



英語



(60分)

I 次の英文を読み、問1～問5に答えなさい。

"The robots are coming, and they'll probably take your job when they get here." But is this true? < ① >

One of the most widely-referenced and panic-inducing figures on the topic came from a 2013 paper by two Oxford economists, Michael Osborne and Carl Benedikt Frey. (1) Their research found that up to 47 percent of American jobs were at risk of being automated by the mid-2030s.

The research underlying the 2013 paper, titled "[]," aimed to quantify how progress in tech could impact jobs. The authors chose 70 occupations—such as delivery drivers, housekeepers, civil engineering technicians, sheet metal workers, and utility meter readers—and labeled them as automatable or non-automatable. For each job, they considered the question, "Can the tasks of this job be sufficiently specified, conditional on the availability of big data, to be performed by state-of-the-art computer-controlled equipment?"

(2) Unsurprisingly, jobs requiring creative and social intelligence were deemed least likely to be automated: recreational therapists, mechanic and repair supervisors, and emergency management directors topped the list—no robot will be stealing their jobs anytime soon. Dentists, dietitians, and elementary school teachers can settle in (3) for the long haul, too. < ② >

On the other end of the spectrum—or in this case, the long, long list—some of the jobs most susceptible to automation were telemarketers, tax preparers, and sports officials like referees. Taken as a whole, the authors found 47 percent of US employment at risk of being disrupted by automation.

But let's consider that wording. < ③ >

It doesn't say 47 percent of jobs will be automated. It says 47 out of every 100 jobs could conceivably be done by computers one day in the future if a bunch of massive engineering challenges get solved, not to mention if regulations and public opposition don't get in the way.

Throughout history, technology has always created more jobs than it has destroyed. To use a generic but straightforward metaphor: if the economy is a pie, tech allocates more slices to some people and fewer slices to others in the short term. But in the long term, new

technologies always make the whole pie bigger; thus, there's more to go around.

< ④ > Look at mobile phone usage in developing countries. A 10 percent increase in mobile phone ownership among citizens of developing countries can boost per capita GDP growth by about 1 percent per year. Farmers in Kenya and shopkeepers in India aren't as well-off as the Silicon Valley engineers who designed their phones, but they're certainly more well-off than they were before. Absolute poverty rates around the world have fallen faster in the past 30 years than at any other time on record.

問1 下線部(1)について、筆者は下記のどの結論を述べていますか。

(1) その通りである：ビッグデータとコンピュータによって制御された設備によって47%の仕事は機械が行うようになるだろう。

(2) その通りである：機械化はもちろん、ケニヤやインドの人口減少によっても仕事の数は減るだろう。

(3) その通りにはならない：機械化が進むことにより47%どころかもっと多くの仕事が人間の手からAIにわたるだろう。

(4) その通りにはならない：47%の仕事が機械化されるには、技術的な問題や人々の反対など解決すべき課題がたくさんある。

問2 第3段落の空所【 】には2013年に発表された論文のタイトルが入るが、そのタイトルとして最も適切なものを下記の選択肢から選びなさい。

(1) The Future of Employment

(2) The Sustainability in America

(3) History of Robotics

(4) How You Should Choose Your Job

問3 What does the underlined word (2) Unsurprisingly suggest?

(1) The writer agrees with the researchers' findings about the jobs that will not likely be automated.

(2) The writer was not shocked by the percentage of the jobs to be automated soon.

(3) The writer, like the researchers, expects computers to be more creative and to have social intelligence in the future.

(4) The writer admits that some jobs that now require creativity will be automated.

問4 What does the underlined phrase (3) for the long haul mean?

(1) a long time ago

(2) for a long period of time

(3) before long

(4) no longer

問5 次の文を入れるのに最も適切な箇所を本文の< ① >～< ④ >から選びなさい。

Need a concrete, recent example?

1

2

3

4

5

II 次の英文を読んで、空欄 [6] ~ [15] に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれ下記の選択肢(A)~(D)から選びなさい。

He is not constantly seen in the village. His house stands remote from the highway, almost hidden among hedgerow* trees, and approached by a narrow road, which leads through pasture fields only to the dairy-house. His name is Ebenezer Dark, and [6] very humble people address him as Mr. Dark. His "missus," [7] he occasionally calls his wife, though his habit is to address her ceremoniously as Mrs. Dark, never speaks of him otherwise than "master." He rents a dairy [8] of Mr. William Purchase, and the dairy-house in the old days was the Home Farm. When passing Main Street on weekdays he is usually driving an old brown mare in a market-cart, now and then with a calf or so under a net behind the seat. On Sundays he is always going to or [9] church. Under neither circumstance is he quite himself or really communicative. The serious nature of his errand appears to weigh upon him. He does not draw rein or stop to talk. An acquaintance nods:

"Dairyman!"

Dairyman nods back the name of the acquaintance. In the village every degree of affection, respect, or proper pride can be conveyed by a nod [10] that simple salutation.

Yet Dairyman is by no means a quiet man. In his way he is fond of company and loves everything that is good—a good tale, an old song, a big cup, and a long pipe. But he is so homely that the only place where he finds himself truly [11] is the dairy-house. His mind is so simple that in spite of [12] rising and hard work, he has grown fat upon contentment. Such characteristics are displayed to the best advantage in a long white milking apron. That shows up also his jolly round red face with the fat cheeks and the double chin. Next to that, Dairyman looks well filling out his comfortable armchair by the fireside when the day's work is done. And yet there are folk who hold the opinion [13] Dairyman would be nothing at all and quite lost [14] "his missus."

It was of an evening late in April in a broad pasture sprinkled with many flowers that I first talked with Dairyman.

There [15] showers during the day, but for a while the sky was clear, although raindrops glistened on the grass. From a shining holly bush in the hedgerow a blackbird was singing.

[注] hedgerow [けいごう]

問6 (1) almost	(2) at first	(3) only	(4) but also	[6]
問7 (1) when	(2) against	(3) if	(4) as	[7]
問8 (1) everyday	(2) of thirty cows	(3) in the notebook	(4) to the house	[8]
問9 (1) avoiding	(2) far away	(3) returning from	(4) playing at	[9]
問10 (1) apart from	(2) coupled with	(3) from	(4) except	[10]

問11 (1) at home	(2) out of the place	(3) lonely	(4) dislike	[11]
問12 (1) yesterday	(2) noon	(3) early	(4) late	[12]
問13 (1) which	(2) what	(3) that	(4) of	[13]
問14 (1) with	(2) without	(3) helping	(4) hating	[14]
問15 (1) have been	(2) had been	(3) has been	(4) must be	[15]

III 次の間に答えなさい。

(1) 問16~問18の (A) と (B) の組み合わせとして最も適切なものを下記の選択肢から選びなさい。

問16 The man (A) his friend around the town as if he (B) a resident.

(1) A : drew	B : is
(2) A : showed	B : were
(3) A : got	B : can be
(4) A : turn	B : has been

問17 In today's world, people (A) more and more time (B).

(1) A : should spend	B : with working
(2) A : spent	B : to work
(3) A : could have spent	B : to working
(4) A : spend	B : at work

問18 How kind of (A) to help me (B) the room!

(1) A : her	B : clean
(2) A : she	B : clean
(3) A : her	B : cleaning
(4) A : she	B : cleaning

(2) 問19~問20の () に入れるのに最も適切なものを下記の選択肢から選びなさい。

問19 If I () the architect earlier, I could have asked him to design my house.

(1) had met	(2) have met	(3) met	(4) could meet
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問20 Not until I talked to my friend () the details of the plan.

(1) did I learn	(2) I did learn	(3) to learn	(4) learning
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IV 次の間に答えなさい。

問21 下記の英語が説明している内容を表す単語を下記の選択肢から選びなさい。 21

a complete change in the appearance or character of something or someone, especially so that that thing or person can be improved

(1) immigration (2) federation (3) prohibition (4) transformation

問22 次の会話が行われている最も適切な場所を下記の選択肢から選びなさい。 22

A: I'm sorry but I don't have a reservation for you. When did you call?

B: I called last Thursday.

A: And what did you ask for?

B: I asked for a table for four at eight fifteen.

A: I'm afraid you called some different place.

(1) in a grocery supermarket (2) in a local barbershop
(3) in a workout gym (4) in a trendy restaurant

問23 (例) にある2つの単語の組み合わせと同じ関係になるように、(問) の単語の組み合わせを完成させなさい。その際に空欄 23 に入る適語を下記の選択肢から選びなさい。

(例) careful : careless

(問) honest : 23

(1) trustworthy (2) reliable (3) corrupt (4) ethical

問24 次の英文の解答として最も適切なものを下記の選択肢から選びなさい。 24

Evelyn will use beads to make bracelets. She has 475 beads and needs to use 9 beads for each bracelet. What is the greatest number of bracelets Evelyn can make with the beads?

(1) 45 (2) 49 (3) 52 (4) 53

問25 次の4つの文はもともと一続きの文章を構成する英文である。正しい順番を示すものを下記の選択肢から選びなさい。 25

1. In the south of England and at any restaurant it's a cooked evening meal.

2. Thus, factory workers in the south have a lunch break, while those in the north have a dinner break.

3. But in northern England it's the meal eaten around noon.

4. In different areas of Britain, the term dinner can be used differently.

(1) 1 - 4 - 3 - 2 (2) 4 - 1 - 3 - 2
(3) 3 - 2 - 1 - 4 (4) 1 - 3 - 4 - 2

V (1) 次の日本語の文に対応する英文の空欄 26 ~ 28 に、下記の選択肢①~⑨の中から最も適切なものをそれぞれ1つ選びなさい。

物価が上昇し続け、貨幣の価値が下がり続けることをインフレといいます。インフレになると人々は早く物を買おうとするので品不足になり、さらに物価が上昇することになります。一方、デフレになると、物が売れなくなるので、企業の売上が減り、失業者が増えることになります。

The condition in which the price of goods 26. In times of inflation, people try to buy goods as soon 27. On the other hand, since it is difficult to sell goods, company sales fall and 28 in times of deflation.

<選択肢>

(1) a number of unemployed people goes up
(2) continues to rise and the value of currency continues to fall is called inflation
(3) as possible, leading to shortages of products and a further increase in prices
(4) continues to raise and the value of dollars continues to fall is called inflation
(5) unemployment goes up
(6) as possible, leads to a shortage of production and a further increase in price
(7) continue to raise and the values of money continue to go back is called inflation
(8) possible as, leads to shortages of products and moreover an increase in prices
(9) jobless people go up

(2) 次の2種類の日本語の会話に対応する英文の空欄 29 ~ 30 に、下記の選択肢①~⑥の中から最も適切なものをそれぞれ1つ選びなさい。

A: I get up at 4 am on weekdays.

平日は朝4時に起きるんだ。

B: Oh, 29.

わあ、起きなんだね。

A: Do you agree with my plan?

私の計画に賛成してくれますか？

B: Yes, 30.

はい、賛成です。

<選択肢>

- (1) good for you
- (2) I'm for it
- (3) you might be a crowing cock
- (4) you are an early bird
- (5) I'll be with you
- (6) you must be a laying hen

■日本史■

(60分)

】次の文章を読み、問1～問10に答えよ。

古代の日本では、(a) 飛鳥の地に王宮が營まれ、宮都としての様相を示すようになり、さらに、(b) 中國の都の形式である条坊制を取り入れた計画的な宮都が造営されるようになつた。室町時代には(c) 様々な機能を持つ都市も生まれ、近世になると(d) 城下町が発達した。都市では、(e) 商工業が発達し、(f) 食料は主に農村部との交易によって得られた。江戸時代に(g) 江都と称された江戸、大阪・京都は、それぞれ特色のある大都市として成長した。

明治以降、都市の人口は一層増加し(h) 生活様式が近代化し、(i) 第一次世界大戦後は都市特有の文化の発展もみられた。しかし、都市の発達は負の側面ももたらし、(j) 高度経済成長期には都市問題が発生した。

問1 下線部 (a) に関連する説明a～dの組み合わせとして、最も適切なものはどれか。次の(1)～(4)の中から一つ選べ。 1

a: 聖武天皇は斑鳩宮を造営し、のちに推古天皇の宮殿となった。
 b: 斑鳩には、聖武天皇によって法隆寺・飛鳥寺・四天王寺が建立された。
 c: 塔・瓦を用いた新技法による大陸風伽藍が建築された。
 d: 飛鳥島跡からは、天武朝頃に鋳造された富本錢が出土している

(1) a・b (2) c・d (3) a・d (4) b・c

問2 下線部 (b) として、古代の日本で最も早く造営された宮都として最も適切なものはどれか。次の(1)～(4)の中から一つ選べ。 2

(1) 藤原京 (2) 長岡京 (3) 平城京 (4) 奈良京

問3 下線部 (c) に関連する説明として最も適切なものはどれか。次の(1)～(4)の中から一つ選べ。 3

(1) 堺は、摂津国の港町で、勧貿易・南蛮貿易で繁栄した。年行司とよばれる36人の豪商が自治的町政を指導した。
 (2) 草野手軒町は、安芸国太田川中流に栄えた港町であったが、砂礫の堆積や洪水により、中世末年に廃れた。
 (3) 宇治・山田は、伊勢神宮の内宮・外宮の門前町で、山田三万・宇治会合という自治組織で運営されていた。
 (4) 坂本は、加賀との国境に近い越前に位置しており、蓮如が御坊を開いてから門前町として発達した。