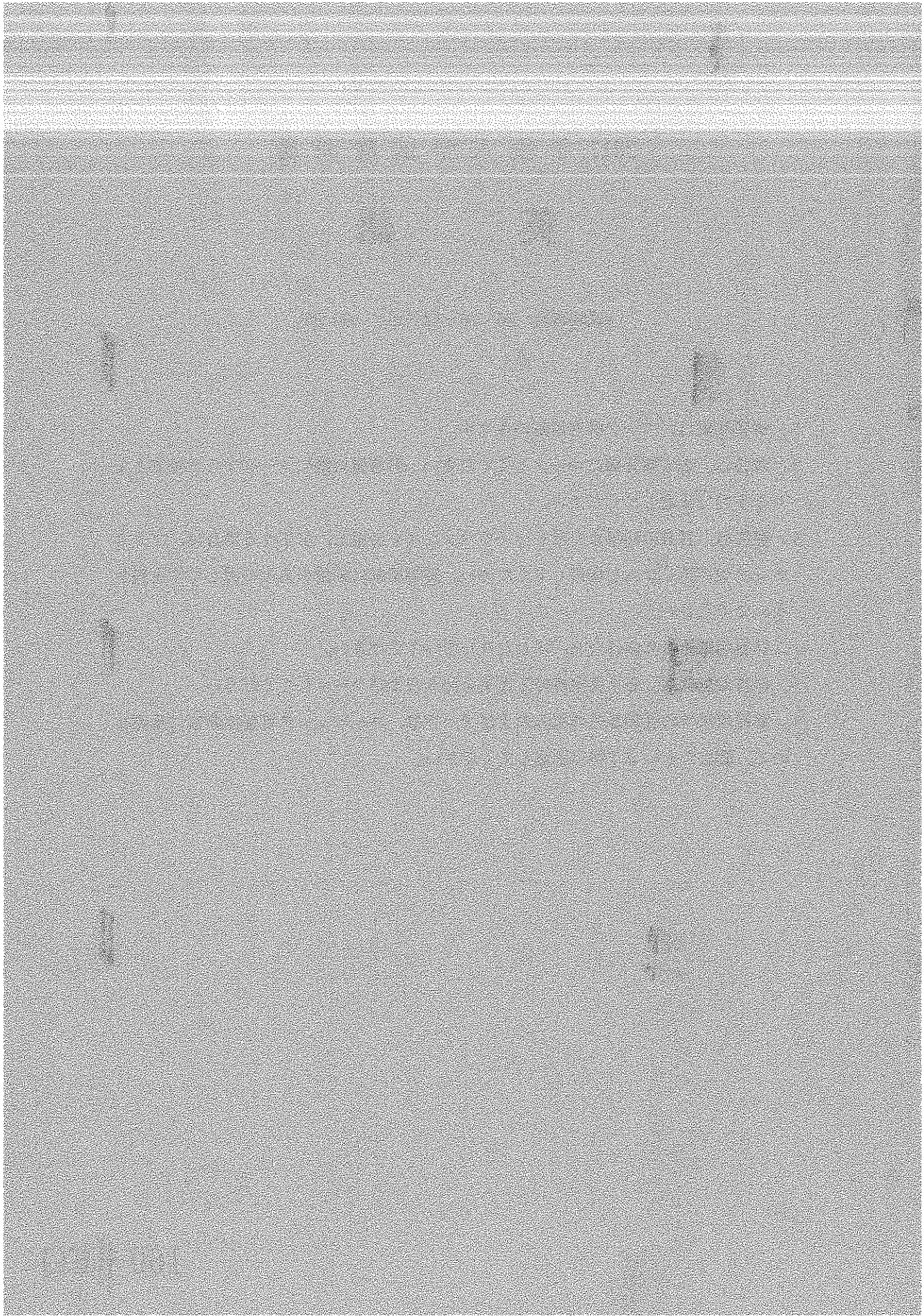


2017 年度 入学 試験 問題

英 語

(試験時間 10:30~12:10 100分)

1. 解答用紙は、マーク解答用紙のみです。
2. 解答は、必ず解答欄にマークしてください。解答欄以外にマークすると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。解答用紙に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。
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. 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 From the choices 'a'—'e' below, select the best answers to fill blanks (1) — (5). Each answer can be used only once. (10 points)

1. The journalist went (1) a series of hardships to expose the crime.
2. Many students work part-time and get paid (2) the hour.
3. Researchers warn that many consumers still remain indifferent (3) online security and privacy.
4. If the weather clears up, we plan to go shopping (4) the city tomorrow.
5. There are several proposals (5) consideration.

- a. by
- b. in
- c. through
- d. to
- e. under

II From the choices 'a'—'e' below, select the best answers to fill blanks (1) — (5). Each answer can be used only once. (10 points)

1. Why not apply online? It will (1) you a trip to the travel agent's.
2. Don't touch anything. Make sure to (2) things exactly as they are.
3. The aim of the new legislation is to (3) about major improvements to the rights of children.
4. Do you (4) to have a spare umbrella?
5. The specialist emphasized a small but crucial role that the NPO came to (5) in protecting the biodiversity of the region.

- a. bring
- b. happen
- c. leave
- d. play
- e. save

III From the choices 'a' - 'e' below, select the best answers to fill blanks (1) - (5). Each answer can be used only once. (10 points)

1. Don't talk about him behind his back. It is not quite (1) to him.
2. Is there anything in (2) that you want to stress in your speech?
3. It is (3) time for my children to go to bed.
4. Strangely, this disease is (4) to males living in this desert area who are forty years old and over.
5. Your T-shirt is not (5) for a dinner party held at a restaurant with a strict dress code.

- a. fair
- b. high
- c. particular
- d. right
- e. specific

IV From the choices 'a' — 'e' below, select the words which are the closest in meaning to the underlined words (1) — (10). (20 points)

1. These days, quite a few farmers seek to lessen reliance on chemicals for agricultural production. (1)

- a. recognize
- b. reduce
- c. reform
- d. reinforce
- e. resume

2. Health experts expressed grave concern over the global outbreak of the virus. (2)

- a. carved
- b. false
- c. inevitable
- d. serious
- e. tragic

3. The article provides insight into consumer behavior and the psychology of marketing. (3)

- a. acquired skill
- b. clear understanding
- c. incomplete analysis
- d. intellectual effort
- e. visual instruction

4. Police gave little explanation of why he was ruled out as a prime suspect.
(4)
- a. arrested
 - b. excluded
 - c. investigated
 - d. offended
 - e. reported
5. The data emerging from the survey by and large confirm the hypothesis.
(5)
- a. by any means
 - b. for the time being
 - c. in detail
 - d. on the whole
 - e. to some extent
6. In recent years, the number of people who read newspapers on the internet has increased a great deal.
(6)
- a. extremely slowly
 - b. hardly ever
 - c. little by little
 - d. rather steadily
 - e. very much
7. I couldn't sleep last night because of a severe toothache.
(7)
- a. a little unpleasant
 - b. increasingly uncomfortable
 - c. quite bearable
 - d. totally unexpected
 - e. violent

8. The principal source of my mother's income is teaching her neighbors English at home.
(8)
- a. most capable
 - b. most difficult
 - c. most effective
 - d. most important
 - e. most successful
9. Since the boy's wound was superficial, he did not have to be hospitalized.
(9)
- a. difficult to find
 - b. easy to sew up
 - c. impossible to heal
 - d. on the surface
 - e. very deep
10. After seeing a science fiction movie about aliens, the girl was obsessed with the horrible idea that they would attack the earth soon.
(10)
- a. kept thinking about
 - b. reminded of
 - c. told everyone
 - d. took into consideration
 - e. tried to forget

V Select the sentence that is grammatically incorrect in each group. (10 points)

1.
 - a. Can I get you anything from the store for tomorrow night's party?
 - b. He is a brilliant student, one who should be given a high opinion of his ability in wherever career he chooses.
 - c. Please remind me of the time when I should leave home for the airport.
 - d. The police searched the house for the missing jewels but they found nothing.
 - e. Working so many hours overtime to meet the deadline made the staff exhausted.

2.
 - a. Although he would really like to, he's too shy to ask out any girl in his class.
 - b. He was worried about what he had just overheard while walking in the hallway.
 - c. I would be very happy to help you find other pieces of furnitures that fit your living room.
 - d. The hotel's quiet atmosphere provides a change for visitors who live in noisy cities.
 - e. We encourage you to visit the museum shop where you can purchase drinks and snacks as well as gifts.

3. a. Nothing's going to stop me from changing my career to become a fortune-teller.
- b. People say that Helen Keller was successful in her life in spite of her physical handicaps.
- c. Thank you very much for taking the time to discuss the matter and I look forward to starting our business together very soon.
- d. The morning flight from Hokkaido has been canceled due to a mechanical problem.
- e. Visitors to the library are asked to speak quietly and keep conversations briefly in the reading room.
4. a. A fine of \$100 will be imposed upon drivers who park illegally in the area during the international conference.
- b. Hamburgers are not the only kind of food in which fast-food restaurants serve.
- c. Having never learned to drive properly, she was afraid to go on the highway.
- d. His application for the job was rejected on the grounds that he had lied about some of the information.
- e. She often dreams about having a lot of money to spend on luxuries.
5. a. Feeling hungry, but not wanting to wake up his wife, he quietly went down to the kitchen in the dark.
- b. I have never seen the man since then, nor do I expect to see him again.
- c. The company has announced the project group is working on a new material that will be twice as strong as ordinary concrete.
- d. The man was so timid to try to challenge himself professionally.
- e. We drove along a road which had been partially destroyed by the flood the week before.

VI From the choices 'a'—'e' below, select the best answers to fill blanks
(1) — (8). (16 points)

1. (1) the most advanced equipment, the team could have accurately identified the cause of the problem.

- a. As for
- b. Only
- c. Owing to
- d. Whereas
- e. With

2. The exhibition features (2) the masterpieces that defined the artistic movement.

- a. almost
- b. almost all of
- c. most
- d. mostly of
- e. the most of

3. Though the car became a necessity of American middle-class life in the 1920s, it is postwar prosperity (3).

- a. an unprecedented level of car ownership expanded
- b. for car owners to expand the unprecedented level
- c. so unprecedented that car ownership expanded
- d. that expanded car ownership to an unprecedented level
- e. which car was owned and expanded at the unprecedented level

4. Bees are buzzing (4) to collect honey.
- a. from a flower to a flower
 - b. from first flower to second flower
 - c. from flower to flower
 - d. from flowers to flowers
 - e. from the flower to the flower
5. These gloves are too tight for my daughter. Please show her (5).
- a. another pairs
 - b. one another pair
 - c. other pair
 - d. some other pairs
 - e. the another pair
6. There was a terrible traffic jam because many people went home (6) at the same time.
- a. by a car
 - b. by car
 - c. by the car
 - d. on car
 - e. on cars
7. Although she is not popular among young people, she is (7) member of our team.
- a. by far the best
 - b. the far best
 - c. the much best
 - d. very best
 - e. very the best

8. As her husband was not ready yet, (8) to go out alone.
- a. consequently she decided
 - b. she decided
 - c. she then decided
 - d. she would decide
 - e. so she decided

VII Read the following passage and select the best answer for each question.

(30 points)

Children in poor households tend to get limited educational opportunities, which reduces their chance of getting decent jobs and raises the prospect of them living in poverty in the future. The government's first policy outline to solve the growing problem of child poverty seems to lack specific targets or financial measures to correct the situation. People have said that the Abe administration should take more effective steps to invest in the future of such children, since breaking the vicious cycle of child poverty will be crucial to helping the generations who will support the nation in coming decades.

According to the Health, Labor and Welfare Ministry's latest survey, a record 16.3 percent of children lived in households that earned less than half the national average income in 2012 — 0.6 percent higher than in 2009 and up from 13.7 percent in 2003. The figure, which is equal to roughly one in six children in Japan, was above the 2010 average of 13.3 percent among OECD member countries. The child poverty rate in 2012 was the greatest since the government started taking surveys in 1985.

Official statistics and surveys show that the ratio of children receiving higher education goes up as the income levels of their parents rise, and so does their own average lifetime income. Children of families living below the poverty line often find it difficult to go on to higher education and are more likely to end up taking low-paying jobs — unless they receive extra support.

The policy outline adopted by the Cabinet of Prime Minister Shinzo Abe calls for efforts to equalize educational opportunities for all children so that their future will not be affected by the conditions of the families and regions in which they grow up — and to stop the chain reaction of poverty across generations. Schools should serve as a place for such efforts, where social workers in various areas will work with other local welfare organizations to support the livelihood

of schoolchildren, the policy outline says.

The outline calls for gradually making kindergartens and nurseries for small children free of charge, giving scholarships to enable children from low-income households to attend high schools, as well as expanding no-interest loan programs to help students who are motivated to move on to higher education. The policy outline mainly consists of existing programs; its proposals for new measures lack details. It does not include any definite targets to lower the child poverty rate or increase higher education opportunities for children of low-income families. Measures proposed earlier by experts at the Cabinet Office, such as increasing allowances for bringing up children or for a family pension for households in which one parent has died, were ignored. Creation of a new scholarship program with no obligation to repay the money was believed to have been considered by the government but eventually not included in the outline. The Abe administration has been urged to follow up on the outline with more concrete steps supported by providing money so that the situation for children of poor families will improve in meaningful ways.

The government believes that the rise in child poverty is due to the long-term decline in household incomes since the 1990s. It also emphasizes the increase in the number of single-parent families — mostly single-mother households. Roughly half of the mothers in such households are hired in low-paying part-time and other irregular jobs because they need to take care of their children. The child poverty rate among these single-parent households increases dramatically to 54.6 percent.

In the policy outline, the government calls for expert support to help mothers in single-parent households keep their jobs (1) bringing up children, as well as measures to assist such mothers to receive education that will give them better job prospects. An earlier government-funded program to help single mothers receive job-skill training so that they could work from home produced few results (2) the spending of roughly ¥17 billion over the five years to 2013. The government needs to evaluate the real needs of such households and take effective

measures to support them.

Some experts say the problem of child poverty essentially reflects the increasing poverty among the younger-generation households who are at the age for bringing up children, including families that have both parents. (3) factor behind this problem is the growing number of the nation's workers hired in irregular jobs.

Since the 1990s, the number of people with irregular jobs such as those with part-time contracts has increased rapidly to hit 19 million in 2013, or about 37 percent of the nation's employed workforce, as businesses reduce the number of full-time employees and rely more on a low-paying irregular workforce to cut employment expenses. (4) the economy has improved and some sectors face a severe labor shortage, businesses still show more demand for irregular workers than regular employees.

The Health, Labor and Welfare Ministry survey indicates that the generations bringing up children face more severe financial conditions than the elderly. Roughly 66 percent of households with children find it difficult to manage in daily life, compared with 54 percent for elderly households. The figure increases dramatically to 85 percent among single-mother households.

Many of the steps needed to support children of low-income households, such as creating new scholarship programs and establishing free kindergartens and nurseries, will likely face the (5) of limited budgets. Historically, though, Japan has been less willing than other industrialized countries to provide public expenses — compared to GDP — to support childbirth and the bringing up of children. Experts believe that the government should review the rigid structure of the social welfare budget, which is (6) spent on support for the elderly population but little on families with children, to substantially increase its investments for the future generations.

1. Which best fits blank (1)?

- a. because of
- b. during
- c. in order to forget about
- d. instead of
- e. while

2. Which best fits blank (2)?

- a. because of
- b. despite
- c. for
- d. for the purpose of
- e. instead of

3. Which best fits blank (3)?

- a. A decisive
- b. A vague
- c. An exciting
- d. An unimportant
- e. An unlikely

4. Which best fits blank (4)?

- a. Even as
- b. Fortunately
- c. However
- d. Moreover
- e. Nevertheless

5. Which best fits blank (5)?
- a. advantage
 - b. generosity
 - c. hurdle
 - d. objective
 - e. sympathy
6. Which best fits blank (6)?
- a. heavily
 - b. insufficiently
 - c. mutually
 - d. occasionally
 - e. scarcely
7. According to the article, which of the following is not true?
- a. Household incomes now are less than in the 1990s.
 - b. The child poverty rate in Japan in 2012 was better than that in most OECD countries.
 - c. The higher their parents' income, the more likely it is that the children's average lifetime income will increase.
 - d. The increase in the child poverty rate in Japan between 2009 and 2012 was less than between 2003 and 2009.
 - e. There has been an increase in the number of single-mother households.

8. According to the article, which of the following is not true?
- a. A previous government program to enable single mothers to learn skills was regarded as a failure.
 - b. About half of all single mothers are in low-paying jobs.
 - c. Even though child poverty is a problem, most poor families with children are better off than elderly households.
 - d. Over one-third of workers have irregular jobs.
 - e. Single-mother households are in the worst financial situation of the groups mentioned in this article.
9. According to the article, which of the following is not true?
- a. Child poverty reflects an overall increase of poverty among the younger generation of Japan.
 - b. Increases in part-time contracts and irregular work are helping to reduce child poverty.
 - c. Japan traditionally has not had a positive attitude toward providing money for bringing up children.
 - d. Most government support is for old people rather than for children.
 - e. Some people have said that the Abe administration is not doing enough to help solve the problem of child poverty.
10. What is the most appropriate title for the article?
- a. Child poverty and Japan's endless cycle of decline
 - b. International comparison of child poverty
 - c. More effective steps needed to break the cycle of child poverty
 - d. New government policy solves child poverty
 - e. The hidden causes and effects of poverty in Japan

VIII From the choices 'a' — 'e' below, select the best answers to fill blanks (1) — (5). Each answer can be used only once. (20 points)

A. A series of scientific surveys of the environmental impact of what is known as 'bleaching' on the Great Barrier Reef has produced (1). Australia's National Coral Bleaching Task Force has surveyed 911 coral reefs by air, and found at least some bleaching on 93 percent of them. The (2) varies from severe to light, but the bleaching was the worst in the reef's remote northern sector — where almost no reefs escaped it.

Coral bleaching occurs when corals are stressed by unusually high water temperatures, or from other causes. When this happens, certain organisms that live in the coral, and that help it survive, leave the corals' bodies. This changes the color of the coral to white and can also in effect (3). If bleaching continues for too long, corals die. There already have been reports of mass coral deaths around the Pacific islands of Kiribati and widespread coral bleaching worldwide, a phenomenon that scientists attribute to a strong El Niño occurring on top of a general climate warming trend.

"Between 60 and 100 percent of corals are severely bleached on 316 reefs, nearly all in the northern half of the reef," said Professor Terry Hughes from James Cook University. A map of the Great Barrier Reef shows the results of aerial surveys of 911 reefs. Hughes tweeted the map to his Twitter followers, writing, "I showed the results of aerial surveys of #bleaching on the #GreatBarrierReef to my students, and then we wept."

Severe bleaching means that corals could die, depending on how long they are subject to these conditions. Recent research suggests that Great Barrier Reef corals (4) if waters warm up beyond normal, but then cool down again before a second warming that can cause bleaching to happen. However, as oceans continue to warm, that pattern will be less likely to take place, meaning that corals will be less able to cope.

Past global coral bleaching events have occurred in 1998 and 2010. In 1998, scientists ultimately documented that 16 percent of the world's corals died in that event. The full damage caused by the current global bleaching event has not yet been determined. "The fact that the (5) are those that are remote but otherwise in good shape, means that a lot of prime reef is being devastated," said Nancy Knowlton from the Smithsonian Institution. "One has to hope that these protected reefs are tougher and better able to recover, but it will be a long process even so."

- a. amount of damage
- b. deprive them of nutrients
- c. devastating results
- d. have a mechanism to protect them
- e. most severely affected regions

B. Harriet Tubman, a celebrated former slave, will replace President Andrew Jackson on the American \$20 bill, which will be the first time an African-American has appeared on U.S. currency. The U.S. Treasury announced the change in 2016 along with (1) of the \$10 bill, which is also expected to feature portraits of women on one side. Tubman, who went from slavery to helping run the legendary Underground Railroad that helped thousands of slaves flee to freedom in the 19th century, was the most popular candidate in a poll of 600,000 people conducted by the group called Women On 20s.

Plans made in 2015 to remove first Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton from the \$10 bill were canceled, however, (2). In the case of the \$20 bill, U.S. Senator Jeanne Shaheen welcomed the choice of Tubman on Twitter. "If this is true, great news! Tubman on \$20 is the right decision. The redesign needs to happen as soon as possible. Women have waited long

enough.”

The changes follow a review that collected opinions from around the country on the redesign of the \$10 bill planned for 2020. Groups like Women On 20s had campaigned to have a woman on a bill by 2020 to mark the 100th anniversary of American women gaining the right to vote. They expressed unhappiness (3) share the \$10 bill with Hamilton, after it was decided he would not be replaced.

The \$20 bill, which is one of (4), was not scheduled for updating until 2030. Women On 20s said that, while the choice of Tubman was an “exciting one,” the change needs to come earlier. “What was to be (5) for our 100th anniversary of inclusion in the democracy cannot be postponed,” Women On 20s founder Barbara Ortiz Howard said, “It’s time to get the party started honoring women on the new \$10 and a new \$20 in time for 2020.”

- a. a celebration of female American heroes
- b. a long-awaited redesign
- c. in the face of popular opposition
- d. over initial proposals to have a woman
- e. the world’s most circulated

IX Read the following passage and select the best answer for each question.

(24 points)

There are now almost 8,000 courses being taught in English by leading universities in non-English-speaking countries. The rise of universities teaching in English, rather than in their own local language, has become a global (1). These programs are not only appealing to the world's five million international students who travel abroad, they are also being chosen by students staying in their own countries who prefer to study in English rather than in their own language.

The research is from a Dutch-based organization called StudyPortals, which has a database of information on 100,000 undergraduate and masters' degree programs at over 2,100 universities around the world. The project mapping these programs has also looked at a group of 1,000 universities at the top of the international rankings, and has found that more than three-quarters of these offer at least one or more degrees taught entirely in English. These will include universities that are in English-speaking countries, including the US and UK, but an expert says there are now 72,000 different English-taught courses on offer to students from these leading universities. The Netherlands has the most degrees taught entirely in English on the European mainland, with 12 universities included in this ranking offering a total of over 1,000 courses taught in English. Germany has 54 top universities in this ranking, with over 835 English-taught courses for international students. Sweden has 12 universities listed with 550 courses in English; Denmark has seven universities listed with 482 programs in English and Spain has 27 universities with 426 courses. This is more than a European trend. Of the 112 top universities identified in China, 45 offer one or more English-taught degrees, as do 20 in Taiwan, 11 in Japan and 6 in Thailand.

The rising numbers of students studying abroad could ⁽⁴⁾drive this trend even further. Hans de Wit, director of the Center for International Higher Education,

Boston College in the US, says there are (2) that by 2025 the number of international students may rise to eight million. The largest numbers of international students come from China, India and South Korea, but Nigeria is catching up fast.

English-speaking countries together with Germany and France attract most of them. But Dr de Wit has forecast that their “market share is under threat due to increasing competition from other countries, including China.” Within Europe, according to the Academic Co-operation Association, the number of university courses taught in English in non-English-speaking countries has increased by more than 300 percent in seven years. The highest concentration is in Denmark, where 38 percent of university programs are English-taught courses. In the Netherlands it is 30 percent, Sweden 24 percent and Finland 23 percent. The proportion of English-taught courses in Germany is just under 6 percent of the total programs available. In France and Italy it remains a much lower proportion, about 3 percent. And in Turkey it is lower still at about 2 percent. Such courses don’t just attract international students. They are also popular with domestic students, particularly at the master’s level, who want to gain an English language qualification alongside international students without leaving their own country.

According to the ACA’s report, about 45 percent of those students on English-taught university programs in mainland Europe were studying in their own countries. In about one in 20 courses, there were only domestic students enrolled in these English-taught degrees. There was a trend for courses in the Baltic countries and south-eastern Europe to have more domestic students learning through English, while English-taught courses in Scandinavian and western European countries tended to have more international students.

But the pattern for English courses being more (3) at postgraduate level is not universal. “In most countries, English-taught masters’ degrees are more common, but not in South Africa and China which may be worth looking at

for those wanting an undergraduate degree taught in English, as well as a cultural adventure,” said an expert. There are also five-year courses in which the first three years might be taught in the home language, such as Swedish, with two postgraduate years taught in English — so that any local students will have to study for part of the time in English. Edwin van Rest, chief executive of StudyPortals, said students wanting to study abroad need to understand what’s on offer, “Choosing a new study program without knowing your options is like buying a house, but only looking at your own neighborhood.”

1. Which best fits blank (1)?

- a. disaster
- b. dream
- c. phenomenon
- d. problem
- e. result

2. Which best fits blank (2)?

- a. certainties
- b. demands
- c. facts
- d. no signs
- e. predictions

3. Which best fits blank (3)?

- a. demanding
- b. difficult
- c. expensive
- d. popular
- e. tentative

4. Which word is the closest in meaning to the underlined word “drive”?
(4)
- a. control
 - b. direct
 - c. guide
 - d. push
 - e. stop
5. According to the article, which of the following is true?
- a. Both domestic and international students in non-English-speaking countries are taking advantage of English-taught programs.
 - b. By introducing English-taught programs, many universities in non-English-speaking countries have risen to become leading universities in the world.
 - c. In many non-English-speaking countries, universities are changing a large majority of their programs to be taught in English only.
 - d. More than one-quarter of the 1,000 top universities in the world do not offer a degree taught entirely in English.
 - e. The research has shown that all European undergraduate students who stay in their own countries prefer to study in English.

6. According to the article, which of the following is not true?
- a. According to research, the popularity of English-taught programs may continue to increase.
 - b. In some European university degrees, for example in Sweden, taking English-taught courses is not optional.
 - c. Many international students come from Asia.
 - d. Of the top 112 universities in Asia, more than 80 percent are now offering English-taught programs.
 - e. The Netherlands leads mainland European countries with the most degrees taught only in English.
7. According to the article, which of the following is true?
- a. Due to this trend in international education, more universities in English-speaking countries are offering courses in English.
 - b. For international students hoping for cultural adventure, China and South Africa may be a bad choice.
 - c. Germany, France, Italy and Turkey account for just over 10 percent of English-taught programs in Europe.
 - d. The number of international students from Nigeria is increasing.
 - e. Universities in Scandinavian countries tend to have the most international students in Europe as a percentage of the student population.
8. Which is the most appropriate title for the article?
- a. Domestic and international students compete over entry to English-taught programs
 - b. Global demand for English-taught university programs in Europe
 - c. Global demand for international students increases
 - d. Global trends and university competition in English-taught programs
 - e. The economic reality of international education

(設問は前ページまで。以下、白紙)

