



英 語 問 題

注意事項

はじめに、これを読みなさい。

1. この問題用紙は17ページあります。ただし、ページ番号のない白紙はページ数に含みません。
2. 解答用紙に印刷されている受験番号が正しいかどうか、受験票と照合して確認しなさい。
3. 監督者の指示にしたがい、解答用紙の氏名欄に氏名を記入しなさい。
4. 解答は全て解答用紙の所定欄に記入またはマークしなさい。解答欄は裏にもあります。
5. 1問につき2つ以上マークしないこと。2つ以上マークした場合には、その解答は無効になります。
6. 解答は必ず鉛筆またはシャープペンシル(いずれもHB・黒)で記入しなさい。
7. 訂正する場合は、消しゴムできれいに消し、消しくずを残さないこと。
8. 解答用紙は、絶対に汚したり折り曲げたりしないこと。
9. 解答用紙は持ち帰らず、必ず提出しなさい。
10. 問題用紙は必ず持ち帰ること。
11. 試験時間は70分です。
12. マークシート記入例

良い例	悪い例
	

[I] 次の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。

The New York Times ran a story recently announcing “The End of the Office Dress Code.” The article argued that the suit and its many variations — corporate uniforms that celebrate corporate uniformity — are giving way to more individualized interpretations of “office attire.” As the writer Vanessa Friedman noted, “We live in a time in which the notion of a uniform is increasingly out of fashion, at least concerning the unwritten codes of professional and public life.”

It's true. We live in a time in which our business leaders dress in jeans and T-shirts, and in which more and more workers are telecommuting — working not just from home, but also while wearing pajamas. It's a time when the differences between “work” and “everything else” are increasingly, frustratingly fluid. It's also a time when many people are trying to figure (A) what the phrase “work clothes” actually means and the extent to which the meaning might differ across professions. As Emma McClendon, who oversaw a new exhibit on uniforms for The Museum at the Fashion Institute of Technology, summarized things: “We are in a period of profound change.” [ア]

This situation arose to some extent from a concept that we in the 21st century inherited from the last century: “Casual Friday.” The day emerged in the 1960s as a result of marketing (more on that in a moment) and the fact that business suits can be really, really boring. This laid the foundation for today's “end of the office dress code” by showing that professionalism need not depend on clothing. In that sense, Casual Friday opened the floodgates: If Friday could be a casual day, why couldn't other days also be casual? [イ]

This all started in 1962 in Hawaii when a campaign was begun to make the Hawaiian shirt (also known as the Aloha shirt) a standard component of the state's business attire. With Hawaii being quite hot and suits being even more (B) there than elsewhere, the campaign was successful. One result of that campaign was that the Hawaiian government soon recommended that “men

return to Aloha clothing during the summer months for the sake of comfort and in support of the state's garment industry."

But why stop at the summer months? Hawaii, after all, is always hot. In 1965, the fashion industry began lobbying the government to allow all government employees to wear Hawaiian shirts each Friday, throughout the year.
[ウ]

Elsewhere in the U.S., the idea for Casual Friday had been pioneered at Hewlett-Packard in the 1950s. In the 1990s, however, it gained momentum as a cultural phenomenon not because of a warm climate, but in response to a cooling economy. During the 1990s recession, businesses were looking for ways to reward employees without increasing salaries or otherwise spending any money. Some businesses began experimenting with variations of Aloha Friday, that, like their Hawaiian counterpart, allowed employees to relax and "dress down" once a week. The idea quickly spread, but it also led to confusion in some offices. What did "casual" mean in the workplace? How casual was too casual?

The answer, of course, came about gradually as workers adjusted to this new freedom. "People were showing up in Hawaiian shirts or sandals and shorts," recalled Rick Miller, a clothing publicity agent. "Frankly, (D) and that the company's image would suffer."

At that point marketing stepped in. As companies were adopting "Casual Friday," the clothing company Levi's was looking for a way to expand its newly acquired Dockers brand beyond traditional weekend wear. The company decided to target office workers who might be searching for something less formal than a suit but more formal than jeans. In 1992, it sent an 8-page brochure to companies across the country. The brochure showcased a series of "business casual" looks — most of them, of course, involving Dockers or Levi's paired with, for example, a blazer, a sweater, or even a necktie. [エ]

It was the right idea, at the right time. The 1990s saw "business casual" quickly become the norm. Today, "business casual" is pretty much the new

office-work uniform: Richard Branson, the billionaire founder of the Virgin empire who has embraced the business-casual look, recently declared that suits and ties “no longer serve any useful purpose.” Again, however, confusion ensued. What exactly is casual? How about shorts? Beach sandals? Yoga pants?

The answer is, for the moment, still not clear. In spite of that, companies might well try to continue to impose some limits on employees’ appearance. The publisher Condé Nast recently announced a new incentive for its employees: a discounted membership to a designer-clothing rental service. While the company doesn’t require business attire, its move shows that some expectations for office attire are still alive and well.

(Adapted from ‘Casual Friday and the “End of the Office Dress Code”’, *The Atlantic*, 2016)

1. 次の各問の答を①～④の中から1つ選び、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

(1) 空欄(A)に入る最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① about ② on ③ in ④ out

(2) 空欄(B)に入る最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① suitable ② impractical
③ affordable ④ inconsistent

(3) 下線部(C) dress down の具体的な内容に最も近いものはどれか。

- ① wear dresses
② wear formal clothing
③ wear casual clothing
④ wear brand-name clothes

3. 空欄(D)には、(ア)~(ク)の語句全てを用いて並び替えた英文が入る。3番目と6番目にくる単語および語句の組みあわせで適当なものを1つ選び、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

(ア) became	(イ) that	(ウ) management
(エ) too much fun	(オ) work might	(カ) become
(キ) concerned	(ク) for employees	

- ① 3番目 (キ) 6番目 (カ)
- ② 3番目 (イ) 6番目 (エ)
- ③ 3番目 (エ) 6番目 (オ)
- ④ 3番目 (カ) 6番目 (エ)

〔Ⅱ〕 次の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。

More businesses than ever are asking employees to work remotely in order to cut rental costs for office space and take advantage of the growth of super-fast broadband, teleconferencing, and smart phones. But working from your kitchen can actually increase the carbon dioxide emissions that _____ (A) _____ global warming, since those who stay home usually turn up the thermostat. Home energy consumption increases 20 percent when people work where they live, according to a study by BT Group plc, the U.K.'s biggest broadband provider. "The general view is home working is always a good thing, but it's never as simple as it appears," said Paul Swift, a consultant for the Carbon Trust, a London-based research group that advises companies on sustainability. "You can have a very efficient building in a city where people are walking or using public transport. If employees working from home are switching on the heating across the entire house, it will be a negative."

Swift and his team confirmed that working at home during the winter can soon lead to a quick _____ (B) _____ in emissions. In a 2014 report, the Carbon Trust concluded that a single hour of extra heating for most households cancels out the emissions saved by avoiding a commute. Only those home workers who live far from the office or who would otherwise drive to work contribute to an overall _____ (C) _____ in pollution. Employees whose daily car commute is at least eight miles, who take a bus for 14 miles, or who travel at least 32 miles by train can cut emissions, the report said. Those who walk or take public transport would increase their emissions by working from home.

Vodafone Libertel BV, a mobile phone provider, has acknowledged similar findings. Home working increases energy and heating use, thus offsetting the carbon savings from less commuting and smaller office space, according to the company's latest report on its environmental performance.

On the other hand, more people than ever are working from home, and

advocates say the practice can cut pollution. About 3.7 million employees in the U.S. do so for half their time on the job or more, double the level of 2005, according to the consultant Global Workplace Analytics. That may contribute to a reduction of 51 million metric tons of carbon emissions a year, the equivalent of taking all of New York's commuters off the road, according to the research group, which works to help businesses and communities understand the advantages of working from home.

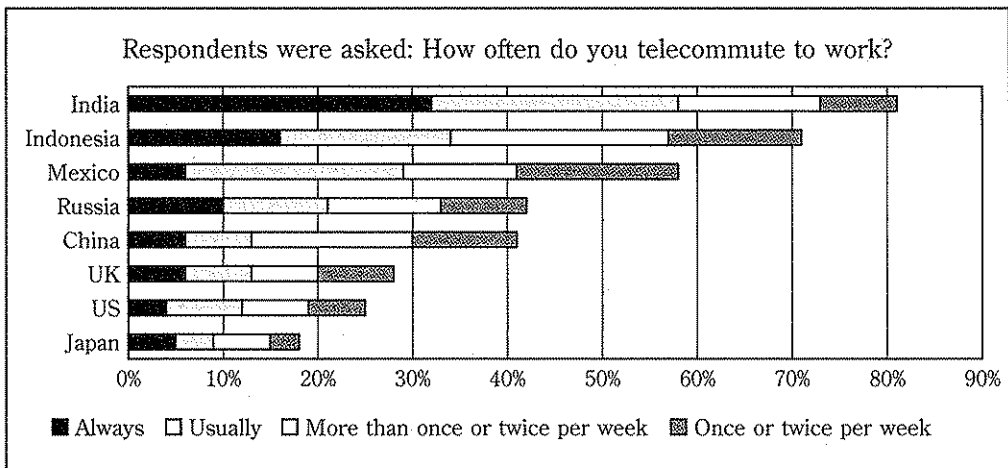


Figure 1. Who's working from home?

Look at Figure 1. A poll of more than 18,600 people in 26 countries published by a market research company in 2012 named India, Indonesia, and Mexico as the top countries for telecommuting, followed by South Africa, Turkey, and Saudi Arabia. Ten percent to 35 percent of the world's workforce worked remotely at least once or twice per week, the report found. Of course, companies also have a role to play by ensuring their offices are as efficient as possible, using smart building controls and other green technologies. The U.S. Department of Energy's Better Buildings Project intends to double American productivity by 2030 by improving energy efficiency. Last week, it unveiled two new programs to collect more data on energy usage of buildings. Among

environmentalists, there is some (①) that companies have their own
finances in (②) when they (③) employees out of the office. “Companies
are interested in reducing office space for financial reasons,” said Swift of the
Carbon Trust. “The environmental side is not their highest priority.”

(Adapted from ‘Those Days You Work From Home
May End Up Wrecking the Planet’, *Bloomberg*, 2016)

1. 次の各問の答を①～④の中から1つ選び、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

(1) 空欄(A)に入る語として最も適切なものは次のうちどれか。

- ① bring ② cause ③ effect ④ stop

(2) 空欄(B)と(C)に入る組み合わせとして最も適切なものは次のうちどれか。

- ① (B) decrease (C) stability
② (B) increase (C) reduction
③ (B) fluctuation (C) decline
④ (B) rise (C) reversal

(3) 下線部(D) green の意味に最も近いものは次のどれか。

- ① new ② safe ③ pale ④ ecological

(4) 本文および Figure 1 から言えることは次のどれか。

- ① Japan was ranked eighth according to the poll published in 2012.
② In Mexico, workers that always telecommute comprise more than 30% of the workforce.
③ Telecommuting is relatively very common in India.
④ Overall, working from home is popular in Asian countries.

(5) 英文全体を表すタイトルとして最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① Home Energy Consumption
- ② Carbon Savings from Less Commuting
- ③ Energy Use and Working from Home
- ④ A Rise in the Number of Telecommuters

2. 本文の内容について、次の質問に対する最も適切な答を①～④の中から1つ選び、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

(1) According to the passage, who are most likely to increase the amount of carbon dioxide emissions if they work from home?

- ① Those who can walk to work
- ② Those who travel 32 miles or more by train
- ③ Those who live far from the office
- ④ Those who drive to work for at least 35 miles

(2) According to the passage, approximately how many employees in the U.S. worked from home in 2005?

- ① 1.8 mil ② 3.7 mil ③ 32 mil ④ 51 mil

(3) According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

- ① Telecommuting during the cold season will likely raise the amount of carbon emissions.
- ② New York commuters took off work, which led to a reduction of carbon emissions.
- ③ Working from home has become possible because of the growth of super-fast broadband.
- ④ Generally, home working is regarded as a good thing.

3. 下線部(E)は「従業員を職場の外に押し出す際に、企業が自らの財政状況を念頭に置いているという疑念がある。」という意味である。空欄①～③にそれぞれ適当な英語を1語入れなさい。

(7) While growing up in a village in Singapore, Richard Tan and his brother used _____ (A) _____ through their neighbors' rubbish bins looking for discarded letters. They wanted the foreign stamps on the envelopes, which to them _____ (B) _____ a small window on a much wider world. Several decades _____ (C) _____, Mr. Tan has turned that childhood hobby into a prize-winning collection worth millions. He is among an estimated 60 million rare stamp collectors _____ (D) _____ — two-thirds of whom are from Asia.

(Adapted from 'Stamp Collecting: The Mistakes Worth Millions', *BBC News*, 2016)

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| (A) ① to search | ② to searching |
| ③ to be | ④ searching |
| (B) ① providing | ② provided |
| ③ provide | ④ to provide |
| (C) ① after | ② earlier |
| ③ ago | ④ later |
| (D) ① in Asia | ② in Singapore |
| ③ in the world | ④ in a village |

[IV] 次の会話文を読んで設問に答えなさい。

The Knowledge

Two tired-looking visitors from Japan emerge from Paddington Station in London.

Man: (to his companion) OK, need to grab a cab and head for dinner ...

(He stops beside a London cab, whose driver rolls down the window.)

Cabdriver: Good evening, sir. How may I be of assistance?

Man: Good evening. We have a dinner reservation at the Kettle of Fish Restaurant on the corner of—

Cabdriver: —of Berkeley Square and Bruton Lane. Yes, of course, a fine choice for dinner. We'll be there in about 11 minutes depending on the traffic.

(The man opens the passenger door and the two climb into the taxi.)

Woman: (in an amazed voice) My goodness, you must know this city like the _____ (A) !

Cabdriver: Thank you, ma'am. All part of the job.

Woman: Looking at this map, I have no idea how you can avoid getting lost! There must be thousands of streets here, and almost _____ (B) .

Cabdriver: Well, in the Greater London area there are actually some 25,000 places with about 320 specific routes.

Woman: You seem to have very detailed knowledge, Mr. Driver, but perhaps it would be easier to just use GPS?

Cabdriver: I suppose so, ma'am, but it's much faster to simply _____ (C) .
Incidentally, "Mr. Driver" is nice, but my name is actually Nelson, Derek Nelson.

Woman: Nice to meet you, Derek. My name is Yuko, and this is Naoki.

Derek: Ah, here from Japan, I gather. Welcome to London, and it's a pleasure to serve you. Here in London all of us licensed black cab

drivers have to pass an examination called the “Knowledge.” That test was established in 1865 and includes the routes and places I mentioned as well as some 20,000 landmarks.

Yuko: How did you ever manage to memorize all that information?

Derek: Oh, a fair amount of hard work, I suppose, both using maps and buzzing around the city on my little scooter. Plus I was always able to remember numbers and names. Since I was a small boy, I’ve been a huge sports fan, and there are lots of statistics in sports.

Naoki: Say, I see a short street nearby called Hay’s Mews. What might a mew be?

Derek: Well, any London cabbie can help you out with that question. It’s actually a mews (with an S), not a mew, and it is a row of what Americans would call townhouses, but they were originally stables for horses. Most of the stables have been converted into houses now, but (D). Incidentally, in New York there is a mews down in the Greenwich Village area.

Yuko: You know, I’ve been listening to you, and you have a most distinctly American accent.

Derek: (*chuckling*) You have (E), you do. Yes, I’m an American and went to school at NYU although I’ve lived here in the U.K. since shortly after college. My grandparents are from Brighton, which lies on the coast directly south of where we are right now.

Yuko: How nice. We’ve visited New York several times over the years, but I only remember avenues and streets. Mews, you say?

Derek: Yes, M-E-W-S.

Yuko: Let’s google it! OK, hang on for a moment ... oh, my! There is one called Washington Mews just off Washington Square Park.

Who knew?

(F) Derek: I happened on some news — a published article, I believe — about

how the minds of real London cabbies undergo some structural changes over the course of the 3-4 years necessary to prepare for the Knowledge. As nearly as I understand it, their brains showed increases in gray matter in the posterior hippocampi, which _____ (G) _____ in their memory profiles.

Naoki: OK, _____ (H) _____. Gray matter in what?

Derek: The hippocampi, of which you have two that are located in your brain, basically between your ears.

Yuko: I did NOT know that. I must admit, you're quite the well-informed driver!

Derek: Thank you, ma'am. I try _____ (I) _____.

Naoki: So I trust we're not lost now, unlike those hippocampi?

Derek: (J) We will arrive in just a moment, and I hope you'll enjoy your meal there.

Yuko: Thank you so much for an interesting ride, Derek. I have one final question: you mentioned that all licensed black cab drivers have passed that exam, but your taxi is yellow! Why is that?

Derek: (*laughing*) Not only do you have a fine ear, Yuko, but you have a keen eye as well! Cabs come in various colors now, but I _____ (K) _____ — after all, I'm from New York with its thousands and thousands of yellow taxis. Here we are at the Kettle of Fish, folks.

Naoki: Here you are, and please keep the change. Thank you kindly.

Derek: My pleasure, and good evening to you.

1. 本文の内容について、次の質問に対する最も適切な答を①～④の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

(1) What factor helps account for Derek's memory skill?

- ① his skill at sports from a young age
- ② time spent cruising around London
- ③ his extensive notetaking system
- ④ his exceptional IQ

(2) Based on the information in the passage, which statement is NOT true?

- ① London cabdrivers must memorize at least 40,000 pieces of information.
- ② The Knowledge is a very old examination.
- ③ Licensed cabdrivers can come from foreign countries.
- ④ Derek's grandfather is from New York.

(3) Whom is Yuko asking when she says, (F) "Who knew?"

- ① Naoki
- ② Derek
- ③ Google
- ④ No one

(4) What best describes a modern mews?

- ① the sound of a cat
- ② a major highway
- ③ a set of townhouses
- ④ a street on which many horses are kept

(5) Naoki says, (J) “So I trust we’re not lost now.” Which of the following best characterizes their journey?

- ① They got lost once but arrived at their restaurant.
- ② The cabdriver knew exactly how to go to their destination.
- ③ The two passengers didn’t trust Mr. Nelson.
- ④ It took longer than expected, but they arrived in time for dinner.

2. 空欄(A)～(E), (G)～(I), (K)に入る最も適切なものを①～⑨の中から1つ選び、その解答欄に番号をマークしなさい。ただし、同じものを2度以上使ってはならない。

- ① have it stored upstairs
- ② back of your hand
- ③ corresponded with changes
- ④ prefer yellow
- ⑤ the name lives on
- ⑥ you lost me
- ⑦ nothing is straight
- ⑧ a good ear
- ⑨ to keep up with the news