

2021年度 商学部 一般選抜 問題訂正

教科・科目	ページ	設問	誤	→	正
英語	3	I (6)	1行目 citizen's	→	citizens'

I 次の英文を読み、(1)～(9)の設問について最も適切なものを選択肢1～4から選び、その番号を解答用紙A(マークシート)の解答欄 (1) ～ (9) にマークしなさい。

While Frances Perkins may always be best known as the United States' first female cabinet secretary and a central figure in crafting policies for the New Deal, some of her earliest victories concerned protecting workers from grossly unsafe working conditions. Her activism on worker safety (1) when she was having tea with friends in New York's Washington Square one spring afternoon in 1911, a full two decades before the start of the New Deal. At the time, Perkins, then just thirty years old, was deeply devoted to the fight for workers' rights through her role leading the New York office of the National Consumers League.

On that day, Perkins heard cries for help coming from the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory and ran to the scene, where she witnessed the horrifying spectacle of more than fifty young female workers forced to jump to their deaths from the burning building. The women, Perkins recalled watching, "had been (2) until that time, standing in the windowsills, being crowded by others behind them, the fire pressing closer and closer, the smoke closer and closer." The ninth-floor exits had been closed by management seeking to prevent theft, keep out union organizers, and prevent walkouts. The city's fire department ladders were too short to reach the floors where the factory was contained, and many of those who reached the fire escape died as it collapsed under the heat and the weight of workers trying to flee. It was one of the deadliest industrial disasters in New York City's history.

The Triangle Shirtwaist disaster could (3) be described as an unforeseeable accident or misfortune. The workers in New York City's garment industry had long tried to focus attention on the risk these dangerous conditions created. Not even two years before the fire, in the biggest female-led strike up to that point, known as the Uprising of the Twenty Thousand, a majority of the city's thirty thousand garment workers walked out in protest of unsafe working conditions, pay, hours, and lack of union rights. At the end of the strike, 85 percent of the city's blouse-making workers had joined the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (ILGWU), but the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory remained anti-union. At the time, New York, like most states, had new factory safety laws (4) on the books, but they were rarely enforced, with standards for fire drills, fire escapes, and sprinkler systems in New York followed only where practicable. The Fire Department of the City of New York had cited the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory multiple times for failing to provide sufficient fire escapes, yet had taken no meaningful action against the owners.

Following the tragic fire, a citizens' Committee on Safety was established to spur workplace safety legislation. Former president Theodore Roosevelt endorsed Frances Perkins to lead it. Perkins's service led to sweeping changes to labor rules and public safety codes. The reforms and investigations would go beyond workplace safety to address low wages, long hours, dirty conditions, and child labor, with the adoption of thirty-six new laws at the city and state levels that eventually served as models for other states and for the New Deal's labor laws in the 1930s. Perkins later said that the legislation in New York was a "turning point" in "American political attitudes and policies towards (8) social responsibility," and described the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire as "the day the New Deal was born."

Later, in her role as secretary of labor, Perkins led the agency to create the Bureau of Labor Standards in 1934, the first permanent federal agency established primarily to promote safety and

health for workers. This was the predecessor of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), which was created in 1971.

[Adapted from a book by Gene Sperling]

(i) In the context of this passage, choose the most suitable expression to fill in each blank.

(1) The answer is: .

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1 fought it out | 2 made an endeavor |
| 3 came to a close | 4 took a new turn |

(2) The answer is: .

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1 attended to | 2 carried off |
| 3 falling across | 4 holding on |

(3) The answer is: .

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1 at all costs | 2 in no way |
| 3 nevertheless | 4 by all means |

(ii) In the context of this passage, choose the best answer for each question.

(4) What does the phrase ⁽⁴⁾on the books mean? The answer is: .

- 1 as a set of written provisions passed by the legislative body
- 2 with official records of the institutions that violated the regulations
- 3 based upon widely recognized legal scholarship and expert knowledge
- 4 derived from specialized technical knowledge of urban planning

(5) What was the attitude of New York State before the tragic fire? The answer is: .

- 1 It vigorously urged its institutions to install fire-prevention devices
- 2 It failed to effectively apply safety laws to factories prior to the disaster
- 3 It enacted fire regulations that were the most efficient among the states
- 4 It criticized the work done by the Fire Department of the City of New York

(6) Frances Perkins's achievement as the leader of a citizen's Committee on Safety was radical because .

- 1 she made her reform plan by inspecting work environments and conducting door-to-door surveys on laborers' lives
- 2 she undermined the President's disaster prevention efforts at the very beginning of the New Deal
- 3 following the precedents set by the New Deal, she quickly introduced innovative labor policies to New York
- 4 she expanded her reform policy to promote comprehensive worker protections for the citizens of New York

(7) All of the following statements are consistent with the author's perspective **EXCEPT**: .

- 1 Theodore Roosevelt, even after retiring from the presidency, proved to be a good judge of promising social activists
- 2 The garment workers in New York City anticipated that a disaster could be triggered by their dangerous working conditions
- 3 By establishing numerous regulations at the local level, Frances Perkins contributed to the formation of the New Deal's labor policy
- 4 The Fire Department of the City of New York remained unaware of the deficient facilities of the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory

(8) Frances Perkins thought that ⁽⁸⁾social responsibility included .

- 1 replacement of the Bureau of Labor Standards by another agency
- 2 more rigorous enforcement of workplace safety laws to prevent disasters
- 3 enhanced government regulation of labor movements for public security
- 4 maximization of the management's profits to stimulate the economy

(9) Which title best captures the main idea of the passage? The answer is: .

- 1 The Contribution of Citizens' Organizations to Protecting Workers' Rights
- 2 A Historic Collaboration: Labor Unions, New York City, and the New Deal
- 3 A Tragic Industrial Disaster Caused by the Management's Neglect
- 4 The Rise of a Policymaker: Raising Safety Standards in the Workplace

Ⅱ 次の英文を読み、(10) ～ (19) の設問について最も適切なものを選択肢 1 ～ 4 から選び、その番号を解答用紙 A (マークシート) の解答欄 (10) ～ (19) にマークしなさい。

Economist Kate Raworth argues that the endless pursuit of GDP cheats too many people and also trashes the planet. She claims that economic theory ⁽¹⁴⁾needs to be rewritten, and Raworth tries to do so in a book called *Doughnut Economics*. While she believes that economics has the tools to find a solution, she maintains that mainstream economics fails to consider the relationship between humanity and the environment.

To express this idea, Raworth has created a new economic diagram that resembles a doughnut. In this diagram, the ring of the doughnut represents a zone of balance between economic stability and environmental sustainability. The hole in the center represents a zone where the essentials of the good life are lacking — food, water, health care, housing, education, and political voice. On the other hand, according to this metaphor, to (10) the outer crust would be to put too much pressure on our planet's limited resources.

Doughnuts are beloved, but never before have they been considered a symbol of balance. Nevertheless, the doughnut model presents an economic system compatible with Earth's capacity to (11) resources and absorb waste. Standard economic models do not consider the planet's limited capacities and instead aim for never-ending growth. In contrast, the doughnut model starts from the assumption of a delicately balanced planet, abandoning the assumption that growth is necessarily good. As Raworth says, "We talk of national success in terms of growth, and there is an obsession with cost-benefit calculations. However, we lose sight of the bigger picture. We need to release ourselves from these tools that tie us to short-term calculations."

Raworth previously created the Human Development Index to measure factors like standard of living, education, and life expectancy. This idea has (12) many other indexes of human well-being that emphasize factors such as gross national happiness. However, Raworth's new doughnut model adds to this the recognition that a focus on human development must be paired with a focus on the planet's health at the same time.

Already before COVID-19 crushed GDPs around the world, people were calling for high-income countries to intentionally reduce their GDPs — to pursue what has been labeled "prosperity without growth." This concept of ⁽¹⁶⁾degrowth is about scaling down resource and energy use. The objective is to shift our economies to 100 percent renewable energy. However, research in ecological economics suggests that the energy required to sustain economic growth goes beyond what can be achieved with renewables, meaning it will be difficult to pursue both economic growth and environmental sustainability.

The main defense for GDP growth is that it is important for improving human well-being. However, consider the case of Costa Rica, which has higher life expectancy and happiness indicators than the US, but 80 percent less GDP per person. Clearly, past a certain point of development, there is no fundamental relationship between GDP and human well-being. This can be a very (13) realization, because it means that we can achieve the heights of human flourishing without more GDP growth.

The downside of a constant growth strategy is that it inevitably pushes up against the planet's limits. That is what lies beyond the outer crust of Raworth's doughnut. Right now, high-income nations are violating these boundaries, but if citizens of rich countries consumed like the average

person in the rest of the world, we would be within the limitations. The key is to recognize that high-income nations need to scale down their use of resources, and that can be done without harming human well-being.

A counterargument is that capitalism produces technological efficiency, which theoretically would require less energy, which could in the long run create opportunities for more growth with less energy. However, despite rapid improvements in efficiency in the use of resources and energy, there has to date not been an absolute decline in either of those. It is thus important to target directly the kinds of technological innovations and efficiency improvements that we want. If our goal is to create more efficient railways or solar panels, then we should invest in those objectives directly rather than hoping for these developments to happen as a side effect of the technological innovation that typically accompanies economic growth.

When people first hear of degrowth, they might think that it sounds like a recession. However, a recession is what happens when a growth-oriented economy stops growing. Rather, degrowth calls for a shift to a different kind of economy focused on long-term benefits. Degrowth might sound like austerity, but it is the opposite. The term austerity refers to policies that cut public services and wages in order to promote growth. Degrowth calls for investment in public services and a fair distribution of existing income to ensure that growth is not necessary for human flourishing.

[Adapted from an article posted on *freakonomics.com*]

(i) In the context of this passage, choose the most suitable expression to fill in each blank.

(10) The answer is: .

1 blur 2 devastate 3 exceed 4 taste

(11) The answer is: .

1 regenerate 2 reevaluate 3 reiterate 4 retrieve

(12) The answer is: .

1 bid 2 betrayed 3 bewildered 4 birthed

(13) The answer is: .

1 nutritious 2 liberating 3 unwelcome 4 worrying

(ii) In the context of this passage, choose the best answer for each question.

(14) According to Raworth's latest model, the primary reason traditional economics (14)needs to be rewritten is because .

- 1 it does not focus sufficiently upon the relationship between the planet and people
- 2 its methods are overly driven by theory and instead should be more practical
- 3 its endless pursuit of GDP overly emphasizes long-term benefits over the short
- 4 it fails to consider a direct relationship between growth and well-being

- (15) According to Raworth, how does the figure of a doughnut represent a better economic system? The answer is: (15) .
- 1 The doughnut shape represents balance, where people in the hole suffer from having too little, while those outside use too many resources
 - 2 Doughnuts are circular. They therefore mirror the cycle of supply and demand, where purchases lead to growth, resulting in more happiness
 - 3 Economic rules “need to be rewritten,” because the current system is unhealthy for the planet just as doughnuts are unhealthy for humans
 - 4 The center of the doughnut represents excessive consumption and environmental harms, while the outside represents a lack of resources
- (16) Which is **NOT TRUE** about the idea of ₍₁₆₎degrowth? The answer is: (16) .
- 1 It ignores the goal of GDP gain and instead looks at long-term economic benefits
 - 2 It aims to reduce energy and resource use, de-emphasizing economic growth
 - 3 It intends to increase well-being and happiness without economic growth
 - 4 It parallels the idea of austerity, where people lose their incomes and services
- (17) How does the author defend the idea that GDP growth is **NOT** necessarily linked with increased human well-being? The answer is: (17) .
- 1 He actually *does* defend GDP growth as necessary for well-being in the cases of highly developed countries
 - 2 He points to the example of Costa Rica, where people lead happier and longer lives than they do in the wealthier US
 - 3 If we all consume like the average person in a developed country, we can find happiness even without GDP growth
 - 4 If we continue to use capitalistic efficiency to increase energy production, we can continue to pursue a growth-based economy
- (18) According to the author, how should we design an economy in which energy production matches (or exceeds) growth? The answer is: (18) .
- 1 It is only a matter of time for energy production to exceed the amount needed due to the efficient nature of capitalism
 - 2 States should practice austerity and cut back on services and jobs, thereby making the economy shrink drastically as a whole
 - 3 Governments have mistakenly targeted overall growth, but they should prioritize specific sectors like efficient infrastructure
 - 4 Wealthy countries should prioritize their own energy consumption needs while allowing developing countries to catch up
- (19) Which title best captures the main idea of the passage? The answer is: (19) .
- 1 The Dangers of “Degrowth”: Suffering through the Costs of Reduced Growth
 - 2 Avoiding the Edges: Balancing Economic Development and Planetary Health
 - 3 Doughnut Economics: Shifting the Goal from GDP to Gross National Happiness
 - 4 A Failure of Economics: The Need for Increased GDP in Leading Countries

Ⅲ 次の英文を読み、(20) ～ (29) の設問について最も適切なものを選択肢 1 ～ 4 から選び、その番号を解答用紙 A (マークシート) の解答欄 (20) ～ (29) にマークしなさい。

Charles Darwin is always with us. A month seldom passes without new books about the man, his life, his work, and his influence. This flood of books is called the "Darwin Industry." One lesson from all this is that Darwin's name sells. A less ⁽²³⁾mercantile way of viewing it is that Darwin's name (20) what has been called "the single best idea anyone has ever had," and therefore serves as an invitation to scientific and philosophical reflections of vast depth and breadth. We can't stop reading and talking about Darwin, 138 years after his death, because his theory was so big and startling and forceful, yet so unfinished when he died in 1882, that there's always more work to do. We're still trying to figure out how evolution by natural selection applies to every aspect of life on Earth. It takes a lot of books to grapple with Darwin's place in scientific history and his influence on how we understand the living world and humanity's place within it.

Ken Thompson's *Darwin's Most Wonderful Plants* is one important new study of the great scientist, and it offers a new perspective on Darwin's career after he published *On the Origin of Species*. Darwin never liked public (21). Stressful interactions with other people made him literally sick to his stomach. After his theory of evolution and the evolutionary origins of the human species were fiercely attacked by critics, Darwin seems to have felt a bit beaten up. Rather than embracing the controversy surrounding him, Darwin retreated to his garden and began to publish volume after volume mainly about plants.

Thompson's book surveys the experimenting and theorizing that occupied Darwin's golden years. This book offers a glimpse of Darwin as a botanist, a scientist who studies plants. It contains the fine sentence, "Of course, any fool can be impressed by a *Venus flytrap," and adds contrastingly that "Darwin's genius was to see the wonder, and the significance, in the (22)." Darwin monitored the weeds coming up on a patch of bare ground during March and April and found that by May three quarters of them had been killed, chiefly by slugs — the struggle for existence plays out in every garden. Darwin's gardening was no frivolous hobby because it involved ⁽²⁴⁾serious reinforcement of his evolutionary theory. His plant books all retold the story of natural selection.

Why did Darwin turn to unexciting but detailed studies of plants in his final years? Perhaps because such scientific studies drew little attention from critics of evolutionary theory. I've long cherished ⁽²⁶⁾a pet theory that he turned to these difficult botanical studies — producing more than one book that was solidly scientific, discreetly evolutionary, yet a "horrid bore" — at least partly so that his critics, fighting about apes and angels and souls, would leave him alone.

By the time Darwin died, painfully but with quiet dignity, of heart disease on April 19, 1882, he had lived seventy-three years and written more than a dozen books. Some of those books are easily ignored or forgotten. Some are fun and charming. Some grind along through important stuff. One of them flows briskly and changed the world. Sadly, not enough people read *On the Origin of Species* today — even graduate students in evolutionary biology don't all read it — but no one escapes its meaning and its implications. Darwin's ⁽²⁷⁾greatest achievement was a brilliant start toward understanding how life works, how the wonders of diversity and complexity and adaptation have

come to be, and we'll need plenty more good books before we fully comprehend where it leads.

[Adapted from an article posted on *nybooks.com*.]

注) *Venus flytrap: ハエトリグサ (食虫植物)

(i) In the context of this passage, choose the most suitable expression to fill in each blank.

(20) The answer is: .

- 1 lords over 2 developed 3 expanded 4 stands for

(21) The answer is: .

- 1 spheres 2 disputes 3 hypocrisy 4 relations

(22) The answer is: .

- 1 ridiculous 2 diverse 3 constant 4 ordinary

(ii) In the context of this passage, choose the best answer for each question.

(23) Which of the following is a ⁽²³⁾mercantile way of viewing works about Darwin?
The answer is: .

- 1 Works about Darwin are a valuable commodity to be bought and sold
- 2 Works about Darwin are an important source of scientific knowledge
- 3 Works about Darwin promote the single best idea anyone ever had
- 4 Works about Darwin encourage scientific and philosophical reflection

(24) How did Darwin's gardening involve ⁽²⁴⁾serious reinforcement of his evolutionary theory? The answer is: .

- 1 Darwin observed natural selection in the life cycles of slugs and weeds
- 2 Darwin failed to confirm the evolution of plants in his own back yard
- 3 Darwin's gardening enabled him to invent the science of botany
- 4 Darwin monitored the evolution of Venus flytraps, slugs, and weeds

(25) According to the author, what is the primary contribution of Ken Thompson's book? The answer is: .

- 1 Thompson reassesses Darwin's life to show that he succeeded due to his brilliant imagination despite being a boring writer and a shy person
- 2 Thompson creates a more detailed picture of Darwin's career by showing that the great scientist found wonders even in his back garden
- 3 Thompson shows that Darwin's previously overlooked studies of plants established the basis for evolutionary theory
- 4 Thompson introduces Darwin's long forgotten studies of slugs to show that gardening can facilitate scientific research

- (26) Which of the following is **NOT** part of the author's ⁽²⁶⁾pet theory about Darwin's studies of plants? The answer is: .
- 1 Darwin's studies of plants are not as dull as most people believe
 - 2 Darwin chose the topic of plants in order to avoid controversy
 - 3 Darwin's research about plants was based on evolutionary theory
 - 4 Darwin's plant books are boring compared to *On the Origin of Species*
- (27) The author thinks that Darwin's ⁽²⁷⁾greatest achievement was: .
- 1 to develop the theory of evolution in *On the Origin of Species*
 - 2 to publish more than a dozen books about evolution
 - 3 to inspire the profitable "Darwin Industry" in publishing
 - 4 to establish the brand new scientific discipline of botany
- (28) With which of the following propositions is the author most likely to agree? The answer is: .
- 1 Darwin's legacy as a botanist has never been discussed before
 - 2 Most people who read Darwin's books about plants will not find them boring
 - 3 Any person can find wonder in their back garden just like Darwin did
 - 4 The Darwin Industry creates important contributions to knowledge
- (29) Which title best captures the main idea of the passage? The answer is: .
- 1 Darwin's Garden: Scientific Laboratory and Personal Refuge
 - 2 Evolutionary Garden: Darwin's Forgotten Studies of Plants
 - 3 Facing Critics: Darwin's Botanical Studies Challenged his Opponents
 - 4 Beyond Evolution: Charles Darwin the Revolutionary Botanist

IV 次の英文 (30) ～ (36) の空所に入る最も適切なものを選択肢 1 ～ 4 から選び、その番号を
解答用紙 A (マークシート) の解答欄

(30)

 ～

(36)

 にマークしなさい。

- (30) Some mistakes are soon forgiven; others are unforgivable. Some historical problems are easily forgotten; others are cause for lasting _____.
1 indignation 2 indifference
3 ignorance 4 ignition
- (31) Words that were once regarded as neutral may over time _____ negative implications.
1 develop 2 overcome 3 fall into 4 turn in
- (32) Even though most people recognize that burning fossil fuels contributes to global warming, this fact _____ the public any more supportive of nuclear energy.
1 makes 2 does not cause
3 causes 4 does not make
- (33) _____ anything in mind, please share it with us all, because it can open up new possibilities for our consideration.
1 You do have 2 Should you have
3 Would you have had 4 Have you had
- (34) If it _____ for the government's financial aid, the recent economic slumps _____ accelerated.
1 is not ... will be 2 has never have ... were
3 never had ... would have 4 had not been ... would have been
- (35) The national soccer team persevered through the difficult circumstances of the game with their resolute _____.
1 mental 2 spirit
3 meditation 4 consideration
- (36) Internal regulations state that salaries are paid _____ the actual number of hours worked.
1 in favor of 2 in consistency with
3 in accordance with 4 in support of

V 次の英文の空所 (37) ～ (43) に入る最も適切なものを選択肢 1 ～ 4 から選び、その番号を
 解答用紙 A (マークシート) の解答欄 (37) ～ (43) にマークしなさい。

Gail Newsham's book, called *In a League of their Own*, (37) the origins of women's soccer in England and provides answers to many questions about women's soccer in general. Were the women's teams popular? Were they professional athletes? Did anyone oppose women's soccer? Yes to all of the (38). The women's teams played exhibition games, and they played against foreign national teams. There was a point when the sport might really have (39), and women's soccer could have become a sport in its own right. But it did not. Why?

The Football Union (F.U.) is the governing body of soccer in England. As early as 1902 the F.U. was (40) to women's soccer, suggesting that their affiliated organizations ought not permit games between lady teams. What happened after a match in 1920, when the Kerr ladies' team drew more than 50,000 fans at Everton's home park? The owners of the men's professional teams complained about the game at Everton because they saw it as (41). The men worried that if women's soccer became popular and attracted these kinds of crowds, it might take away from the men's professional teams. They (42) the F.U. to pass a resolution that read as follows: "The council feels impelled to state that the game of football is unsuitable for females and ought not be encouraged. Thus, the council requests that clubs refuse the use of their grounds for such matches." And that was the ban. Because women could not play, girls too could not play since there were no girls' teams in schools. This ban (43) the possibility of women's professional soccer in England and in other countries for more than half a century.

[Adapted from an article posted on *freakonomics.com*]

- | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---|-----------------|---|-------------|---|-------------------|---|------------|
| (37) | 1 | changes | 2 | coordinates | 3 | concludes | 4 | chronicles |
| (38) | 1 | above | 2 | excluded | 3 | diverse | 4 | answers |
| (39) | 1 | taken in stride | 2 | taken aback | 3 | taken for granted | 4 | taken off |
| (40) | 1 | alien | 2 | despised | 3 | diverted | 4 | hostile |
| (41) | 1 | notorious | 2 | struggle | 3 | competition | 4 | puzzling |
| (42) | 1 | pertained | 2 | persisted | 3 | purchased | 4 | persuaded |
| (43) | 1 | crashed | 2 | eliminated | 3 | preserved | 4 | disposed |

Ⅵ 次の英文 (44) ～ (47) を読み、それぞれの設問について最も適切なものを選択肢 1 ～ 4 から選び、その番号を解答用紙 A (マークシート) の解答欄 (44) ～ (47) にマークしなさい。

(44) What is the secret to a successful marriage? I asked this question even to strangers. Ironically, it was a stranger on the train who gave me the answer that has stayed with me the longest: "Tolerance." The friend I was with confessed afterwards that she had found this rather unromantic, but what the much older gentleman and his wife had said stuck with me. To tolerate is not to be a doormat, but to accept that the other person may not have the same outlook that you do, and that your behavior and opinions may diverge. It is to be gracious, rather than seek to punish independence of thought.

Which one of the following does the passage imply that the author believes? The answer is: (44) .

- 1 Romance is a central component of a successful marriage
- 2 To be tolerant is to have the same beliefs as those around you
- 3 To be tolerant is to follow any request or opinion without resistance
- 4 Romance is actually insufficient for a marriage to succeed

(45) Unfortunately, many people today could be described by a quote from Winston Churchill: "Men occasionally stumble over the truth, but most pick themselves up and hurry off as if nothing has happened." More recently, television journalist Ted Koppel observed, "Our society finds truth too strong a medicine to digest in its purest form. Truth is not a polite tap on the shoulder. It is a harsh reproach."

Which one of the following best summarizes the passage? The answer is: (45) .

- 1 People tend to exaggerate their misfortunes in the midst of uncertainty
- 2 The truth will set you free, but first it might be difficult to confront
- 3 Koppel perceived the truth in Churchill's remarks and spread it on air
- 4 No medicine can cure those who are too optimistic to see the truth

(46) As a speaker, Abraham Lincoln grasped Mark Twain's later insight: "Few souls are saved after the first twenty minutes of a sermon." The trick, of course, was not simply to be brief but to say a great deal in the fewest words. Lincoln justly boasted of his second presidential address's seven hundred words, "Lots of wisdom in that document, I suspect." This is even truer of the Gettysburg Address, which uses fewer than half that number of words.

According to the passage, Lincoln and Twain as speechmakers share all of the following **EXCEPT**: (46) .

- 1 Unwillingness to waste words
- 2 Taking pains in choosing expressions
- 3 Density of the message to be conveyed
- 4 Observance of self-assigned time limits

(47) As income and wealth concentrate at the top, so does political influence. The result of this vicious cycle is a giant but hidden upward distribution of income and wealth from the bottom 90 percent to the top. Another consequence is growing anger and frustration felt by people who are working harder than ever but getting nowhere, accompanied by deepening skepticism about our democracy. The way to end this vicious cycle is to reduce the huge accumulations of wealth that fuel it and to get big money out of politics. Alas, this cannot be accomplished when wealth and power are accumulating at the top. It's a chicken-and-egg dilemma. The systemic exploitation must be reversed.

What does the phrase a chicken-and-egg dilemma imply in this context? The answer is:

(47) .

- 1 The vicious cycle was reversed before, but it is recurring all over again
- 2 National sentiment is hard to change once skepticism about democracy grows
- 3 The privileged are laying the groundwork for the next round of exploitation
- 4 The working class must be reborn as a political force against unfairness

ここからは解答用紙 B を使用しなさい。

VII 次の英文を読み、空所 (a) ~ (e) に入る、文脈の上で最も適切な動詞を下記の語群から選び、必要に応じて語形を変えて解答欄に記入しなさい。ただし各解答欄に記入する語は動詞一語のみとし、同じ語を二回以上使ってはいけない。同じ語を二回以上使った場合、正解が含まれていてもその正解は得点にならない。

cause	interpret	mean	oppose	result
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The term "globalization" itself is seemingly harmless and straightforward, (a) that something takes on a global scope. However, because globalization produces winners and losers, it is (b) through different lenses, being both feared and revered for the influences that extend across regional boundaries. The exchange of ideas and information can foster education and promote the understanding of other cultures. And it is economically efficient to allow regions to specialize according to their comparative advantages and then trade to achieve a mutually desired balance of goods and services. Why, then, are some groups fervently (c) to globalization? Critics voice several concerns. They worry that the influence of multinational corporations represents an unsettling concentration of power among those driven by profit motives. Intensified globalization might (d) in a relatively homogeneous world market, (e) cultures to lose their identities. We need to find remedies that involve international cooperation.

[Adapted from a book by David Anderson]

VIII 次の英文を読み、空所（ a ）～（ f ）に入る、文脈の上で最も適切な名詞を解答欄に記入しなさい。下記の動詞群の名詞形のみを使用すること。ただし、～ing 形は使用してはいけない。また、同じ語を二回以上使ってはいけない。同じ語を二回以上使った場合、正解が含まれていてもその正解は得点にならない。

例： proceed → procedure

analyze	associate	err	expose	found	fuse
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A（ a ） underlying an exciting new kind of research software is the idea of a “language model.” This software can represent a language statistically, mapping the probability with which certain words follow other words—for instance, how often “red” is followed by “roses.” A similar quantitative（ b ） can be applied to sentences or even entire paragraphs. Such a model can then be given a prompt—“a poem about red roses in the style of Sylvia Plath,” say—and it will dig through its database to come up with some text that matches the description.

Actually building such a language model is a big job. This is where AI—or machine learning, a particular subfield of AI—comes in. By searching through enormous volumes of written text, and learning by trial and（ c ） from millions of attempts at text prediction, a computer can crunch through the laborious task of mapping out the various（ d ） between words.

The software can learn a great deal through even a single（ e ） to a digitized text, and the more data researchers feed into it, the better it will perform. This new type of software is a hybrid created by a（ f ） of machine learning processes on the one hand with an enormous archive of digitized texts on the other—a marriage of the newest AI and the best digital library ever. The result is a database with billions of searchable terms for linguistic research.

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