

I 次の英文を読み、(1)～(13)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)～(13)にマークしなさい。

Alibaba is an unusual name for a Chinese company. Its founder, Jack Ma, a former English teacher, is an unlikely corporate titan. Yet the house that Jack built is home to the largest virtual shopping mall in the world, soon to overtake Walmart in the amount of goods sold. The company's *IPO (Initial Public Offering) on the New York Stock Exchange in September 2014, the largest of its kind in history, raised \$25 billion. In the months that followed, Alibaba's shares soared, making it one of the top ten most valuable companies in the world, worth almost \$300 billion. Alibaba became the most valuable Internet company in the world after Google, its shares worth more than Amazon and eBay combined. Nine days before the IPO, Jack celebrated his fiftieth birthday, the soaring value of his stake making him the richest man in Asia.

Since that peak, Alibaba's life as a publicly listed company has not gone according to plan. Its shares fell (1) from their peak, even briefly falling below the initial offer price. Investor concerns were sparked in early 2015 by a surprising entanglement with a government agency over intellectual property. Later, the slowing Chinese economy and volatile stock markets dragged down Alibaba's shares in their wake.

Despite the ups and downs of the stock market, with a dominant share of the e-commerce market, Alibaba is (7) uniquely well positioned to benefit from the rise of China's consuming classes. Over 400 million people, more than the population of the United States, make purchases on Alibaba's websites each year. The tens of millions of packages generated each day account for almost two-thirds of all parcel deliveries in China.

Alibaba has (2) the way Chinese shop, giving them access to a range and quality of items that previous generations could only dream of. Like Amazon in the West, Alibaba brings the convenience of home delivery to millions of consumers. Yet this comparison (8) underestimates Alibaba's impact. Taobao, Alibaba's online shopping website, has given many Chinese people their first sense of being truly valued as a customer. Alibaba is playing a pivotal role in China's economic restructuring, helping move the country away from a "Made in China" past to a "Bought in China" present.

(9) The Old China growth model lasted three decades. Based on manufacturing, construction, and exports, it (3) hundreds of millions out of poverty but left China with a bitter legacy of overcapacity, overbuilding, and pollution. Now a new model is emerging, one centered on (4) to the needs of a middle class expected to grow from 300 million to half a billion people within ten years.

Jack, more than any other, is (10) the face of the New China. He stands at the intersection of China's newfound cults of consumerism and entrepreneurship. His fame extends well beyond China's borders. A meeting with Jack is sought after by presidents, prime ministers and princes, CEOs, entrepreneurs, investors, and movie stars.

Jack regularly shares the stage with the world's political and corporate elite. As a masterful public speaker, more often than not, he outshines them. (11) To go on stage after Jack is a losing proposition. Jack has been impressing crowds in both English and Chinese at conferences around the

world for over seventeen years.

I first met Jack in the summer of 1999, a few months after he founded Alibaba in a small apartment in Hangzhou, some hundred miles southwest of Shanghai. On my first visit, I could count the number of co-founders by ⁽¹²⁾the toothbrushes jammed into mugs on a shelf in the bathroom. In addition to Jack, his wife, Cathy, and sixteen others were there. Jack and Cathy had wagered everything they owned on their company, including their home.

[Based on a book by Duncan Clark]

注) *IPO (Initial Public Offering) : 新規株式公開

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

- (1) What is the most appropriate expression to fill in the blank? The answer is: .
 1 as half 2 by half 3 for half 4 go half
- (2) What is the most appropriate word to fill in the blank? The answer is: .
 1 diminished 2 hindered 3 prolonged 4 transformed
- (3) What is the most appropriate word to fill in the blank? The answer is: .
 1 delivered 2 sacrificed 3 suspended 4 assembled
- (4) What is the most appropriate word to fill in the blank? The answer is: .
 1 approving 2 catering 3 dismissing 4 rotating
- (5) What does the author state about Alibaba's initial success? The answer is: .
 1 It became the second most valuable Internet company in the world
 2 It built multi-level shopping malls in major cities across China
 3 It became the most valuable company in the world second to none
 4 It took over Walmart's international marketing and sales division
- (6) Which one of the following provides two possible reasons for the 2015 plunge in Alibaba's shares. The answer is: .
 1 The declining Chinese economy and the consistent stock market
 2 The sluggish Chinese economy and the fluctuating stock market
 3 The thriving Chinese economy and a struggle with the government
 4 The robust stock market and problems with the Chinese government

- (7) What makes Alibaba ⁽⁷⁾ “uniquely well positioned to benefit from the rise of China’s consuming classes”? The answer is: .
- 1 It capitalizes on the limited growth potential of the Chinese market
 - 2 It bases its strategic business model on a saturated e-commerce market
 - 3 It takes advantage of China’s notably aging and dwindling population
 - 4 It has a major share of China’s rapidly growing e-commerce market
- (8) Why does the author think that the comparison with Amazon ⁽⁸⁾ “underestimates Alibaba’s impact”? The answer is: .
- 1 Alibaba’s domestic market share is significantly larger than Amazon’s
 - 2 Alibaba plays a prominent part in shifting the focus of China’s economy
 - 3 The population of China is much larger than that of the United States
 - 4 Amazon’s stock market shares are worth far more than Alibaba’s shares
- (9) Which one of the following does **NOT** reflect the author’s views on ⁽⁹⁾ “The Old China growth model”? The answer is: .
- 1 It was based largely on producing and exporting products
 - 2 It led to problems such as pollution and excessive construction
 - 3 It failed to contribute to the welfare of the Chinese people
 - 4 It turned the majority of Chinese into producers, not targeted consumers
- (10) Jack Ma is ⁽¹⁰⁾ “the face of the New China” because .
- 1 he is not only famous but represents China’s emerging economic paradigm
 - 2 he is increasingly occupied with crafting Chinese government policies
 - 3 he is actively improving environmental safeguards across China
 - 4 he is the first Chinese English-teacher who became an entrepreneur
- (11) What does the sentence, ⁽¹¹⁾ “To go on stage after Jack is a losing proposition,” suggest? The answer is: .
- 1 Jack is fighting an uphill battle
 - 2 Jack tends to speak ill of his rivals
 - 3 Jack is an outstanding speaker
 - 4 Jack often dwells upon the past
- (12) The author mentions ⁽¹²⁾ “the toothbrushes jammed into mugs” on Jack’s bathroom shelf to .
- 1 describe how thrifty Jack continues to be even after his great success
 - 2 show how many people live in an average Chinese home
 - 3 demonstrate the good hygiene practices of Alibaba’s employees
 - 4 illustrate the humble beginnings of Alibaba as a company

- (13) Which one of the following best expresses the author's feelings about Alibaba's future? The answer is: .
- 1 Optimistic 2 Skeptical
3 Worried 4 Confused

- II 次の英文を読み、(14) ~ (24) 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 ~ にマークしなさい。

According to a Pew Research survey, 73% of adults online use some kind of social networking platform, and 42% use multiple platforms. Of these adults online, 71% are Facebook users, 63% of whom report visiting the site at least once a day; of those, 40% report visiting the site multiple times per day. In October 2010, Facebook's user base was 500 million, surpassing the population of the United States. An ⁽¹⁷⁾April 2014 article in the *New York Times* indicated that Facebook claimed to have 1.3 billion users. This would place its user base at close to the population of the most populous country in the world: China.

Is social media affecting *how* we communicate with one another? The answer seems to be that it is affecting interpersonal communication across all levels of society. People today generally prefer "mediated communication" rather than personal interaction. Rather than show up for a meeting, people send emails or text messages. They update their statuses rather than meet for coffee; this does not mean that human beings are *less social*, however. In fact, studies show that people are becoming more social and interactive with one another, although the style of communication has changed. Face-to-face meetings have been replaced with interactions through various social media platforms; the term *mediated communication*.

The writer Maura Keller believes this can have the following implications for social relationships: (a) people tend to trust the people on the other end of the communication, so our messages tend to be more open whether that trust is warranted or not; (b) we don't tend to deepen our relationships—they tend to exist in the present state more than face-to-face relationships; and (c) we tend to follow and interact with people who agree with our points of view, so we aren't getting the same diversity of viewpoints as we have gotten in the past. Keller also argues that social media can burden face-to-face relationships. Face-to-face relationships lose much of their richness, depth, and complexity if people check their smartphones rather than interact with friends and family who may be present; those on the other end of digital messages are soon perceived as more than those with whom we are sharing time.

There is a concern that since the ⁽²⁰⁾advent of the smartphone, obsessions with texting and updating statuses are killing off real conversation. Conversation is a skill that must be learned, so those most at risk for failing to learn this skill are the young, whose only experience has been in a world in which their social lives were conducted through mediated communication. Youth today have not had to learn how to begin or carry on conversations because they can retreat to their smartphones, and they never

have to tolerate being bored enough to initiate conversations because a video game or text session is always available.

Furthermore, face-to-face communication gives us something we lose in mediated communication: the ability to engage our five senses simultaneously. Sitting across the table and listening to the story of how enraged she was when her boss humiliated her in front of her co-workers, Sarah's husband can hear the pain and humiliation beneath the anger in her voice. He might notice her eyes are red and swollen—from a lack of sleep or crying? He might notice a scent—perhaps adrenaline or fear? Her leg bouncing up and down might be anxiety over the probability that she will lose her job. In contrast, if Sarah texted her husband: "My boss is an idiot. U wont believe what he did," their text conversation will stay on a far more superficial level. Sarah may briefly feel ⁽²²⁾validated in her anger, but it is unlikely that her husband will understand the painful core feelings of humiliation and fear, and his ability to truly share her frustrations will be simply limited by the medium through which they are communicating.

[Based on an article in *The Journal of Individual Psychology*]

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

- (14) What is the most appropriate word to fill in the blank? The answer is: .
1 instead 2 nevertheless 3 furthermore 4 hence

- (15) What is the most appropriate word to fill in the blank? The answer is: .
1 liberal 2 important 3 virtual 4 boring

- (16) What has the Pew Research survey found? The answer is: .
1 Nearly half of adults online choose not to use any social networking platform
2 About 20% of adult Facebook users obsessively visit the site each and every day
3 Around a quarter of adult Facebook users visit the site several times a day
4 Roughly 70% of adults online are using Facebook to keep up with friends

- (17) The author cites the ⁽¹⁷⁾ "April 2014 article in the *New York Times*" to show that .
1 many fear that the number of Facebook users has increased too rapidly
2 American companies have broken into the huge Chinese market
3 more people in China started using social networking platforms
4 the number of Facebook users more than doubled within a four-year span

- (18) Which one of the following is **NOT** a consequence of the spread of social media? The answer is: .
- 1 People are deliberately interacting far less at every level of society
 - 2 People prefer to communicate online instead of meeting face-to-face
 - 3 People are using more social networking platforms than ever before
 - 4 People are becoming more social, but they attend meetings less frequently
- (19) According to the writer Maura Keller, which one of the following is a result of “mediated communication”? The answer is: .
- 1 Different views tend to be freely expressed, leading people to embrace diversity
 - 2 Friendships tend to be more easily established, but do not last as long
 - 3 We tend to argue frequently, thus developing better mutual understanding
 - 4 People tend to easily reveal private information to others online
- (20) Which one of the following is synonymous with the word ⁽²⁰⁾“advent”? The answer is: .
- 1 exemption
 - 2 emergence
 - 3 extinction
 - 4 enrollment
- (21) How do smartphones affect the youth of today? The answer is: .
- 1 Smartphones help young people improve their oral conversational skills
 - 2 Young people prefer to have real conversations solely through smartphones
 - 3 Smartphones deprive the young of opportunities to gain conversational skills
 - 4 The young are better able to communicate rationally through smartphones
- (22) Which one of the following is synonymous with the word ⁽²²⁾“validated”? The answer is: .
- 1 frightened
 - 2 betrayed
 - 3 depressed
 - 4 justified
- (23) Which one of the following is **TRUE** about Sarah? The answer is: .
- 1 Sarah’s severe regret over her past behavior kept her sleepless
 - 2 Sarah never dreamed that she would be dismissed from her job
 - 3 Sarah was terribly hurt when her boss shamed her in public
 - 4 Sarah’s suffering would not be understood by her husband anyway
- (24) Which one of the following is **TRUE**? The answer is: .
- 1 Social media can be used to help people disregard the feelings of the disadvantaged
 - 2 The use of social media leads to less reliance on the five senses acting in concert
 - 3 Sending an email message is the best way to explain our experiences logically
 - 4 Users of social media frequently sympathize deeply with people in authority

- Ⅲ 次の英文を読み、(25)～(37)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 ～ にマークしなさい。

(27) It's hard to overstate the importance of cotton in shaping the modern era. It became the first global, mass-produced commodity and anchored an infamous “triangle trade” that connected American plantations, British mills, and African slave ports—raw cotton flowed east, finished fabrics flowed south, and slave labor flowed west. As the German economist Karl Marx put it, “without slavery you have no cotton, without cotton you have no modern industry.” Marx wrote those words in 1846, a time when the cotton trade accounted for an astonishing 60% of American exports and employed one out of five British workers. In raw and finished forms, it remained the dominant European and American export activity for more than a century. But the sweeping social and economic changes brought about by cotton seed fibers began far earlier.

When Christopher Columbus encountered cotton in the Caribbean, he naturally took it as further evidence that he had reached the coast of Asia. For over a thousand years, cotton had been considered a distinctly Asian fabric, produced in India and distributed along trade routes that stretched east to Japan and west as far as Africa and the Mediterranean. Cotton was bought and sold widely within Asia as well. Historians have often noted that (28) the Silk Road was a Cotton Road when viewed in reverse. Chinese merchants returned home with vast amounts of the Indian fabric, but still couldn't keep up with demand. Eventually, China created its own supply by decree—a strict fourteenth-century law required anyone farming more than an acre to plant part of that land with cotton. When Dutch ships first reached Asian ports in search of spices, they found cotton to be a vital part of the equation. Textiles went on to become a profitable sideline for the Dutch, but it was the *British East India Company that really (29) ushered in the new cotton era.

During the latter half of the eighteenth century, three factors combined to drastically change the economics of cotton: fashion, innovation, and politics. By selling cotton copies printed with the designs of expensive silks , calicoes (from the coastal city of Calicut) and other printed fabrics helped bring color and a sense of style to Europe's growing middle class. In spite of resistance from the wool and linen industries, imports of Indian cotton boomed. The East India Company shifted its trade from spices to textiles, feeding markets not only in Europe, but also in British-held territories around the world. The success of Indian fabrics as a global commodity led to a series of epoch-making inventions. Mechanization increased the quality of British-made fabrics and dropped the price, shifting global production from Indian villages to English mill towns.

Politically, rising demand for cotton—and the need for a steady supply—provided a rationale for British expansion in India. The East India Company came to dominate the subcontinent. It's no wonder Mahatma Gandhi chose home-spun cotton as a symbol of resistance to British rule, saying it was (31) “the patriotic duty of every Indian to spin his own cotton and weave his own cloth.” Illustrative of this is the depiction of a stylized spinning wheel on the Indian national flag. As the first highly mechanized industry, cotton helped shift Europe from an economy of farms to one of factories, establishing a pattern that would hold for two centuries—the import of raw materials from south to north, followed by the export of finished products to the world. In Europe, that system fortified

empires and created a surge of prosperity. In America, it led to war.

The cotton encountered by Christopher Columbus in the New World differed from its African and Asian relatives. The fibers were longer and the seeds stickier, making it notoriously difficult to work with. But Columbus praised this cotton nonetheless, claiming that it grew in abundance, required no tending, and could be harvested year round. Longer fibers could turn into a superior * yarn, although separating seeds from fiber was no easy task. In spite of the worldwide boom, American cotton remained a minor crop until Eli Whitney assembled his famous * ginning machine. It sparked immediate increases in efficiency and productivity, but there is no way the young inventor could have foretold ⁽³³⁾the other consequences that lay in store.

Though he received a patent for the device, Eli Whitney never profited from his invention. Its simple design made it simple to copy, and he soon learned that rural southern courts had little compassion for an urban northern patent holder like him. Collecting even a small portion of ⁽³⁴⁾his due would have brought Whitney phenomenal wealth. Production continued to double every decade, and by the mid-nineteenth century, southern plantations accounted for nearly three-quarters of the world's raw cotton supply.

No historian disputes the legal woes of Eli Whitney, but those wrongs pale in comparison to the other consequences of his invention. Mechanization may have simplified the processing of cotton, but growing the crop still demanded massive inputs of labor. The suddenly profitable American cotton business revived the market for African slaves, which had been on the decline. The U.S. Congress banned the purchase of slaves from abroad in 1808, but the domestic trade continued to flourish. In some places, buying and selling the people who picked cotton became a business that rivaled the buying and selling of cotton itself.

This deep-rooted coupling of slavery and cotton came to define the economy of the South, setting the stage for the * American Civil War. After the War, cotton production rebounded to pre-war levels within five years, and it remained the top American export until 1937. Things worked out fine for Eli Whitney, too. His patent for the ginning machine expired, still worthless, but he went on to make a fortune in a different industry—the manufacture of rifles and pistols. (26), weapons made by Whitney's company were among the most common firearms used in the Civil War.

[Based on a book by Thor Hanson]

- 注) * British East India Company: イギリス東インド会社 (東洋貿易を目的に設立されたイギリスの独占的・政治的商業会社) * yarn: 織り物用糸 * ginning machine: 綿繰り機
* American Civil War: アメリカ南北戦争

In the context of the passage, choose the best answer for each question.

- (25) What is the most appropriate expression to fill in the blank? The answer is: .
- 1 within the expected cost 2 at the cost of its availability
3 beyond the original cost 4 at a fraction of the cost
- (26) What is the most appropriate word to fill in the blank? The answer is: .
- 1 Aesthetically 2 Mutually
3 Ironically 4 Sympathetically
- (27) Which one of the following is the closest in meaning to the expression, ⁽²⁷⁾ “It’s hard to overstate”? The answer is: .
- 1 You cannot emphasize enough 2 You cannot single out
3 You should over-exaggerate 4 You should overlook
- (28) What does the expression, ⁽²⁸⁾ “the Silk Road was a Cotton Road when viewed in reverse,” suggest? The answer is: .
- 1 The Silk Road lost its function because it no longer carried silk
2 China imported large amounts of cotton to meet its domestic demand
3 China abandoned silk production because it was not profitable
4 Chinese people found cotton more fashionable and luxurious than silk
- (29) Which one of the following is synonymous with the phrase ⁽²⁹⁾ “ushered in”? The answer is: .
- 1 distinguished 2 appreciated 3 introduced 4 refined
- (30) The author suggests that the British East India Company .
- 1 should not have abandoned the spice trade, even though it was very profitable
2 embarked on the cotton trade in order to enter the world markets for the first time
3 planned to support Indian villages to create hand-made cotton products cheaply
4 had an important role in paving the way to mass-production of cotton textiles
- (31) Gandhi’s remark, ⁽³¹⁾ “the patriotic duty of every Indian to spin his own cotton and weave his own cloth,” suggests that .
- 1 the British altered India’s economy by taking over the production of cotton textiles
2 India suffered from a sudden flood of raw cotton fibers sent from English farms
3 Indians should weave to earn money for purchasing finished English fabrics
4 Indians should promote the globalization of their own economy

- (32) Which one of the following is **TRUE** about American cotton? The answer is: .
- 1 The longer fibers were not suitable for producing superior yarns
 - 2 The sticky seeds could not be easily removed from their fibers
 - 3 The year-round harvests could not produce quality seeds
 - 4 The fabrics were not exceptional in quality, but were long-lasting
- (33) ⁽³³⁾“The other consequences” the author is referring to include the fact that .
- 1 rural courts in the southern states accused Whitney of illegal acts
 - 2 Whitney could make little profit because he could not get a patent
 - 3 the market for slaves thrived because of the increased demand for labor
 - 4 southern plantations came to dominate the global market of cotton products
- (34) What does the phrase ⁽³⁴⁾“his due” refer to? The answer is: .
- 1 What he was entitled to receive
 - 2 What he had obtained thus far
 - 3 What he owed the government
 - 4 What was already in his bank account
- (35) Which one of the following is **TRUE**? The answer is: .
- 1 Increased trading of slaves was independent of the trends in the cotton market
 - 2 The significance of cotton came to be valued in sustainable farming
 - 3 Cotton served as an impetus for the start of industrial mechanization
 - 4 The cultivation of cotton led American plantations to collapse immediately
- (36) Which one of the following is **NOT** related to the cotton production? The answer is: .
- 1 The American Civil War
 - 2 British domination of India
 - 3 Modern industry
 - 4 The decline of Marxism
- (37) Which title best captures the main idea of the passage? The answer is: .
- 1 The British East India Company: How it Prevented the Slave Trade
 - 2 Cotton: A Comprehensive Perspective on Modern Industrialization
 - 3 Eli Whitney: His Role in Modern Western History
 - 4 Indian Cotton vs. Chinese Silk: The Wars of the Two Fibers

IV 次の英文の空所 (38) ~ (44) 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 ~ にマークしなさい。

The study of animal behavior is among the oldest of human endeavors. As hunters, our ancestors needed (38) knowledge of animals, including the habits of their prey. Hunters exercise minimal control: they anticipate the moves of animals and are impressed by their cunning if they escape. They also need to watch their back for species that prey on them. The human-animal relationship was less hierarchical (39) this pre-agricultural era. A more practical knowledge became necessary when our ancestors took up agriculture and began to (40) animals for food and muscle power. As a result, animals became (41) on us. Instead of anticipating their moves, we began to (42) them, making them subject to our will. Both of these (43) different attitudes—the hunter's and the farmer's—are recognizable in the study of animal psychology today. Sometimes we watch what animals do of their own (44), while at other times we put them in situations where they can do little else besides what we want them to do.

"Are We Smart Enough to Know How Smart Animals Are?" by Frans B. M. de Waal, copyright © 2016 by Frans De Waal. Reproduced with permission of Granta Books.

- | | | | | |
|------|-------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| (38) | 1 amusing | 2 eloquent | 3 friendly | 4 intimate |
| (39) | 1 during | 2 of | 3 on | 4 prior |
| (40) | 1 comply | 2 domesticate | 3 exempt | 4 liberate |
| (41) | 1 dependent | 2 dominating | 3 free | 4 persistent |
| (42) | 1 celebrate | 2 dictate | 3 imitate | 4 obey |
| (43) | 1 belatedly | 2 mockingly | 3 radically | 4 rapidly |
| (44) | 1 accord | 2 conduct | 3 harmony | 4 success |

V 次の英文 (45) ~ (54) 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 ~ にマークしなさい。

(45) She had been on the phone to a friend when she noticed a strange smell start to spread through the house. _____ had she escaped through the front door did flames start rising through the roof.

- 1 Not until 2 Hardly ever 3 No sooner 4 Unless otherwise

(46) Nations worldwide are actively pursuing autonomous robot soldiers. Tests so far show that robot soldiers cannot easily discriminate between the military and civilians, _____ make complex ethical decisions.

- 1 if only 2 let alone 3 by far 4 in addition

- (47) Different _____ Warren and Graham were, they shared something in common.
 1 if 2 how 3 as 4 unless
- (48) Several former classmates gathered for lunch, _____ their high school reunion the night before.
 1 having attended 2 attending
 3 having been attending 4 being attended
- (49) When one looks at the inadequacy of the price mechanism for dealing with pressing problems, it is difficult to regard economic theory _____ shallow.
 1 as something else 2 as anything but
 3 for anything as 4 for something being
- (50) The economist said, "Cost cutting _____ long before they had to start firing employees. That was extremely regrettable."
 1 may be done 2 is done
 3 has been done 4 should have been done
- (51) There are many ways to describe what is going on with a business, but _____, it always comes down to the language of accounting.
 1 whenever is done 2 wherever is decision
 3 whatever is said 4 whichever exclusion makes
- (52) It is not easy to _____ children to study when they are playing video games.
 1 let 2 make 3 have 4 get
- (53) Conventional wisdom says that math is a subject _____ the more talented students are expected to excel, leaving students _____ simply "not math people" behind.
 1 to which ... whom are 2 as which ... who are
 3 of which ... whom are 4 in which ... who are
- (54) Sentimentalists tend to believe that _____ you display, the more human you are, but the reverse can _____ the case.
 1 the more emotion ... be 2 the more emotional ... be
 3 the more emotion ... do 4 the more emotional ... do

ここからは解答用紙 B を使用しなさい。

- VI 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。

feature	impose	predict	restrict	wrap
---------	--------	---------	----------	------

Last month, the Indian city of Delhi (a) up a drastic two-week experiment to reduce car emissions by (b) road use to odd-numbered or even-numbered license plates on alternate days. When the local government announced the scheme in December, many (c) it would not work. Yet it seems to have been a striking success. With police out in force to (d) fines on violators, few ignore the ban. Moreover, the residents are now so accustomed to this rule that it will hardly be (e) in the upcoming elections. Public transport is more crowded, but drivers are delighted to find traffic much lighter.

"Urban pollution in India: Particular about particulates",
from The Economist, Jan 16, 2016. Reproduced with permission of Economist Newspaper Group.

- VII 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 形と複数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：allow → allowance

acquire	choose	fail	investigate	react	relieve
---------	--------	------	-------------	-------	---------

Although it's been a long time, I vividly recall my initial (a) to the notice that I had been accepted into the college of my (b) : "I can't believe it! The Admissions Office must have made a terrible mistake and I am not going to do well in school!" Researchers have found that such fear of (c), especially among minorities in the United States, is commonplace. Unfortunately, these fears can lead to a clear achievement gap between students who are confident and those who are not. To help individuals conquer these feelings of inferiority, an (d) was conducted by psychologists. Results indicated that students who were taught that the (e) of intelligence was possible for those who made diligent efforts, showed a marked improvement. While it is too late for me, it is a great (f) to know that such findings will help the future generation.

"Conquering the Freshman Fear of Failure" by David L. Kirp from The New York Times, Aug 20, 2016 © The New York Times.