

# 慶應義塾大学

経済学部 (2月13日実施)

## 英語

I		II		III	
1.	2	11.	2	24.	2
2.	1	12.	2	25.	✕ 3 (訂正)
3.	5	13.	4	26.	4
4.	2	14.	3	27.	1
5.	3	15.	4	28.	3
6.	3	16.	2	29.	2
7.	2	17.	4	30.	3
8.	4	18.	2	31.	3
9.	2	19.	✕ 2 (訂正)	32.	2
10.	3	20.	2	33.	1
		21.	4	34.	3
		22.	1	35.	3
		23.	1	36.	1

## IV

B1: It has been a while since I saw you last. You did not show up to work three days in a row without letting us know. What happened?

C1: It's a long story. I'm afraid I'll be fired.

B2: If I were the manager, I would definitely fire you. You should quit as soon as possible if you are lacking the motivation.

C2: No way, I cannot say [explain] that to my parents. I will try apologizing to him/her next time I see him/her.

## V (A)

(解答例)

Facial recognition technology, which is growing rapidly nowadays, has some issues that needs to be solved.

The thing that might be endangered is citizen's privacy. In the article "Facial Recognition Technology", U. C. Mee stats that "Individuals cannot control their personal data through a registration process." This makes it possible for companies or governments to collect personal information, even without one's recognition. Worse still, it is not secured enough to trust that the data would never be leaked. Whether it happens accidentally or intentionally, if the personal information is used in an undesired way, the innocent individual might be involved in a crime.

At the same time, however, many think that this system can be also useful to reduce crime. Ai Shiyu is one of them. In her article in 2019, she claims that the system is used "to uncover criminals or to find missing children." I partly agree to this, because this is true while the technology is used in a proper way. There might be a chance that the criminal utilizes the face recognition system to kidnap the target.

Once effective rules are established to keep the society safe against people or company that intend to make use of the uncountable personal data, individual citizens can benefit from this technology. Still, it seems that there is a long way to go before we find a system to keep what face recognition system knows unrevealed when we do not want it to be known.

## V (B)

(解答例)

I believe that the Japanese government should promote driverless cars in Japan and I have two reasons.

The first reason is regarding the technologies. I only agree to a certain extent with Otto Matick and Newt Rall who argues in paragraph five that as the cars become highly dependent upon several integrated technologies, there are concerns on failed program update. Their claim that as the cars become automated they would be more susceptible to technological errors may be true, but I believe these similar errors can easily happen even when an actual human is holding the wheel. For example, even though damaged GPS system might lead you to the wrong direction, many people still choose to use the GPS instead of the paper maps because it is much more convenient, accurate and safer since you can concentrate more on the road.

The second reason is regarding the employment. Otto Matick and Newt Rall said in paragraph eight that driverless trucks may reduce the number of jobs. However, since those who already own cars are less likely to use public transportations in the first place, driverless cars owned by each individual should not affect the unemployment rate of those working in the automotive industry and labor unions.

Therefore, I believe that driverless cars will bring more benefits than harm to the society and it should be promoted by the Japanese government.

