

## 経済学部 英語

### 【注 意】

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
2. 試験時間は13時30分から15時10分まで(100分間)です。
3. この問題冊子は表紙以外に7ページあり、解答用紙は3枚あります。
4. 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れ等に気付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
5. 解答はすべて解答用紙の解答欄に記入してください。
6. 解答用紙の氏名欄を除き、受験者本人の特定につながるような氏名、住所、学校名等は記述しないでください。
7. 解答用紙を持ち出してはいけません。持ち出した場合、試験をすべて無効とします。
8. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。

I. 次の文章を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。(70点)

Work is in full swing to draw up rules for transportation services with driverless, autonomous\* vehicles that will replace conventional buses and taxis.

Before such services can be developed, the government and service operators must establish legislation and a system to ensure safety, and gain the understanding of residents of areas where services are to be provided.

The government has set a goal of commercializing\* driverless transportation services around 2022 and introducing such services in more than 100 locations across the nation by 2030.

According to the Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism Ministry\*, the service will initially use a golf cart-like vehicle with several people on board, running at a low speed of about 10 kph. The system is expected to be introduced in restricted areas, in under-populated\* districts with (1-1) [ ] traffic and (1-2) [ ] intersections, spanning (1-3) [ ] kilometers.

The number of bus users has decreased mainly in regional areas (2) [ ] low population and other factors. Routes covering a total distance of about 13,000 kilometers have been discontinued over the past 10 years.

The introduction of driverless vehicles in these areas would solve the issue of driver shortages and make it easier for the elderly to go shopping or to the hospital.

The question is how to ensure safe operation. An expert panel\* of the National Police Agency\* released a report this month outlining a framework of safety measures.

The report recommended the establishment of a system to examine the qualifications of operators in advance. (3) It also stated that, in the event of an accident, it should be compulsory for personnel remotely monitoring the operation of the vehicles to report incidents to the police. Both of these requirements are essential for ensuring safety.

But (4) [ ], it will be difficult to

completely prevent accidents. There are still serious issues to be addressed, such as who will be responsible in the event of an accident, and how to establish a rescue system. The government must make safety a top priority and hold thorough discussions.

According to a survey conducted by a private research institute, nearly half of the respondents said they felt uneasy about the spread of autonomous vehicles.

(5) Many people were concerned that computer systems might not work properly and where the responsibility lies in the event of an accident.

Such services will not become widespread if residents do not feel comfortable using them. It is important for the government and operators to carefully explain not only the advantages of driverless vehicles, but also the safety issues involved.

Automakers are developing driver assistance technologies to prevent accidents while developing driverless vehicles. A service using driverless vehicles started in Eiheiiji, Fukui Prefecture, in March. For ¥100, adults can travel along an about two kilometer route.

Cost is also an issue for the introduction of driverless transportation. The central and local governments must take (6) such points into consideration during their planning for the commercialization of the technology.

(Adapted from “Public won't trust driverless vehicles unless strong safety system is set up,” *The Yomiuri Shimbun*) 2021年4月21日 The Japan News

注：

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| *autonomous   | 自動運転の  |
| *commercialize  | 商業化する  |
| *Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism Ministry | 国土交通省  |
| *under-populated                                      | 人口が少ない |
| *expert panel   | 専門家委員会 |
| *National Police Agency                               | 警察庁    |

問1 空欄 (1-1)、(1-2)、(1-3) に左から順に入る語句として、文意に則した最適な組み合わせはどれか。下の選択肢から一つ選び、番号で解答しなさい。(10点)

- ① a little,                    a few,                    few
- ② a few,                        little,                    a little
- ③ little,                        few,                        a few
- ④ much,                        many,                    less
- ⑤ few,                         less,                        much

問2 空欄 (2) [                    ]に入る最も適切な語句は以下のどれか。記号で解答しなさい。(5点)

- a) even with    b) due to    c) in spite of    d) leading to    e) regardless of

問3 下線部 (3) を日本語に訳しなさい。(20点)

問4 空欄 (4) [                    ]に下の選択肢の語句を入れる場合、最も適切な順番は何か。記号で左から順に解答しなさい。ただし、選択肢の中には不要な語が一つ含まれている。(10点)

- ア) are    イ) conditions    ウ) how    エ) matter    オ) no  
カ) strict    キ) the                    ク) whatever

問5 下線部 (5) を日本語に訳しなさい。(15点)

問6 下線部 (6) が示す内容を日本語で説明しなさい。(10点)

II. 次の文章を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。(80点)

In all that time since the split, we haven't diverged much genetically — the genome of chimpanzees is 98.5 per cent identical to that of humans. There are some remarkable (1) [                      ]. We have the same number of hairs per square inch as great apes, we have the same blood types and some of their behaviours will feel familiar — chimpanzees display aggression, support, betrayal, sexual politics, grief, self-awareness and cultural practices that are different in different groups.

But we know that a number of developments happened after humans started walking upright. You'd guess that moving around on two legs would leave your hands free, and three million years ago our ancestors started leaving examples of simple stone tools. These tools may have paved the way for our brain growth. Once you have sharp tools, you don't need sharp fingernails and your basic manual skills improve, which may have been the key in us getting a big brain — the main difference between us and our chimpanzee cousins.

On average, an adult chimpanzee brain weighs 384 grams. An adult human brain, by contrast, weighs almost a kilogram more: 1,352 grams. It's fairly safe to assume that a big brain was a major part of how we ended up on top.

(2) It's worth pointing out that evolving a big brain is not all good news for a biped\*. For a start, there's the birthing problem: walking on two legs requires a narrower pelvis\*, which restricts the size of a baby's skull. This enables the mother to give birth without being fatally injured. Evolution has got round this by humans giving birth to underdeveloped young whose skulls continue to grow after birth. Human brains grow four times as much as chimpanzee brains in their first two years of life.

Then there's the energy issue: a big brain is extremely expensive to run. (3) A modern human brain makes up just 2 per cent of our body mass, but uses 25 per cent of the energy. That's a problem because upright walking was a factor in shortening our digestive passage, which makes it harder to extract energy from our

food. To keep our energy-hungry brain running, we would have to be eating raw food solidly for more than nine hours a day and that's next to impossible, not to mention boring.

We solved this problem by cooking. (4) [       ] foods require a lot of chewing and digestive work, in order to be broken down for energy. But around one million years ago we started to control fire. The process of cooking breaks down food into easily absorbed sugars. It effectively acts like an external stomach that gives us a virtual extension to our shortened digestive passage. Similarly, (5) we're not missing our strong jaws anymore because we don't have to chew everything as much.

Cooking changed a lot of things. One extra benefit was that the fire kept wild animals away. So instead of climbing into the trees at night, we could stay at (6) [                    ] level without fear of getting attacked. With cooked food, we no longer needed to spend every waking hour eating. That left more free time to do other stuff — like forming social bonds that made life easier by enabling a division of labour. In particular we were able to share child-caring duties, allowing us to have more kids in less time — useful if you're hoping to evolve. It also meant we could specialize in root-gathering, tool-making or putting our well-fuelled big brains to use in creative forms of hunting, for example.

(Adapted from Rick Edwards & Michael Brooks, “Planet of the Apes,” *Science(ish)*)

注：     \*biped                    二足歩行の動物  
          \*pelvis                   骨盤

問1 空欄 (1) に入る最も適切な語は下のどれか。番号で解答しなさい。(5点)

- ① differences                    ② discrepancies                    ③ distinctions  
④ similarities                    ⑤ variations

問2 下線部 (2) で著者が意味している具体的な内容は何か、説明しなさい。(20 点)

問3 下線部 (3) で説明されている事態によって、人類にどのような問題が生じると予測されるのか、簡潔に説明しなさい。(15 点)

問4 空欄 (4) [            ]に入る最も適切な語を下の選択肢 a)~g) から選び、記号で解答しなさい。(5 点)

- a) Baked            b) Burnt            c) Cooked            d) Fresh  
e) Raw            f) Rotten            g) Soft

問5 下線部 (5) を著者が主張する理由は何か、日本語で説明しなさい。(10 点)

問6 空欄 (6) [            ]に入る最も適切な単語を下のボックス中の選択肢から一つ選び、その単語を書きなさい。(5 点)

first, ground, guarding, shield, tree, underground, upper

問7 調理することを学んだ結果、人類の生活はどのように変わったか、出題文に則して五点、日本語で答えなさい。(20 点)

### III. 次の文章を英語に訳しなさい。(30点)

夜、寝る前に書いた手紙を、朝、目をさましてから、読み返してみると、どうしてこんなことを書いてしまったのか、とわれながら不思議である。

外国で出た手紙の心得を書いた本に、感情的になって書いた手紙は、かならず、一晩そのままにしておいて、翌日、読みかえしてから投函せよ。一晩たってみると、そのまま出すのがためられることがすくなくない。そういう注意があった。現実的な知恵である。

(外山滋比古『ワイド版 思考の整理学』による。)

### IV. 次の文章を英語に訳しなさい。(20点)

最近、言葉とのつきあい方、距離のとり方の下手な人が増えてきたようです。

どういうことかというと、他人の発した言葉に対してうまくバランスを取ることができず、むやみに大きな影響を受けてしまう。

(養老孟司「悩むのも能力のうち。不安と同居しながら生きていく」『明日はきっと、いい日になる。』による。)