



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、氏名欄に氏名を記入すること。
 - (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。

マークする時	● 良い	○ 悪い	○ 悪い
マークを消す時	○ 良い	○ 悪い	○ 悪い

5. 記述解答用紙記入上の注意
 - (1) 記述解答用紙の所定欄（2カ所）に、氏名および受験番号を正確に丁寧に記入すること。
 - (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) 受験番号の記入にあたっては、次の数字見本にしたがい、読みやすいように、正確に丁寧に記入すること。

数字見本	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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- (4) 受験番号は右詰めで記入し、余白が生じる場合でも受験番号の前に「0」を記入しないこと。

(例) 3825番⇒

万	千	百	十	一
	3	8	2	5

6. 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。
7. 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。
8. いかなる場合でも、解答用紙は必ず提出すること。

次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。

Jim and Jane are colleagues. They are talking on the phone, arranging a time to meet.

Jim: Hey, Jane, it's Jim. How's everything going?

Jane: Not too bad. How about you?

Jim: (1) Listen, I'm calling because the deadline for applications from the PR consultants is this Friday, 5:00 p.m. I'm pleased to say we've already gotten several applications, and probably more will come in as the deadline approaches.

Jane: (2) I wasn't sure what to expect. Given the current job market, まったく届かなかったとしても驚きませんでした。^(A)

Jim: We'll both need some time to look over the applications, but it would be great if we could come to a decision by the end of next week regarding which firms to invite for an interview.

Jane: How about meeting next Wednesday? I'm free anytime after 2:00.

Jim: Let me check my schedule. Hmm... I'm tied up⁽¹⁾ all Wednesday afternoon. How does Thursday morning look for you?

Jane: I could meet from 10:00 to 11:00 on Thursday, but will that be enough time?

Jim: (3) I think if we set up our hiring criteria in advance, an hour should suffice. Hopefully, we won't have wildly divergent evaluations!

Jane: We've already specified the budget, so any applications that exceed that should be excluded. Beyond that, should we place equal weight on previous experience in the industry, media connections, and the strategy development proposal in their applications?

Jim: I'm inclined to place less weight on previous experience. Of course, some experience is essential, but a smaller, newer agency may devote more time and energy to us than a larger firm with more experience.

Jane: (4) A smaller firm is more likely to go the extra mile.^(□) They may also be more flexible and creative.

Jim: How about the following preliminary evaluation rubric? Experience in the industry: 0-3 points; media connections, both traditional and digital: 0-6 points; strategy development proposal: 0-6 points.

Jane: (5)

Jim: Great. I'll type up the rubric and send it to you. Perhaps we can invite the firms with the top three combined scores to come in for interviews.

Jane: Will they need to actually come in, or do you think the interviews can be conducted online?

Jim: Personally, I'd prefer in-person interviews. I think it's easier to really get a sense of the applicants that way.

Jane: That's true. Also, I hate to think of it, but if we ever have need for them to handle crisis management, we'll want a firm that is willing to show up and handle it immediately. Reluctance to come in for an interview could translate into less of a hands-on approach.

Jim: I'm glad we're on the same page.^(√) OK, then. I'll send you the rubric and a zip file with the applications after the deadline on Friday.

Jane: Thanks, Jim. And I look forward to seeing you next Thursday at 10:00. I'll reserve a conference room and send you an email to let you know which one.

Jim: Great, thanks. OK, bye for now!

Jane: Bye!

(Original text)

設問 1. 空所(1)~(5)を埋めるのもっとも適当なものを(a)~(j)からそれぞれ一つ選び、マーク解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。ただし、各選択肢は一度しか使えない。

- (a) Absolutely not.
- (b) I wish I could.
- (c) I'll get back to you.
- (d) I'm glad to hear that!
- (e) It should be fine.
- (f) Never been better!
- (g) Point taken.
- (h) That sounds good to me.
- (i) That's a pity.
- (j) To each his own.

設問 2. 下線部(イ)~(ハ)の意味にもっとも近いものを(a)~(d)からそれぞれ一つ選び、マーク解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|------------------------|
| (イ) | (a) in full swing | (b) off limits |
| | (c) otherwise engaged | (d) stuck in traffic |
| (ロ) | (a) chase clients | (b) drive business |
| | (c) take pains | (d) travel extensively |
| (ハ) | (a) following procedure | (b) in agreement |
| | (c) on the ball | (d) well-informed |

設問 3. 下線部(A)の日本語の英訳を完成させるために、適語を記述解答用紙の所定欄に書け。

|| 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。

※この部分は、著作権の関係により掲載ができません。

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(Adapted from *CNN Business*, July 10, 2022)

設問 1. 次の1.～3.について、本文の内容に合うものを(a)～(d)からそれぞれ一つ選び、マーク解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

1. Which of the following best describes the first self-checkout system?
(a) complicated
(b) conventional
(c) revolutionary
(d) undetectable
2. Which of the following is NOT raised as a problem with self-checkout?
(a) It can produce longer lines.
(b) It is costly to set up.
(c) It leads to job loss.
(d) It results in more theft.
3. Why did many supermarkets begin to use self-checkout?
(a) They expected to expedite purchases.
(b) They hoped to alleviate the burden on staff.
(c) They needed to reduce expenditures.
(d) They wanted to change consumer purchasing behavior.

設問 2. 下線部(1)～(5)の意味にもっとも近いものを(a)～(d)からそれぞれ一つ選び、マーク解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| (1) | (a) copied | (b) mislaid | (c) produced | (d) squandered |
| (2) | (a) calculate | (b) deter | (c) encounter | (d) restore |
| (3) | (a) dodged | (b) resisted | (c) ridiculed | (d) scrutinized |
| (4) | (a) impression | (b) perspective | (c) result | (d) start |
| (5) | (a) correspondingly | (b) individually | (c) occasionally | (d) regularly |

設問 3. 本文のタイトルとしてもっとも適当なものを(a)～(d)から一つ選び、マーク解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

- (a) Customers hate self-checkout. Retailers feel differently
- (b) Nobody likes self-checkout. Here's why it's everywhere
- (c) Self-checkout is nothing new. But now it's better than ever
- (d) Supermarkets reconsider their checkout choice. Was it the right one?

設問 4. 下線文(A)の書き換えとなるように、適語を記述解答用紙の所定欄に書け。

||| 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。

※この部分は、著作権の関係により掲載できません。

(Adapted from *The Wall Street Journal*, August 11, 2022)

設問1. 空所(i)~(iii)を埋めるのにもっとも適当なものを(a)~(d)からそれぞれ一つ選び、マーク解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

- (i) (a) accompanied by (b) disgraced by
(c) known for (d) welcomed with
- (ii) (a) As expected (b) As if (c) If ever (d) If not
- (iii) (a) compensation for (b) inaccuracy in
(c) remorse for (d) surprise at

設問2. 下線部(1)~(3)の意味にもっとも近いものを(a)~(d)からそれぞれ一つ選び、マーク解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

- (1) (a) burdened (b) concerned (c) scattered (d) trashed
- (2) (a) courteous (b) forceful (c) regretful (d) sincere
- (3) (a) aggressive (b) innovative (c) reliable (d) special

設問3. (あ)~(え)を埋めるのにもっとも適当なものを(a)~(f)からそれぞれ一つ選び、マーク解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。ただし、各選択肢は一度しか使えない。

- (a) Apologies are an expected part of basic manners in Japan
- (b) Apologies are no longer considered admirable social etiquette in Japan
- (c) Businesses routinely apologize to customers
- (d) Companies are now trying their best to lower their prices
- (e) Companies are still making efforts to be sensitive
- (f) It's even considered good manners to apologize for problems that aren't your fault

設問4. 次の1.~4.について、本文の内容に合うものを(a)~(d)からそれぞれ一つ選び、マーク解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

1. What did a well-known Japanese popsicle maker do when it increased its sales price a few years ago?
- (a) Executives and workers apologized in succession to TV viewers.
- (b) Executives and workers bowed deeply to popsicle vendors.
- (c) Executives and workers expressed their great regret on TV.
- (d) Executives and workers somberly confessed their mismanagement.
2. How did many people respond when they learned about Umaibo's price hike?
- (a) They were delighted to know that the price had not been raised for 42 years.
- (b) They were disappointed about the price hike as it was an amazingly popular snack.
- (c) They were overwhelmed by the news that its price was raised by 70%.
- (d) They were surprised to know the price had not changed since it went on sale.
3. Which of the following best paraphrases one respondent's opinion?
- (a) Apologies make customers feel like continuing to support companies that offer them.
- (b) Better customer service or better products are just as important as apologies.
- (c) Businesses in Japan are raising prices much more frequently than in the past.
- (d) Companies offer better customer service or better products when they apologize.
4. The governor of the Bank of Japan was criticized recently because he said
- (a) consumers had started to become more open to price increases.
- (b) he intended to urge consumers to accept price increases.
- (c) mild inflation was what he had long sought.
- (d) price increases had confused consumers.

設問5. 空所【A】を埋めるために、[]の中の語を適切に並べ替えて、記述解答用紙の所定欄に書け。ただし、[]の中には足りない語が一語あるので、それを補って解答すること。

[can / continue / ensure / industry / of / snack / so / survival / that / the / the / we]

IV 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。

※この部分は、著作権の関係により掲載できません。

(Adapted from *The Times*, August 9, 2022)

設問 1. 空所(i)~(vi)を埋めるのもっとも適当なものを(a)~(d)からそれぞれ一つ選び、マーク解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| (i) | (a) blamed for | (b) caused by | (c) judged by | (d) satisfied with |
| (ii) | (a) advance and retreat | (b) ebb and flow | (c) pile up and melt away | (d) toss and turn |
| (iii) | (a) assessed with | (b) covered with | (c) infected with | (d) injected with |
| (iv) | (a) continuous | (b) durable | (c) intermittent | (d) timely |
| (v) | (a) continuous | (b) durable | (c) intermittent | (d) timely |
| (vi) | (a) in action | (b) in advance | (c) in charge | (d) in competition |

設問 2. 下線部(1)~(4)の意味にもっとも近いものを(a)~(d)からそれぞれ一つ選び、マーク解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| (1) | (a) consume | (b) dare | (c) defy | (d) tolerate |
| (2) | (a) clarified | (b) come up with | (c) given up | (d) initiated |
| (3) | (a) stabilize | (b) stimulate | (c) suppress | (d) sustain |
| (4) | (a) brought about | (b) called off | (c) made up for | (d) turned down |

設問 3. 次の1.~4.について、本文の内容に合うものを(a)~(d)からそれぞれ一つ選び、マーク解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

1. Researchers are now uncovering the biological reasons why exercise
 - (a) can arouse or suppress hunger depending partly on the type of activity.
 - (b) can be ineffective in losing weight when it is a sweat-provoking effort.
 - (c) helps us to increase weight when we do not feel hunger.
 - (d) helps us to reduce and increase weight at our own will.
2. The initial study showed that the "anti-hunger" molecule
 - (a) assisted markers for diabetes to improve, and weight and fat mass to drop.
 - (b) caused mice to run intensely several times a week to reduce weight.
 - (c) led weight and fat mass to increase, and markers for diabetes to worsen.
 - (d) resulted in mice losing 25 per cent more weight overall after intense exercise.
3. According to the article, the author
 - (a) doesn't have an appetite after vigorous exercise but feels very hungry after long, slow exercise.
 - (b) feels very hungry after intense exercise but doesn't have an appetite after long, slow exercise.
 - (c) prefers a faster or hilly run because it results in appetite suppression for several hours.
 - (d) raids the refrigerator after vigorous exercise but doesn't want to eat after leisurely exercise.
4. Gareth Wallis says that
 - (a) more ghrelin is generally produced if we work harder.
 - (b) more hunger hormones are generally produced if we work harder.
 - (c) more Lac-Phe is generally produced if we work harder.
 - (d) more peptide YY is generally produced if we work harder.

設問 4. 本文のタイトルとしてもっとも適当なものを (a)～(d) から一つ選び、マーク解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

- (a) Are you getting enough nutrition post-workout?
- (b) Intense exercise can be hazardous
- (c) Is your workout ruining your diet?
- (d) Your hunger depends on your level of commitment

設問 5. 空所【A】を埋めるために、[]の中の語を適切に並べ替えて、記述解答用紙の所定欄に書け。ただし、[]の中には不要な語が二語含まれている。

[aid / by / could / exercise / hold / how / key / loss / measure / the / to / understanding / weight]

V 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。

After a Happy Hour wine binge in a New York City East Village bar in February 2014, Matt Stopera noticed that his iPhone was missing. As a young American journalist working for BuzzFeed—a US-based Internet news and entertainment company with a focus on digital media—the loss of his cell phone was almost tantamount⁽¹⁾ to losing his eyesight. After recovering from his initial shock, Matt did what the millions of global victims of cell phone theft tend to do: he got a new one and tried to forget the frustrating experience as quickly as possible. Most cell phone theft stories end here. But Matt's didn't.

A year later, he was sitting in his small flat in NYC browsing through his private photo stream on his new cell phone when he came across a slew of pictures he had not taken. They included more than twenty images of a young Asian man standing in front of an orange tree. For over a month, daily updates of the 'orange man' pictures kept popping up on Matt's new phone. Trying to solve the mystery, he consulted with an Apple Genius employee who speculated that his lost iPhone was most likely somewhere in China. The Apple genius also revealed the reason for the appearance of these (i) pictures: his current phone and the stolen one were still sharing the same iCloud account. Matt immediately deleted everything on his phone and asked for his former device to be deactivated. Confident that these actions would put an end to the hassle, he left the Apple store.

On second thought, however, Matt decided to get to the bottom of the mystery. (ii), he created a post on BuzzFeed: *Who is this man and why are his pictures showing up on my phone?* Within hours, he received numerous tweets from [A]. But how could there be such a swift and massive response from hundreds of tweeters thousands of miles away? In fact, a famous user of Sina Weibo—a Chinese micro-blogging website and leading social media platform with over 400 million monthly active users—had cross-posted his BuzzFeed post, thus triggering the virtual hunt for the mystery 'orange man' that soon went viral. Told that he had become an overnight Internet celebrity in China, Matt followed the advice of his new virtual fans and joined Weibo. The next day, he had 50,000 followers. Within a week, the number climbed to 160,000. Soon thereafter, he broke through the 1,000,000 barrier.

By that time, the mystery man, Li Hongjun, had been found in the south-east coastal province of Guangdong. Paying close attention to this viral explosion, Weibo gave Li the nickname 'Brother Orange' and encouraged the two men to meet in China. Within days, the story skyrocketed to the top of Weibo's trending topics as 60 million users were following along to see if and when the pair would meet. Many of them began signing up for US-based social networking platforms like Facebook and Twitter, even though these sites were technically banned in China. Matt also responded to numerous requests from his Chinese fans to start teaching them English using video posts.

As this tutoring venture^(a) took off, he received the Chinese nickname 'Doubi', which translates loosely

as ‘Mr Bean’. At this point, ‘Doubi’ and ‘Bro’ Orange’ had been exchanging electronic messages on a daily basis. The enhanced frequency of their (iii) revealed more about their respective backgrounds and life-stories. It revealed that Bro’ Orange was a married man with four children and owned a successful restaurant called Jade Tea Farm in Meizhou, a thriving city of 4.3 million.

In March 2015, their highly anticipated meeting took place. On Matt’s three-legged plane flight from NYC to Guandong, he was recognized and mobbed by several Chinese passengers. Upon landing at Meizhou Airport, Matt was greeted by ⁽³⁾droves of fans who had queued up for hours to welcome their American idol. As Matt put it, ‘Basically, I now know what it feels like to be a famous celebrity at an airport.’ Wildly cheering the first hug between the two long-distance iPhoto pals, the fans also applauded the return of the stolen iPhone to its original owner. It turned out that Li was entirely (iv), having received the phone as a gift from a distant relative.

Eventually, the astonishing story of how a stolen iPhone made an ordinary American a Chinese Internet celebrity was shared internationally on social media more than 100 million times. And it continued on the same implausible ⁽⁴⁾trajectory that it had started out on in 2014. The Hollywood entertainment giant Warner Brothers announced in 2016 that it would co-produce *Brother Orange* for the big screen, with TV star Jim Parsons playing Matt Stopera and noted Chinese actor Dong Chengpeng starring as Li Hongjun.

The remarkable story of Matt Stopera’s stolen iPhone not only makes for fantastic entertainment, but also yields important insights into the complex dynamics of globalization. First, the tale demonstrates that the local and global should not be seen as opposites. Rather, they (v) interrelated nodes of expanding social interconnections encompassing all spatial scales. This intensifying local-global nexus was reflected in many ways during Matt’s visit to China.

Another important insight emerging from our stolen cell phone story suggests that globalization should not be seen as a monolithic social process. Rather, it assumes several distinct, but interrelated, *social forms* that contain a number of different qualities or characteristics.

(Adapted from Manfred B. Steger, 2020, *Globalization: A Very Short Introduction*)

※ページ下部に出典を追記しております。

設問 1. 下線部(1)～(4)の意味にもっとも近いものを(a)～(d)からそれぞれ一つ選び、マーク解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| (1) | (a) as serious as | (b) disastrous for | (c) hopeless in | (d) worse than |
| (2) | (a) conflict | (b) fight | (c) loss | (d) problem |
| (3) | (a) cheers | (b) representatives | (c) swarms | (d) trails |
| (4) | (a) anecdote | (b) coincidence | (c) theory | (d) track |

設問 2. 空所(i)～(v)を埋めるのもっとも適当なものを(a)～(d)からそれぞれ一つ選び、マーク解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

- | | | | | |
|-------|---------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| (i) | (a) alien | (b) blurred | (c) lost | (d) stolen |
| (ii) | (a) All things considered | (b) In that sense | (c) On that occasion | (d) To that end |
| (iii) | (a) interactions | (b) interrelations | (c) interruptions | (d) interventions |
| (iv) | (a) accountable | (b) innocent | (c) misleading | (d) swindled |
| (v) | (a) constitute | (b) introduce | (c) loosen | (d) split |

※WEB掲載に際し、以下のとおり出典を追記しております。
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設問 3. 次の1.～3.について、本文の内容に合うものを(a)～(d)からそれぞれ一つ選び、マーク解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

1. According to the passage,
 - (a) a Chinese man in the province of Guandong had used Matt's stolen phone, calling himself 'Brother Orange'.
 - (b) an Apple Genius employee suggested Matt create a post on BuzzFeed to solve the problem.
 - (c) more than 400 million active members of a Chinese social network helped Matt find his old phone in China.
 - (d) most victims of cell phone theft do not try to search for their stolen phones and purchase a new one as soon as possible.
2. According to the passage,
 - (a) both Matt and Li became famous in their own countries and were asked to make appearances on the big screen.
 - (b) Brother Orange bought the cell phone in China from his relatives abroad, knowing that it was stolen in the US.
 - (c) Matt and Li had become friends with each other through frequent message exchanges before they met in China in person.
 - (d) Matt understood what had happened to his stolen cell phone when he found unfamiliar photos on his new phone.
3. The author of this passage emphasizes that
 - (a) globalization can connect people who previously have never seen one another via technology.
 - (b) globalization has changed methods of communication, and people today live in a complex network of human relations.
 - (c) the story of the missing iPhone is a good illustration of how the interconnection of globalization today can be viewed.
 - (d) the story of the missing iPhone shows how the world is getting smaller through globalization and the Internet.

設問 4. 空所【A】を埋めるために、〔 〕内の語句を適切に並べ替えて、記述解答用紙の所定欄に書け。ただし、〔 〕の中には不要なものが二つ含まれている。

[asking / Chinese / finding / help / him / in / of / offering / 'orange man' / people]

設問 5. 下線部(あ)の内容を具体的に書いた箇所を本文中より抜き出し、6語で記述解答用紙の所定欄に書け。

[以 下 余 白]

受験番号	万	千	百	十	一
氏名					

(注意) ・ 所定欄以外に受験番号・氏名を記入してはならない。
 ・ 記入した解答用紙は採点の対象外となる場合がある。
 ・ 受験番号・氏名は左右の両欄に記入すること。
 ・ 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所定の解答欄に記入すること。

英語

記述解答用紙

受験番号	万	千	百	十	一
氏名					

(注意) ・ 所定欄以外に受験番号・氏名を記入してはならない。
 ・ 記入した解答用紙は採点の対象外となる場合がある。

英語

(この欄には解答を書かないこと)

I

設問 3.

I would () () () surprised
 () we () () received ().

I

3.

II

設問 4.

The question is () () often problematic, unloved
 technology () () () ().

II

4.

III

設問 5.

III

5.

IV

設問 5.

IV

5.

V

設問 4.

V

4.

設問 5.

5.