

英 語

注 意

1. 問題は全部で22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)

1	●	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩
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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)の下線部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) Mr. Johnson felt the professional relationship between himself and his colleagues was based on trust.

- (1) tornado
- (2) rely
- (3) bond
- (4) permission

(2) Our travel agency will refund your cancelled flight tickets within a week or so.

- (1) reimburse
- (2) regain
- (3) restore
- (4) respond

(3) Mr. Robertson's proposal for the new business expansion was greeted with zeal.

- (1) encounter
- (2) enthusiasm
- (3) enclosure
- (4) enlightenment

(4) In many developing countries, people suffer from sanitary problems.

- (1) biotechnological
- (2) prosperous
- (3) respiratory
- (4) hygienic

- (5) The International Linguistics Conference is an opportunity for linguists to exchange their own views and ideas.
- (1) standpoints
 - (2) integrity
 - (3) fatigue
 - (4) privileges
- (6) Most companies in Japan will close their offices this Friday to celebrate a national holiday.
- (1) deserve
 - (2) subscribe
 - (3) observe
 - (4) acknowledge
- (7) Pop Fashion Co. shoppers can pay for luxurious clothes and bags by either single or monthly payments.
- (1) installments
 - (2) withdrawals
 - (3) dividends
 - (4) benefits
- (8) Students coming to the Job Fair must wear formal clothes, such as suits.
- (1) synergy
 - (2) apprentice
 - (3) specification
 - (4) attire

(9) The European Coal and Steel Community, or ECSC, was approved in 1951.

- (1) regulated
- (2) recognized
- (3) ratified
- (4) refurbished

(10) The vehicle emission gas rate is increasing year by year in China.

- (1) discharge
- (2) dissertation
- (3) disaccord
- (4) discretion

第2問 次の英文(11)~(17)のそれぞれの下線部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) One reason for the popularity of green tea is it contains lots of vitamin C,
_____ a natural supplement for skin.

- (1) which it is
- (2) which is
- (3) is which
- (4) which it means

(12) No matter _____, you should not cheat.

- (1) how difficult the test is
- (2) how the test is difficult
- (3) whatever difficult the test is
- (4) whatever the test is difficult

(13) _____ the 1980s that punk rock became popular in Japan.

- (1) Until it begins in
- (2) During the beginning of
- (3) Not until it were
- (4) It was not until

(14) China's wealth of historical remains _____ tourism an industry of growing importance.

- (1) is making at
- (2) has made
- (3) has been made
- (4) have been made

- (15) Plitvice Lakes National Park in Croatia contains 108 lakes that are _____ 46 meters deep in the biggest lake.
- (1) as much as
 - (2) as long as
 - (3) so much of
 - (4) much more
- (16) _____ reliable, a statistical and scientific experiment must be conducted.
- (1) Considered to
 - (2) Considering
 - (3) To consider
 - (4) To be considered
- (17) During the US primary elections of 2008, Hillary Clinton was one of the three best-known Democratic candidates, _____ Barack Obama and Joe Biden.
- (1) being the others
 - (2) the others being
 - (3) who the others were
 - (4) the others who are

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) One of the biggest differences between English and Japanese lie in their grammatical structure.
(1) biggest differences (2) between (3) lie (4) their

(19) Like Michael, Mary had a chance to learn either French and Italian literature at school.
(1) Like (2) either (3) literature (4) at school

(20) Some people express their own feelings by mean of utilizing SNS.
(1) express (2) their (3) by mean (4) utilizing

(21) Mark Wood, who taught at Cambridge from 1971 to 1984, was unquestionable the foremost psychologist of his time.
(1) who (2) unquestionable (3) foremost (4) his

(22) The Suez Canal separates Asia and Europe and is linking the Mediterranean and the Red Sea.
(1) separates (2) is linking (3) the Mediterranean (4) and the Red Sea

(23) Without plans financial we can have a difficult time saving money for such essentials as retirement for ourselves.
(1) plans financial (2) saving (3) essentials (4) ourselves

(24) Nagano is one of the landlocked prefectures of Japan, and so does Gifu.
(1) landlocked (2) of (3) does (4) Gifu

(25) Had the discovery of America delayed a few more centuries, the history of Central America would have been more like that of modern Asia.
(1) Had (2) delayed (3) would have been (4) that of

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。

While institutions, culture, and geography always lurk in the background, technological change, globalization, and economic policy turn out to have been the immediate causes of unequal development. The Industrial Revolution itself, moreover, was the result of the first phase of globalization that began in the late 15th century with the voyages of Columbus, Magellan, and the other great explorers. The great divergence, therefore, begins with the first globalization.

Globalization required ships that could sail the high seas. Europeans did not have them until the 15th century. These newly invented 'full-rigged' ships had three masts — the front and middle were square-rigged and the aft was lateen-rigged. Sturdier hulls and the use of rudders instead of steering oars made ships that could navigate the globe.

The most dramatic impact of the full-rigged ship, however, was in the Voyages of Discovery. Networks of Indian, Arab, and Venetian merchants shipped pepper and spices from Asia, across the Middle East, to Europe, and the Portuguese hoped to out-compete them with an all-water route. In the 15th century, the Portuguese sailed south along the African coast in search of a sea route to the East.

The Genoese sailor Christopher Columbus, of course, proposed the alternative of sailing west from Europe directly to Asia. He talked King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain into financing his expedition and landed in the Bahamas on 12 October 1492, convinced that he had reached the East Indies. But it was the Americas he had 'discovered', and that changed the history of the world.

Columbus's and da Gama's voyages set off a scramble for empire, and the Portuguese and Spanish were the early winners. In the two battles of Diu (1509 and 1538), the Portuguese defeated Venetian, Ottoman, and Asian forces and established their hegemony in the Indian Ocean. Then they pushed east towards Indonesia, establishing a string of colonies along the way. Eventually, the Portuguese reached the fabled Spice Islands (that is, the Moluccas in Indonesia), where nutmeg, cloves, and mace were indigenous. The Portuguese also accidentally discovered Brazil in 1500, which became their biggest colony.

Spain's empire was even richer. The greatest successes were the conquests of the Aztec Empire in 1521 by Hernán Cortés and the Inca Empire 11 years later by Francisco Pizarro. In both cases, small Spanish forces defeated large native armies through a combination of firearms, horses, guile, and smallpox. Looting the Aztecs and the Incas brought immediate wealth to Spain. Conquest was followed by the discovery of large silver deposits in Bolivia and Mexico. The silver flooding into Spain paid for the Habsburg armies fighting the Protestants across Europe, provided Europeans with the cash to buy up Asian goods, and unleashed decades of inflation known as the Price Revolution.

In the 17th century, the northern Europeans became important imperialists. Their favorite organization was an East Indies company that combined imperialism with private enterprise. Typically, these firms were highly capitalized joint stock companies that traded in Asia or the Americas, maintained military and naval forces, and established fortified trading posts abroad. All of the northern powers had them. The English East India Company was chartered in 1600 and its Dutch counterpart two years later.

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

- (1) 15th Century European Explorers
- (2) The First Globalization
- (3) Impact of the Full-Rigged Ship
- (4) History of the East India Company

(27) Which of the following points about exploration is NOT inferred in the passage?

- (1) Improved ship construction played a key role in European overseas explorations.
- (2) Northern Europeans were relatively late to start overseas voyages.
- (3) The only purpose of overseas exploration was the search for treasures.
- (4) Spanish prosperity was greatly enhanced by its overseas conquests.

(28) According to the passage, which of the following statements about Christopher Columbus is NOT true?

- (1) He was originally from Genoa.
- (2) He was supported by the Incas.
- (3) His discovery of the Americas was accidental.
- (4) His explorations helped to stimulate lots of voyage activity.

- (29) Which of the following statements about voyages of discovery is NOT mentioned in the passage?
- (1) Early spice trading was conducted by Asian and European traders.
 - (2) Overseas voyages focused on the discovery of a sea route to the East.
 - (3) Portuguese ships were faster and more stable than those of other nations.
 - (4) Portugal was the first country to try searching for a sea route for trade.
- (30) According to the passage, which of the following statements about early globalization is TRUE?
- (1) Portugal's early expeditions were more profitable than those of Spain.
 - (2) The priority of Spain and Portugal was to establish colonies.
 - (3) Early Portuguese expeditions focused on searching for the coast of Brazil.
 - (4) Spanish victories over local armies were due to a variety of factors.
- (31) The author's main purpose in the sixth paragraph is to _____.
- (1) support the main hypothesis
 - (2) further touch upon previously presented information
 - (3) introduce a differing opinion
 - (4) summarize all the key points in the passage

(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。

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change was created to produce the first international agreement on reducing global greenhouse gas emissions. However, this task is not as simple as it first appears, as carbon dioxide emissions are not evenly produced by countries. The first major source of carbon dioxide is the burning of fossil fuels, since a significant part of carbon dioxide emissions comes from energy production, industrial processes, and transport. These are not evenly distributed around the world because of the unequal distribution of industry; hence, any agreement would affect certain countries' economies more than others. Consequently, at the moment, the industrialized countries must bear the main responsibility for reducing emissions of carbon dioxide to about 22 billion tonnes of carbon per year. North America, Europe, and Asia emit over 90% of the global industrially produced carbon dioxide. Moreover, historically they have emitted much more than less-developed countries.

The second major source of carbon dioxide emissions is as a result of land-use changes. These emissions come primarily from the cutting down of forests for the purposes of agriculture, urbanization, or roads. When large areas of rainforests are cut down, the land often turns into less productive grasslands with considerably less capacity for storing CO₂. Here the pattern of carbon dioxide emissions is different, with South America, Asia, and Africa being responsible for over 90% of present-day land-use change emissions, about 4 billion tonnes of carbon per year. This, though, should be viewed against the historical fact that North America and Europe had already changed their own landscape by the beginning of the 20th century. In terms of the amount of carbon dioxide released, industrial processes still significantly outweigh land-use

changes.

So who are the bad guys in causing this increase in atmospheric carbon dioxide? Of course, it is the developed countries who historically have emitted most of the anthropogenic (man-made) greenhouse gases, as they have been emitting since the start of the industrial revolution in the latter half of the 1700s. Moreover, a mature industrialized economy is energy-hungry and burns vast quantities of fossil fuels. A major issue in the continuing debate is the sharing of responsibility.

Non-industrialized countries are striving to increase their population's standard of living, thereby also increasing their emissions of greenhouse gases, since economic development is closely associated with energy production. The volume of carbon dioxide thus will probably increase, despite the efforts to reduce emissions in industrialized countries. For example, China has the second biggest emissions of carbon dioxide in the world. However, per capita the Chinese emissions are ten times lower than those of the USA, who are top of the list. So this means that in the USA every person is responsible for producing ten times more carbon dioxide pollution than in China. So all the draft international agreements concerning cutting emissions since the Rio Earth Summit in 1992 have for moral reasons not included the developing world, as this is seen as an unfair brake on its economic development. However, this is a significant issue because, for example, both China and India are rapidly industrializing, and with a combined population of over 2.3 billion people they will produce a huge amount of pollution.

- (32) What is the main purpose of this passage?
- (1) to analyze the impact of global warming on developed countries
 - (2) to discuss which countries contribute most to global warming
 - (3) to condemn certain nations responsible for global warming
 - (4) to explain how governmental policies can help decrease pollution
- (33) Which of the following key points does the author make about global warming?
- (1) Most countries collaborate in their efforts to control global warming.
 - (2) Fossil fuels are the only source of carbon dioxide pollutants.
 - (3) Developed countries contribute the most to global warming.
 - (4) China and India are leaders in the effort to control global warming.
- (34) According to the passage, why has it been a big challenge to produce an international agreement on reducing global greenhouse gas emissions?
- (1) Many governmental leaders are opposed to an agreement.
 - (2) Responsibility for carbon dioxide emissions is distributed unequally.
 - (3) Many nations have yet to cooperate with the UN Convention.
 - (4) It is still unclear what the actual causes of global warming are.
- (35) According to the passage, which of the following statements about land-use and CO₂ is TRUE?
- (1) Rainforests are essential in the defense against CO₂ emissions.
 - (2) Non-industrialized nations have not increased their production of CO₂.
 - (3) Land-use changes have the most impact on increasing CO₂ emissions.
 - (4) Most land-use changes have occurred in only South America and Africa.

- (36) According to the passage, which of the following statements about global warming is NOT true?
- (1) The amount of global greenhouse gas emissions is likely to increase in the future.
 - (2) Industrialized countries have contributed more to global warming than developing countries.
 - (3) Non-industrialized countries trying to develop their economies are also trying to cut their use of fossil fuels.
 - (4) Most international agreements related to reducing emissions have deliberately excluded developing countries.
- (37) The underlined term *per capita* in Paragraph 4, Line 6 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
- (1) for each capital city
 - (2) for each individual
 - (3) by total rate
 - (4) by total charge
- (38) What kind of publication would this passage most likely come from?
- (1) cinema review
 - (2) medical prescription
 - (3) instruction manual
 - (4) journal article

- (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。

Journalism entered the 21st century caught in a paradox. The world had more journalism, across a wider range of media, than at any time since the birth of the Western free press in the 18th century. Experts debated whether this flowering was the cause or the result of the political changes signaled by the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1990. The resulting globalization carried some version of market economics and liberalizing politics to almost every corner of the planet. According to one theory of its time, this marked the resolution of the bipolar ideological struggle between communism and capitalism: in the words of the political scientist Francis Fukuyama: the 'end of history'.

For journalists, things did not seem so clear cut. Western journalists found themselves simultaneously under a cloud of suspicion: from politicians, philosophers, the general public, anti-globalization radicals, religious groups, and even from some journalists. Critics argued that the West's, and especially America's, commercially-funded news industry had lost its moral and civic bearings, focusing too much on high investment returns for shareholders, achieved through serving up celebrity, entertainment, and escapism ('infotainment'), rather than reporting and analyzing the more taxing political, economic, and social issues of the day.

This debate obscured the fact that a much mightier storm was brewing, as the digital technologies associated with the Internet started to throw up entirely new global platforms capable of delivering online news, in all media, along with new platforms to reach advertisers. At the turn of the millennium, as the stock market overheated and the 'dot-com bubble' burst, some still questioned the scale of this wave of change, with the result that many

prestigious news organizations sleepwalked into what would become the Western news industry's most difficult decade for more than a century.

In these years, the digital 'communications revolution' all but destroyed the dominant advertising-based industrial model for newspaper journalism, undermining profits, eliminating jobs, and closing titles. No longer was it possible for regional and local newspapers to make money by selling pages of 'classified' advertising for jobs, houses, cars, and other items, interleaved with news, when instantly searchable web-based lists provided a better and more efficient service. The advertising revenues of US newspapers fell every year between 2005 and 2013, and between 2000 and 2012 the number of people employed in American newsrooms fell by 30 percent. Things were made worse by the onset of economic recession in 2008, following the New York banking crisis.

Nor was it only the newspaper business model which suffered trauma. Google's dominant search system also made it possible to reach audiences in new ways, aggregating news and related factual material instantly from many sources, providing a rich experience for audiences, whilst simultaneously enabling Google to sell ads against this traffic. The result was that those reliant on established business models of creating and distributing news took most of the pain of the emerging technology, whilst new, 'born-digital' players harvested the gain. Apple, leader in the booming tablet and smartphone market, established itself as a middleman for news organizations selling content via its 'app store'. In August 2013, Jeff Bezos, founder of Amazon, a digital platform which started in books but went on to dominate online retailing, completed the dance of overturned tables by buying the *Washington Post* for \$250 million. Soon after, Pierre Omidyar, the founder of eBay, set up a platform for investigative journalism as new, online news providers like

Buzzfeed and Vice carved distinctive niches.

As disaster piled upon disaster for the 'legacy' news industry, the gloomiest American critics proclaimed the end not only of well-resourced, independent, professional journalism but of America's democratic system, which it was said could not prosper without a robust 'fourth estate' to hold politicians and others to account.

- (39) Which of the following titles is the most appropriate for this passage?
- (1) Political Pressures on Investigative Reporting
 - (2) How Technology has changed Journalism
 - (3) The Death of Journalism
 - (4) The Future Survival of Journalism
- (40) According to the passage, each of the following effects caused by the 'communications revolution' on news media is mentioned, EXCEPT _____.
- (1) soaring expenses
 - (2) eliminated jobs
 - (3) reduced revenues
 - (4) modified advertising
- (41) According to the passage, which of the following statements about the state of journalism at the start of the 21st century is NOT true?
- (1) Western journalists were increasingly distrusted by politicians.
 - (2) The focus shifted from covering major news events to entertainment.
 - (3) New digital platforms were created to enable on-line news and reporting.
 - (4) A stock market slump caused many newsstands to downsize.

- (42) Which of the following statements about technology and internet commerce companies and their impact on journalism is FALSE?
- (1) Amazon purchased a prominent US newspaper.
 - (2) Google created a program that combined news from diverse sources.
 - (3) Apple established an online news organization.
 - (4) eBay produced a media-related platform.
- (43) The author of this passage is most likely an expert in which of the following areas?
- (1) mass media
 - (2) e-commerce
 - (3) internet etiquette
 - (4) accounting
- (44) If a new paragraph were added at the end of this passage, what would it most likely focus on?
- (1) describing how to pursue a journalism career
 - (2) introducing an influential investigative journalist
 - (3) providing further examples of the revolutionized news industry
 - (4) explaining a new technique to improve the accuracy of news reporting

(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。

Some Japanese companies were experimenting with new possibilities opened up by the concept of smart buildings. Research into working patterns showed office workers in Japan typically use their desks for only 40 percent of the working day. Searching for greater efficiency, some companies introduced more flexible systems of working. Employees might sit at different desks according to the type of work being done to facilitate interchanges with colleagues. Using smart cards, their personal telephone could be routed to any desk.

All this was but a short step to transferring work out of the office. Companies like Shiseido Cosmetics devolved much of its sales activities in the early 1990s, enabling employees to work from home or regional offices, instead of spending up to four hours a day in long and exhausting commuter journeys at peak hours. Equipped with laptops capable of connection via mobile telephones to the company's main computer, salesmen could instantly access vital information for customers on such matters as availability, prices, and delivery.

While such developments brought many benefits, new problems also rapidly emerged. Devolving work undoubtedly created space savings and thus a reduction of high rents in city centers, but there was still a necessity for employees to work in central offices, even if on an occasional basis. This was particularly true of consulting firms, where many employees spent large amounts of time with clients and might only be in their home office for one day a week, or even one day a month. Many larger companies in the USA, such as Deloitte & Touche, Ernst & Young, and Andersen Consulting, began

experimenting with a practical solution known as hotelling.

Basically, this is a space-sharing plan, by which workers can contact their home office electronically, reserve a space for a particular time span, and even order food and drink. At the office, personal telephone numbers and computer lines are routed to a reserved desk. A functionary known as a concierge is responsible for installing a wheeled cart containing personal files at the desk and ensuring that all necessary equipment, stationery, and materials are available. Even items such as family photographs are sometimes set up prior to arrival. On the worker's departure, files are packed in the cart for return to storage, supplies are replenished, the space is cleaned, and it is ready for the next user. The analogies with how a hotel functions are obvious.

Many workers initially had problems with this transient pattern of working, which required radical changes in behavior and attitudes. It rapidly became clear that such solutions would overcome feelings of deprivation by workers only if levels of investment in technology, particularly software, and support activities were substantial.

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

- (1) New Conditions in Staff Recruitment
- (2) Shifting Demographics of the Working Class
- (3) Pre-Bubble Employment Strategies
- (4) Pioneering Ways of Work Efficiency

- (46) The author of the passage makes all of the following points related to new work patterns in Japan, EXCEPT _____.
- (1) procedures initiated to move work out of the office
 - (2) flexible systems of work being introduced
 - (3) staff spending most of working day at their desks
 - (4) companies allowing sales staff to work from home
- (47) Which of the following points about the negative aspects of the new working pattern system is mentioned in the passage?
- (1) companies needing to periodically meet customers in person
 - (2) workers being less efficient at home due to distractions
 - (3) employees interested in working at the office for overtime pay
 - (4) cost of renting office space increasing at a rapid rate
- (48) The main purpose of Paragraph 3 is to _____.
- (1) expand upon the opinion presented in Paragraph 2
 - (2) provide a contrary view from the one presented in Paragraph 2
 - (3) further touch upon the ideas in Paragraph 2
 - (4) summarize all of the key points of the passage
- (49) According to the passage, which of the following statements about hotelling is NOT mentioned?
- (1) Workers are able to contact their home office through the internet.
 - (2) Families are allowed to have their picture taken in the lobby.
 - (3) A concierge is responsible for administering equipment and supplies.
 - (4) Files are returned and supplies are replenished upon work completion.

- 50) If a new paragraph were inserted after the last paragraph of this passage, it would most likely focus on which of the following topics?
- (1) explaining why workers despise working from home
 - (2) describing how to recruit people who are passionate about work
 - (3) introducing software to support transitory patterns of work
 - (4) proposing a new type of training method to improve work efficiency