

英 語

試験時間60分

[注 意]

1. この問題冊子は指示があるまで開いてはいけない。
2. 受験番号が正しく記入・マークされていない場合は0点となる。
3. 解答はすべて解答用紙の所定欄にマークすること。例えば、問題文中に

10

 と表示のある問いに対して③と解答する場合は、次の(例)のように **解答番号10の解答記入欄の③**にマークすること。正しくマークされていない場合は採点できないことがある。

(例)

解答番号	解答記入欄 (マーク)									
10	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩

4. 問題冊子の各ページの余白は自由に使用してよいが、どのページも切り離してはいけない。
5. 試験終了後、解答用紙は通路側に置くこと。なお、問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

英 語
(解答番号

1

 ~

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)

〈マーク式についての注意〉

1. 機械が読み取って採点するので、折り曲げたり汚したりしないこと。
2. マークはHBの鉛筆で枠の中を濃く塗りつぶすこと。
3. 1つのマーク欄には1つしかマークしないこと。
4. 訂正はプラスチック消しゴムでよく消し、消しきずはきれいに取り除くこと。
5. 所定欄以外には何も書かないこと。

問題Ⅰ 次の英文を読んで、後に続く各問の答えとして最も適切なものを、それぞれの①～④の中から一つずつ選び、マークして答えなさい。

Scheduling is a state of mind that affects how you organize your day, how you run a meeting, how far you must plan in advance, and how flexible those plans are. Yet what is considered terribly late in one culture may be acceptably on time in another.

The first time I really understood the impact of scheduling came when I was working in South America. I was dining with Flavio Ranato, an older Brazilian man. We were planning the presentation I would give the next day to a large group of South Americans. “This topic is very important to our organization. The participants will love it. Please feel free to take more time than is scheduled if you like,” Ranato told me.

I didn't quite understand, as the agenda for the conference was already printed and posted on the conference door. “I have forty-five minutes on the agenda. How much time were you thinking? Could I take sixty minutes?” I wondered out loud. Ranato responded, “Of course, take all the time you need.” Uncertain about his meaning, I confirmed, “Great, I will take sixty minutes.”

The next day at the conference, I noticed immediately that the agenda on the door still said I had forty-five minutes. A bit upset, I sought out Ranato in the crowd and said, “I just want to make sure I understood correctly. Did you want me to take forty-five or sixty minutes for my presentation this morning?” Ranato laughed a little, as if my behavior was unusual. “Do not worry, Erin. They will love it. Please take whatever time you need.” “I will take sixty minutes,” I articulated again.

When my presentation began, the group responded as Ranato had predicted. They were grateful, waving their arms to ask questions and provide examples during the question period at the end of my talk. Carefully watching the large clock at the back of the room, I ended my session after sixty-five minutes. Ranato approached me. “It was great, just as I had hoped. But you ended so early!” Early? I was really confused.

Later that evening, Ranato and I had a discussion about our mutual misunderstanding. “I didn't want to use any extra moment of your group's time without getting explicit permission,” I explained. “To me, it would not be respectful to the group if I took more time than scheduled without getting

your permission.”

“But I don't get it,” Ranato responded. “In this situation, we are the customer. We are paying you to be here with us. If you see that we have more questions and would like to continue the discussion, isn't it simply good customer service to extend the presentation in order to answer our questions and meet our needs?”

I was beginning to realize how enormous the impact of differing attitudes toward time can be. The assumptions Ranato and I made about scheduling caused us to have contrasting definitions of “good customer service.” The story emphasizes the importance of understanding how the people you work with think about time—and adjusting your expectations accordingly.

[Adapted from *The Culture Map* written by Erin Meyer]

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(注1) agenda = 議事日程表

(注2) articulate = 明確にする, はっきり述べる

(注3) explicit = 明確な, はっきりとした

- (1) Why was it difficult for the author to understand the meaning of Ranato's words “Please feel free to take more time than is scheduled if you like”?

1

- ① Because it was spoken in a language that the author could not understand.
- ② Because the author had not been informed of the time in advance.
- ③ Because the author did not think that her presentation topic would be interesting for people in South America.
- ④ Because the poster stated that the presentation would be forty-five minutes long.

- (2) Choose the statement that correctly describes the author's presentation.

2

- ① The audience became bored after the time on the agenda had passed.
- ② A large group of South Americans did not enjoy the topic.
- ③ The presentation ran five minutes longer than the author planned.
- ④ Ranato kept looking at the clock worrying about the time.

- (3) Which of the following does Ranato consider to be important for a good presentation? 3

- ① Satisfy the audience within the scheduled time period.
- ② Allow enough time to answer the audience's questions.
- ③ Inform the audience immediately if the schedule changes.
- ④ Get the organizer's explicit permission before changing the schedule.

- (4) Which of the following phrases best describes the theme of this passage?

4

- ① Cross-cultural differences in scheduling and time perception.
- ② Secrets to creating presentations to increase audience satisfaction.
- ③ Customer service principles to be aware of when making presentations.
- ④ Tips for getting the audience's attention in South America.

問題Ⅱ 次の英文を読んで、後に続く各問題文の空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれの①～④の中から一つずつ選び、マークして答えなさい。

※著作権の関係上、問題文は掲載しておりません。

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[Adapted from <https://www.npr.org/> (一部省略)]

(注1) gender = 性別

(注2) Latina = 中南米出身の女性 《中南米出身の男性は Latino》

(注3) demanding = (仕事などが) 骨の折れる

(注4) backlash = 反発, 抵抗

(注5) job posting = 求人情報

(注6) marginalized = (社会の主流から) 疎外された

(注7) indication = 表示, 指摘

(1) According to the passage, are **not** included in the factors affecting the income gap between men and women.

- ① levels of education
- ② employment types
- ③ promotions
- ④ work hours

(2) The “unexplained pay gap” in Paragraph 5 occurs because women .

- ① are paid less than men merely because of their gender
- ② cannot work long hours because they are not as strong as men
- ③ work part-time to balance home life and work
- ④ avoid taking higher, more responsible positions

(3) According to the passage, women could narrow the pay gap by .

- ① claiming childcare benefits
- ② asking for a salary increase
- ③ hiring a lawyer to negotiate for them
- ④ organizing a strike

(4) According to the passage, women who take time off for childcare make the gender pay gap wider because they .

- ① are happy to let their husband support them financially
- ② lose interest in continuing to work while caring for their family
- ③ quit their full-time jobs or switch to lower-paying ones
- ④ receive childcare benefits instead of a regular salary

問題Ⅲ 次の(1)~(12)の文中の空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれの①~④の中から一つずつ選び、マークして答えなさい。

- (1) Do you know the flight to London takes?
 ① how long ② how many ③ when ④ where
- (2) I considered my part-time job because I wanted to experience different industries.
 ① change ② to change ③ changing ④ to have changed
- (3) Not only to complete the project on time, but we also had to overcome several unexpected obstacles.
 ① my team has ② my team does have
 ③ did my team have ④ my team had
- (4) Your package tomorrow, so you should receive it within a few days.
 ① was sent ② will be sent
 ③ will send ④ had been sent
- (5) They told me they dinner at a restaurant, so they weren't hungry.
 ① eat ② will eat ③ are eating ④ had eaten
- (6) I thought Elizabeth was my best friend, she left without saying goodbye.
 ① Even though ② As if
 ③ In spite of ④ In case

- (7) To ensure everything goes smoothly, I would appreciate you giving me as possible regarding your requirements.
 ① many information as ② much information as
 ③ many as information ④ much as information
- (8) The scientist research we read about in class won the Nobel Prize in physics.
 ① which ② who ③ whose ④ what
- (9) her in a long time, I almost didn't recognize her.
 ① Not to see ② Didn't see ③ Not seen ④ Not having seen
- (10) We learned at school that the sun in the west.
 ① sets ② is setting ③ setting ④ to set
- (11) George his whole life story, so nothing he said was true.
 ① caught up with ② participated in
 ③ made up ④ believed in
- (12) Jennifer knows to invest all her money in stocks.
 ① as rich as ② as long as
 ③ less than ④ better than

問題Ⅳ 次の(1)~(6)の日本語の意味を表すように、それぞれ下の①~⑦の語を並べかえて空所を補い英文を完成しなさい。ただし、語群では文頭に来るべき語も小文字で示してある。解答は ~ に入るべきものをマークして答えなさい。

- (1) 彼女は寝ている間に誰かが入ってくることを恐れ、ドアや窓の施錠を常にチェックしていた。

She always checked the locks on her doors and windows _____

_____ _____ while she was asleep.

- ① that ② someone ③ for ④ break
⑤ in ⑥ fear ⑦ would

- (2) 彼は鍵を見つけることができなかった。そのため、1時間目の授業に遅刻した。

He couldn't find his keys, _____ _____

_____ his first class.

- ① is ② why ③ was ④ for
⑤ he ⑥ late ⑦ which

- (3) 渋滞するのを知っていたら、会議に間に合うようにもう少し早く出発したのに。

If I had known about _____ _____,

_____ earlier and arrived in time for the meeting.

- ① left ② traffic ③ I ④ have
⑤ jam ⑥ would ⑦ the

- (4) 彼女は医師のアドバイスに従って、病気から回復するために休養をとるべきであった。

She _____ _____ _____ and

taken some time off to recover from her illness.

- ① have ② to ③ doctor's ④ listened
⑤ her ⑥ advice ⑦ should

- (5) すべてが計画通りに進めば、プロジェクトはわずか1週間で完成するはずだ。

The project should take _____ _____

_____, assuming that everything goes according to plan.

- ① no ② to ③ than ④ week
⑤ complete ⑥ a ⑦ more

- (6) 彼の正直さこそ、私が彼について最も評価している点である。

_____ _____ _____ the most
about him.

- ① his ② that ③ it ④ honesty
⑤ value ⑥ is ⑦ I

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(9)

- ① find ② harm ③ run ④ support

(10)

- ① for ② in ③ on ④ with

(11)

- ① short ② accurate ③ obvious ④ long

(12)

- ① positive ② thick ③ flat ④ passionate

(13)

- ① criticize ② see ③ believe ④ convince

(14)

- ① study ② fake ③ openness ④ personality

(15)

- ① by when ② to whom ③ whether ④ why