

2022年度 前期

個別学力検査

英 語

注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
2. 問題冊子は19ページあります。解答冊子には解答用紙6枚が綴じられています。
3. 試験時間は90分間です。
4. すべての解答用紙の所定の欄に受験番号を記入してください(氏名は記入しないでください)。
5. 問題冊子と解答冊子に印刷不鮮明や落丁などがある場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
6. 試験中に気分が悪くなったときは、手を挙げて監督者の指示に従ってください。
7. 問題冊子は試験終了後に持ち帰ってください。ただし、無断で複写、複製、転載などを行うことはできません。

個別学力検査

英語

第1問 (配点 29 点)

次の英文を読んで、以下の設問に答えなさい。

(*を付した箇所には本文末に出典が示されています。)

It was January 15th of 2020 when the first person infected with the new coronavirus was confirmed in Japan. This infectious disease — referred to below as ‘COVID-19’— has spread all over the world in a very short period, and now (August 2021), the number of people that have been infected worldwide exceeds 200 million, and over 4.2 million people have passed away. In Japan, more than one million people have been infected, and over 15,000 have lost their lives.

In this essay, I would like to limit my discussion to Japan. (ア) the past year and a half, COVID-19 has not only led to heated debates on medical and public health topics such as its prevention and treatment, but also continues to strongly affect the state of society and the economy.

We can see one obvious example of this influence in the repeated announcements of states of emergency. During the five waves of infection so far, these declarations of emergency have sometimes applied nationwide, and sometimes applied only in particular regions. There have in fact been four declarations of emergency so far, with the first one lasting from April 7th to May 25th, 2020. (イ) Tokyo is concerned, the second one applied from January 8th to March 21st of 2021, and the third ran from April 25th to June 20th. The fourth state of emergency started on July 12th until August 31st (but was later extended to September 30th).

Figure 1 shows the rate of change of Japan’s GDP (Gross Domestic Product) quarterly from July 2019 to June 2021. The third quarter of 2020 (July to September) seems to show a considerable increase, but the reason for this is the sharp fall in the previous quarter (April to June). In fact, Japan’s GDP didn’t recover from the fall in the previous term.

Of course, GDP is not the only one guide to the state of the economy, and if
(1) we look at some other indicators, we can see that the problem is quite
complicated. First, let's look at employment opportunities.

Figure 2 shows the rates of job availability in Japan, quarterly from July 2019
⁽²⁾ to June 2021. The rate of job availability indicates how many job offers there are
for each job seeker. In recent years, I expect many people have heard the term
'labor shortage.' In fact, from June 2018 to around June 2019, the rate of job
⁽³⁾ availability (nationwide) exceeded 1.6; in other words, there were 1.6 times
more job offers than job seekers. Given this fact, how should we understand
recent trends? The rate of job availability declines as the number of job offers
decrease, even if the number of job seekers does not change. (ウ), if the
number of job seekers increase, the rate of job availability drops, even if the
number of job offers does not change.

Figure 3 illustrates the change in the number of job seekers (monthly
average) for each quarter.* How should we interpret this decline in the rate of
job availability? You may expect that the working-age population (15 to 64 years
old) has increased, and more people have begun to want to work. However, the
reality is that the working-age population has decreased steadily, from about
75.45 million in 2018, through 75.07 million in 2019, to 74.66 million in 2020.
Because the working-age population has not increased, the best explanation for
the rise in job seekers is that (4).

We have surveyed the rates of job availability in Japan at a national level,
but perhaps checking differences at a regional level will give us some insight into
what is happening here. Figure 4 shows the rates of job availability for each
month since May 2020 for four regions, including Aomori prefecture in the
northeastern part of Japan, two metropolitan areas (Tokyo and Osaka), plus
Kochi prefecture in Shikoku.

From April 16th to May 14th in 2020, there was a nationwide state of
emergency. Rates of job availability in each of the four regions declined

significantly from March 2020 (before COVID-19 spread widely in Japan) during this period of emergency, as shown in Figure 4. As noted above, four declarations of emergency have been made, but only the first was nationwide, so different regions have had different periods of local emergency. しかしながら、⁽⁵⁾2021年5月までに、4つの地域のうち2つは、2020年の3月とほぼ同じぐらいのレベルまで回復した。

There is a relationship between the number of times a state of emergency is declared and priority measures to prevent the spread of coronavirus, as well as the rates of job availability. Indeed, these measures are intended to reduce people's mobility and prevent the spread of infection by curbing various economic and social activities. It is therefore not surprising that in areas where declarations of emergency are frequently issued, there is a reduction in the need for labor and therefore availability of jobs. Then, let us check if economic activities have become active in the four regions we have been looking at. Please refer to Table 1, which shows population trends as revealed by national censuses in 2015 and 2020, in the same four areas. When comparing those population trends to the rates of job availability in the four regions, the following argument can be made: (6).

We may have examined only one aspect, but the expansion of COVID-19 has had a range of effects on Japanese society, and my particular concern is that the effects of COVID-19 are very serious in some parts of society. As one simple example of how different people can be affected differently, working remotely is recommended to reduce the risk of infection, but some jobs are difficult to do remotely and others are completely impossible. Some such jobs are essential to society. (工), even for work that can be handled remotely, cases have been reported where changes in the domestic environment have led to family discord. Also, though overall economic activity has (as shown in Figure 1) largely recovered from a temporary sharp decline, not all industries or companies have recovered equally. Due to the economic upturn in the United States and China

from around spring 2021, some companies that export to those countries have performed well; but business and companies which require mobility continue to perform poorly.

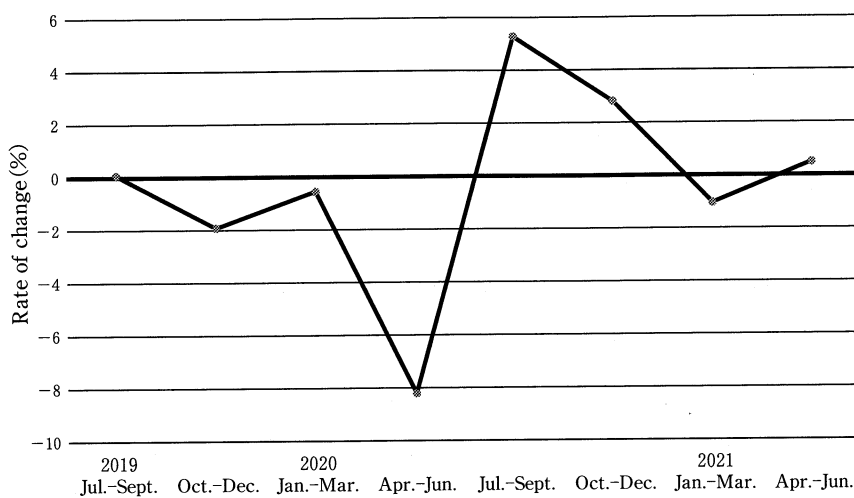
Industries related to passenger transportation, such as aviation and the railway industry, have been strongly impacted, and the tourism-related industry including accommodation likewise. Restaurants, which have been asked to close or shorten business hours to prevent the spread of infection, are also in this group. However, some food service industries that can adapt to a ‘takeaway’ model are doing well and avoiding the business slump. Unfortunately, there may be no simple and universal solution for such a complex mix of situations and problems. It is necessary to pay attention to all aspects of society and handle each case individually.

(オ) me make one final comment. It seems clear that the current spread of COVID-19 is closely related to the high population density in city areas, and there have been reports of some people moving to escape from the crowded big cities. It was recently announced that the population of Tokyo has decreased by 25,443 from the same month of the previous year, the third consecutive such monthly drop (as of April 1st, 2021**). I think it is too early to know whether this is a temporary phenomenon during the pandemic, or a sign of a major shift in people’s values to create a new lifestyle. In any case, we must accept the current situation, and consider what kind of society we should aim for in the future.

* From ‘Population Estimate’. Estimated value for 2020 (<https://www.e-stat.go.jp>).

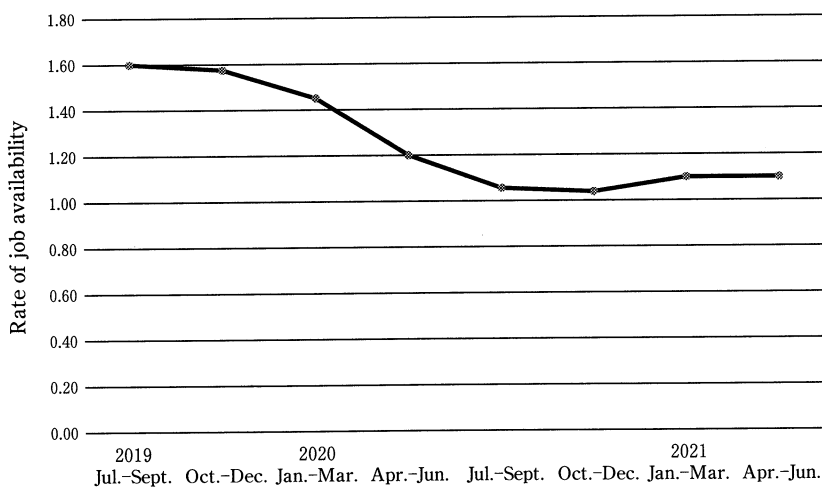
**From Tokyo Shimbun web version, April 28, 2021 (www.tokyo-np.co.jp/article/101101).

Figure 1. Rate of change in Japan's GDP quarterly from July 2019 to June 2021
(quarter-to-quarter basis)



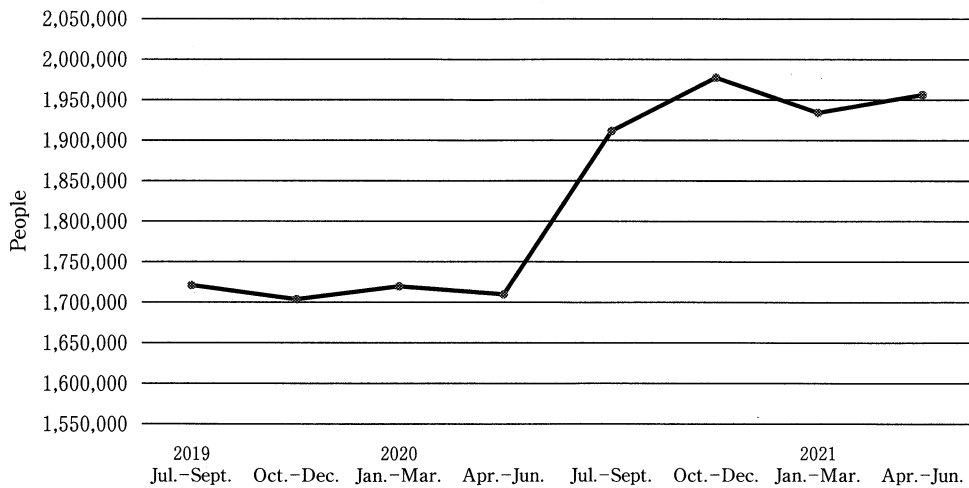
From: <https://www.esri.cao.go.jp/jp/sna/menu.html>

Figure 2. Rate of job availability in Japan quarterly from July 2019 to June 2021



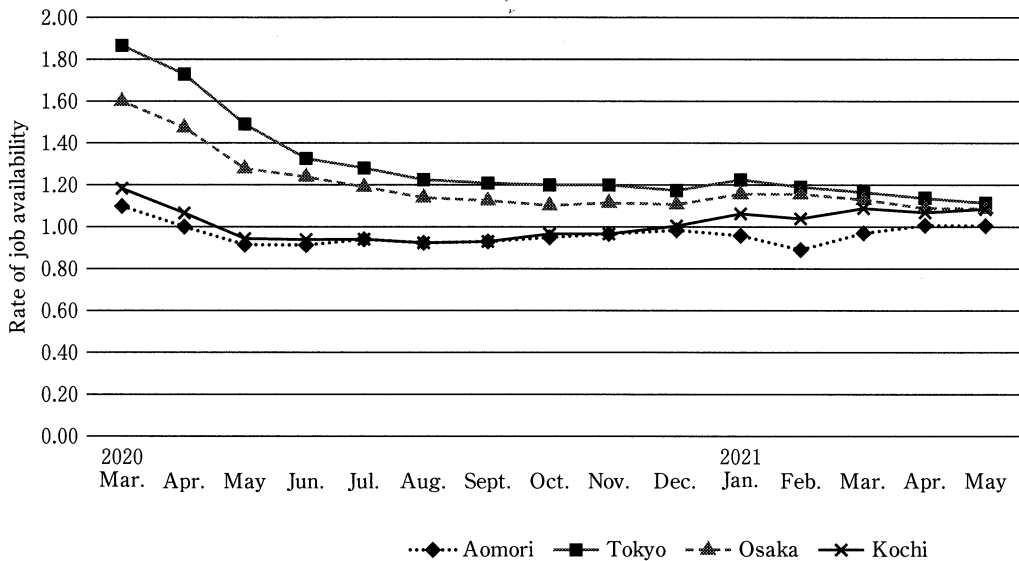
From: <https://www.e-stat.go.jp/stat-search/files>

Figure 3. Changes in the number of job seekers quarterly from July 2019 to June 2021



From: <https://www.e-stat.go.jp/stat-search/files>

Figure 4. Rates of job availability by region



From: <https://www.jil.go.jp/kokunai/statistics/shuyo/index.html>

Note: Part-time workers are included. New graduates are excluded.

Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare “General Employment Agency Status.”

Table 1. Population trends in 2015 and 2020 (preliminary data)		
	Comparison (%), 2015 and 2020	Population decline rate ranking in Japan
Aomori	-5.31	3
Tokyo	4.07	47
Osaka	0.04	39
Kochi	-4.97	4

From: https://uub.jp/rnk/p_n.html

問題 1 空欄(ア)~(オ)に入る最も適切な語句を(a)~(e)から選び、記号で答えなさい。ただし、同じ選択肢を2回以上選んではいけません。

- (a) Let (b) Likewise (c) As far as
 (d) During (e) On the other hand

問題 2 下線部(1)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問題 3 下線部(2)を決める2つの要素を本文中から抜き出して書きなさい。

問題 4 下線部(3)を簡潔な日本語にしなさい。

問題 5 (4)に入る最も適切な文章を(a)~(d)から選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (a) since April 2020, the economic situation has improved significantly and the number of job offers has increased, so the number of new job seekers who have not worked before has increased in an attempt to find a good job
- (b) since April 2020, the government's policy about the dismissal of employees in some businesses has become quite flexible, therefore the number of people looking to change their jobs have increased. This increase is reflected in the upward trend in the number of job seekers
- (c) since April 2020, the number of companies that have had to dismiss their employees because their business is performing poorly has increased along with economic troubles. Therefore, these unemployed people try to find a job, and the number of job seekers has increased
- (d) since April 2020, the economic situation has improved, therefore, to increase the number of working-age population, the government provided economic packages to unemployed people to help them find a job. This resulted in the increase in the number of job seekers

問題 6 下線部(5)を英語に訳しなさい。

問題 7 (6)に入る最も適切な文章を(a)~(d)から選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (a) 人口減少率と経済活動の水準は、全く関係がない。人口が減ることで、仕事に就く人は減るかもしれないが、人手に頼る仕事をロボットやAI(人工知能)に置き換えることで、経済活動を活発化できる。青森・高知の2地域では、この動きが進んでいる。
- (b) 人口減少率の高い青森・高知の2地域は、COVID-19拡大前から、他地域と比べて有効求人倍率が高かったわけではない。これは、求職者数も求人数も低迷する中で、わずかに求人数が上回っている状態と見ることもできる。その点で、この2地域が、COVID-19拡大にともなう痛手から、力強く立ち直ってきているとは言いきれない。
- (c) 東京・大阪地域の有効求人倍率は回復していないが、その地域の経済活動は非常に活発化してきており、求人数は着実に増えている。しかし、仕事を求めて他の地域から流入してくる求職者数が、求人数を大きく上回っているため、有効求人倍率は、あまり良い数字になっていない。
- (d) 宣言がたびたび出されると、経済活動に悪い影響を与えるのは間違いない。青森・高知の2地域は、その点で比較的、影響が軽かったと言えるかもしれない。しかし、大都市部よりも地方の方が、経済活動が外国人観光客の消費に頼る比率が高かったのだから、なぜ、その地域の有効求人倍率が回復してきているのか、よくわからない。

問題 8 筆者は、現在の状況下で最も影響を受けた産業(業種)はどのような産業(業種)と述べているか、本文を参考にして、日本語で答えなさい。

問題 9 下線部(7)を日本語に訳しなさい。

第2問 (配点 26 点)

次の英文を読んで、以下の設問に答えなさい。

It would come as no surprise to say that humanity is facing many challenges
(1) at the moment, with an ever-increasing list of new challenges appearing as the
days go by. These challenges, which vary in intensity, include resource management, economics, human resource management, environmental crisis, poverty, war, hunger, extinction from an asteroid impact, various inequalities, disease, corruption, racism, amongst others, need to be tackled in order to better co-exist as a specie, ensure long-term survival, and to prevent environmental disaster. Among these host of challenges, environmental challenge is one where there seem to be a more united front in tackling. Why is this, one might ask? Well, this is because such an issue is one that would affect everybody on the planet, regardless of one's location, wealth and/or social status. Of the many environmental issues that face us today, one has drawn more media attention and individual concern than any other — Global Warming or Climate Change.

Global warming, as the name suggests, refers to a (ア) in average global temperature that results from the increase in the quantity of greenhouse gasses (GHGs) in the atmosphere. These gasses include water vapour (H₂O), carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O) and a few others. (イ) to the industrial revolution, / little / it is / global temperature / on /
(2) effect / or / had / no / that human / said / activities /. However, presently, many studies have shown that the industrial revolution in the 20th century have had significant effect on global temperatures primarily due to our dependence on fossil fuel (crude oil, natural gas, coal etc.). Fossil fuel is what powers our society as we know it today. It powers nearly almost everything from small motorbikes, trains, ships, to airplanes, and many other machineries, including

our power stations. それは社会の成長と発展に不可欠な資源であることは間違いありません。⁽³⁾

Therefore, what options are available to us in the fight for independence from fossil fuel, without necessarily slowing the advancement of society? The significance of this issue means that governments around the world are working vigorously, both independently and together, to come up with solutions to the problem. Some of these solutions include, developing alternative energy sources, with a particular focus on renewable energy, promoting recycling, creating green spaces within cities and towns, building eco-friendly homes, electric vehicles, reforestation (tree-planting), and many other measures.

Developing reliable alternative energy sources that will replace fossil fuel have seen research and investments into renewable energy sources such as wind power, solar power etc., soar in recent years. The effects of global warming are now so apparent that they directly affect people's life at local, regional, national, and global level. Such effects include but not limited to higher frequency of flooding events, drought, extreme rainfall episodes, melting ice sheets, rising sea level, extreme hot and cold temperatures, higher frequency of wildfires etc. People around the world are losing their families, homes and means of support to floods, wildfires, drought and rising sea level. As a result, individuals within communities, towns and cities around the world have first-hand experiences of the devastating effects of the changing climate.

In recent years, there has been an increase in the number of climate-related protests around the world; not surprising perhaps (ウ) to the already damaging impacts of global warming as well as its predicted impacts. On the one hand, growing public frustrations with governments' efforts to (エ), global warming despite its direct negative effect on their livelihood have fuelled such protests, whereby the public has taken the issue upon themselves to press governments to make more serious and long-lasting commitments toward

combating global warming. On the other hand, it is safe to say that governments are well aware of the impacts of global warming. (オ), they are cautious as they must also balance policy developments against global warming with policies on economic development. This is in order to prevent the contraction or collapse of the economy and the negative outcome of such occurrence on the public, one that may have an even greater effect on our lives than global warming itself.

問題 1 空欄(ア)～(オ)に入る最も適切な語句を(a)～(e)から選び、記号で答えなさい。ただし、同じ選択肢を2回以上選んではいけません。また、文頭に來る語も、小文字で書き表しています。

- (a) however (b) due (c) rise
(d) prior (e) fight

問題 2 下線部(1)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問題 3 下線部(2)の語句を並べ替えて、正しい英文を作りなさい。

問題 4 下線部(3)を英語に訳しなさい。

問題 5 地球温暖化によって引き起こされるものにはどのようなものがありますか。本文を参考にしながら、日本語で4つ書きなさい。

問題 6 次の(a)~(e)のうち、本文の内容に合うものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (a) Global temperature rose before the industrial revolution.
- (b) Global temperature did not rise until after the industrial revolution.
- (c) Global temperature did not rise after the industrial revolution.
- (d) Global temperature peaked during the industrial revolution.
- (e) Global temperature began to rise during the industrial revolutions.

問題 7 あなたは、地球温暖化を改善するために、各国の政府は協力して取り組むべきだと思いますか。それとも別々に取り組むべきだと思いますか。理由を付して、25語から35語の英語で書きなさい。

第3問 (配点30点)

問題 1 以下の各英文を完成させるために、空欄に入れる最も適切な表現をそれぞれ(a)~(d)から選び、記号で答えなさい。

問 1 _____ your financial support, we could have completed the task.

- (a) For (b) Without (c) As (d) With

問 2 The dancer was made _____ for about two hours in front of the station.

- (a) perform (b) to perform (c) performing (d) performed

問 3 Iguazu Falls is _____ the most spectacular sight we have ever seen.

- (a) no less (b) so much (c) by far (d) at best

問 4 The instructors did not create an environment _____ participants felt calm.

- (a) which (b) that (c) when (d) where

問 5 The wristwatch my father purchased is famous for its _____ mechanism.

- (a) elaborate (b) instinctive (c) embarrassed (d) generous

問 6 Lisa's new picture book _____ just recently.

- (a) came out (b) showed up (c) broke out (d) stayed up

問 7 He has to keep an eye on the market trends from various _____ as an economic analyst.

- (a) destinations (b) appointments (c) explosions (d) perspectives

問 8 My mother bought the _____ of the two school bags.
(a) cheaply (b) cheap (c) cheaper (d) cheapest

問 9 “Can we eat here?” “ I’d rather you _____.”
(a) didn’t (b) haven’t (c) won’t (d) don’t

問10 The results of our survey are more beneficial than _____ of Mr. Sato’s.
(a) that (b) those (c) this (d) these

問題 2 次の日本語に合うように、それぞれ①から⑦の語を並べ替えて英文を完成させなさい。ただし、解答欄には、アからエに入るものの番号のみを書きなさい。

問 1 私の同僚は、そのコンペに落ちたからというだけで、以前よりもやる気を失ったわけではない。

My colleagues are no () (ア) () () (イ)
() () failed the competition.

- ① motivated ② before ③ because ④ less
⑤ they ⑥ just ⑦ than

問 2 来年の予算について委員会のメンバーの同意が得られた場合に限り、私の上司はあなたの提案に賛成できるだろう。

My manager will agree with your proposal (ウ) () ()
() () (エ) () approval for the budget next year.

- ① members’ ② that ③ get ④ committee
⑤ provided ⑥ we ⑦ the

問題 3 次の日本語を英文に訳しなさい。

(*を付した語句には注が示されています。)

20世紀は廃棄物の削減に対する人々の意識はそれほど高くなかった。そのため、高度経済成長期*には、多くの企業による大量生産と消費者による大量消費が行われた。しかしながら、21世紀になると環境保全がより重要な課題となり、廃棄物の削減、再使用、リサイクルの取り組みが積極的に進められるようになった。

高度経済成長期* : the period of rapid economic growth

第4問 (配点15点)

問題 1 次の会話を読み、各設問の答えとして最も適切なものを(a)~(d)から選び、記号で答えなさい。

Interviewer : It is 15 minutes to 1:00 pm. I would like to start the interview now. Dr. Hall, thank you for accepting this interview. I look forward to working with you today.

Dr. Hall : It's my pleasure. I'm a little nervous because this is my first time doing this kind of interview.

Interviewer : I'm nervous too, Dr. Hall. I understand that your specialty is robotics.

Dr. Hall : Yes, that's right.

Interviewer : How many years have you been developing robots?

Dr. Hall : Over 40 years. The days go by quickly.

Interviewer : Do you remember how many robots you have built so far?

Dr. Hall : A total of 80 robots, including the very first prototype.

Interviewer : Would you please show us some of them?

Dr. Hall : OK. This is the earliest model that is used in hospitals. The robot can measure blood pressure and give shots. The one in front of the window is the latest model that can diagnose patients with AI.

Interviewer : Amazing! Your work is going to change the medical world.

Dr. Hall : Yes. It's one of my goals.

Interviewer : What kind of work would you like to do in future?

Dr. Hall : My team is currently developing an advanced robot that can do everything from examination to prescription of medicine. I believe that this will reduce the burden on medical professionals.

Interviewer : Great! Are there any other fields in which robots can be employed?

Dr. Hall : There will be a need for counseling robots that can deal with stress in people.

Interviewer : It is true that stress is one of the most serious illnesses that modern people are facing today. I'd like one myself, right away.

Dr. Hall : So do I. Well, that is the next target I hope to reach in the next decade.

Interviewer : It is time for us to finish. It's quarter past two. Thank you very much for your cooperation. I hope you have a great success in the future.

Dr. Hall : Thank you too.

問 1 What can a state-of-the-art robot do?

- (a) It can measure blood pressure.
- (b) It can prescribe appropriate medicine for each patient.
- (c) It can reduce stress of medical professionals.
- (d) It can determine what disease a patient has.

問 2 Which of the expressions below has the meaning as "The days go by quickly."?

- (a) Time heals all wounds.
- (b) Time lost cannot be recalled.
- (c) Time will tell.
- (d) Time flies like an arrow.

問 3 What does Dr. Hall want to develop in the following ten years?

- (a) A robot that can perform surgery without human help.
- (b) A robot that can care for mental health.
- (c) A robot that can develop new medicine.
- (d) A robot that can reduce the burden of other robots.

問 4 What is NOT Dr. Hall's purpose of robot development?

- (a) He hopes to save patients.
- (b) He wants to advance the medical field.
- (c) He wants to gain honor as a robot engineer.
- (d) He would like to support healthcare workers.

問 5 How long did the interview last?

- (a) For an hour and a half.
- (b) For seventy-five minutes.
- (c) For an hour.
- (d) For forty-five minutes.

問題 2 以下のA～Eの英文を会話が成り立つように、正しい順に並べ替えなさい。ただし、はじめのやりとりと終わりのやりとりは示してあります。

Manager : You're always late on Monday, Nick.

Nick : Yes, that's because I seem to run into people in trouble on Monday mornings.

A : Well, why were you late this morning?

B : Moreover, last Monday, you were late because you helped an elderly man at the same station, right?

C : The Monday before last, you were late because you helped a girl at the station, correct?

D : That's right. He lost his bag. I looked for it and found it by the central gate.

E : That's right. She got lost in the station. I took her to the station office.

Nick : I helped a group of foreigners today. They asked me where the lockers were. Please don't give me a penalty. I believe I've done a good job.

Manager : I won't if what you're saying is true.