

早稲田大学 社会科学部  
2021年度 入試問題の訂正内容

<社会科学部 一般選抜>

【英語】

●問題冊子6ページ: Ⅲ 問題文 3行目

(誤) ~European . . .

(正) ~Europe . . .

●問題冊子9ページ: Ⅳ 問題文 下から11行目

(誤) ~shows that while insectivores such as the ruddy . . .

(正) ~shows that while the ruddy . . .

(2021年3月30日追記)

●問題冊子6ページ: Ⅲ 問題文 下から13行目

(誤) African intuitions . . .

(正) African institutions . . .

●問題冊子7ページ: Ⅲ 問題文 1行目

(誤) ~Stone Corrs . . .

(正) ~Stone Cross . . .

●問題冊子7ページ: Ⅲ 問題文 3行目

(誤) ~Berlin to Stuttgart . . .

(正) ~Berlin and Stuttgart . . .

採点について

このことによる解答への影響はないものと判断し、採点において特別な措置は講じないことといたします。

以上

2021年度  
英 語  
(問 題)

〈R03151118〉

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	<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 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。
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. A dead triangle of factors is responsible for the killing off of about forty percent of all the honeybee colonies in the US last year. NO ERROR

※Web公開にあたり、著作権者の要請により右記に出典を追記しております。出典；NPR

2. Rats will enthusiastically work to free a rat caught in a trap—and they are especially eager to be good Samaritans who they're in the company of other willing helpers. NO ERROR

※Web公開にあたり、著作権者の要請により右記に出典を追記しております。出典；NPR

3. The same process that causes dew drops to form on a blade of grass appear to play an important role in Alzheimer's disease and other brain diseases. NO ERROR

※Web公開にあたり、著作権者の要請により右記に出典を追記しております。出典；NPR

4. While true that sea otters devour huge quantities of shellfish that people like to eat, any commercial losses to fisheries are far outweighing by economic benefits associated with the otters, according to a new study. NO ERROR

※Web公開にあたり、著作権者の要請により右記に出典を追記しております。出典；NPR

5.

6.

※この問題は、著作権の関係により掲載ができません。

7. One in doubt about taking action, a piece of useful advice is to think first, and to act only if certain that the outcome will be favorable. NO ERROR

8. If he could swim, he might have been able to save others from drowning when the canoe capsized near the shore and sink so quickly down to the bottom. NO ERROR

9. At the National Museum of Natural History, Julia Clark was shown a mysterious fossil that had been collected years earlier in Antarctica, which it called "The Thing." NO ERROR

※Web公開にあたり、著作権者の要請により右記に出典を追記しております。出典；NPR

10.

※この問題は、著作権の関係により掲載ができません。

In March, technology giant Panasonic unveiled the next generation of Hospi, an autonomous delivery robot that the company claims can coexist with humans and fill the widening labour market gap created by Japan's ageing population. The first part, say the country's leading robot experts, may be true. The second is absolutely up for debate. Like its predecessor, the new Hospi has been built to replace human jobs by delivering medicines and medical equipment within hospitals and care homes. After its latest upgrade, say its designers, it can do so more efficiently and with a swiveling head full of sensors to enhance its ability to engage with (or avoid) people as it does its rounds. We can only marvel at the kind of technology this requires.

Under Japan's presidency of the G20, the protracted issue of how to deal with ageing societies is emerging as not only a Japanese, but also a group priority. Hospi and other robots like it to emerge in the future seem to tick a multitude of boxes for Japan. It is a homegrown machine whose existence represents a tangible pay-off for decades of Japanese corporate and academic focus on robotics. It is aimed at the care and service of the country's elderly, a sector within which the government forecasts Japan will face a menacing 380,000 worker shortfall by 2025. 1, Hospi seems to support the long-held faith that technology will step in where demographics present formidable long-term challenges — not least, that a third of Japan's people are projected to be over 65 by 2050.

These challenges have been the subject of two recent projects where Japan's Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry has begun to concentrate its efforts on improving robots. In one project, officials from this ministry presented plans to turn the industry for robots directly involved in the care of elderly people into a ¥50bn (\$470m) a year concern by 2022. Another called for an important shift of focus in new machines: from increasing their efficiency in giving care to helping people remain self-sufficient for longer into old age. The link between robots and elderly care has also featured in discussions of the so-called "100-year life" policies espoused by the Japanese government. Here the overall goal is to prepare Japan for a future when life expectancy means living decades beyond the traditional retirement age. In addition, there is the expectation the robotics — particularly in the area of factory automation — can alleviate labour shortages and free flesh-and-blood workers for tasks only human beings can perform.

A certain professor of robotics at one of Japan's pre-eminent universities expressed a sense of guarded optimism about what robots will be able to do in the future. This applies to helping people in an ageing society and to developing high-speed robots for use in factories. His work, the crowning glory of which is a robotic "eye" that can register information 33 times faster than its human equivalent, centres on image sensors, the technological bedrock of the new generation of autonomous machines. The better the performance of the sensor, the greater the robot's ability to solve high-level problems. "One of the things we want to do with better sensors is to give a robot more accuracy than human beings," the professor said. "Humans can do movements with millimetre accuracy. Our robot can do 50-micron accuracy," he adds, an amount equal to about the width of a human hair. That will not be enough, 2, to provide the solutions that are needed because for both factory robots and autonomous servants such as Hospi, the approach must be economically sustainable and, unfortunately, many are not.

Some robotics experts at Japanese universities and institutions fear that Japan's expectations toward robots are simply too high and that robots should not be seen as a panacea for all that ails Japanese society. There are not only technical limitations to

even the best of inventions, but there are also issues of how economical these are to use and how much human expertise is required to keep them in circulation. In fact, there is a rather limited supply of specialist engineers to build systems that enable robots to work together. The same applies to people with the skills to adjust, service and repair robots as they become more prevalent in manufacturing and everyday life. Such shortages mean the prospect of robots answering Japan's demographic problems is based more on wishful thinking by the public than on scientific or economic reality. The hard truth is that many factors need to be taken into consideration in order to make all of this more than just pie in the sky. Even if certain companies are able to create and disseminate robots in the public domain, there is also a very real chance that, ultimately, they will have to be removed at some point down the road because of the very high cost incurred with inventing and maintaining such technology in the real world.

(Adapted from *The Economist*)

※ページ下部に出典を追記しております。

1. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the word protracted?
  - a. disputed
  - b. prolonged
  - c. prospected
  - d. debated
  - e. postulated
  
2. Which one of the following words best fits 1 in the passage?
  - a. Thereafter
  - b. On the other hand
  - c. In contrast
  - d. Above all
  - e. Hereafter
  
3. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the word espoused?
  - a. adopted
  - b. rejected
  - c. debated
  - d. renewed
  - e. needed
  
4. Which one of the following words best fits 2 in the passage?
  - a. thus
  - b. obviously
  - c. still
  - d. besides
  - e. however
  
5. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase a panacea?
  - a. a benefit
  - b. an edge
  - c. a strategy
  - d. a method
  - e. an elixir

6. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the word disseminate?
- a. circulate
  - b. invest
  - c. produce
  - d. develop
  - e. explicate
7. Which one of the following best describes the main point of this passage?
- a. A third of the Japanese population will be aged 65 and over by 2050, making it the leading super-aged society in the world.
  - b. The delivery of old-age care in care homes is becoming a high priority issue for the Japanese government.
  - c. Given the rapidly ageing population, interest is growing in using robots like Hospi to care for elderly people.
  - d. Although robots are expected to assuage the labour shortage, they will one day take over jobs now being done by human beings and thus should not be welcomed.
  - e. There are still serious economic and scientific concerns that need to be addressed before robots can solve the problem of Japan's ageing population.
8. According to this passage, which one of the following is true?
- a. Unlike the previous generation of robots, the new Hospi has been produced to work at hospitals and care homes.
  - b. The governments of G20 nations believe that Japan, with its ageing population, will face a serious labour shortage in the long-term care sector.
  - c. Many people hope that robots can reduce the labour shortage in factory automation, especially in the area of physical labour.
  - d. Robotic technology should first be developed for use in factories rather than for assisting elderly people.
  - e. There is already an ample supply of highly specialised engineers to put together a system in which robots will work together and thus there is cause for optimism.

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。

※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 Guardian*)

1. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the word innocuous?
  - a. respectful
  - b. helpful
  - c. boring
  - d. passive
  - e. harmless
  
2. Which one of the following words best fits 1 in the passage?
  - a. reconsiderations
  - b. repositories
  - c. redefinitions
  - d. reoccurrences
  - e. reclamations
  
3. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the word enshrouded?
  - a. assembled
  - b. reigned
  - c. encoded
  - d. saturated
  - e. smothered
  
4. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase a cautionary tale?
  - a. a hesitant tale
  - b. a contentious tale
  - c. a laudable tale
  - d. an inviting tale
  - e. an exemplary tale

5. Which one of the following words best fits 2 in the passage?
- a. expected
  - b. plundered
  - c. unknown
  - d. mislaid
  - e. pilloried
6. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the word refrain?
- a. theme
  - b. congruence
  - c. trace
  - d. melody
  - e. embrace
7. Which one of the following words best fits 3 in the passage?
- a. understated
  - b. neglected
  - c. unexpected
  - d. unfinished
  - e. enigmatic
8. According to this passage, which THREE of the following are true?
- a. European museums will succumb to external pressure to come clean about their historic links to colonisation.
  - b. In the past, certain academic disciplines helped to promote the idea that African peoples were uncivilised.
  - c. The idea of restitution is essential to making Europe's museums more informative.
  - d. Some recent efforts to present African artefacts in "decolonised" settings at European museums have, nevertheless, objectified Africans.
  - e. The Belgian Congo is an exceptional case of European colonial expansion.
  - f. France is leading Europe in efforts to "decolonise" its museums.
  - g. All African art in European museums was brought there by violent looting.
  - h. European "world culture" museums need to better represent those peoples colonised by Europe.
  - i. Arts Council England is working with its European counterparts to repatriate African art.
  - j. Legal measures are being debated in Europe to formalise restitution procedures.

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。

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(Adapted from *The Washington Post*)

1. Which one of the following words best fits 1 in the passage?
  - a. bird call
  - b. close call
  - c. wake-up call
  - d. roll call
  - e. judgment call
  
2. Which one of the following words best fits 2 in the passage?
  - a. adored
  - b. advised
  - c. pleased
  - d. provoked
  - e. troubled

3. Which one of the following words best fits 3 in the passage?
- how
  - once
  - only
  - where
  - too
4. Which one of the following words best fits 4 in the passage?
- abundance
  - ecosystem
  - bottom
  - exterior forest
  - interior forest
5. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase smoking gun?
- definitive cause
  - flammable spray
  - identifiable disease
  - combustible compound
  - identifiable ingredient
6. Which one of the following words best fits 5 in the passage?
- decreases
  - follows
  - is triggered by
  - increases
  - precedes
7. Which one of the following words best fits 6 in the passage?
- food supply
  - insectivores
  - labor
  - pollination
  - goods
8. Which one of the following best describes the main point of this passage?
- Policymakers should realize the importance of insects and arthropods to the natural ecology of the Earth.
  - Studies show that pollinators in the Americas are in jeopardy, and they will be extinct if no measures are taken to reverse the current situation.
  - According to long-term studies, human beings are facing an ecological catastrophe as a result of dramatic declines in vertebrate populations.
  - Research shows that massive insect loss, which may have a harmful effect on human beings, has been taking place over the past several decades.
  - Climate change has caused sharp declines in invertebrate populations, and the world has only ten years left to get climate change under control.

9. According to this passage, which TWO of the following are true?
- a. Spiders and centipedes are not usually considered to be a part of the insect group commonly referred to as arthropods.
  - b. While the number of Puerto Rican tody—which eat bugs—has decreased, the number of ruddy quail doves—which eat fruit and seeds—has increased.
  - c. The massive loss of invertebrate populations and its potential effects are referred to as the bugpocalypse.
  - d. In tropical regions of the planet, insects are able to survive and thrive across a wide range of temperatures.
  - e. The number of both insects and insect-eating animals in forests in Puerto Rico has declined.
  - f. Invertebrates are able to regulate and to control their internal heat and body temperature.
  - g. The scientific data show beyond any doubt that global warming is the reason for the loss of insects in forests on the Earth.

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 word hobbling?
  - a. functioning improperly
  - b. moving unsteadily
  - c. changing randomly
  - d. running irrationally
  - e. jumping blindly
  
2. Which one of the following words best fits 1 in the passage?
  - a. merged
  - b. subtracted
  - c. estranged
  - d. endangered
  - e. decamped
  
3. Which one of the following words best fits 2 in the passage?
  - a. went out the window
  - b. went up the river
  - c. went through the ceiling
  - d. went under the door
  - e. went into the garden
  
4. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the word disconcerting?
  - a. upending
  - b. offending
  - c. jarring
  - d. confounding
  - e. unsettling
  
5. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase subject to?
  - a. quarantined by
  - b. administered by
  - c. defined by
  - d. authorized by
  - e. constrained by
  
6. Which one of the following words best fits 3 in the passage?
  - a. free-size-for-all
  - b. all-you-can-fit
  - c. one-size-fits-all
  - d. everything-fits-all
  - e. you-can-fit-all

7. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the word proximity?
- a. movement
  - b. closeness
  - c. relation
  - d. emotion
  - e. time
8. Which one of the following words best fits 4 in the passage?
- a. assemble
  - b. elevate
  - c. transfix
  - d. adapt
  - e. adhere
9. According to this passage, which TWO of the following are true?
- a. Deaf and blind people usually rely on delivery services instead of going grocery shopping themselves.
  - b. The COVID-19 pandemic has completely changed the United States and hearing people are now experiencing the same uncertainties as deaf people feel in their daily lives.
  - c. During the COVID-19 pandemic deaf people have trouble communicating with those who can hear because the latter cannot provide the extra support deaf people need.
  - d. Thanks to sign language interpreters, who are considered to be essential workers, deaf people are well informed and feeling safe during the COVID-19 pandemic.
  - e. The COVID-19 pandemic helped the United States realize it needs to give more priority and consideration to deaf people.
  - f. It is essential to increase the salaries of certified sign language interpreters because there is a severe shortage of people with these qualifications in the United States at present.
  - g. Under social distancing rules, some challenged people face difficulties because they rely on the support of trainers who explain their overall job tasks and expectations.

[以 下 余 白]