

英 語

注 意

1. 問題は全部で 21 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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| 1 | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
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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る。
5. 解答用紙をよごしたり、折り曲げたりしないこと。

第1問 次の英文(1)~(10)の下線の意味に最も近いものを、それぞれ下の(1)~(4)のうちから1つ選びなさい。

(1) According to my new employer, your endorsement affected the final hiring decision.

- (1) enthusiasm
- (2) recommendation
- (3) ability
- (4) career

(2) In keeping with your detailed list, we will be sure to include a number of vegetarian dishes.

- (1) preferences
- (2) mortgages
- (3) specifications
- (4) obligations

(3) Everyone is encouraged to contribute non-perishable foods or used clothing by next week.

- (1) donate
- (2) import
- (3) refuse
- (4) purchase

(4) Up to this day, we do not have a definitive remedy for cancer.

- (1) perk
- (2) burden
- (3) mercy
- (4) treatment

(5) Lake Wock was once badly polluted by the sewage emitted from the surrounding factories.

- (1) sacrificed
- (2) contaminated
- (3) procured
- (4) disclosed

(6) The newly discovered disease is highly epidemic.

- (1) coherent
- (2) contagious
- (3) ubiquitous
- (4) proactive

(7) The final examination of the world history course will be comprehensive.

- (1) widespread
- (2) deliberate
- (3) indifferent
- (4) laborious

(8) This new type of energy could be an alternative to gasoline.

- (1) an outlook
- (2) an expansion
- (3) a possibility
- (4) an option

(9) The soil of tropical rainforests is quite fertile.

- (1) productive
- (2) reluctant
- (3) successive
- (4) affluent

(10) Ron was having difficulty meeting the deadline on his own, so he asked two colleagues to help.

- (1) ensured
- (2) enlarged
- (3) entailed
- (4) enlisted

第2問 次の英文(11)~(17)のそれぞれの空欄に入れるのに最も適切なものを(1)~(4)の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

(11) How much is 1,000 yen in of US dollars?

- (1) lieu
- (2) terms
- (3) aid
- (4) bar

(12) The proposal the marketing department will be addressed at the next board meeting.

- (1) expansion
- (2) to expand
- (3) of expanse
- (4) expanded

(13) There is some confusion over will be in charge of providing lunch at the meeting.

- (1) which
- (2) what
- (3) how
- (4) who

(14) Concerned should contact the personnel department if they have any objection to this document.

- (1) individualists
- (2) individuals
- (3) individually
- (4) individualizations

(15) Many customers to supply personal information before downloading the software.

- (1) refusing
- (2) are refused
- (3) have been refusing
- (4) have been refused

(16) To economize, the cleaners will only be cleaning the office other day.

- (1) each
- (2) every
- (3) many
- (4) most

(17) A survey conducted by the ABX Research Institute showed that of the customers were pleased with the variety of items available at the supermarket.

- (1) much
- (2) little
- (3) few
- (4) someone

第3問 次の英文(18)~(25)の下線部で間違っている箇所を(1)~(4)の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

(18) When (1) borrowed one of the company (2) trucks, it is important to mention the purpose of your trip (3) on the booking form.
(4)

(19) An object (1) looks white (2) when it reflects (3) almost the visible light of all wavelengths (4) in equal amounts.

(20) Yasunari Kawabata (1) won the Nobel Prize (2) in literature for his novels, (3) described the Japanese spirit (4) deeply.

(21) Some mammals, such as cats, use (1) their tongues for grooming, (2) whereas (3) those of certain reptiles, such as snakes, (4) functions as sensory organs.

(22) Melting polar ice (1) has brought about many serious consequences (2) what will affect the global environment, such as (3) rising sea levels and (4) less salty ocean water.

(23) Religious records such as (1) the Bible are not (2) copyrighted (3) by law, and people are free (4) duplicating them.

(24) The worn out carpet (1) in the dining room will (2) eventually be replaced with wooden flooring (3) which funds (4) become available.

(25) (1) Before John (2) will accept the deal, he decided to (3) ask (4) his lawyers to examine the contract.

第4問 次の(I)~(IV)に答えなさい。

(I) 次の英文を読んで小問(26)~(31)について、それぞれ最も適切なものを(1)~(4)の中から一つ選びなさい。

For centuries, we have regarded sleep as a simple suspension of activity, a passive state of unconsciousness, and for centuries we have been wrong. This failure to understand the active nature of sleep is perhaps one of the reasons why our 24/7 society has developed such little regard for it. At best, many of us tolerate the fact that we need to sleep, and at worst we think of sleep as an illness that needs a cure. This attitude, held by so many in business, politics, industry, and even the health profession, is not only unsustainable but potentially dangerous.

Our everyday experience tells us that a night of sleep has considerable benefits, and this subjective feeling is supported by an increasing body of scientific evidence. Aside from making us feel better, sleep helps our brains find creative solutions to everyday problems. History is replete with incidents when scientists and artists have awoken to make their most notable achievements after long periods of frustration.

Our treatment of sleep today is brutish. Adults, on average, sleep about 7 hours a night, with 5% sleeping fewer than 5 hours, and 6% sleeping more than 9 hours. By contrast, some historical reports suggest that we slept significantly longer in the past. During the long nights of winter, sleep probably occurred for extended periods of time with two or sometimes more discrete bouts of sleep separated by intervals of resting wakefulness. In pre-industrial times, we may have slept up to 10 hours a day, depending on the season. Modern-day experiments support these ideas: if people are kept on a winter schedule (long nights, short days), they do sleep more than when kept on a summer pattern. If subjects are given very long opportunities to sleep, they will eventually reach a stable sleep duration of about 8.5 hours in young

adults, and 7.5 hours in older adults, more than most people currently get. The introduction of electric lighting in the 19th century, and the restructuring of work hours and social schedules caused by industrialization, have meant that our species has become progressively detached from the natural 24-hour cycles of light and dark.

It seems likely that we sleep less now than at any other time in our recent history. Most data collected from industrial nations over the past 50 years show a general decline in sleep in line with the culture of long work hours, more shift-work, long commutes, global communication across multiple time zones, and freedom from many economic and social constraints. These factors and the 24-hour availability of almost everything have conspired to demote sleep in our priorities, which, as we shall discuss, has come at a price to our health and wellbeing.

(26) What is the main purpose of this passage?

- (1) to discuss the impact of sleep on human health
- (2) to explain how to record sleep patterns
- (3) to trace how sleep affects a person's work performance
- (4) to explain changing sleep patterns and attitudes

(27) What is the main point the author makes about sleep in the passage?

- (1) Modern technology has altered the amount of sleep people require.
- (2) Failure to understand the nature of sleep affects our attitudes towards it.
- (3) Research has led to a misunderstanding of the importance of sleep.
- (4) Present people's sleep patterns change depending on the season of the year.

- (28) Which of the following statements about people sleeping fewer hours now compared to before is NOT mentioned in the passage?
- (1) Electricity has reduced the effects of long winter darkness.
 - (2) Our work and social life schedules have been greatly altered.
 - (3) We now depend less on the natural 24-hour cycle of light and dark.
 - (4) The Internet has dramatically changed our social lives.
- (29) According to the passage, which of the following statements about sleep is TRUE?
- (1) Changes in work culture have transformed our sleep patterns.
 - (2) People get more sleep in summer due to having extra vacation time.
 - (3) The communications network has done little to worsen sleep patterns.
 - (4) A majority of today's adults get less than 7 hours of sleep per day.
- (30) According to the passage, which of the following statements about sleep is FALSE?
- (1) Longer sleep hinders problem-solving skills.
 - (2) People sleep fewer hours now than they did decades ago.
 - (3) Given enough time, people will settle into a normal sleeping pattern.
 - (4) Attitudes toward sleep have changed throughout history.
- (31) If a new paragraph were added at the end of this passage, what would it most likely focus on?
- (1) explaining why young children require extra sleep
 - (2) discussing a new sleep enhancement therapy
 - (3) demonstrating how less sleep affects work performance
 - (4) introducing a new smartphone application that monitors sleep rhythm

(II) 次の英文を読んで小問(32)~(38)について、それぞれ最も適切なものを(1)~(4)の中から一つ選びなさい。

Today, geography greatly influences our everyday lives in a multitude of ways; the expression 'geography is everywhere' is intended to reflect that special quality. Everything has a location on the surface of the Earth whether it is expressed by latitude and longitude, some form of spatial grid-referencing system, or merely as distance from home or school or work. We move on the Earth's surface from one geographical location to another. Some of our journeys are short and frequent, such as the daily trip to work or school, others are longer and infrequent, such as vacation travel or visits to relatives who live some distance away.

Again, when we visit a supermarket or shopping center, we find goods and commodities that have been brought from many different environments and parts of the world. There are bananas from the Caribbean, citrus fruits from Florida and South Africa, and a range of wines from France, Spain, Chile, California, Australia, and New Zealand. All of these provide links with different parts of the world and their geographies. There are other dimensions to these linkages. The large supermarkets, for example, set standards for safety, quality, and ethical aspects of food; it has been argued that supermarkets are now so powerful that 'food governance' has echoes of imperial governance. As we buy, use, and dispose of commodities, goods, or services, these actions connect us to other people and other places in ways that may be beyond our imaginings. If you walk through one of the major cities such as London, Paris, or New York, there are people to meet who have traveled from many different parts of the world; some are tourists or visitors on short stays, others are immigrants or refugees seeking a new life. Finally, we live our lives in well-marked spaces such as home, neighborhood, city or town, region and country. These are all known geographical places; the

territories that assume great importance in our lives. Geography, then, is everywhere and the study of geography examines these locations, connections, territories, environments, and places, and seeks to understand their significance.

The subject matter of geography is the Earth's surface, including the envelope of atmosphere immediately above it, the structures that lie immediately below it, and the social and cultural environments of the people who occupy it. Common definitions of geography capture many of these qualities, albeit in very abrupt forms. Thus, geography as the 'where' of things is one catchphrase. 'Geography is about maps and history is about chaps', is another. Again, geography tells us about the world and its places. Most would agree that in an increasingly interdependent and connected world beset with problems of global significance, an understanding of its geography is essential. Current big issues such as global warming, environmental change, natural hazards, flows of refugees, rising levels of pollution, the rapid onset of epidemics, and burgeoning conflicts all have considerable geographical dimensions.

(32) Which of the following titles would be the most appropriate for this passage?

- (1) Current Trends in Geographical Studies
- (2) Geographical Features of Modern Civilization
- (3) How Humans are Affected by Geography
- (4) Influencing the World through Geography

- (33) Which of the following points about geography is NOT inferred in this passage?
- (1) Geography is related to the daily activities of human beings.
 - (2) Geography affects our lives more than most people realize.
 - (3) Geography helps in better understanding other subjects.
 - (4) Geography is one of the most popular majors at universities.
- (34) According to the passage, why does shopping at a supermarket have a geographical element to it?
- (1) Many supermarkets hire immigrants as workers.
 - (2) Shoppers buy goods that originate from around the world.
 - (3) Many supermarkets are located near embassies.
 - (4) Buying ethnic foods encourages people to travel abroad.
- (35) The underlined word "it" in Paragraph 1, line 4 refers to which of the following words?
- (1) surface
 - (2) Earth
 - (3) location
 - (4) everything
- (36) Which of the following statements about the meaning of geography is NOT mentioned in the passage?
- (1) it has a mapping of all physical features of the universe
 - (2) it consists of the Earth's surface and all its different locations
 - (3) it is expressed by latitude and longitude
 - (4) it contains an understanding of social and cultural environments

- (37) The main purpose of Paragraph 2 is to _____.
- (1) challenge the opinion presented in Paragraph 1
 - (2) provide counter evidence for information in Paragraph 3
 - (3) summarize all of the key points in the previous paragraph
 - (4) further touch upon the ideas in the previous paragraph
- (38) According to the passage, a familiarity with geography can help us better understand each of the following global problems, EXCEPT _____.
- (1) earthquakes
 - (2) aging
 - (3) greenhouse gases
 - (4) floods

- (Ⅲ) 次の英文を読んで小問(39)～(44)について、それぞれ最も適切なものを(1)～(4)の中から一つ選びなさい。

Generational differences in work ethics have attracted much popular attention, and some research interest. The core proposition is that people who grow up in a particular period or era will share common experiences, which will distinctively mould their character and values for their lifetime. A workforce comprising mixed generations can, according to some writers, be problematic. At worst it leads to serious misunderstandings, resulting in conflict and inefficiency. A US business consultant, Cam Marston, asserts alarmingly that 'generation conflict costs billions of dollars in lost productivity to organizations like yours worldwide — not to mention the incalculable effects on motivation and moral'.

The generations are typically divided into four, each with a different work ethic. There is the Silent Generation, Baby Boomers, Generation X, and Generation Y. The Silent Generation was born in the 1920s and 1930s in times of economic recession, and is seen as conservative, conformist, and prepared to work fairly hard. Baby Boomers were born in the 1940s and 1950s, part of the regeneration and increasing affluence that occurred in some countries after the Second World War. They are results driven, loyal, and prepared to give maximum effort. Their offspring are Generation X, born between 1960 and the mid-1970s. They are portrayed as valuing informality and a work-life balance and, in the eyes of Baby Boomers, somewhat feckless and uncommitted to their work. Generation Ys — the 'Millennium Generation' (mid-1970s — mid-1990s) are 'bathed in bits', 'digital natives' who prefer collaborative working, have a strong urge for personal development and flexibility, and are keen to learn new skills. Their 'strangeness' and 'narcissism' can bewilder earlier generations, a view advanced in *Fortune* business magazine:

Nearly every businessperson over 30 has done it: sat in his office after a staff meeting and — reflecting upon the 25-year-old colleague with two tattoos, a piercing, no watch and a shameless propensity for chatting up the boss — wondered, What is with that guy?!

Generalizing about a generation is attractive — an easy, but somewhat lazy, way of dividing populations into large chunks, and assuming that all who fall into a particular category are similar — which often they are not. It also produces a self-fulfilling prophecy: we expect the generations to be different, therefore they *are* different. As most of us can point to some differences in outlook between children, parents, and grandparents, the notion that this must be generational is readily taken as obvious.

The extent to which these generational characterizations are worth their salt is, nevertheless, an open question. The few existing empirical studies that specifically test out their claims do locate some small differences. One is the higher premium placed on leisure time amongst Generation X and Generation Y workers. Compared to their predecessors, the centrality of work in their lives has declined and they — especially Generation X — are more preoccupied with status and money. More generally, though, the contention that generational differences in the workforce will produce an explosive mix should be regarded with caution. It is a handy rhetoric for some business consultants, but evidence suggests considerable overlap and mix between the generations, often resulting in mutual learning and understanding. Moreover, differences between generational cohorts are often eclipsed by the differences within a generational group.

- (39) Which of the following titles is the most appropriate for this passage?
- (1) The Generation Gap Challenge
 - (2) Different Work Ethics among Generations
 - (3) How to Improve Work Performance
 - (4) Psychoanalysis of Different Generations
- (40) According to the passage, which of the following statements about the different generations is TRUE?
- (1) Most parents of Baby Boomers fought in the Second World War.
 - (2) Eccentric people often come from the Silent Generation.
 - (3) More similarities exist among the generations than was first realized.
 - (4) Generation X and Y people tend to be physically stronger.
- (41) According to the passage, which of the following statements about generation differences is NOT true?
- (1) Research on differences among generations has had mixed results.
 - (2) Generation differences sometimes lead to ineffectiveness.
 - (3) People of a particular generation often share similar experiences.
 - (4) Conflict among generations rarely results in economic loss.
- (42) A person who really loves working on group projects is most likely a member of _____.
- (1) the Silent Generation
 - (2) Baby Boomers
 - (3) Generation X
 - (4) Generation Y

- (43) A person who finds it difficult to dispose of unwanted "junk" is most likely a person from _____.
- (1) the Silent Generation
 - (2) Baby Boomers
 - (3) Generation X
 - (4) Generation Y
- (44) The author's main purpose in the last paragraph is to _____.
- (1) support the main hypothesis
 - (2) further elaborate upon previously presented information
 - (3) introduce a new and different opinion
 - (4) prepare the readers for the following paragraphs

(IV) 次の英文を読んで小問(45)～(50)について、それぞれ最も適切なものを(1)～(4)の中から一つ選びなさい。

Social media has taken the world by storm. It has become one of the best mediums for transfer of information and knowledge in the world. The younger generation typically uses social media more frequently than any other generation.

Students especially use the medium to stay in touch with their old friends and also to meet new ones. Like any other technological innovation social media has its own share of advantages and disadvantages. Schools are adopting technology for pedagogical purposes and introducing social media into the classrooms. This is a trend that has received a lot of support as well as apprehensions.

Social media has several advantages for students. Social media can enable students to easily contact each other with regards to school projects and assignments. It is also possible for them to work on group assignments from the comfort of their own homes. Students that use social media can also participate more in class. When social media is used in pedagogy, students who have difficulty expressing their thoughts in their classrooms can get involved in the learning process. It will help build these children's confidence level as well. Social media is also useful for students when doing homework. Any doubts can be cleared by posting a message through social media. Any questions that they may have can be asked on a message board and other students can also benefit from the feedback given by the teacher.

Teachers have many ways to share useful links and this benefits the student. Students, teachers and parents can be on the same page with the help of social media. Sites like Facebook help teachers to stay in touch with parents and let them know about the progress of their children. Along with the advantages social media also has several disadvantages. Social media can

be a distraction for some students. Students may be distracted from their school work and the teachers will have no way of knowing which student pays attention. There is always a possibility that the students will not use social media for educational purposes. They may use social media for their personal communication.

Students that use social media regularly may lose their ability to engage in face to face communication. Even if the world is turning to technology, students must know how to communicate in the real world. Social media websites are becoming notorious for cyber bullying. This has become an alarming trend. Students may write hurtful messages about other students and this could scar students for life. Yet another problem with social media is that it is impossible to know whether students will use the medium in a constructive manner. Students may post inappropriate content like pornography on social media. This will defeat the purpose of the medium altogether. Social media is a rather effective way for students to make friends and also to get their education. At the same time there are certain disadvantages as well. The true challenge lies in overcoming the disadvantages and ensuring that the advantages create the desired impact.

(45) Which of the following titles is the most appropriate for this passage?

- (1) A Brief Overview of Social Media Programs
- (2) Keys to Preventing Addiction to Social Media
- (3) How Social Media is Used at Secondary Schools
- (4) Merits and Demerits of Social Media

- (46) Which of the following advantages of social media is NOT mentioned in the passage?
- (1) It boosts the motivation and confidence of shy students.
 - (2) It helps teachers to communicate with parents about their children's work.
 - (3) It motivates and assists students in refining their programming skills.
 - (4) It enables students to communicate with one another about homework.
- (47) Which of the following statements about the disadvantages of social media is NOT mentioned in the passage?
- (1) It has a negative effect on students' math ability.
 - (2) Some students use it for private purposes while in class.
 - (3) Some students find it difficult to use social media properly.
 - (4) Students may use it to write unpleasant messages to other students.
- (48) If a new paragraph were inserted after the last paragraph, it would most likely be about which of the following?
- (1) a summary of the most popular social media websites
 - (2) tips on how to use social media more effectively in the classroom
 - (3) instruction on how to create an excellent social media website
 - (4) advice on how teachers can monitor students who abuse social media
- (49) The author of this passage is most likely an expert in which of the following fields?
- (1) education
 - (2) engineering
 - (3) linguistics
 - (4) statistics

(50) What kind of publication would this passage most likely come from?

- (1) popular technology magazine
- (2) scientific journal article
- (3) computer programming manual
- (4) social media advertisement



