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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。

## 2014年度 第 1 回 全統マーク模試問題

# 外国語〔英語(筆記)〕 (200点 80分)

2014年 5 月実施

### 注 意 事 項

- 1 解答用紙に、正しく記入・マークされていない場合は、採点できないことがあります。
- 2 この問題冊子は、30 ページあります。

試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁及び解答用紙の汚れ等に気付いた場合は、手を高く挙げて監督者に知らせなさい。

- 3 解答は、解答用紙の解答欄にマークしなさい。例えば、

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 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 の解答欄の③にマークしなさい。

(例)

解答番号	解 答 欄
10	① ② ● ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨

- 4 問題冊子の余白等は適宜利用してよいが、どのページも切り離してはいけません。

問題を解く際には、「問題」冊子にも必ず自分の解答を記録し、試験終了後に配付される「学習の手引き」にそって自己採点し、再確認しなさい。

# 河合塾



# 英 語(筆記)

( 解答番号  ~  )

## 第 1 問 次の問い(A・B)に答えよ。(配点 14)

A 次の問い(問 1 ~ 3)において、下線部の発音がほかの三つと異なるものを、それぞれ下の①~④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問 1

- ① human      ② hundred      ③ hunger      ④ husband

問 2

- ① daughter      ② height      ③ laughter      ④ neighbor

問 3

- ① desire      ② despair      ③ resemble      ④ reservation

**B** 次の問い(問1～4)において、第一アクセント(第一強勢)の位置がほかの三つと異なるものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問1 

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- ① attempt      ② distance      ③ intend      ④ prepare

問2 

5
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- ① alcohol      ② energy      ③ imagine      ④ medicine

問3 

6
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- ① ancestor      ② consumption      ③ develop      ④ permission

問4 

7
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- ① experiment      ② horizontal      ③ limitation      ④ systematic

**第2問** 次の問い(A～C)に答えよ。(配点 44)

A 次の問い(問1～10)の  ～  に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。ただし、 ～  については、( A )と( B )に入れるのに最も適当な組合せを選べ。

問1 If I  the same problem as you had, I might not have succeeded in life.

- ① had had      ② have      ③ should have      ④ would have

問2 The insects are very small, so they are  to see without using a magnifying glass.

- ① able      ② difficult      ③ incapable      ④ possible

問3 My little sister is a lot  talkative at home than at school. At school she must be trying to make people think she's a quiet and well-behaved girl.

- ① as      ② more      ③ most      ④ of

問4 I don't care what a car looks like as  as it gets me from my house to the office.

- ① far      ② long      ③ much      ④ well

問5 I hear that you two are getting married. This  for a celebration.

- ① calls      ② cries      ③ puts      ④ sets

問 6 When I saw him on the street, I didn't recognize him 13, because he was wearing a business suit.

- ① early                      ② fast                      ③ gradually                      ④ immediately

問 7 The dinner I had at the restaurant was expensive! Until then, I 14 so much on one meal.

- ① had never spent                      ② have never spent  
③ never spend                      ④ will never spend

問 8 It was ( A ) cold this morning that I couldn't ( B ) my car to start.  
15

- ① A : so                      B : get                      ② A : so                      B : make  
③ A : very                      B : get                      ④ A : very                      B : make

問 9 The train ( A ) were supposed to take was just leaving when we ( B ) at the station. 16

- ① A : we                      B : arrived                      ② A : we                      B : reached  
③ A : which                      B : arrived                      ④ A : which                      B : reached

問10 You have to pay ( A ) according to how much you earn, unless your income falls below a ( B ) level. 17

- ① A : fare                      B : certain                      ② A : fare                      B : sure  
③ A : tax                      B : certain                      ④ A : tax                      B : sure

**B** 次の問い(問1～3)の会話の 18 ～ 20 に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

**問1** Tom: Mom, will you please knock on the door before you come in?

Mother: Oh, I'm sorry. But I came to tell you it's high time you went to bed.

Tom: I'd almost finished the report I have to hand in tomorrow, but then my computer froze and the data was erased!

Mother: Isn't it possible to ask your professor to put off your deadline?

Tom: 18 He'd never believe me! Students use that excuse all the time!

- ① By all means!
- ② No way!
- ③ Sounds great!
- ④ Take it easy!

**問2** Kate: Hello, Shinji. Are you still at work?

Shinji: Hi, Kate. I'm done with my work for the day, and I was just about to leave the office.

Kate: Great. Then my timing is perfect! Could you buy some bread on your way home?

Shinji: No problem. 19

Kate: No. We have some. Don't you remember that your aunt sent us some nice apples from Iwate?

- ① Do I need to buy a present?
- ② How about some fruit?
- ③ Shall I buy some eggs, too?
- ④ Would you like rice for breakfast?

問 3 George: It's been around three years since I saw you last.

Randy: Really? Time flies, doesn't it?

George: That's so true. How do you like living in New York?

Randy: Actually, 20 Seattle seems to suit me better than New York.

George: Give New York a chance! I'm sure you'll come to love it!

Randy: I hope so. Anyway, it's good to see you again!

- ① Everything here inspires me.
- ② I miss my hometown.
- ③ I'm doing fine.
- ④ It's a lot of fun to live in a big city.

C 次の問い(問1～3)において、それぞれ下の①～⑥の語句を並べかえて空所を補い、最も適当な文を完成させよ。解答は 21 ～ 26 に入れるものの番号のみを答えよ。

問1 Paul: How is your new assistant working out?

John: She's a reliable woman. I know I can depend 21 22 efficiently.

- |        |              |        |
|--------|--------------|--------|
| ① deal | ② everything | ③ her  |
| ④ on   | ⑤ to         | ⑥ with |

問2 Mario: Did anyone call me while I was out?

Secretary: Keisuke did. He said 23 24 the airport.

- |             |          |          |
|-------------|----------|----------|
| ① he'd      | ② he got | ③ moment |
| ④ phone you | ⑤ the    | ⑥ to     |

問3 Britney: Listen to this song! How do you like the singer?

Hiromi: There 25 26 her voice.

- |         |             |                     |
|---------|-------------|---------------------|
| ① about | ② be        | ③ really attractive |
| ④ seems | ⑤ something | ⑥ to                |



(下 書 き 用 紙)

英語(筆記)の試験問題は次に続く。

**第3問** 次の問い(A～C)に答えよ。(配点 41)

A 次の問い(問1・問2)において、下線部の語句の意味を推測し、27・28に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

**問1**

Jess: A lot of companies are being attacked by hackers. Hackers will do anything to gain illegal access to data.

Sam: I read in the paper that a computer software company developed a program to thwart hackers. Thanks to the program, less and less data on the Internet has been accessed by illegal sources.

Jess: I'm relieved to hear that.

In this situation, thwart means 27.

- ① assist
- ② maintain
- ③ prevent
- ④ support

## 問 2

Pat: Hi, Bob. I heard you got a promotion.

Bob: Yes, I did. I myself was surprised when my boss told me.

Pat: That's great. But I guess you have plenty of new things to learn, don't you?

Bob: You're right. I have to get into the swing of things. First of all, I need to get to know my new coworkers better.

Pat: I hope you get used to the new position very soon and enjoy it.

Bob: Thank you.

In this situation, get into the swing of things means 

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- ① be fairly patient with the current position
- ② be ready to get promoted
- ③ move from one place to another
- ④ start feeling at home in a new situation

B 次の問い(問1～3)のパラグラフ(段落)には、まとまりをよくするために取り除いた方がよい文が一つある。取り除く文として最も適当なものを、それぞれ下線部①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問1 

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The way you speak affects the first impression you make. Listeners judge your intelligence, your level of cultural knowledge, even your leadership ability by the words you select—and by how you say them. ①Your listeners hear your tone of voice before they begin listening to your words. ②They also check what you are wearing. ③Speak clearly and loudly enough so that people can hear you. ④Change the pitch of your voice to avoid a dull monotone. Show expression in both your voice and your face. And try not to speak too quickly.

問2 

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Isaac Newton was born in Woolsthorpe, England, in 1642. He began his studies at Trinity College, Cambridge University, in 1661. ①In 1665, an outbreak of plague struck England, so Newton left the university and returned home. The next few years in Woolsthorpe were the most productive of his career. ②He was hated by most of his fellow scientists. ③In fact, by age 26 he had already completed most of his best scientific work. ④However, his most famous book, *Principia*, was not published until 1687. Newton died in 1727 and is buried in Westminster Abbey.

In most western cultures, many people consider the number thirteen to be unlucky. In the United States, for example, many cities do not have a Thirteenth Street; many buildings do not have a thirteenth floor. ①There are also those who believe that Friday the 13th is an unlucky day — one on which many things can go wrong. ②The exact origin of superstitions about Friday the 13th is unknown. ③In different cultures, other numbers are believed to be unlucky. ④However, superstitious fears about this date have grown and spread over the years thanks, in part, to unfortunate events. In the eighteenth century, a ship — the *HMS Friday* — which was launched on a Friday the 13th, disappeared at sea. On a Friday the 13th in 1992, an earthquake in Turkey killed thousands of people.

C 次の会話は、ある大都市の住民の代表が集まって、新高速鉄道建設の必要性について議論している場面の一部である。 32 ~ 34 に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

Mayor: All right. Let's get started. There are a dozen people here to discuss whether we should agree to the plan to construct a maglev line designed to connect Tokyo and our city. Is there anyone who would like to start? ... Yes, Mr. Ozaki.

Mr. Ozaki: I cannot see any reason to construct a new high-speed rail line. The present high-speed line is working well enough to transport millions of people between cities, isn't it? For example, if I leave my house in Osaka at seven in the morning, I can arrive at Tokyo Station well before the regular 10 am meeting at the head office in Ginza. According to the plan, we can be in Tokyo about one and a half hours earlier, but I don't think it will make life much easier because our transport links are already very good.

Mayor: So you think that 32 .

- ① the new high-speed line will bring Tokyo and our city much closer
- ② the new high-speed line will make little difference to life here
- ③ the present high-speed line hasn't made life any easier
- ④ the present high-speed line isn't working well enough

Mr. Ozaki: That's right.

Ms. Shima: What's more important than that is where the construction costs will come from. Japan is an aging society, and its workforce is expected to shrink in the near future.

Mayor: So, Ms. Shima, you mean our economy will also shrink and we won't have enough money in the budget to spend on construction?

Ms. Shima: Well, that is not exactly what I'm talking about. Our shrinking national budget should go on other things, such as social welfare,

green energy and, most importantly, recovering from the Great East Japan Earthquake.

Mayor: Thank you, Ms. Shima. What you mean is that 

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- ① elderly people will not see the completion of the new high-speed line
- ② social welfare is the first priority in our aging society
- ③ there are many things which take priority over a new high-speed line
- ④ we should build up our shrinking workforce

Mr. Chan: Everything you have said may make sense, but we should discuss the new high-speed line from a technical point of view.

Mayor: Mr. Chan, can you explain what you mean in more detail?

Mr. Chan: Sure. As you all know, it has been almost fifty years since our present high-speed line was completed. The present high-speed rail may not be able to survive natural disasters because it is aging just as our society is. It follows that the line will require repair work on a massive scale. During the repairs, how will people be able to get to Tokyo? Will you take a local line? What if millions of people drive their cars to Tokyo? Or go by air? Haneda International Airport will be at full capacity soon.

Mayor: This is a completely different viewpoint. Mr. Chan, you emphasize that 

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- ① a new international airport should be constructed
- ② all we have to do is learn more about earthquakes
- ③ nothing is more urgent than repairing the present high-speed line
- ④ the new high-speed line is necessary as an alternate route to Tokyo

Mr. Chan: Exactly! Thank you for letting me explain.

**第4問** 次の問い(A・B)に答えよ。(配点 35)

- A 次の文章はある報告書の一部である。この文章とグラフを読み、下の問い(問1～4)の 

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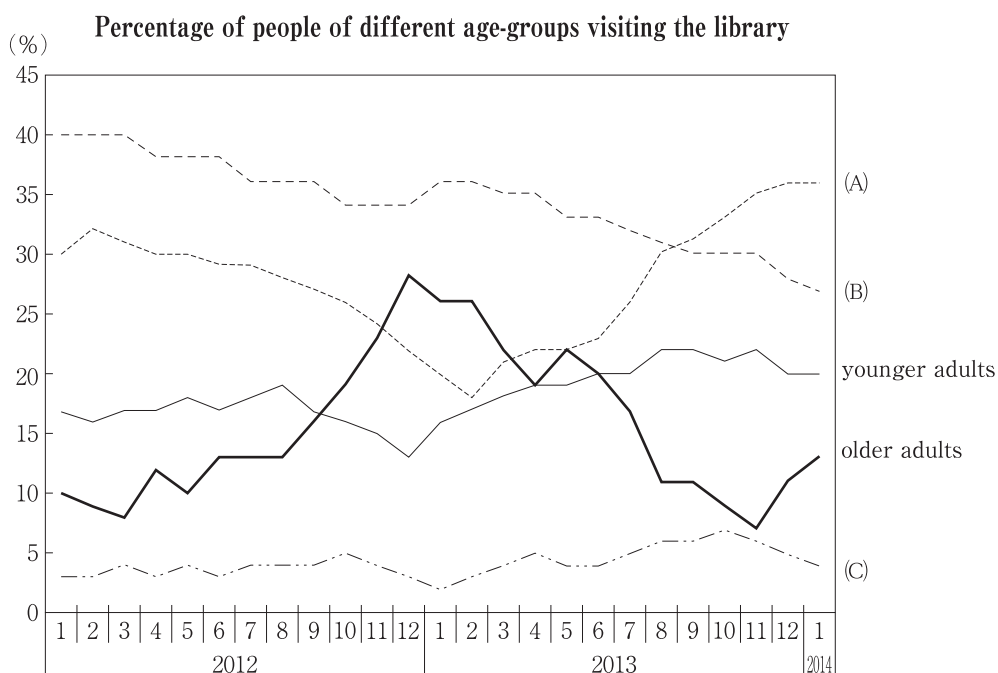
 に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

There is a large library in the center of our city, but people in my neighborhood often complain it is too far away. So our community decided to open a small library in our neighborhood. The preparations started in December 2009.

At first, it seemed it would be difficult to collect enough books to establish a library, but in addition to those we were able to purchase with the grant money from the city, some books were donated by several kind booklovers. We were finally able to open the library in January 2012, with a total of 15,000 books, and since then, we have been able to add 500 books a month.

To find out how many people visit the library, the staff have divided library users into five age groups — under 13 (children), 13 to 19 (teenagers), 20 to 40 (younger adults), 41 to 65 (older adults), and over 65 (elderly people) — and keep track of them. The graph below shows what percentage of people of each age group use the library.





Looking at the graph, you will see that the percentages of the five categories have changed greatly. At the start, the staff tried to provide an equal number of books for each age group, but during the first year, they found that children visited the place most frequently, while junior and senior high school students came much less often. They came even less often than younger adults, many of whom are thought to be too busy to find time to enjoy books. In fact, younger adults have never accounted for more than one quarter of the total users. The research team members guess the reason why relatively few high school students use the community library is that they have easier access to their school libraries. They also found that fewer elderly people made use of the library than they had thought.

In the second year, however, library usage changed a lot. Though junior and senior high school students still seemed less interested in using this library, the frequency with which elderly people visited the library began steadily going up. The library staff are now faced with a shortage of space for new books, so they are thinking of discarding unpopular books and further increasing the number of books for the elderly.

問 1 Roughly how many books does the library have as of January in 2014?

35

- ① 15,500
- ② 21,000
- ③ 27,000
- ④ 33,000

問 2 Which three age groups are represented in the graph as (A), (B), and (C)?

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- ① (A) children (B) elderly (C) teenagers
- ② (A) children (B) teenagers (C) elderly
- ③ (A) elderly (B) children (C) teenagers
- ④ (A) elderly (B) teenagers (C) children

問 3 Which of the following statements is true?

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- ① High school students who want to borrow books probably find it easier to use their school libraries.
- ② It took more than three years to prepare for the opening of the new community library.
- ③ It was because there were no libraries in the city that the people decided to open the community library.
- ④ The community was able to open the library without any help from the city government.

問 4 What will the library staff probably do in the near future? 

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- ① They will encourage children to visit the library more often.
- ② They will get rid of books which are not very popular among users.
- ③ They will increase the number of books for teenagers and seniors.
- ④ They will renovate the library in order to expand the floor space.

B 次のページのケーキ店の広告を読み、次の問い(問1～3)の 39 ～  
41 に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問1 What should first-time customers do when they order a photo cake?

39

- ① They should bring the photos to the shop.
- ② They should order by e-mail or phone.
- ③ They should order two days before they want their cake.
- ④ They should send the photos by e-mail.

問2 If you order an 8-inch diameter chocolate cake with a large photo, and ask them to deliver the cake to your house 12 miles away from the shop, how much will you pay in total? 40

- ① \$ 55
- ② \$ 56
- ③ \$ 57
- ④ \$ 61

問3 Which of the following statements is true? 41

- ① Customers have to pay the price of the cake and the delivery charge together when they make an order.
- ② If you are allergic to nuts, you can ask the shop not to use any in your cake.
- ③ You can get half the price of the cake back if you cancel your order two days before your event.
- ④ You must be careful not to eat the photo part of the cake because it is inedible.

## Portrait cakes



### For your special occasions

Portrait cakes are an excellent option no matter what the occasion is. At our cake shop, we can take your photo and scan it and create an edible photo cake in color. The ink is made from food coloring. Nothing makes your cake more personal than topping it with a photograph.

### How to order

You have to order at least three days prior to your occasion. First, we would like you to come to our store and decide which type of cake you want to order. Please bring a few photos with you at that time. Photos must be clear and large enough to create a beautiful photo cake. If you have ordered our portrait cakes before, it is possible for you to call us by phone and e-mail the photos.

### Prices (tax included)

	Diameter	 small photo	 large photo
Round strawberry cake	8 inches	\$ 35	\$ 55
	12 inches	\$ 50	\$ 70
Round chocolate cake	8 inches	\$ 30	\$ 50
	12 inches	\$ 45	\$ 65

- You must pay for the cake when you order it. Cancellation is free if you notify us five days in advance, but thereafter you will only receive a 50 % refund.
- Delivery of all cakes in the local area (up to 10 miles) is \$ 5. For deliveries of more than 10 miles there will be a charge of \$ 5 plus 50¢ per mile. Please pay the delivery charge directly to the delivery person. Sorry, we cannot deliver in areas more than 20 miles away.
- Our shop uses peanuts, almonds and other nut products on a daily basis. If you have a severe allergic reaction to nut products, then we do not recommend consuming any of our products.

**第5問** 次の文章は、「象使いプロジェクト」に参加した人たちが、主催旅行会社のサイトに投稿したレビューの一部である。文章を読み、下の問い(問1～5)の 

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 に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。(配点 30)

**Joseph Conway, retired, 75-year-old, male**      ★★☆☆☆

The Elephant Mahout Project is located about 20 km south of Pattaya on the Gulf of Thailand. I participated in a 7-day experience which is supposed to offer a unique opportunity to gain a basic understanding of Thai domestic elephants and their relationships with their mahouts, who train them. The mahouts live with their elephants in a peaceful camp by the sea. People who participate in the project will learn not only how to ride an elephant but also how to care for these intelligent, gentle giants. They also have the opportunity to learn about the traditional life of the mahouts and join in various communal activities. If you are in good physical shape, you will enjoy your stay.

Unfortunately, I was much older than the other participants, so I couldn't keep up with them. The hardest thing was to cut grass and pineapple leaves as food for the elephants, though the younger participants enjoyed doing that. They also played volleyball on the beach, but I didn't join them because I was tired after the morning work. I was really envious of their youth. In fact, the most memorable part of this trip was being able to relax in a hammock, simply watching the elephants. I rode my elephant only once because it was a little scary for a person my age.

I especially enjoyed the experience of spending the last night in the village with the other people in the group, the mahouts and their families. They welcomed me with open arms.

**Linda Wallis, bank clerk, 32-year-old, female      ★★★★★**

Anyone taking part in the project will work closely with one elephant and her mahout throughout their stay, forming a close relationship. As a member of the project you will follow a progressive training schedule, walking with your elephant through the area surrounding the camp and learning new commands and techniques as you develop confidence and your elephant becomes more responsive to you.

The schedule was very tight, but I was satisfied with the unique experience because I got to learn how to communicate with elephants and learned a lot about Thai culture.

When a mahout first told me to cut grass and pineapple leaves, I wondered why I had to do that because I had joined the project to make friends with elephants, but soon I realized that feeding elephants made them feel at ease, so I prepared the food for the elephants. This was one of the hardest jobs because I work for a bank and don't get much exercise. It was much more interesting than I had expected, but I was a little worried about the older gentleman when I saw him working in the heat.

After feeding the elephants, I was taught by the mahout, who was kind and very helpful, how to ride my elephant. How wonderful it was to see the world from the back of an elephant! During my stay, I rode my elephant every day, but the older gentleman didn't seem to want to ride his. Maybe he was worried about falling off and getting hurt.

After lunch, there was plenty of time for relaxing in a hammock, so I usually did that for a while. I also wanted to do many other things which I never had the chance to do in my daily life at home. There were some activities at the beach nearby, so I went there to play volleyball after finishing my tasks each day.

I had the most rewarding holiday! Being close to and working with elephants was a life-long dream of mine and did not fall short of my expectations. I only wish I could have stayed longer. Maybe next year ...!

問 1 Joseph describes himself as a person who 42.

- ① enjoyed riding his elephant most
- ② is not very physically tough
- ③ is still amazingly fit for his age
- ④ was completely satisfied with his stay

問 2 After her stay at the Project, Linda thought 43.

- ① it was very dangerous to ride an elephant
- ② she might repeat the experience next year
- ③ she would never have another chance to be with elephants
- ④ the stay hadn't met her expectations

問 3 Linda and Joseph agreed that 44.

- ① cutting grass and pineapple leaves was not necessary
- ② riding elephants was fun and exciting
- ③ the mahouts were helpful and friendly
- ④ they wanted to do many new things

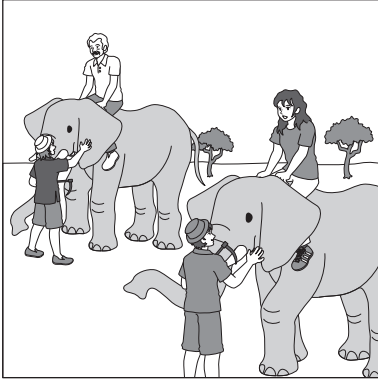
問 4 According to the reviews, the experience can be best described as one 45.

- ① that takes participants to the limits of their physical strength
- ② that strains one's patience to the limit
- ③ that teaches about the strong tie between an elephant and its mahout
- ④ that teaches the local people an international language



問5 Which of the following does **NOT** show a scene which both of them experienced during their stay? 46

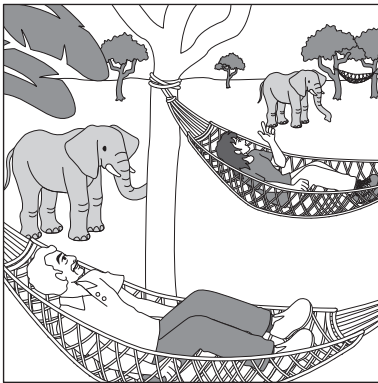
①



②



③



④



**第6問** 次の文章を読み、下の問い(A・B)に答えよ。なお、文章の左にある(1)～(7)は段落の番号を表している。(配点 36)

### **An Office Away from the Office**

- (1) For many adults, a typical work day might be as follows: The alarm goes off at 6:00 a.m. You put on expensive work clothes, eat breakfast quickly, and start off on your long and stressful commute to the office. You spend your day at your desk, attempting to complete your tasks amid co-worker chitchat and office politics. Then, you make your way home through the commuter crowds. You have just enough time for a few hours of relaxation before you have to get up and repeat the process all over again the next day. For these people, telecommuting might be seen as the answer to the daily stress and frustration of office jobs.
- (2) Telecommuting, also known as teleworking or working from home, is a term that refers to the use of telecommunications to work away from the company's office, most often at a home office. Few people telecommute full time, but a growing number of companies are allowing their employees to work from home at least part of the time. *The Wall Street Journal* reports that the number of people worldwide who telecommute at least one day per month has risen from about 22 million in 1998 to about 82.5 million in 2007, and this number is expected to surpass 100 million by the middle of this century.
- (3) Employers have met this growing demand to work from home with both acceptance and resistance. On the one hand, employers understand that offering telecommuting opportunities is a way to cut costs. Despite the initial cost resulting from setting a telecommuter up with the appropriate technology, there are long-term savings. The average office space costs an employer about ten thousand dollars per year for each worker, according to the Industrial and Technology Assistance Corporation (ITAC).
- (4) In addition, offering telecommuting opportunities means that employees can still work when they have minor illnesses like colds or when there are

transport problems (such as snow or ice) that might make commuting difficult or impossible, and it increases productivity. Workers are happier and less stressed. Therefore, they work harder and are more loyal to their employers. Employers also see telecommuting as a powerful recruitment tool to attract top talent. In a survey of top company CFOs, Robert Half Technology cited telecommuting as second only to salary when someone is deciding whether to take a job.

- (5) On the other hand, employers are aware of the fact that telecommuting poses some risks. First of all, allowing confidential company information to leave the office can pose privacy and security concerns. A study done by the Center for Democracy and Technology showed that companies often do not fully carry out telecommuting security policies. In addition, telecommuters are not always properly trained in protecting company data.
- (6) Another risk has to do with the work style of the telecommuter. A successful telecommuter has to be independent, self-motivated, and disciplined. A telecommuter who needs constant supervision and feedback will not be successful. This will cost the company in the long run. Also, it is more difficult to manage a telecommuter than someone who works at the office. A manager of telecommuters cannot, for instance, be a “micro-manager.” The manager must be willing to pass on responsibility. In fact, companies are finding it necessary to train their managers in managing telecommuters.
- (7) Experts predict that telecommuting will become a standard in the corporate world as workers continue to demand it. A new generation, skilled at using high-tech devices, is entering the workforce, with a different idea of how work can get done. This generation readily accepts, and even expects, telecommuting opportunities. In addition, the population worldwide is increasing, but the capacity of roads and public transportation does not necessarily keep up. This will make commuting to work more difficult and frustrating. Lastly, the growing number of two-income families increases the need for job flexibility in order to balance family life and work. The trend toward telecommuting is clear, but the long-term effects on corporate culture and the individual worker are still unknown.

A 次の問い(問1～5)の 47 ～ 51 に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問1 According to paragraph (1), a typical office worker 47 every day.

- ① enjoys chatting with his co-workers as a good way to relax
- ② has a stressful time commuting to and from the office
- ③ relieves the stress and frustration of his office job by telecommuting
- ④ sometimes remains at the office working overtime until the next day

問2 According to paragraphs (3) and (4), telecommuting is accepted because 48.

- ① employees can take up more space at the office than before
- ② it costs little to train employees to master the appropriate technology
- ③ it is a more important factor in deciding whether to take a job than salary
- ④ less stress makes employees willing to work hard for their employers

問3 According to paragraphs (5) and (6), one of the disadvantages of adopting telecommuting is that 49.

- ① employees keep secret information only at the office
- ② it is not suitable for employees who lack self-discipline
- ③ most telecommuters are used to handling company data
- ④ there is no one who is responsible for telecommuters

問 4 Paragraph (7) suggests that telecommuting is likely to become a standard in the business world because 

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- ① commuting will be smoother as a result of improved transportation technologies
- ② long-term influences on the business world and on workers are clear
- ③ more and more two-income couples are focusing on balancing family life and work
- ④ the older generation finds it extremely easy to deal with telecommuting

問 5 The main idea of this passage is that 

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- ① because of its potential demerits, only a few companies will adopt telecommuting
- ② more and more office workers are working from home, though there are some disadvantages
- ③ roads and public transportation are being improved for the convenience of office workers
- ④ the days when office workers commuted long hours to and from the office are gone

**B** 次の表は、本文の段落と内容をまとめたものである。52 ～ 55 に入るのに最も適当なものを、下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選び、表を完成させよ。ただし、同じものを繰り返し選んではいけない。

Paragraph	Content
(1)	A typical work day for office workers
(2)	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">52</span>
(3)	Some advantages of telecommuting
(4)	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">53</span>
(5)	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">54</span>
(6)	Other disadvantages of telecommuting
(7)	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">55</span>

- ① Additional benefits of telecommuting
- ② Some dangers of telecommuting
- ③ Telecommuting on the rise
- ④ The future of telecommuting



