



注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の指示があるまで、問題冊子および解答用紙には手を触れないこと。
2. 問題は2～15ページに記載されている。試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁および解答用紙の汚損等に気付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督員に知らせること。
3. 解答はすべて、HBの黒鉛筆またはHBのシャープペンシルで記入すること。
4. マーク解答用紙記入上の注意
 - (1) 印刷されている受験番号が、自分の受験番号と一致していることを確認したうえで、試験開始後、解答用紙の氏名欄に氏名を正確に丁寧に記入すること。
 - (2) マーク欄には、はっきりとマークすること。また、訂正する場合は、消しゴムで丁寧に、消し残しがないようによく消すこと（砂消しゴムは使用しないこと）。

マークする時	● 良い ○ 悪い ○ 悪い
マークを消す時	○ 良い ○ 悪い ○ 悪い

5. 解答はすべて所定の解答欄に記入すること。所定欄以外に何かを記入した解答用紙は採点の対象外となる場合がある。
6. 試験終了の指示が出たら、すぐに解答をやめ、筆記用具を置き解答用紙を裏返しにすること。
7. いかなる場合でも、解答用紙は必ず提出すること。
8. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

I

次の1～10について、誤った英語表現を含んだ部分がある場合にはa～dから誤りを1つ選び、誤りがない場合にはeを選んで、マーク解答用紙にマークせよ。

1. During periods of prolonged^a heat and rain, the body loses^b energy and as a result we became^c more susceptible to illness^d. NO ERROR^e
2. The Highlands of Scotland have been a source of wonder^a and mystery for hundreds years and are^b reported to be home to^c ghosts and spirits that continue to live through^d. NO ERROR^e
3. In term of^a function, eyeglass frames have little purpose other than^b decoration and it does not matter what kind of decorative frames we^c choose to wear in order to^d see better. NO ERROR^e
4. A^a knowledge of mathematics is of^b great important^c to understanding^d economics. NO ERROR^e
5. Writing, to be^a effective, must closely follow the thoughts and intentions of the author, but not necessarily^b in the order in which^c these thoughts occur^d. NO ERROR^e
6. Some sociologists maintain^a that pressure^b to conform to group norms make^c individuals in a group behave^d similarly. NO ERROR^e
7. Sixty days was^a quite a short^b time for them to develop a device as complicated than that^c in those days^d. NO ERROR^e
8. Statistics in this report shows^a that our products are better accepted^b than our competitor's products in quality^c, but not in price^d. NO ERROR^e
9. In order to^a meet the growing demand^b in the Southeast Asian market, our company has increased^c its production capacity by an^d average of 20% every year. NO ERROR^e
10. In^a reaching their conclusions^b, committee members^c investigated each evidence^d very carefully. NO ERROR^e

Ⅱ

次の英文を読んで下の問いに答えよ。解答はマーク解答用紙にマークせよ。

※この問題は、著作権の関係により掲載ができません。

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(Adapted from *The Washington Post*)

1. Which one of the following words best fits 1 in the passage?
- a. assembly
 - b. appeal
 - c. inquisition
 - d. uproar
 - e. enthusiasm

2. Which one of the following words best fits 2 in the passage?
- a. heart
 - b. heat
 - c. threshold
 - d. place
 - e. end
3. Which one of the following words best fits 3 in the passage?
- a. advise
 - b. entertain
 - c. instill
 - d. endure
 - e. repeal
4. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the word inimical?
- a. needless
 - b. obliged
 - c. favorable
 - d. unrelated
 - e. harmful
5. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the word coddled?
- a. ignored
 - b. defended
 - c. spoiled
 - d. idealistic
 - e. underachieving
6. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the word on-ramps?
- a. opportunities
 - b. placement
 - c. assurance
 - d. atonement
 - e. evolution
7. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase throw up their hands?
- a. leave out
 - b. turn out
 - c. panic
 - d. give up
 - e. cheer
8. According to this passage, which THREE of the following are true?
- a. Only well-known colleges and universities in the U.S. are facing challenges to free speech on campus.
 - b. Problems with free speech on campus are difficult to solve but do not reflect the larger problem of free speech within American society.

- c. Free speech on campus is an issue which is more important than equality of opportunity.
- d. Problems of free speech on campus are related to issues of racial discrimination.
- e. The increasing population of minority students on campus has drawn attention to the issue of free speech as a major point of division between different minority groups.
- f. Free speech cannot be promoted by silencing people who have extreme ideas.
- g. Protests against free speech often come from non-minority students.
- h. Hispanic enrollment is now overall slightly higher than black enrolment at U.S. colleges.
- i. Many enrolled in U.S. colleges are not familiar enough with the issue of free speech itself.
- j. The University of Florida example shows that limiting free speech is not always a bad idea.
- k. The next generation of young people on campus remains apathetic toward issues of free speech.
- l. Recent studies suggest that almost half of all students feel they cannot speak their minds on campus.

III

次の英文を読んで下の問いに答えよ。解答はマーク解答用紙にマークせよ。

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(Adapted from *The Economist*)

1. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the word fib?
 - a. not be truthful
 - b. not be concerned
 - c. not be revealed
 - d. not be involved
 - e. not be contrived

2. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the word imputed?
 - a. randomly chosen
 - b. fabricated
 - c. implicated
 - d. assigned
 - e. anonymous

3. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase crowded out?
 - a. made more forceful
 - b. made less spacious
 - c. made less ugly
 - d. made very unappealing
 - e. made very complicated

4. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase warts and all?
 - a. even with their malicious intent
 - b. even though they cause offense
 - c. in spite of their shortcomings
 - d. in spite of their designs
 - e. even with their generalities

5. According to this article, which THREE of the following are true?
- a. People who conduct surveys in industrialized economies need to protect themselves from aggressive attitudes by interviewees.
 - b. North London is one of the best places in the United Kingdom to conduct surveys.
 - c. Lower response rates help to reduce the costs associated with gathering information on the labour force.
 - d. It is hard to get accurate demographic and economic information because many people are reluctant to provide their personal information.
 - e. One way to compensate for missing data in surveys in developing countries is to make statistical adjustments to survey results.
 - f. Administrative data can be a useful substitute for household survey data, but in the past researchers have faced organizational difficulties in utilizing these together.
 - g. Administrative data offers extra sources of information about people and can reduce the cost of household surveys.
 - h. It is possible to improve average response rates and the average quality of answers in household surveys by offering additional payment to interviewees.
 - i. Administrative data cannot be a complete substitute for household survey data because the former cannot cover all types of people.
 - j. The disparity between figures obtained from household surveys and administrative data is shrinking because the response rates of household surveys are declining.
 - k. Local governments prefer random data in household surveys because the cost of collecting information on local residents is too high.
6. Which one of the following best describes the main point of this article?
- a. One way to raise response rates in developed countries is to inform people that participation in surveys is part of their civic duty.
 - b. Although technology can overcome problems related to analyzing data from multiple sources, human-created problems are posing new challenges for the use of survey data in developed countries.
 - c. There is no clear solution to fix the problem of low response rates in developed countries and household data is hard to obtain and difficult to supplement with other sources of data.
 - d. We should introduce successful approaches found in recent academic studies in order to boost response rates for household surveys in developed countries.
 - e. In order to raise response rates, those conducting household surveys in developed countries need to take into account the results of household surveys in developing countries.

IV

次の英文を読んで下の問いに答えよ。解答はマーク解答用紙にマークせよ。

The newly opened luxury Cordis hotel looks much like any other high-end hotel in Shanghai, with its glass-sided swimming pool, vast twin ballrooms and upscale spa. But the first Cordis hotel on mainland China boasts something that is genuinely rare in big Chinese cities: clean indoor air. All the air that enters the Cordis passes through two

levels of filtration and is continuously cleaned, while double-glazed windows remain closed to seal the fresh air inside. Pollution monitors are fitted in all 396 guest rooms and TV screens display PM2.5 levels. Air quality inside the rooms is typically around 10 times better than that outside. “I think people can sleep easier knowing that the air quality in their room is far superior to any other hotel, and far superior to what it is outside,” says John O’Shea, managing director of the Cordis.

While air pollution has long been on the nation’s mind, indoor air is a newer issue that has come to public attention recently. Even in very polluted cities, indoor air quality can be worse than the air outside. As well as PM2.5-heavy air entering homes and offices through open windows or poor insulation, high levels of formaldehyde, carbon dioxide and volatile organic compounds—gases that can be emitted by poor building materials, furniture, paints and adhesives—are an additional concern. “Indoor pollution is a very serious problem and health threat, not just in China but worldwide,” says Sieren Ernst, founder of environmental consultancy Ethics & Environment. “Most people spend 90% of their time indoors, and the exposures that we are getting from that time remain largely unexamined,” he claims.

The World Health Organization estimates that indoor and outdoor air pollution causes around 6.5 million premature deaths every year, while a comprehensive global 2017 study concluded that China and India accounted for about half of all premature deaths from pollution in 2015. Data analysis by the German Institute of Global and Area Studies found that working in an office with high-level filtration systems can, conversely, raise an employee’s life expectancy, estimating that staff working in such a clean indoor air environment gain an average of 6.3 days a year on people working in unfiltered workplaces.

There are also subtler but very important benefits to having clean indoor air. A landmark 2017 study from Harvard’s Center for Health and the Global Environment found occupants of high-performing green buildings had higher cognitive function, fewer symptoms of sickness and better sleep quality. Good indoor air can also help with staff retention: a recent survey concluded that 56% of surveyed staff in China use poor workplace health as a primary reason to change jobs. This suggests that in addition to improving the health of workers, clean air indoors also has the potential to bring with it a significant economic impact for companies because employees will not be as quick on the draw to leave as those who work in poor indoor air companies.

Public awareness in China is on the rise. In 2013, market research provider Euromonitor says there were 3 million air purifiers in China, in a market worth almost one billion dollars. As part of its 13th Five-Year Plan, Beijing mandated at least half of new urban buildings must be green-certified by 2020. As public interest and regulatory pressure for improving indoor air become stronger, Chinese businesses and institutions are rushing to be ahead of the curve. “We worked with a couple of schools [on indoor air quality] in Shanghai and Beijing in 2013 and 2014,” says Tom Watson, director of engineering at environmental consulting company PureLiving, which now works with around a third of Fortune 100 companies to clean up their office air. He notes “as soon as they made the changes it became their market differentiator” and that before long most of “the other schools had to follow suit.”

The rapid expansion of the clean air market also leaves it open to abuse, with unreliable marketing and questionable purifiers promising additional tricks such as the

ability to repel mosquitos. According to the Xinhua news outlet, a quarter of consumer air purifiers tested by a government inspection agency failed quality checks, and new state standards are reportedly in the pipeline.

At Shanghai's Cordis, O'Shea is hopeful the clean air will ultimately boost room prices by around 10%. "I think back to the days when everyone used to charge for the internet," he says. "Now the internet's like hot water — if you don't have high speed, fast, easy-access internet for free, then it's over," he says. O'shea is confident that the issue of indoor air quality will soon be the same. In his words, "if you can't guarantee your customers much better air quality than the competitors, it's going to be a fait accompli. It's already getting that kind of importance."

(Adapted from *The Guardian*)

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1. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the word high-end?
 - a. well-known
 - b. highly recommended
 - c. multi-storied
 - d. luxurious
 - e. previously owned
2. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the word premature?
 - a. nascent
 - b. precocious
 - c. abrupt
 - d. early
 - e. unpredictable
3. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the word landmark?
 - a. concrete
 - b. groundbreaking
 - c. fixed
 - d. detailed
 - e. controversial
4. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase regulatory pressure?
 - a. statistical findings
 - b. architectural requirements
 - c. maintaining balance
 - d. strengthening ties
 - e. administrative guidelines
5. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase in the pipeline?
 - a. being re-developed
 - b. urgently necessary
 - c. within building standards
 - d. on the way
 - e. blocked out

6. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase fait accompli?
- a. foregone conclusion
 - b. sudden development
 - c. complex situation
 - d. full-blown crisis
 - e. self-evident problem
7. Which one of the following can we infer from this passage?
- a. Officials in major Chinese cities, such as Shanghai, are today facing the impossible challenge of providing clean indoor air to their citizens.
 - b. There are health benefits and psychological benefits to having clean indoor air.
 - c. People who breathe polluted indoor air will inevitably have serious health issues.
 - d. Slightly over one-half of workers in Chinese companies are looking to change jobs.
 - e. The growth of the indoor air filter industry in China reflects the concerns of foreign companies with improving the health of both Chinese citizens and tourists.
8. According to this passage, which THREE of the following are true?
- a. Major hotels in China are at the forefront of improving the quality of indoor air.
 - b. The source of poor-quality indoor air is always poor-quality outdoor air.
 - c. The Chinese government requires that hotels which filter their indoor air have pollution monitors in each room.
 - d. In China, outdoor air pollution is not a new issue.
 - e. Volatile organic compounds from outside are a primary source of poor-quality indoor air.
 - f. Most companies involved with improving indoor air quality in China are foreign-based companies.
 - g. The issue of clean indoor air is already on the radar screen of the Chinese government.
 - h. By 2020, it is likely that half of all new buildings in China will be green-certified.
 - i. The excess in regulation of the clean indoor air market in China has caused the spread of unreliable and fraudulent air purifiers.
 - j. In the not too distant future, having clean indoor air will be crucial for the hotel business in China.
 - k. Developing countries comprised more than half of all premature deaths from pollution in 2015.

V

次の英文を読んで下の問いに答えよ。解答はマーク解答用紙にマークせよ。

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(Adapted from *The New York Times*)

1. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase let alone?
 - a. more importantly
 - b. also
 - c. not to mention
 - d. and what is worse
 - e. unfortunately
2. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the word momentous?
 - a. significant
 - b. unbridled
 - c. unprecedented
 - d. alarming
 - e. unsettling
3. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the word profound?
 - a. nuanced
 - b. serious
 - c. complicated
 - d. subtle
 - e. aggravating

4. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the word inconsequential?
- a. irrelevant
 - b. laudable
 - c. modest
 - d. elementary
 - e. erratic
5. Which one of the following words best fits 1 in the passage?
- a. On the other hand
 - b. Accordingly
 - c. Nevertheless
 - d. Likewise
 - e. In addition
6. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the word mundane?
- a. very difficult
 - b. less important
 - c. cumbersome
 - d. routine
 - e. complex
7. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the word foster?
- a. certify
 - b. impart
 - c. promote
 - d. round-off
 - e. unify
8. Which one of the following words best fits 2 in the passage?
- a. Once
 - b. Because
 - c. However
 - d. Although
 - e. For
9. Which one of the following best describes the main point of this passage?
- a. It is likely that one day A.I. will replace most jobs currently being done by human beings.
 - b. A.I. is important because it helps human beings to engage in self-reflection.
 - c. A.I. is useful because it can help link computer science with other academic disciplines.
 - d. The development of A.I. should reflect the interests and needs of human beings.
 - e. A.I. is useful primarily when it is able to simulate the cognitive processes of human beings.