staring at losses amounting to nearly \$40m. "This is the worst crisis we have ever faced. Future orders are being cancelled, and there is no fresh supply. Connoisseurs of Darjeeling may have to soon switch (1) other teas until the situation improves," Darjeeling Tea Association's principal advisor Sandeep Mukherjee told me.

The shutdown in the gardens couldn't have come at a worse time. The harvesting season in Darjeeling extends to (2) a little over seven months—from March to October. It is also divided into four distinct seasons called "flushes." The ongoing impasse came in the middle of the second—or summer flush—season which gives the tea an unique "muscatel" scent and accounts for half of the yearly crop and 40% of annual sales. The separatist agitation in Darjeeling has disrupted life in the region since the 1980s, but in the past the strikes usually happened between flushes.

Tea buyers are already feeling the crunch. In India, the tea is fast going off the shelves. Some supermarkets in Japan have said their stocks will run (3) by November if supplies don't resume. An importer in Germany says the tea runs the risk of becoming a "limited edition" beverage.

Even if the campaign is called off tomorrow and the workers return to the gardens, it will take ⁽⁴⁾ more than a month to begin harvesting. The gardens have been idle for more than two months, and are full of weeds. Tea bushes have become "free growth plants," say owners. Workers have to clean and slash the bushes before they can begin picking the leaves again.

Clearly, even if the political impasse is resolved this month, the gardens of Darjeeling will be

humming only next year—India is heading into a season of yearly festivals, marked by long holidays.
(5) “For the moment, Darjeeling looks like becoming a limited edition tea all right,” says Ashok Lohia, who owns 13 gardens in the region. “But I’d just request the connoisseurs to bear with us, and we promise to be back (4) our very best quality soon.” For the moment, tea drinkers may have to learn to live without their favourite brew.

(Adapted from *BBC News*, August 5, 2017)

設問 1. 次の1.～3.について、本文の内容にもっとも合うものを(a)～(d)からそれぞれ一つ選び、マーク解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

1. Darjeeling tea

- (a) is native to West Bengal state in India.
- (b) is picked over a little more than half a year.
- (c) is referred to as the “champagne of teas” because of its violent history.
- (d) is too expensive for local people to purchase.

2. The political impasse came at the worst possible time because

- (a) it involved many tea farmers in protests and strikes.
- (b) it is the season when a great amount of tea is harvested.
- (c) it is the time when the next year’s orders are placed.
- (d) it soured the relationship with a neighboring country.

3. The separatist movement in Darjeeling

- (a) has been financed by a local party.
- (b) has been planned to damage the flushes.
- (c) has interfered in people’s lives since the 1980s.
- (d) has mainly affected the tea leaf buyers.

設問 2. 空所(1)～(4)を埋めるのもっとも適当なものを(a)～(d)からそれぞれ一つ選び、マーク解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------------|
| (1) | (a) between | (b) over | (c) through | (d) to |
| (2) | (a) interestingly | (b) presumably | (c) roughly | (d) significantly |
| (3) | (a) around | (b) down | (c) out | (d) up |
| (4) | (a) from | (b) in | (c) to | (d) with |

設問 3. 下線部(1)～(5)の意味にもっとも近いものを(a)～(d)からそれぞれ一つ選び、マーク解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------|
| (1) | (a) enthusiast | (b) importer | (c) instructor | (d) researcher |
| (2) | (a) generally desired | | (b) highly popularized | |
| | (c) outrageously priced | | (d) rarely obtained | |
| (3) | (a) consequence | (b) gist | (c) lesson | (d) prediction |
| (4) | (a) destruction | (b) difficulty | (c) drainage | (d) irregularity |
| (5) | (a) busy | (b) jubilant | (c) neat | (d) noisy |

設問 4. 下線部(あ)を日本語に訳し、記述解答用紙の所定欄に書け。

IV 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。

Cities have to do more with less. (A), we live in a more connected world where technology is influencing how we live. We want our cities to be smart and provide us with real-time data that makes our lives better. Wouldn't it be great if a city could tell you where the next free car parking spot ^(ア) is? Wouldn't you feel safer if lights responded to your presence as you walk through a park? All this and more is within reach now and increases in importance as the population grows.

Oxford Economics estimates that by 2030 the world's 750 largest cities will be home to 2.8 billion people, accounting for more than a third of the global population. Cities already consume approximately three quarters of the world's energy and produce more than 60 per cent of the world's carbon dioxide.

New technologies are helping civic leaders to understand, shape and transform cities to meet these ever-changing demands. Forward-looking city authorities are already working to (B) technologies, such as LED street lighting, that deliver substantial energy and cost-savings to help alleviate the pressures of running a city.

The arrival of connected LED lighting offers even greater possibilities. "We're at the start of a new era which will see highly energy-efficient connected street lighting becoming an enabler for the smart city. (C) just being an output point for light, a light pole can become an input point for information that's fed into a city dashboard," says David Nicholl, chief executive of Philips Lighting UK and Ireland.

"The ease with which LED light points can be connected, coupled with their ability to be monitored and controlled wirelessly, offers game-changing innovations in city, office, retail and residential environments."

With the right lighting infrastructure in place, a city can be set up to meet future requirements. (D), lighting is everywhere in cities and it offers enormous potential to become part of a city-wide network capable of acquiring data and delivering information and services to and from millions of devices. In 2006, there were approximately 43.8 billion light points globally; estimates predict that by 2030 there will be 59.2 billion, a 35 per cent increase. ^(イ) 街灯のみで世界におよそ3億あります。

Working with Philips Lighting, which is at the cutting edge of this trend, a growing number of cities around the world, from Cardiff to Los Angeles and Eindhoven to Buenos Aires, are beginning to benefit from the new generation of city lighting as a backbone to their smart city digital infrastructure. These cities are embracing the technology revolution and becoming more connected and smarter, and are gathering real-time data to make fact-based decisions.

Philips-connected LED lighting systems are capable of providing input on traffic flow, air quality, crowds, security risks, energy consumption, waste, transport and other critical functions. For example, in Los Angeles, environmental noise-monitoring sensors improve emergency response times by detecting the sound of a motor vehicle collision and quickly sending information directly to the city's emergency services communications dispatch system.

(Adapted from *Raconteur* in *The Times*, March 15, 2017)

設問1. 下線部(ア)と同じ意味を表すものが[a]~[d]に二つある。その正しい組み合わせを(i)~(iv)から一つ選び、マーク解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

- [a] if a city had the ability to provide information about available parking
- [b] if a city had the authority to guide drivers to their designated parking
- [c] if a city made it possible for you to know where to park your car
- [d] if a city permitted you to park your car anywhere you want

(i) [a] and [b]

(ii) [a] and [c]

(iii) [b] and [c]

(iv) [c] and [d]

設問2. 空所(A)~(D)を埋めるのにもっとも適当なものを(a)~(d)からそれぞれ一つ選び、マーク解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| (A) | (a) Accordingly | (b) However | |
| | (c) Meanwhile | (d) Nevertheless | |
| (B) | (a) adopt | (b) invent | (c) overcome (d) supervise |
| (C) | (a) In association with | (b) In spite of | |
| | (c) Instead of | (d) In support of | |
| (D) | (a) After all | (b) By all means | |
| | (c) On the contrary | (d) To be accurate | |

設問3. 次の1.~5.について、本文の内容に合うものはマーク解答用紙のTの欄に、合わないものはFの欄にマークせよ。

1. It will take a long time before we can get our cities to provide us with real-time data and tell us where the next free car parking spot is.
2. LED street lighting can bring city authorities substantial energy and cost-savings, which can lessen the pressures of running a city.
3. According to David Nicholl, game-changing innovations in city, office, retail and residential environments can be accomplished with LED light points as they can easily be connected, monitored and controlled wirelessly.
4. A growing number of cities around the world are at the cutting edge of smart city digital infrastructure due to their fact-based decisions.
5. In Los Angeles, emergency response times are improved as the sound of a motor vehicle collision is detected by environmental noise-monitoring sensors.

設問4. 下線部(イ)の英訳として適当なものを(a)~(f)から二つ選び、マーク解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

- (a) Globally, just street lights number approximately 300 million.
- (b) In the world, there are solely approximately 300 million street lights.
- (c) Just in the world, there are approximately 300 million street lights.
- (d) Throughout the world, there are only approximately 300 million street lights.
- (e) Worldwide, street lights number no more than approximately 300 million.
- (f) Worldwide, there are approximately 300 million street lights alone.

V 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。

For eight months up to this April, a French bookstore chain had video in a Paris shop fed to software that ⁽¹⁾scrutinises shoppers' movements and facial expressions for surprise, dissatisfaction, confusion or hesitation. When a shopper walked to the end of an aisle only to return with a frown to a bookshelf, the software discreetly messaged clerks, who went to help. Sales rose by a tenth.

The bookseller wants to keep its name quiet for now. Numerous other French clients of the Paris-based start-up company behind this technology, including transportation companies and supermarkets, are experimenting with it in shops not open to the public. In a recent trial in Tallinn, Estonia, an emotion-detection firm based in London, showed that ^(A)shoppers who entered smiling spent about a third more than others.

Simple video ⁽²⁾yields a lot of insight. But there are far more sophisticated and intimate ways of learning about emotions of shoppers. Thermal-imaging cameras can detect the heart rate. Wirelessly captured data from smartphone accelerometers can suggest when shoppers become fascinated (movement often stops) or are fretting over prices (a phone is repeatedly raised to search for cheaper products

online). For even more insights, shoppers are sometimes asked to put on a special kit, typically (イ) a discount or other reward. Such wearable gadgets, for example, measure moisture and electrical resistance on hand skin to reveal arousal.

All of this could be (□), some say, for bricks-and-mortar retailers to trim the advantage that data have long given online sellers. A race is on to work out how best to collect and use emotions data, be it to improve packaging, displays, music, or the content and timing of sales pitches, says Rana June, chief executive of a firm in New York. It measures shoppers' emotions for retailers, for malls, and for consumer-goods firms.

Not everyone is impressed. Some find it all a little (ハ). Nielsen, a major consumer-research company, deems using technology to work out shopper emotions en masse too radical for now. But it is much cheaper than old-fashioned interviews. Nielsen charges around \$10,000 to interview 25 shoppers about three products. The service of the French start-up costs just €59 (\$66) a month per camera. For \$15,000 or so, iMotions, a company based in Copenhagen, gives retailers an EEG cap that detects brain activity, an eye-tracking headset that notes when an attractive object dilates pupils, and a galvanometer.

What's more, conventional market research can mislead. People typically "edit" verbal responses to make themselves sound rational, when purchases are often driven by subconscious emotions. The key is in tracking the unconscious things that shoppers do, says Jeff Hershey of VideoMining, a firm in Pennsylvania whose software also analyses store video. And surveys can also ask the wrong questions—such as how much people like a product when what really matters, notes Simon Harrop of BrandSense, a consultancy in Britain, is whether, say, it makes them feel attractive.

The notion of "retail therapy", consumers driven to spend when they are feeling (ニ), is an obvious example of shopping's emotional side. Whichever store is first to work out how to spot mildly depressed customers could make a bundle.
(3)

(Adapted from *The Economist*, June 10-16, 2017)

注 bricks-and-mortar retailers 店舗を構える販売業者

設問1. 次の1.~4.について、本文の内容にもっとも合うものを(a)~(d)からそれぞれ一つ選び、マーク解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

1. How widespread is the technology described in this article?
 - (a) It is largely still in the testing stage though there is interest in this technology in many industries.
 - (b) It is used in many shops in Europe, particularly in bookstores.
 - (c) The technology is too advanced, so retailers refuse to install it.
 - (d) This information is secret because many companies are afraid to alarm the customers.
2. What kind of data can be obtained about shoppers through the use of sophisticated technology, such as thermal cameras or accelerometers?
 - (a) information about shoppers' reactions to a sale or other promotional events
 - (b) information about the way shoppers talk about products
 - (c) information regarding customers' levels of interest in a particular product
 - (d) information related to customers' online shopping trends

3. According to the author, what are the benefits of using technology to understand shoppers' emotions?
- (a) It allows companies to acquire a greater amount of information and do it without customers being conscious of it.
 - (b) It is a more rational and radical method of gaining useful insights into the shopping patterns of today's consumers.
 - (c) It is a very time-efficient and less costly way to collect valuable information about customers' past shopping experiences.
 - (d) It makes it possible to understand shoppers' true feelings at a fraction of the cost of the traditional method.
4. What can be reasonably concluded on the basis of this article?
- (a) Digital technology has significant potential for retail businesses.
 - (b) Most companies are embracing the new market research method enthusiastically.
 - (c) The drawbacks of using IT for the study of shoppers' emotions outweigh the benefits.
 - (d) Use of technology to gather consumer data is unethical and should be stopped.

設問 2. 下線部(1)～(3)の意味にもっとも近いものを(a)～(d)からそれぞれ一つ選び、マーク解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

- | | | | | |
|-----|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) | (a) analyses | (b) calculates | (c) explicates | (d) predicts |
| (2) | (a) combines | (b) conceals | (c) develops | (d) produces |
| (3) | (a) a huge improvement | (b) a lot of money | (c) a valuable contribution | (d) an important discovery |

設問 3. 空所(イ)～(ニ)を埋めるのにもっとも適当なものを(a)～(d)からそれぞれ一つ選び、マーク解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

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|-----|---------------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| (イ) | (a) in exchange for | (b) in favor of | | |
| | (c) in need of | (d) in relation to | | |
| (ロ) | (a) a justification | (b) a mistake | | |
| | (c) a pretext | (d) an opportunity | | |
| (ハ) | (a) too conclusive | (b) too conservative | | |
| | (c) too invasive | (d) too simplistic | | |
| (ニ) | (a) blue | (b) green | (c) relieved | (d) sinister |

設問 4. 下線部(A)を日本語に訳し、記述解答用紙の所定欄に書け。

[以 下 余 白]

