

人間社会学部

試験問題冊子

(B日程 2月21日)

英語

注 意

- ① 試験監督者の指示があるまで、問題冊子を開かないこと。
- ② 問題冊子に落丁、乱丁があった場合は、試験監督者に申し出ること。
- ③ 試験監督者が試験開始の指示をしたら、ただちに解答用紙の所定欄に受験番号を記入し、マークすること。
- ④ 解答は全て解答用紙に記入すること。
- ⑤ マーク式解答欄および裏面の記述式解答欄の指定された箇所以外は使用しないこと。
- ⑥ 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

英 語

注意 この試験には、問題が I ～ VI までの全44問ある。解答はすべて、各問の□内に示された番号または記号に応じて、解答欄の該当箇所に正解を記入せよ。尚、解答欄とは、この試験で使用するマーク式解答欄 1 ～ 40、および記述式解答欄 A ～ D のことである。

I

A 次の問1～3の英文中に示された単語について、その下線部と発音が同じものを①～④の内から1つずつ選べ。

問1 1

My niece living in Fukuoka is going to stay with us next week.

- ① tiepin ② pie ③ relieve ④ friend

問2 2

This box weighs a ton.

- ① rough ② tough ③ laugh ④ sigh

問3 3

The cherry blossoms are in full bloom now.

- ① assign ② passion ③ assure ④ dessert

B 次の問1～3に示された単語①～④の内、第1アクセント（最も強く発音される部分）の位置が、他の3つの場合と異なるものを1つずつ選べ。

問1 4

- ① sub-urb ② ca-reer ③ sin-cere ④ ma-rine

問2 5

- ① mea-sure ② tech-nique ③ gar-bage ④ ef-fort

問3 6

- ① bi-o-l-o-gist ② prop-a-gan-da ③ pho-t-og-ra-pher ④ ex-pe-ri-ence

II

A 次の問1～3の空欄に入れるべき最も適切な英文を、下の①～④の内から1つずつ選べ。

問1

A:

B: Actually, I didn't like it very much.

A: Oh, didn't you? Someone told me it was very exciting.

B: No way!

- ① Why did you like his new novel?
- ② How come you liked his new novel?
- ③ What did you like about his new novel?
- ④ How did you like his new novel?

問2

A: Are there any questions about the new plans I have been talking about?

B: Yes, there are quite a few.

A:

B: It's about money as a funding mechanism.

- ① Where is your point?
- ② Tell me all of them, please.
- ③ What's the one you want to ask me most?
- ④ How do you find the plans?

問3

A: Did you pass the English exam you had talked about?

B:

A: I'm sorry to hear that.

B: That's quite all right. I got a better score than I thought I would.

- ① Well, I failed.
- ② Unfortunately, I managed to pass it.
- ③ It was a very easy test.
- ④ Actually, I did a good job.

B 次の問1～2の下線部を和訳した場合、最も自然で適切なものを下の①～④の内から1つずつ選べ。

問1 10

A: She can do lots of things in an average way, but doesn't have a specialty, does she?

B: Well, she is what you call a jack of all trades.

- ① いわゆる、何でも屋さ。
- ② ジャックの手伝いをしているのさ。
- ③ 商売の天才と呼んでもいいよ。
- ④ 何か特技があるはずだ。

問2 11

A: How much did you get paid this month?

B: Only a drop in the bucket!

- ① 乾坤一擲だよ。
- ② 蟻の一穴だよ。
- ③ 雀の涙だよ。
- ④ 千里の道も一歩からだよ。

C 次の日本語の意味に合うように、問1～4の空欄に入れるべき適切な語句の組み合わせを、下の①～④の内から1つずつ選べ。

問1 12

このまま酒を続けたら、1年で死ぬと医者に脅されている。

My doctor () me by saying that I will die in a year if I () on drinking.

- ① afraid, take ② scares, keep ③ frightens, put ④ thrills, search

問2 13

その国は、1711年以來、イギリスの統治下にあった。

The country has been () British control () 1711.

- ① above, after ② with, in ③ under, since ④ within, at

問3 14

彼女が噂話に苦しんでいたことがわかった。

It () out that she had been () from gossip.

- ① went, paining ② turned, suffering ③ got, losing ④ proved, troubling

問4

健司ほどそのポストに適任の候補者はいないよ。

No () candidate is more () for the post than Kenji.

- ① another, fits ② others, suitable ③ one, suits ④ other, qualified

Ⅲ

A 次の問1～10の空欄に入れるべき適切なものを、下の①～④の内から1つずつ選べ。

問1 I'm afraid that things will wrong if you don't follow the instructions.

- ① go ② make ③ take ④ miss

問2 Akiyo has just for the station. I think you'll catch up with her if you run.

- ① reached ② left ③ arrived ④ got

問3 A: What's with you?

B: Actually, I have a serious headache.

- ① the point ② the matter ③ the wrong ④ the happenings

問4 What kind of music I play at your wedding ceremony?

- ① will ② won't ③ ought ④ shall

問5 On my way to the station, I was suddenly by an American woman on the street.

- ① spoken ② speaking to ③ speaking about ④ spoken to

問6 Fortunately, my father the scandal.

- ① had everything to go on with ② had anything to do ③ had nothing to do with
④ had something to do on

問7 the work, I couldn't go for a drink with my colleagues last night.

- ① Not having finished ② Having finished not ③ Not finished ④ Finishing not

問8 Your plans will require a huge amount of money time.

- ① as soon as ② as good as ③ as well as ④ as better as

問9 It was completely dark outside, and , snowing heavily.

- ① such was wrong ② as was bad ③ which was more ④ what was worse

問10 You are now understand how your parents feel.

- ① enough old to ② old enough to ③ to old enough ④ enough to old

B 次の問1～5において、日本語の意味に合うように、下の①～⑤の語句を並べ換えて空所を補い、文を完成させよ。但し、解答は3番目に入るものの番号のみをマークせよ。尚、文頭に置かれる語もすべて小文字で記してある。

問1 久美子は、窓を全部閉めて電話で話していた。

Kumiko was .

- ① closed ② on the phone ③ all the windows ④ talking ⑤ with

問2 彼は、元妻が借金を完済するようにと言い張った。

He .

- ① on ② his ex-wife ③ insisted ④ the debt ⑤ paying off

問3 日本の大気汚染は、40年前に来日したときとは違っている。

Japanese air pollution when I came here forty years ago.

- ① not ② was ③ it ④ is ⑤ what

問4 私の成功は、彼女の助力のお陰です。

.

- ① her support ② to ③ owe ④ my success ⑤ I

問5 あいつに金を貸すほど、俺は愚かではない。

I .

- ① lend him the money ② better ③ than ④ to ⑤ know

IV 次の英文を読み、下の問1～10に答えよ。尚、解答は各問に記されている①～④の内から1つずつ選べ。

Will AI and IT steal people's jobs?

The fact that the economy can grow at a rate that far exceeds the population growth rate implies that changes in labor productivity (which can be restated as per capita GDP growth) influence economic growth more than changes in the labor force do. The economic growth of industrialized nations is created mostly by per capita GDP growth rather than population growth. As already explained, increases in labor production are not caused by the dedication, morale, or physical strength of workers, but rather by “technological advancement” in a broad sense; that is, by innovation, capital accumulation, changes in industrial structure, etc.

While some people are concerned about the decrease in the labor force, there are also warning that the future demand for labor will fall due to newly created technologies, especially the development of information technology (IT) and artificial intelligence (AI). At its extreme, the fear is that people may be replaced by machines on the shop floor. The book *Race against the Machine*, by Eric Brynjolfsson and Andrew McAfee, is representative of this viewpoint.

The language comprehension abilities of AI are limited at present but steadily improving. The robot Torobo-kun, which is being developed at the National Institute of Informatics with the goal of having it pass the University of Tokyo's entrance examination, recently made news by scoring standard deviations of more than 60 for the first time, in mathematics and world history, in a mock National Center Test for University Admissions held in November 2015.

Will the jobs of human beings be replaced by Torobo-kun and other AI entities someday? Several points require attention when considering this issue. First, are AI and IT replacing specific jobs that have been carried out by humans up until now, or are they replacing the work of all human beings? It is important to make a distinction between these two. If AI and IT are used to conduct certain types of work or operations that human beings have generally done in the past, this is something that has occurred repeatedly in history, and something we experience on a daily basis. The automated ticket gates mentioned earlier are a typical example. With the introduction of machinery, the demand for human labor — that is to say, employment — is lost at certain job sites.

However, having automation take over a specific job at a specific workplace is completely different from wiping out the demand for all human labor. Many people easily fear job will be lost as work long done by people is taken over by machines, perhaps because a specific image comes to mind. But looking back through history, the story is in fact the opposite. Wages rose because there was robust demand for labor in the economy overall, and a shortage of workers. In fact, it was rising wages that promoted firms to introduce machines for “labor saving” in certain operations. Originally, in eighteenth-century England, the steam engine was invented and improved by James Watt and others as a reaction to rising wages. AI and IT are different from those kinds of machines in that they replace the human brain. But how is this fundamentally different from the bulldozer, which took over work that previously had to rely on human muscle?

Another point that must not be forgotten is that it is humans who consume the goods and services produced by AI and IT, and to consume them, they must purchase them. It obviously follows that the people who purchase goods and services earn sufficient income to make such purchases possible. While I mentioned this already, looking back through history, much work that humans traditionally did has been taken over by machines. But humans were not “discarded” as a result. Rather, labor productivity rose and wages rose. In other words, humans became wealthy thanks to machines.

(Yoshikawa Hiroshi, *Population and the Japanese Economy*, 2016, translated by Charles Stewart, Japan Publishing Industry Foundation for Culture, 2020, pp.100-102.)

Population and the Japanese Economy: Longevity, Innovation, and Economic Growth by Hiroshi Yoshikawa (author), Charles Stewart (translator)

NOTES

1. **GDP is the Gross Domestic Product** of a national economy.
2. **Per capita GDP is the average income paid to people** in an economy.
3. **standard deviations** (heikin hensachi in Japanese)
4. **mock test** (mogi shiken in Japanese)

5. **AI entities** are robots or even machines who can do certain kinds of work.

7. **demand** (jyuyo in Japanese)

6. **A firm** is another word for a company or a business.

問 1 The writer believes that the economy can **far exceed** the population growth rate. Which example below says the same thing? (Paragraph 1) 31

- ① The economy can grow far above the population growth rate.
- ② The economy is unable to grow above the population growth rate.
- ③ The economy will never grow more than the population growth rate.
- ④ The economy can grow far below the population growth rate.

問 2 Which human quality (at the end of paragraph 1) will **not** increase labor production? 32

- ① Technological advancement
- ② Innovation and capital accumulation
- ③ Changes in industrial structure
- ④ Physical strength of workers

問 3 In paragraph 2, what is **the fear** about the new technologies? 33

- ① More workers may be hired.
- ② People may be replaced by machines.
- ③ The demand for labor may increase.
- ④ More workers will be needed in AI.

問 4 Which sentence is probably **true** about the AI entity, Torobo-kun? (Paragraph 3) 34

- ① He is a student at the National Institute of Informatics.
- ② He is keen to study at the University of Tokyo.
- ③ His language comprehension is getting better.
- ④ His plan is to study mathematics and world history.

問 5 “Will the jobs of human beings be replaced by Torobo-kun and AI entities someday?” What does this text explain? (Paragraph 4) 35

- ① Only AI entities with university degrees can do human jobs.
- ② Machines have often replaced certain types of work in history.
- ③ All work now done by robots will be given to human workers.
- ④ AI entities will take over automated ticket gates very soon.

問6 In paragraphs 4 and 5, the writer gives examples of machines doing human work. Which example was invented nearly 250 years ago? 36

- ① AI entities
- ② Automated gates
- ③ The steam engine
- ④ Bulldozers

問7 Look at paragraph 5. Which was **true** about the steam engine? 37

- ① The steam engine was introduced because of the low wages.
- ② The steam engine was introduced because of the rising wages.
- ③ The steam engine was introduced because it was a new machine.
- ④ The steam engine was introduced because it was more expensive.

問8 Think about AI or IT , and a bulldozer. Which is **not** true at the moment? 38

- ① A bulldozer has great physical strength.
- ② IT can gather and use information.
- ③ A bulldozer has psychological training.
- ④ AI can analyze and communicate.

問9 Look at paragraph 6. Which pair of words has **two different meanings**? 39

- ① Buy and purchase.
- ② Buy and sell.
- ③ Use and consume.
- ④ Earn and work for wages.

問10 Summarize what you have read. Which seems most likely to happen in the future? 40

- ① AI and IT will probably stop being used in the workplace.
- ② Robots will be unable to pass examinations in the future.
- ③ Robots will be replaced by humans entirely in the future.
- ④ AI and IT will probably continue to be used and developed.

V 次の問1・2の英文を和訳せよ。

問1

Even daily mundane tasks such as washing dishes or vacuuming floors sometimes become occasions for pleasure.

ヒント： mundane 平凡な、ありきたりの
vacuum... ...に掃除機をかける
occasion 機会

問2

I thought it important that I should take up an occupation which interested me most, whether it was well-paid or not.

ヒント： occupation 職業
well-paid 給料がよい

VI 次の問1・2の日本語を英訳せよ。

問1

君たちは、わざわざその問題について議論する必要はなかったのに。

ヒント： わざわざ…する take the trouble to V...
…する必要はなかったのに need not have p.p. (過去分詞)

問2

彼の困った点は、私が何を言おうと自分の我を張り通すことだ。

ヒント： Aの困った点は…だ The trouble with A is that...
我を張り通す have one's own way
何を…でも whatever...

