

2014 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、必ず解答欄に記入してください。なお、解答欄以外に書く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。マーク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。また、折りまげたり、汚したりしないでください。
4. 解答用紙には、受験番号と氏名を必ず記入してください。
5. マーク解答用紙の受験番号および受験番号のマーク記入は、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 answer to fill blanks (1) – (5). Each answer can be used only once. (10 points)

1. This steak needs a little more flavor. Would you (1) me the salt and pepper, please?
2. My mother always taught me to (2) my manners.
3. Let's (3) an extra thirty minutes in case the traffic is heavy.
4. The film was so sad that she couldn't (4) back her tears.
5. We should not try to solve the problem in a hurry. Let's (5) our time to think it over.

- a. allow
- b. hold
- c. mind
- d. pass
- e. take

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

1. He was determined to win (1) any means.
2. In Japan a turtle is often associated (2) long life.
3. Since the artist's paintings seemed too abstract to his contemporaries, he was subjected (3) severe criticism.
4. The airplane arrived at its destination ten minutes ahead (4) schedule.
5. They never knew (5) certain who set fire to the castle.

- a. by
- b. for
- c. of
- d. to
- e. with

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. As a rule of (1), we should tip the waitress 10% of the bill.
2. Her daughter had a good (2) for languages.
3. It was difficult for my grandmother to get the thread to go through the (3) of a needle.
4. The boy slipped on the ice and fell (4) over heels.
5. The police detected his (5) in the murder of his wife.

- a. ear
- b. eye
- c. hand
- d. head
- e. thumb

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

1. After reading the biography of Mother Teresa, she decided that her mission⁽¹⁾ was to serve the poor.

- a. calling
- b. desire
- c. labor
- d. message
- e. wish

2. Many foreign tourists who come to Japan in spring are impressed⁽²⁾ by the cherry blossoms in full bloom.

- a. confused
- b. consoled
- c. encouraged
- d. moved
- e. offended

3. Having retired from the company, she started to live in a rural⁽³⁾ area with her husband and dog.

- a. country
- b. distant
- c. primitive
- d. unsophisticated
- e. wild

4. By convention⁽⁴⁾ the bride wears a long white veil.
- a. custom
 - b. duty
 - c. fashion
 - d. preference
 - e. right
5. I have a distinct⁽⁵⁾ memory of my younger brother climbing the apple tree in our garden.
- a. clear
 - b. imperfect
 - c. original
 - d. repeated
 - e. unusual
6. They resumed⁽⁶⁾ discussion after lunch.
- a. reclaimed
 - b. reorganized
 - c. restarted
 - d. restored
 - e. reviewed
7. It's easy to speculate⁽⁷⁾ about the past; the real challenge is to solve the problem you face right now.
- a. achieve
 - b. forget
 - c. remember
 - d. research
 - e. think

8. If you travel across time zones at high speed, your internal clock doesn't keep
up with the time changes. ⁽⁸⁾

- a. adjust to
- b. go about
- c. look after
- d. set off
- e. take over

9. He has to deal with any complaints about goods from customers right away. ⁽⁹⁾

- a. constantly
- b. definitely
- c. eventually
- d. immediately
- e. smoothly

10. Are there any situations where you usually feel anxious? ⁽¹⁰⁾

- a. calm
- b. curious
- c. embarrassed
- d. suspicious
- e. worried

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

1.
 - a. After the accident, she was supposed to rest at home.
 - b. It was difficult to tell if the accountant liked his work or not.
 - c. Not everyone is born with a positive personality, but we can all learn how to be more satisfied with our lives.
 - d. She enjoyed to see the movie for its subtle character development and humor.
 - e. The doctor advised me to exercise at least three times a week.

2.
 - a. After the prime minister visited countries like Australia and Britain, she decided to make increasing immigration a priority.
 - b. I was interested but didn't know how to reply, so I said nothing.
 - c. In the last ten years poverty has killed a great many more people than terrorism.
 - d. Looking back to my early childhood, what I remember most are lot of small moments of fear.
 - e. Please make sure you file the report by the end of the day.

3.
 - a. After the discussion, even though they could not agree on the policy changes, they still respected each other.
 - b. As he spoke French as a child, he found it easy to learn Spanish.
 - c. Because of civilian leadership and progressive social policies, it became one of the most stable countries in the region.
 - d. He didn't really know much about wine despite liked to pretend he did.
 - e. Since he was concerned about waste, he stopped drinking bottled water.

4.
 - a. A group of developers bought the beautiful old farmhouse which my grandmother once lived.
 - b. His third novel describes the rise of free market capitalism and its effect on society.
 - c. Japanese scientists have used brain-scanning technology to try to read the content of people's dreams.
 - d. Local residents put up a warning sign where the car ran off the road.
 - e. The policeman was about two blocks away when the factory exploded.

5.
 - a. As a child she competed at the national level in both athletics and gymnastics.
 - b. Do you avoid using certain words because you just don't like the way they sound?
 - c. Just when it seemed all hope had been lost, he tied the game with a home run.
 - d. Many recent developments in technology were first imagined and portrayed in science fiction.
 - e. The European colonial period was the era from the 1500s to the mid-1900s when European powers establishing colonies in Asia, Africa and the Americas.

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

1. To spread Christianity, Francis Xavier came to Japan (1) in the sixteenth century.

- a. from Portugal
- b. in company of Portugal
- c. off the Portuguese nation
- d. out of Portuguese
- e. with his Portugal

2. When he was young he played golf every weekend but he (2) plays now.

- a. hardly ever
- b. least often
- c. never again
- d. not frequently enough
- e. only

3. Many Japanese (3) eating with a knife and fork now.

- a. are used to
- b. have got used
- c. have used to
- d. used to
- e. would used to

4. (4) the most rapidly developing countries is Vietnam, which attracts investment from all over the world.
- Among
 - As far as
 - Concerning
 - In
 - With regard to
5. I really appreciate (5) to help me, but I am sure that I will be able to manage by myself.
- that you are offered
 - that your offer
 - that your offering
 - you to offer
 - your offering
6. The assignment for Monday was to read (6) in your textbook.
- chapter of the tenth
 - chapter tenth
 - chapter the tenth
 - tenth chapter
 - the tenth chapter
7. Scientists are people who want to find out why (7).
- in the way they do happen things
 - in the way they happen things do
 - things do in the way they happen
 - things happen in the way they do
 - things happen they do in the way

8. (8) are concentrated in the cool western highlands.

- a. Bolivia's five million of two-thirds people
- b. Five million of Bolivia's two-thirds people
- c. People of two-thirds Bolivia's five million
- d. Two-thirds five million of Bolivia's people
- e. Two-thirds of Bolivia's five million people

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

(30 points)

Yahoo has banned its staff from “remote” working or “teleworking.” After years of many people predicting working from home as the future lifestyle for everybody, why is it not the usual situation?

When Yahoo staff received an email that banned them from working from home, many of the recipients were very angry. “Some of the best decisions and insights come from discussions in the hallway and cafeteria, meeting new people, and unplanned team meetings,” the memo said. “We often lose speed and quality when we work from home.”

The move to get staff back into the office from June last year is thought to have been decided by the new chief executive Marissa Mayer, who herself returned to work weeks after giving birth. Richard Branson, the chairperson of the Virgin group of companies, who spends much of his time working in the Caribbean, was quick to respond, calling it a “(1) step in an age when remote working is easier and more effective than ever.”

People in the West are constantly hearing about news of technology that makes it easier to communicate with the office. Many have fast broadband and cameras that are connected to the internet which allow their faces to be seen at any important meetings. They are surrounded by smartphones, laptops and tablets. Everything is available at home to free them from the daily commute. Those in manufacturing or retail might always have to be present, but in an age when so many work in offices, why can't they have their office space at home?

There are signs that the number of people working from home is on the increase in the UK. A total of 59% of employers who responded to a survey in 2011 were allowing teleworking, up from 13% in 2006. In the US, 24% of employed people report working from home at least some hours each week. But only 2.5% of the workforce (3.1 million people, not including the self-employed or

unpaid volunteers) consider home their main place of work.

Yahoo is not alone in stating the advantages of physically being in the office. Only last week Google's chief financial officer said when the company is asked how many people work from home, their answer is "as few as possible." "There is something magical about sharing meals," he explained. "There is something magical about spending the time together, about thinking of ideas, about asking in person 'What do you think of this?'"

There are obvious reasons why working from home has not spread in the way people thought it might. Not "being seen in the office" may affect a person's chances of promotion, result in a smaller pay rise than office-based colleagues and lower evaluations of their work, according to research by the London Business School and the University of California. They stress the continuing importance of being in the office, regardless of what someone is doing. The additional pressure not to be viewed as "being lazy" may encourage those who do work from home to work more hours than is necessary.

Professor Jennifer Glass, co-author of a report on the US workforce, says for many people, especially those in their 30s and 40s, teleworking is part of their work after they have already done 40 hours in the office. Glass was "completely shocked" by Yahoo's policy. "This seems to be trying to make Yahoo's workplace policy the same as most corporations in America, but not high-tech industries," she says. "It seems very (2) to think that this is going to promote more innovation."

Promoting the value of discussions in hallways and cafeterias seems odd at a time when face-to-face contact within the office is decreasing. "I frequently email someone without looking to see if they are there," Glass notes.

Managers can be biased in favor of those they can actually see working. "There is this attitude that managers need to see people are close by and that those workers are more productive," says Glass. "It is a natural tendency to want to control things." This seems (3) to many. "The best employers don't

overlook staff because they are not in the office. That strikes me as yesterday's way of working," says Paul Sellers, a policy adviser.

Stephanie Shirley, who pioneered home working in the computer industry in the early 1960s, says the concept has not become popular in quite the way many predicted at the time. "Scholars were predicting it would become more acceptable. Town planners were starting to include the idea of home working into their designs. It felt like the beginning of a different kind of society." When she started her company in 1962, the idea of people working from home was unfamiliar to most businesses. Some of the company's programmers did not even have home telephones. Offices were strictly organized. Workers were accustomed to having their work closely supervised. "It was about the time you were present, rather than what you had achieved," says Shirley. By the mid-1980s Shirley's company was a pioneer of teleworking employing 800 home workers and making nearly 20 million pounds a year, and was setting up a national email network to link workers' home computers to the company's headquarters. Shirley said she wanted to find skilled work for women who had left the workplace to start families or look after them.

But social changes can take longer than expected, says the 75-year-old, who quit the industry in 1993. Decades later the issue has not been resolved. Working from home still has its image problem. For Alan Denbigh, a former executive of the Telework Association, there are proven benefits of working from home. "It gives you the opportunity to work on a particular project and it works for those who are bringing up young families where it is necessary to have a degree of flexibility." Having done both, he does not recommend working from home all the time, as he recognizes the benefits of interacting with people in the office and the problems of working long hours at home. But he says it is "equally ridiculous" to feel you have to be at the office every day. He recommends a bit of both. "A large corporation saying you can't work at home, especially an IT company, does not seem (4). You have to treat people as adults."

1. Which best fits blank (1)?

- a. backward
- b. boring
- c. selfish
- d. unique
- e. useful

2. Which best fits blank (2)?

- a. attractive
- b. clever
- c. obvious
- d. possible
- e. strange

3. Which best fits blank (3)?

- a. contemporary
- b. natural
- c. old-fashioned
- d. progressive
- e. tolerable

4. Which best fits blank (4)?

- a. cautious
- b. dangerous
- c. indecisive
- d. offensive
- e. productive

5. According to the article, which of the following is true?
- a. In the US, most people do some work at home.
 - b. In the US, the majority of workers consider the office to be their main place of work.
 - c. Most British employers are against teleworking.
 - d. Only 2.5% of the workforce in the whole world do any work at home.
 - e. The number of British companies allowing teleworking has not changed much in the last few years.
6. According to the article, which of the following is not true?
- a. Alan Denbigh thinks a mixture of home and office working is best.
 - b. Many Yahoo staff used to work at home.
 - c. Professor Glass often does not walk around her office.
 - d. Stephanie Shirley was one of the first people to support teleworking.
 - e. Yahoo is the only IT company emphasizing working in the office.
7. According to the article, which of the following is not true?
- a. In the 1960s town planners considered teleworking in their designs.
 - b. Teleworking has not spread as fast as scholars had expected in the 1960s.
 - c. Teleworking is becoming more common in American corporations.
 - d. Teleworking is good for families with young children.
 - e. Teleworking still has a problem with how it is perceived.

8. According to the article, which of the following is not stated as a possible disadvantage of teleworking?
- Less pay
 - Lower performance evaluations
 - Noisy children interrupting work
 - Smaller chances of promotion
 - The appearance of being lazy
9. According to the article, which of the following is not stated as a possible advantage of working in the office?
- Asking other workers for their reactions to new ideas
 - Concentrating on work is easier
 - Eating together
 - Having direct conversations
 - Meeting new people
10. According to the article, which of the following is not true about Shirley's company?
- She believed in closely checking employees' work.
 - She thought it best for workers to have email.
 - She tried to provide work for women who had stopped working.
 - She was surprised that change came slowly.
 - Some of her workers did not have home telephones.

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. In the city of Toyota, a growing number of retired employees have started farming thanks to a city-run agricultural training program. The city, the home base of Toyota Motor Corp., launched the training center in 2004 before a sudden increase in the number of retired people when baby boomers began reaching retirement age in around 2007. It was a big hit and now more than 250 participants are actively engaged in farming. The program aims to help retired people find something to live for and resolve the city's problem of what to do with farmland and rice paddies left abandoned (1) going into agriculture.

Former Toyota employee Kenji Nakahara, 71, is one of those who now spends his days growing vegetables in a field in (2). "I'm now even busier than when I was a salaried worker," Nakahara said. "But the more effort I put in, the better the vegetables become." Nakahara joined the automaker when he was 23 and worked there full-time until reaching the official retirement age of 60. He stayed on five more years (3). But "every day was dull and boring," he recalled. He enrolled in the agricultural training course in 2006. With no previous experience in farming, Nakahara started from scratch and became a farmer in just two years. He now grows about 15 kinds of vegetables.

According to people who were involved in establishing the training center, preparations began as early as 2003. "People said that even just considering retired people from Toyota, it would be a massive number," one of the planners said, referring to (4). "Our city also had a lot of unused and abandoned farmland. So we came up with this project, hoping retired people could stay healthy by starting to farm after leaving their jobs."

The training center, jointly run by the Toyota Municipal Government

and local agricultural groups, has (5). It offers three different courses and is open to residents of Toyota and other cities. Among the options, a two-year course is available for people wishing to become farmers.

- a. a mountainous area of the city
- b. as a temporary worker
- c. by the lack of young people
- d. members of the baby boomer generation
- e. three farms for practical training

B. At one end of the Panama Canal, the nation's capital proudly shows off its new skyscrapers; a subway, the first in Central America, is under construction; and new shopping malls and restaurants fill with customers. The city thinks of itself as a mini-Dubai on the Pacific. Forty miles away at the other end of the canal, in the city of Colón by the Caribbean, rotting buildings collapse, water service is poor, and crime and despair (1). Recently, Hollywood filmmakers used Colón, Panama's second-largest city, as a film set to represent Haiti, the poorest country in the hemisphere.

Panama is getting wealthier, with an average economic growth of 9% in the past five years, the highest in Latin America. Banking and financial services and government projects like the subway and multibillion-dollar expansion of the canal (2). Panama City, the capital, has the tallest building in Latin America, a 70-story hotel, and many skyscrapers reflect the rush of foreign investment, real estate speculation and, American officials have said, an amount of drug money. But Panama can also claim some (3) in Latin America, and the continuing poverty in Colón, an hour's drive from the symbols of wealth in Panama City, remains a clear example of this inequality.

Colón, located between a busy port and a cruise ship terminal, is a

crowded, noisy city of 220,000 people, with street after street of faded colonial facades and concrete-block buildings with peeling paint and weeds growing out of some upper floors. "There are hardly any jobs here," said Orlando Ayaza, 29, who works occasionally at the port. "Not ones with regular salary and benefits (4)." He has a two-inch scar on his face that he said was caused by a policeman's baton during protests last year. When asked why he does not move to Panama City, he touched the dark skin on his arm. "They see my skin, and you say you are from Colón, and they say no work is available," he said. "They think we are all thieves." Residents of Colón are mainly black, whereas Panama City's population is more of European descent, and many residents and analysts (5) has contributed to Colón's problem.

- a. have sent protesters into the streets
- b. have supported the economic growth
- c. of the greatest disparities of wealth
- d. say they believe that racial discrimination
- e. that we need here

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

(24 points)

Germany, one of the most industrialized countries on the planet, is in the process of an energy revolution. The economy is being reorganized to cope with the closing of all its nuclear power stations and the increase of wind and solar power to fill the gap. At the moment, such renewable sources provide about a quarter of Germany's electricity supply but the aim is to raise the rate to 80% by 2050. This is truly a green revolution. But who will pay for this courageous policy?

An argument has broken out because electricity bills for ordinary families have increased greatly. There's a debate over whether large companies should pay more of the bill for the change to green energy.

There's also a debate over who is responsible for the revolution. The initial decision to switch from nuclear power was taken by the governing political parties. But it was then reversed by the German leader, Angela Merkel — and then again reversed by her two years ago. Because she is a scientist, she decided that the Fukushima disaster in Japan had revealed the true dangers of nuclear power, and so the risks had to be calculated again.

At the time, all the political parties agreed that the switch to an economy based on green energy sources would be paid for by a surcharge, that is, an extra charge on household electricity bills. It could have been paid for by general taxation, but the decision was that consumers would pay. Now, consumers are saying they don't like paying, particularly as the surcharge has risen steeply.

When the policy was made, heavy industry was exempted from the surcharge. The argument industry made was that big steel companies, for example, competed internationally. Therefore, if their energy costs were to rise a lot, the foreign companies would benefit. Also, there wouldn't have been much point in the policy of greening the economy if that meant severely damaging its biggest

firms.

But more and more companies argued for an exemption from paying for the switch to green, and it wasn't just big firms. Other people argued that public transport companies should be exempt because these provided an alternative to the car. Their argument, too, was accepted. "Almost everybody these days can get these exemptions," says one professor. "Ordinary families then have to pay the rest and this is increasing more and more, and that's unfair."

(1), the government decided to provide generous support to companies or people who built wind turbines or installed solar panels. They're guaranteed a price for their electricity when they sell it into the national network for 20 years. That's resulted in a countryside where wind turbines dominate landscapes. More than half of all the solar panels in the world are now in Germany.

The (2) thing is that the more solar panels and wind turbines that are installed, the more the bill rises. On one estimate, the surcharge that consumers pay has increased by 50% in the past year, so the average German family pays 180 euros to cover the extra cost of the renewable energy.

The most enthusiastic supporters of the green revolution say that the spread of solar and wind power is a mark of success. There are other people who say that the success comes at a high price.

Germany's Energy Minister has now proposed putting a limit on the surcharge. One member of parliament said, "Now we have almost 2,000 companies that are exempted and which have nothing to do with international competition at all. There are only a few companies that are exempted from this surcharge which are in direct international competition." In addition, companies that generate energy have benefited greatly as the price of generating solar power has fallen.

Nobody is calling for the green revolution to be reversed. There are no loud cries of regret that this policy was adopted. "There is no way back," says one leader of the electricity generation industry. "It will be a success. There is huge

support in public opinion. More than 70% are in favor."

What Germany is realizing is that (3) decision to reorganize its economy for the good of all people has costs. And now there is a lot of political debate about who should pay them.

1. Which best fits blank (1)?

- a. By accident
- b. Fortunately
- c. In addition
- d. Instead
- e. Unkindly

2. Which best fits blank (2)?

- a. clever
- b. exciting
- c. prevailing
- d. terrific
- e. unfortunate

3. Which best fits blank (3)?

- a. a brave
- b. a disastrous
- c. a quick
- d. an impractical
- e. an incomprehensible

4. Who or what does the underlined word "them" refer to?
(4)
- a. all people
 - b. costs
 - c. government
 - d. politicians
 - e. power generation companies
5. According to the article, what is true about Angela Merkel?
- a. She had to change her mind under pressure from her own political party.
 - b. She has always followed public opinion.
 - c. She has not decided whether nuclear power is good or bad.
 - d. She used to be against nuclear power but now supports it.
 - e. She used to support nuclear power, but is now against it.
6. According to the article, which of the following is not true?
- a. It is difficult for private households to get an exemption from the surcharge.
 - b. Neither large steel companies nor public transport companies have to pay the surcharge.
 - c. Some politicians want to stop the surcharge increasing much more.
 - d. General taxes went up when the green revolution occurred.
 - e. The surcharge has increased quickly.

7. According to the article, which of the following is true?
- a. Most German companies are willing to pay the surcharge.
 - b. Most Germans have always been against the green revolution because of the cost.
 - c. Most Germans still support the green revolution even though it is expensive.
 - d. Most Germans used to support the green revolution, but now oppose it because it is expensive.
 - e. Most Germans want to have a political debate about whether to continue the green revolution.
8. What is the most appropriate title for the article?
- a. Decision time for Angela Merkel
 - b. Power generation companies should pay more
 - c. The advantages of renewable energy
 - d. The problems of paying for nuclear power in Germany
 - e. Who will pay for the greening of Germany?