

早稲田大学 人間科学部
2020 年度 入試問題の訂正内容

<人間科学部 一般入試>

【英語】

●問題冊子 10 ページ : 【Ⅱ】設問 38

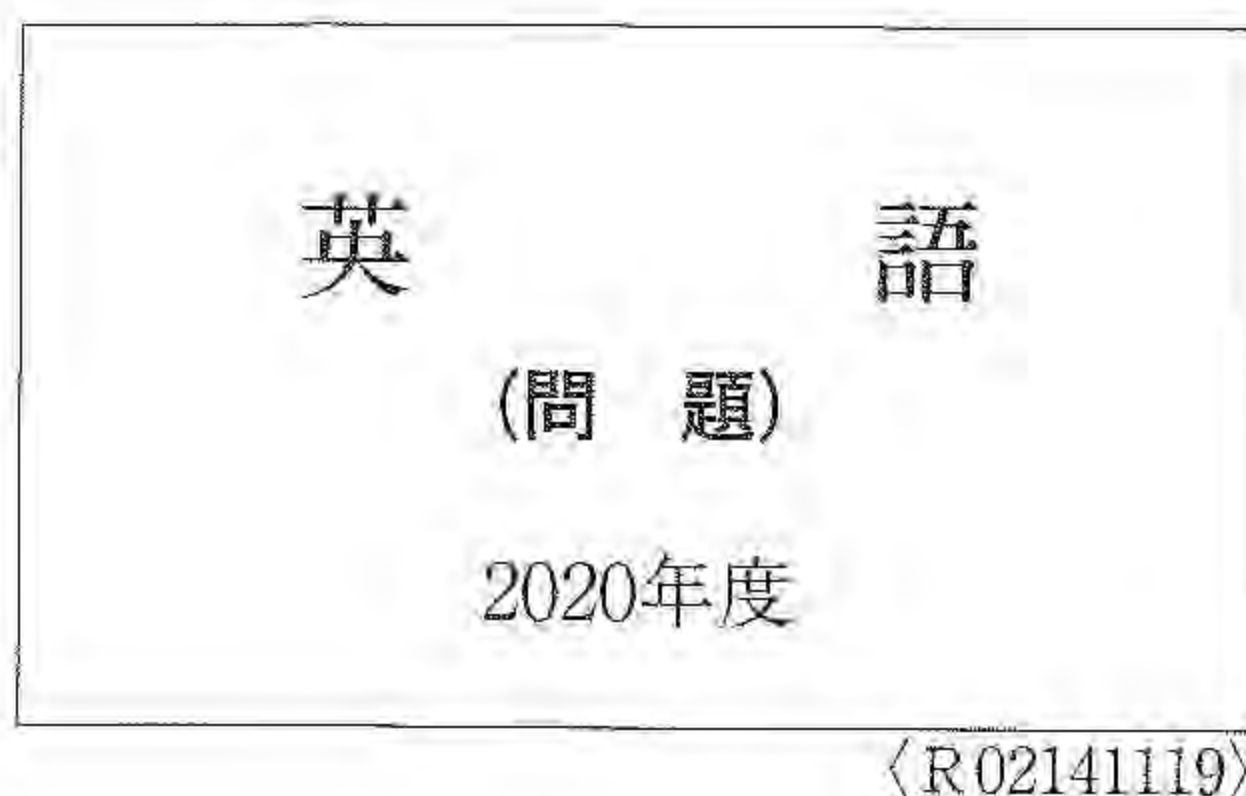
(誤)

~his walks_____the early morning.

(正)

~his walks early_____the morning.

以上



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2～11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・乱丁及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、氏名欄に氏名を記入すること。
 - (2) 所定欄以外に受験番号・氏名を記入した解答用紙は採点の対象外となる場合がある。
 - (3) 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。

マークする時	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 良い	<input type="radio"/> 悪い	<input type="radio"/> 悪い
マークを消す時	<input type="radio"/> 良い	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 悪い	<input type="radio"/> 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。

[I] 次の英文 (i)～(viii) を読んで、設問 1～25 の解答として最も適切なものを、(A)～(D) の中から選びなさい。

(i) Watch a robot attempt a task it hasn't been explicitly trained to do, and it'll fall flat on its face or just give up and catch on fire. And teaching a robot to do something new is exhausting, requiring line after line of code and joystick tutorials in say, picking up an apple. But new research out of the University of California, Berkeley, is making learning way easier on both the human and machine: By drawing on prior experience, a humanoid-ish robot called PR2 can watch a human pick up an apple and drop it in a bowl, then do the same itself in one try, even if it's never seen an apple before. It's not the most complex of tasks, but it's a big step toward making machines rapidly adapt to our needs, fruit-related or otherwise.

Consider the toothbrush. You know how to brush your teeth because your parents showed you how — put water and paste on the bristles and put the thing in your mouth and scrub and then spit. You could then draw on that experience to learn how to floss. You know where your teeth are, and you know there are gaps between them, and that you have to use an instrument to clean them. Same principle, but kind of different.

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Matt Simon, Wired (c) Conde Nast

1. What must be done to teach traditional robots?

- (A) Coding
- (B) Learning
- (C) Showing
- (D) Watching

2. How can PR2 learn so quickly?

- (A) Experience
- (B) Practice
- (C) Tutorials
- (D) All of the above

3. How might the new robot's learning be described?

- (A) Exhausting
- (B) Explicit
- (C) Flawless
- (D) Principled

4. What is a benefit of this new type of robot learning?

- (A) Adaptability
- (B) Ease of use
- (C) Transferability
- (D) All of the above

※この問題は、著作権の関係により掲載できません。

5. What did teachers do in Arizona?
- (A) Demanded financial assistance for school supplies.
 - (B) Proposed a bill to the House of Representatives and the Senate.
 - (C) Received \$479 in tax deductions.
 - (D) Requested a sharp increase in their monthly salary.
6. How did the House of Representatives and Senate resolve the tax deduction issue?
- (A) Compromised.
 - (B) Eliminated.
 - (C) Pushed.
 - (D) Raised.
7. What is the best title for this passage?
- (A) Parents Support Tax Deduction for Teachers
 - (B) Teachers Spend Their Own Money on School Supplies
 - (C) Teachers Walking Out of Classrooms to Protest Low Pay
 - (D) Two Chambers' Compromise on Teachers' Salaries

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8. What could Amazon do to successfully sell domestic robots?
- (A) Activate.
 - (B) Mainstream.
 - (C) Subscribe.
 - (D) Subsidize.
9. Which domestic robot has been the most successful?
- (A) Aibo
 - (B) Cloi
 - (C) Roomba
 - (D) Topo Robot
10. What is the main idea of this passage?
- (A) Amazon could succeed with a domestic robot where others have failed.
 - (B) Attitudes must change before consumers adopt household robots.
 - (C) There is high consumer demand for domestic robots in many countries.
 - (D) All of the above

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11. Which group benefitted the most from taking vitamin D supplements?

- (A) People with high vitamin D levels
- (B) People with low vitamin D levels
- (C) Those who took daily or weekly supplements
- (D) None of the above

12. What lesson can be learned from this passage?

- (A) Clinical trials produce better results than observational studies.
- (B) Drawing data from many studies can yield useful results.
- (C) Too many scientific studies produce conflicting results.
- (D) Vitamin D levels are a good indicator of one's health.

13. Which conclusion is supported by the data?

- (A) More vitamin D produces more benefits.
- (B) People with low vitamin D levels benefitted the most.
- (C) Taking vitamin D helps recovery from respiratory infections.
- (D) Those with higher vitamin D levels benefitted the most.

※この問題は、著作権の関係により掲載できません。

14. How is worldwide caffeine use described?
- (A) Contained in few products.
 - (B) Most widely used stimulant
 - (C) Used by 85% of adults.
 - (D) All of the above
15. How do the health benefits of coffee and caffeine compare?
- (A) Caffeine is the stronger stimulant.
 - (B) Caffeine reduces the risk of various illnesses.
 - (C) Coffee dilutes caffeine's effect.
 - (D) More studies are needed.
16. What conclusion could one draw from this passage?
- (A) Caffeine in coffee may not be the source of health benefits.
 - (B) Coffee consumption is key to a healthy lifestyle.
 - (C) Coffee is the primary source of caffeine in adults worldwide.
 - (D) Research shows that caffeine may provide health benefits.

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17. How do human flu and dog flu virus strains compare?
- (A) Different
 - (B) Prevalent
 - (C) Related
 - (D) Similar
18. What is the possibility of contracting another species' flu virus?
- (A) Dogs can get human flu.
 - (B) Humans can get dog flu.
 - (C) The possibility is similar for both.
 - (D) All of the above
19. Why do dogs sometimes die from the flu?
- (A) Mixed infections
 - (B) Very young or very old
 - (C) Weak immune systems
 - (D) Not enough information given

(vii) Computer scientists at Columbia Engineering have invented FontCode, a new way to embed hidden information in ordinary text by imperceptibly changing, or perturbing, the shapes of fonts in text. FontCode creates font perturbations, using them to encode a message that can later be decoded to recover the message. The method works with most fonts and, unlike other text and document methods that hide embedded information, works with most document types, even maintaining the hidden information when the document is printed on paper or converted to another file type.

“While there are obvious applications for espionage, we think FontCode has even more practical uses for companies wanting to prevent document tampering or protect copyrights, and for retailers and artists wanting to embed QR codes and other metadata without altering the look or layout of a document,” says Changxi Zheng, associate professor of computer science and the paper’s senior author.

“Changing any letter, punctuation mark, or symbol into a slightly different form allows you to change the meaning of the document,” says Xiao, the paper’s lead author. “This hidden information, though not visible to humans, is machine-readable just as barcodes and QR codes are instantly readable by computers. However, unlike barcodes and QR codes, FontCode doesn’t mar the visual aesthetics of the printed material, and its presence can remain secret.”

20. Which word means about the same thing as the underlined word, perturbing?

- (A) Altering
- (B) Embedding
- (C) Encoding
- (D) Messaging

21. How does FontCode text look to the human eye?

- (A) Changed
- (B) Embedded
- (C) Encoded
- (D) Unaltered

22. What applications are there for FontCode messages?

- (A) Embedding codes
- (B) Espionage
- (C) Protecting copyrights
- (D) All of the above

(viii) Feeding seaweed to cows could slash the amount of climate change-inducing methane emissions from their burps. Preliminary research has indicated a small amount of marine algae added to cattle food can reduce methane emissions from cattle gut microbes by as much as 99%. Now, scientists in California are hoping to help farmers meet strict new emissions targets by performing the first ever tests of seaweed feed in live dairy cows.

While their early results are yet to be released, team leader Professor Ermias Kebreab at the University of California, Davis, said their initial experiments were “very surprising and promising.” “Results are not final, but so far we are seeing substantial emission reductions,” he said. “This could help California’s dairy farmers meet new methane-emission standards and sustainably produce the dairy products we need to feed the world.”

Cow digestion relies on millions of microbes in their guts processing and fermenting high-fiber foods. This process allows the animals to survive on a diet of grass, but it also produces large quantities of methane—a gas responsible for around a quarter of man-made global warming. Cattle constantly burp and emit the methane being produced in their stomachs. The gas can also be expelled from their rear ends and from manure, but to a lesser extent. Agriculture is a major contributor to greenhouse gas emissions, and around a third of the emissions from the sector are thought to come from livestock producing methane.

23. What is the goal of feeding seaweed to cows?

- (A) Improve nutrition.
- (B) Nourish livestock.
- (C) Reduce methane.
- (D) All of the above

24. What was Professor Kebreab’s reaction to the preliminary results?

- (A) Hope
- (B) Optimism
- (C) Surprise
- (D) All of the above

25. What produces large quantities of methane?

- (A) Grass
- (B) Manure
- (C) Microbes
- (D) Rear ends

- 〔Ⅱ〕 次の設問26～40の空所を補うものとして最も適当な語を、(A)～(K)の中から選びなさい。
ただし、使われない語が含まれていることもあります。また、同じ語を繰り返して使うことも
できます。空所に何も補う必要のない場合には (L) を選びなさい。

(A) against	(B) around	(C) between	(D) by	(E) for	(F) in
(G) off	(H) on	(I) over	(J) to	(K) up	(L) NO WORD

26. There's an old saying that "the early bird catches _____ the worm."
27. I didn't get a salary increase this year so I'll have to get _____ on my current pay.
28. My friend and I wanted to see the show, but _____ the two of us, we didn't have enough money.
29. Now that you've graduated from high school, you need to be responsible _____ your actions.
30. The shipwrecked crew miraculously survived _____ all odds on the tiny island.
31. The laborers worked in three shifts _____ the clock to maximize the factory's output.
32. Bob was torn _____ having dinner with his family or going to the movies with his friends.
33. I asked James how much the house over there costs. He said, "_____ the top of my head, I'd say it's ¥50,000,000."
34. Bill initially questioned the report's findings, but he eventually came _____ the same conclusions.
35. The professor's new theory did not go _____ well with some researchers in his field.
36. I was able to avoid the traffic jam so I will be _____ home sooner than I had planned.
37. The question under discussion remains unanswered _____ the best of our knowledge.
38. It's become so hot and humid that Bob takes his walks _____ the early morning.
39. You might as well take him _____ on his offer to help you move into your new apartment.
40. I was convinced that he took the book, but it had just been put _____ the wrong shelf.

〔Ⅲ〕 次の設問41～50のA～Dのうち、誤った英語表現を含んだ部分がある場合にはA～Dの中の一つを、誤りがない場合にはEを選びなさい。

41. There wasn't much time before we had to leave so I took a fast shower and left the house.
A B C D
NO ERROR
E
42. At the zoo, my friends laughed at me when I was startled by the lion's shout. NO ERROR
A B C D E
43. No matter how hard I tried, I simply could not make myself understand to the local people.
A B C D
NO ERROR
E
44. After an investigation, the manager was accused for taking the diamonds from the store.
A B C D
NO ERROR
E
45. Mary has always been careful about her health, but she was the only one of our friends
A B C
to catch the flu. NO ERROR
D E
46. The organization is composed with former teachers, concerned parents, and others interested in
A B C D
education. NO ERROR
E
47. It was cold at the lake house so I spent the afternoon cutting woods for the fire
A B C
to keep us warm. NO ERROR
D E
48. If I were you, I would be careful not to leave any money lying around the office. NO ERROR
A B C D E
49. The seven o'clock news this morning tells it is going to be unseasonably cold all day long.
A B C D
NO ERROR
E
50. Barbara has never had such a frightened experience as she did driving home the other day.
A B C D
NO ERROR
E

〔以下余白〕