注意

-1: 問題は全部で 11ページである。

- 2. 解答用紙に氏名・受験番号を忘れずに記入すること。(ただし、マーク・シートにはあらかじめ受験番号がプリントされている。)
 - 3. 解答はすべて解答用紙に記入すること。
 - 4. 問題冊子の余白等は適宜利用してよいが、どのページも切り離してはいけない。
 - 5. 解答用紙は必ず提出のこと。この問題冊子は提出する必要はない。

- マーク・シート記入上の注意
- 1. 解答用紙(その1)はマーク・シートになっている。**HB**の黒鉛筆または シャープペンシルを用いて記入すること。
- 2. 解答用紙にあらかじめプリントされた受験番号を確認すること。
- 3. 解答する記号・番号の を塗りつぶしなさい。○で囲んだり※をつけたり してはいけない。

解答記入例(解答が 1 のとき)

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- 4. 一度記入したマークを消す場合は、消しゴムでよく消すこと。※をつけても 消したことにならない。
- 5. 解答用紙をよごしたり、折り曲げたりしないこと。

次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

In the capital of tropical Laos, two dozen students who see their future in trade ties with neighboring China spent their school year attending Mandarin classes in a no-frills, rented room. It's the start of China's first, and almost certainly not its last, university campus abroad.

"There are a lot of companies in Laos that are from China," said 19-yearold Palamy Siphandone. She said she chose the Soochow University branch campus after hearing it would offer scholarships to students with high scores.

"If I can speak Chinese, I get more opportunities to work with them," she said in a telephone interview during a trip to the eastern Chinese city of Suzhou — the home city of Soochow University.

Education officials in China are promoting the notion of the country's universities expanding overseas, tapping new education markets while extending the influence of the rising economic power.

China so far has been on the receiving end of the globalization of education, with Western institutions rushing to China to set up shop. Now it's stepping out.

In addition to the emerging Laos campus, there are plans for what may become one of the world's largest overseas branch campuses in Malaysia and an agreement by a Chinese university to explore a joint campus with a British university in London.

"The Chinese government and its universities have been very <u>ambitious</u> in the reform and internationalization of Chinese higher education," said Mary Gallagher, director of the Center of Chinese Studies at the University of Michigan.

"This is partly about increasing China's soft power, increasing the number of people who study the Chinese language and are knowledgeable about China from the Chinese perspective."

Chinese universities historically have offered language lessons in foreign countries but usually to serve the overseas Chinese population. In recent years, the Chinese government has set up Confucius Institutes around the globe to promote Chinese culture and language.

But full-fledged campuses that can confer degrees are a new experiment. China's Education Ministry declined a request for an interview on the issue, saying the effort is too nascent to discuss yet.

The Laos branch of Soochow University, based in Vientiane, is now looking to <u>raise</u> money for a full-fledged campus of 5,000 students, university official (4). Chen Mei said.

"The national policy wants us to go out, as the internationalization of education comes with the globalization of economy," she said.

The Laos campus started as part of an economic development zone between the two governments, then continued after the larger project fell through.

China's Xiamen University, based in eastern Fujian province, announced plans earlier this year to open a branch in Malaysia by 2015 and have annual enrollment of 10,000 by 2020. In May, China's Zhejiang University and Imperial College London signed an agreement to explore options for a joint campus, though the scope and funding are still to be spelled out.

Philip G. Altbach, an expert on international higher education at Boston College, warns that Chinese universities might be venturing out too soon.

"I think that China's top universities have sufficient work to do at home that they do not need to expand into the risky and often expensive world of branch campuses outside of China," Altbach wrote in an email. "China's global influence and prestige in higher education is best served by strengthening its universities at home and offering a 'world class' education to Chinese students and expanded numbers of overseas students."

Starting in the 1990s, China — aiming to graduate more college students began to build new campuses, encourage privatization of higher education and expand enrollment. The rush has been accompanied with criticism that quality has been overlooked by quantity and that Chinese colleges have failed to prepare their students for the job market, or to deliver a well-rounded education.

The changes have helped draw international students, whose numbers in mainland China are growing and topped 290, 000 in 2011.

China also has encouraged its youth to seek education abroad and has invited foreign universities - especially top institutes - to set up joint programs and branch campuses to help meet the demand for quality education.

The city of Kunshan in Jiangsu province is building a \$260 million campus for Duke University, and New York University will open an outpost in Shanghai with classes to begin this fall.

'Many people in higher education in China who are committed to educational reform hope that these moves overseas and also the move of foreign universities to China will create more pressure for reform within Chinese universities," Gallagher said.

China maintains a highly specialized approach to university studies that has its roots in the Soviet model, but many Chinese educators want to blend in more liberal education to encourage social morals, civic responsibility, innovation and critical thinking.

問題 I(1~5): 下線部(1)~(5)に意味が最も近いものを一つ選び、その記号を マークしなさい。

- 1. ① concept the same series @ impossibility
 - 3 sign
- 4 fault

2. ①	passive	2	idle						
3	prudent	4	eager						
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3	granted	4	reduced						
4. ①	spare	2	distribute						
3	find	4	import						
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3	inability	4	inexperience						
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6. What type of classes did the 24 students in Laos take?									
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2 Promoting the English language in China.									
3	Encouraging people to study its cu	iture							
4	Its threat to dominate the region.								
8. Wh:	at does Philip Altbach think about O	hine	ese universities?						
1	The world can now benefit from th	ieir l	nigh quality.						
2	They should cut the number of the	ir ov	verseas students.						
3	He recommends their immediate in	itern	ational expansion.						

universities.

4 They should concentrate on reforming their domestic

- 9. Since the 1990s, how have Chinese universities failed their students?
 - ① By giving unfair grades.
 - ② By forcing them to study overseas.
 - 3 By not preparing them professionally.
 - 4 By focusing too much on business studies.
- 10. What is the "new experiment" referred to in the text?
 - ① Offering foreign language lessons overseas.
 - ② Reducing the number of its Confucius Institutes.
 - 3 Serving the Chinese community abroad.
 - 4 Offering a complete university degree overseas.
- 11. Which of the following best describes the contents of the first boxed paragraph?
 - ① American Institutes in China.
 - 2 Chinese Institutes in America.
 - 3 Cancelled Plans.
 - 4 Reluctance to Invest.
- 12. Which of the following best describes the contents of the second boxed paragraph?
 - ① No Recommendation for Change.
 - ② A Renewed University Approach.
 - 3 Abolishing Liberal Education.
 - 4 A Return to the Soviet Era.

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A.(23~32): Read the following conversation that has words deleted in certain places. Choose the word or phrase ①~① that best fills the numbered parentheses from the list below.

Victoria: Have you heard? I got accepted at the university of my (23) in Japan for my year abroad. I didn't think I had a chance, so I'm thrilled.

Elliot: No, I hadn't. That's terrific! One of my best friends from high school studied in Japan last year and loved it. I could put you in (24) with him, if you want.

Victoria: That would be great, if you wouldn't mind. I have had such a hard time finding information which caters to exchange students going to Japan. I just don't know what to (25).

Elliot: In the (26), I may be able to help you out. He never stops talking about it, so I almost feel as if I had studied there myself.

Victoria: Super! I'm quite worried about my Japanese. I'll only have a year of it under my belt before I go. How was his Japanese before he went?

Elliot: About the same, to be honest. He had thought that he could learn so much by just being there, but he said he really had to make an (27) to use all the grammar and vocabulary he came across.

Victoria: Do you know if he bought an electronic dictionary? They're fairly expensive, so I thought I may be able to get (28) it with a good dictionary app on my phone. They may not be as good as one of those dictionaries, but my Japanese teacher recommended some great ones.

Elliot: I know for a fact that he didn't. He didn't want to spend the money (29).

Victoria: That's good to know. On another note, my teacher also told me that if you accumulate a lot it will (30) a fortune to send boxes back home.

Elliot: Yes, he did mention that too. He said that the postage was often more expensive than the contents of the package.

Victoria: Ouch! Guess I won't be sending much home. Wish I could pick your brain a bit more, but I've got to run off to class. If you could hook me up with your friend, I'd (31) it.

Elliot: No problem, (32) do. Have a good one!

1 2 effort either choice appreciate (5) meantime around (7)expect (8)cost touch **(0)** will

B. (33~37): Read the following conversation that has words deleted in certain places. Choose the phrase marked ①, ②, ③, or ④ that you think best fills the numbered parentheses from its corresponding number below.

Student: Good morning, I've a question about the university dorms.

University Staff: Certainly. How can I help you?

Student: Well, I've been living in the dorm for six months but I want to move out.

University Staff: Is there anything wrong with the accommodations?

Student: No. The size of the room (33) its location have been great, although the Internet connection is rather slow.

University Staff: Actually we are going to be installing wireless routers in all the university owned accommodations over the next six months so that should improve (34) we've finished.

Student: Well, to be honest, the Internet connection isn't really why
I'm moving. My friend has just rented a fantastic apartment
in the centre of town and she's looking for a room mate. I
don't want to miss out on this kind of opportunity.

University Staff: I see. When do you intend to leave?

Student:

At the end of next week which is the end of the month. I want to know how much I will need to pay. I realize that my contract does not (35) until the end of the year.

University Staff: Yes, all contracts end in December. But we have a waiting list for students to move into the dorm. So we can probably release you from the contract and charge you just until the end of this month.

Student:

Well, if I (36) paying for just one extra week I can't complain.

University Staff: Yes, that should be okay. It's great you'll have such a nice apartment. I also think you'd be (37) to miss out on the chance to live there.

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 - 4 together
 - 34. ① eventually
 - 2 finally
 - 3 once
 - (4) still
 - 35. ① cut
 - 2 disconnect
 - 3 pull off
 - 4 run out

- 36. ① all over
- ② end up
 - gereie geraand 🕲 rinsist
 - 4 forced
- recommended and a second second
 - 2 enthusiastic
 - stupid
 - 4 wise

IV "If you were ever to live outside Japan, which country would you like to live in and why?"

Please write around 100 words using your own English to describe your thoughts and opinions. Try to think of ideas and evidence to support your opinion.





