

## 2017 年度 入学 試験 問題

# 英 語

(試験時間 10:30~11:50 80分)

1. 解答用紙には、記述解答用紙とマーク解答用紙の2種類がありますので注意してください。
2. 解答は、必ず解答欄に記入およびマークしてください。解答欄以外への記入およびマークは無効となりますので注意してください。
3. 解答は、HBの鉛筆またはシャープペンシルを使用し、訂正する場合は、プラスチック製の消しゴムを使用してください。特に、マーク解答用紙には鉛筆のあとや消しくずを残さないでください。
4. 解答用紙を折り曲げたり、汚したりしないでください。また、マーク解答用紙を記述解答用紙の下敷きには使用しないでください。
5. 解答用紙には、必ず受験番号と氏名を記入およびマークしてください。
6. マーク解答用紙への受験番号の記入およびマークは、コンピュータ処理上非常に重要なので、誤記のないよう特に注意してください。

I 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。(50点)

Probably the most instantly recognizable post-war building in the world is the Sydney Opera House. Its architect was Jørn Utzon\*, from Denmark, who won an international competition to design it in 1957. There were 230 entries in the competition and the committee was bold, selecting a dramatic design from this virtually unknown architect. Utzon intended it to be more like a sculpture than a building — its curved roofs were designed to look like a sailing ship at full sail on the water. Utzon's father had been a ship designer and naval engineer, and Utzon was very influenced by ships.

Like many great buildings, it was extremely controversial while it was being built, with political and financial problems meaning that it was not completed until 1973 — ten years behind schedule. The “sails” were a very difficult technical challenge and so much about the Sydney Opera House was new. It was one of the first buildings to have computers aid the design to create the unusual shapes. It was also innovative in other ways. Its air conditioning used water from the harbor to make a water-cooled system, which is so effective that it is still in use today.

Utzon did not want to compromise on his design, however difficult and expensive it turned out to be — in the end, the building cost more than fourteen times the original estimate. He was a genius, but his enemies portrayed him as an impractical dreamer, whose insistence on everything being perfect made the project impossible. In the 1960s, the relationship between the state government and Utzon became so bad that it refused to pay his fees, and then stopped funding so he could not pay his staff. Utzon resigned from the project in 1966 and never returned to Australia. When the building was finally opened, he was not invited to the ceremony, and his name was not mentioned.

As the Sydney Opera House became universally recognized as one of the world's great buildings — it was named a World Heritage Site in 2007 — attitudes toward Utzon changed. In the late 1990s, the Opera House tried to resume its

relationship with him, asking him to be involved in future work on the building. In 2004, the first space rebuilt to an Utzon design at the Opera House was opened and renamed "The Utzon Room" in his honor. Unfortunately, by then, Utzon was too old to travel to Australia to see it, but he was happy: "The fact that I'm mentioned in such a marvelous way, it gives me the greatest pleasure and satisfaction. I don't think you can give me more joy as the architect."

Utzon received many prizes for the building, including the Pritzker Prize in 2003. Frank Gehry summed up his achievement in designing the Opera House: "Utzon made a building well ahead of its time, far ahead of available technology, and he persevered through extraordinarily ... negative criticism to build a building that changed the image of an entire country."

\*Jørn Utzon: ヨーン・ウッツォン

問1 本文の内容と一致するように1～10の語句に続く最も適当なものを(A)～(D)から一つずつ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

1. At the time he won the competition to build the Sydney Opera House, Jørn Utzon was
  - (A) famous.
  - (B) successful.
  - (C) little known.
  - (D) a ship designer.
  
2. Utzon wanted the Sydney Opera House to
  - (A) influence ship design.
  - (B) look like it was beside water.
  - (C) be designed like a ship would be.
  - (D) be more like a sculpture than a building.

3. The Sydney Opera House

- (A) was a failure at first.
- (B) took a long time to build.
- (C) used established design methods.
- (D) was completed in ten years.

4. The air conditioning system

- (A) is now relatively old.
- (B) is aided by computers.
- (C) was innovative but not effective.
- (D) was typical of those in Australia at the time.

5. Utzon's enemies thought that he was

- (A) too focused on the cost of the building.
- (B) untalented.
- (C) a sensible architect.
- (D) a perfectionist.

6. Utzon

- (A) lost all his money.
- (B) never saw the completed Opera House.
- (C) refused to pay his staff.
- (D) resigned from the project because he no longer wanted to be in Australia.

7. Attitudes in Australia toward Utzon changed when the Opera House

- (A) was completed.
- (B) was named a World Heritage Site.
- (C) received recognition as a great building.
- (D) tried to resume its relationship with him.

8. In 2004,
- (A) a part of the Opera House had its name changed.
  - (B) "The Utzon Room" was renamed.
  - (C) an entirely new room was opened at the Opera House.
  - (D) Utzon regretted his lack of recognition.
9. According to Frank Gehry, the Sydney Opera House
- (A) was completed ahead of time.
  - (B) was too technologically sophisticated.
  - (C) was a negative example of architecture.
  - (D) changed the way Australia was seen.
10. A good title for this article would be
- (A) "Nothing Great is Easy."
  - (B) "The Greatest Building in the World."
  - (C) "The World's Greatest Architect."
  - (D) "An Impractical Dream."

問2 本文中の下線部を日本語に訳しなさい。解答は記述解答用紙に書きなさい。

II 次の英文を読み、本文の内容と一致するように1～10の語句に続く最も適当なものを(A)～(D)から一つずつ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。(40点)

Occasionally, a country is transformed by a single industry. This has happened with the Philippines and call centers. The industry now employs 1.2 million people there and accounts for about 8% of GDP. In 2014, 26% of all call center jobs in the world were in the Philippines, compared to 24% in India, which has a population that is ten times greater. These are both countries where English is spoken and which have far lower labor costs than more developed countries. There are many countries in a similar position, so why has the Philippines been so successful in this industry? The answer seems to be related to the feelings of people in the US, much the largest source of call center jobs. Americans, it seems, feel comfortable with the Philippine accent. When they talk to an Indian person, for example, they know they are talking to someone in India, but the Philippine accent does not sound as foreign to them. In addition, Filipinos are more familiar with US culture than Indians, so Americans find them easier to relate to.

Call center workers have to not only be easily understood, but also understand a huge range of English accents. At SPi Global, one of the Philippines' largest call center companies, workers are introduced to 35 distinct English accents — from New Yorker to Jamaican — to prepare them for the wide variety of people they will speak to.

However, a problem in the Philippines is that in order to speak to customers in the US during the day there, call center workers need to work at night; midnight in Manila (the capital) is late morning in New York. There are so many people doing this that bars in the Philippines are open in the mornings, so that workers coming off a night shift can get a drink to relax. Working at night is tough, and people employed by call centers during the night tend to eat badly and easily become fat. They will eat with their families at regular meal-times, in

spite of the fact that their bodies are not ready for food then, and also eat at night, when they are hungry. They will sleep at odd times to fit in with both their jobs and what their families are doing. Night workers can completely switch to night-time schedules, but most find this makes their family lives difficult.

Aside from the working hours, the call center boom in the Philippines has greatly benefitted Filipinos who speak good English. There are so many jobs in the industry that experienced workers are able to choose good companies with gyms, cafes, computer-game rooms, and good pay. It is not surprising that other countries where English is spoken and labor costs are low are trying to get into the same industry, especially South Africa, which is closer to American time.

This boom in the Philippines may be short-lived. Much of the work call center staff do is repetitive, such as moving an old phone number to a new SIM card. Companies are increasingly encouraging customers to contact them by e-mail or on-line chat — interactions that can be handled by software robots. Clever systems refer complex inquiries to human operators, but can deal with nearly everything else themselves.

Call center staff in the Philippines are more and more being asked to do work that machines cannot manage: persuading customers to buy other products and services. This is a harder job, demanding better language skills and more sensitivity to the desires of customers. Call center staff will also be expected to do highly-qualified work; increasingly, qualified nurses are working in call centers to respond to health-related concerns from Americans who do not want, or cannot afford, to go to a doctor. There are signs that this kind of call center work is better done by local people, rather than in places like the Philippines.

We do not know how this will work out for the staff of call centers in the Philippines. Perhaps software robots will free them from the boring work, so they will be able to have more interesting conversations. Or they may have to find another industry to work in.

1. In 2014,
  - (A) half of all the call center workers in the world were in the Philippines and India.
  - (B) there were ten times more call centers in India than in the Philippines.
  - (C) India had more successful call centers than the Philippines.
  - (D) India had slightly more call center workers than the Philippines.
  
2. Americans
  - (A) like Indians better than Filipinos.
  - (B) really care about who they talk to at call centers.
  - (C) are easier to understand for Filipinos than for Indians.
  - (D) find Filipinos easier to communicate with than Indians.
  
3. At SPi Global, the call center workers
  - (A) have to be able to speak in thirty-five different accents.
  - (B) are particularly trained to talk to New Yorkers and Jamaicans.
  - (C) are trained to speak to very different people.
  - (D) are introduced to people with thirty-five different accents.
  
4. Call center workers in the Philippines tend to
  - (A) drink more than usual.
  - (B) eat in unhealthy ways.
  - (C) get sleepy at work.
  - (D) eat when they are not tired.
  
5. On the whole, the call center boom in the Philippines has
  - (A) created opportunities for English-speaking people there.
  - (B) benefitted few people.
  - (C) benefitted workers with many experiences.
  - (D) been good for gyms, cafes and computer-game rooms.



6. The call center work done in the Philippines
- (A) is easy.
  - (B) can be done as well by a machine as by a human.
  - (C) often involves the same kind of task again and again.
  - (D) tends to be only dealing with the more complex inquiries.
7. Persuading customers to buy further products and services
- (A) is a task best done by software robots.
  - (B) requires staff to be aware of a caller's feelings.
  - (C) needs call center staff with native-speaker fluency.
  - (D) will be most of a call center's work in the future.
8. More and more Americans are
- (A) talking to doctors over the phone.
  - (B) expecting Filipino call center staff to improve their language skills.
  - (C) unable to afford to go to a doctor.
  - (D) getting health advice by phoning call centers.
9. In the future, call centers in the Philippines will
- (A) expand in number.
  - (B) improve.
  - (C) change.
  - (D) employ more local people.
10. An appropriate title for this article is
- (A) "Call Centers in the Philippines."
  - (B) "Call Centers Around the World."
  - (C) "The Problems of Working in Call Centers."
  - (D) "The Benefits of Call Centers."

Ⅲ 次の対話を読み、空所 ( 1 ) ~ ( 10 ) に入る最も適切な語句をそれぞれ(A)~(D)から一つずつ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。(20点)

Lindy: I always have to get the tickets when we go to a concert. Why do you never ( 1 ) responsibility for anything?

Keith: I do sometimes, but not ( 2 ) you're around to do it for me.

Lindy: I'm sure you're like that because you had an older brother. I was reading a book which said that because older children usually have to take care of a brother or sister, they are more responsible people when they become adults.

Keith: OK -- so what are middle children like?

Lindy: They are more relaxed than the older child. This may be because their parents are more relaxed the second time they ( 3 ) a baby. They are usually sociable and good at ( 4 ) arguments.

Keith: So -- what about us younger children?

Lindy: Well, there are a couple of ( 5 ) things about them: they are charming and funny -- this is how they get attention from their parents and other siblings. But they also tend to be the ( 6 ) -- being the youngest they are often allowed to do things the older children aren't. The problem with them is they ( 7 ) too much on other people. They never really learn to take care of themselves.

Keith: I don't think that's right. I think we can do it, but we ( 8 ) it if other people do things for us. I think that's a clever way to live your life! What are only children like?

Lindy: I felt a bit lonely when I was growing up, but I think being an only child ( 9 ) me independent and responsible, as the book says. Only children get a lot of attention from their parents, which is good, although if their parents give them everything they want, then they are more likely to become ( 10 ). Fortunately, my parents were strict.

Keith: Good for them! So -- will you get those tickets then?

1. (A) take            (B) feel            (C) hold            (D) keep
2. (A) because        (B) when            (C) as            (D) so
3. (A) born            (B) borned        (C) birth            (D) have
4. (A) solving        (B) resolving      (C) starting        (D) escalating
5. (A) difficult        (B) unpleasant    (C) silly            (D) positive
6. (A) cruelest        (B) best            (C) naughtiest     (D) nicest
7. (A) depend        (B) ask            (C) want            (D) hope
8. (A) want            (B) prefer        (C) feel            (D) try
9. (A) raised        (B) grew            (C) taught        (D) made
10. (A) talented      (B) interesting    (C) spoiled        (D) successful

IV 次の英文 1～6 の ( ) に入る最も適切な語句を(A)～(D)から一つずつ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。(12点)

1. The price of sending the package was only five dollars, which was more ( ) than I had expected.  
(A) crucial (B) valuable (C) reasonable (D) serious
2. The small hotel in Tokyo has remained popular with international visitors ( ) the growing competition from new chain hotels.  
(A) in case (B) until (C) instead (D) despite
3. We really ( ) your help during our stay in New York.  
(A) appreciated (B) appointed  
(C) accomplished (D) appealed
4. This e-mail is to ( ) everyone that a special lunchtime meeting will be held in the school cafeteria today.  
(A) deliver (B) remind (C) excuse (D) notice
5. Before a power plant is built, the environmental impact needs to be taken ( ) account.  
(A) into (B) for (C) with (D) by
6. ( ) all the young people I have met recently are thinking about starting their own business.  
(A) Almost of (B) Among (C) Almost (D) Of

V 次の1～6の日本語に合うように、それぞれ下にある(A)～(F)の語句を並べ替えて、空所を補い、英文を完成させなさい。ただし、解答は(1)～(12)に入るべき語の記号のみをマークしなさい。(18点)

1. 授業が終わるまで待つより、今質問したほうが良いですよ。

It's better to ask a question now \_\_\_\_\_ (1) \_\_\_\_\_ until  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) end (B) waiting (C) class (D) than (E) the (F) rather

2. 請求書や領収書をきちんと管理しておかなければ、お金を使いすぎてしまうでしょう。

Unless you \_\_\_\_\_ (3) \_\_\_\_\_, you \_\_\_\_\_ (4) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ overspend.

(A) likely (B) are (C) of (D) to (E) your bills and receipts  
(F) keep track

3. 我々と異なるやり方で物事を行う外国人を見ると、奇妙に感じることもある。

We sometimes feel strange when we see \_\_\_\_\_ from other \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (5) \_\_\_\_\_ differently from the \_\_\_\_\_ we do \_\_\_\_\_ (6) \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) way (B) people (C) doing (D) them (E) countries (F) things

4. 食生活の乱れが健康に及ぼす害は、喫煙が及ぼす害ほどはっきりしていないかもしれない。

The health risks of (7) eating \_\_\_\_\_ may \_\_\_\_\_  
as (8) \_\_\_\_\_ those of smoking.

(A) as (B) be (C) habits (D) obvious (E) poor (F) not

5. 山へ向かう前に、必ずガソリンスタンドに立ち寄って、タイヤを点検してもらいなさい。

On your way to the mountains, \_\_\_\_\_ (9)  
\_\_\_\_\_ (10) \_\_\_\_\_ checked.

(A) to have (B) to drop (C) be (D) your tires (E) by at a gas station  
(F) sure

6. 日食の間でも、太陽を直接見つめれば目が傷つく。

Even during an eclipse, \_\_\_\_\_ (11) the sun \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (12) \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) damage (B) staring straight (C) your eyes (D) to (E) at  
(F) will do

VI あなたが尊敬できる人物を一人挙げ、なぜそう思うのかできるだけ具体的に、80語以上の英語で説明しなさい。解答は記述解答用紙に書きなさい。(10点)









