

令和5年度入学試験問題

英 語

筆記試験問題

注 意 事 項

試験開始後、問題冊子及び解答用紙のページを確かめ、落丁、乱丁あるいは印刷が不鮮明なものがあれば、新しいものと交換するので挙手すること。

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、問題用紙を開かないこと。
2. 試験開始後は、すべての解答用紙に受験番号（2か所）・氏名を記入すること。
3. 解答は、必ず解答用紙の指定されたところに記入すること。
4. 解答用紙は持ち出さないこと。
5. 以下の問題を選択して解答すること。

志望学部	解 答 す べ き 問 題
多文化社会学部 教育学部 (中学校教育コース文系) 経済学部 医学部 歯学部 薬学部 環境科学部	A B C E
教育学部 (中学校教育コース文系以外) 情報データ科学部 工学部	A B C D

A 次の英文を読み、後に続く設問に答えなさい。

We have no idea what the job market will look like in 2050. It is generally agreed that machine learning and robotics will change almost every line of work — from producing yogurt to teaching yoga. However, there are conflicting ⁽¹⁾ views about the nature of the change and its risk. Some people believe that within a mere decade or two, billions of people will economically be left behind. Others maintain that even in the long run automation will keep generating new jobs and greater prosperity for all.

Since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, for every job lost to a machine at least one new job was created, and the average standard of living has increased dramatically. (ア) there are good reasons to think that this time it is different, and that machine learning will be a real game changer.

Humans have two types of abilities. ⁽²⁾ In the past, machines competed with humans mainly in raw physical work, while humans retained a large advantage over machines in cognition. (イ), as jobs in agriculture and industry were automated, new service jobs emerged that required the kind of cognitive skills only humans possessed: learning, analyzing, communicating, and above all understanding human emotions. However, Artificial Intelligence, or AI, is now beginning to outperform humans in more and more of these skills, including in the understanding of human emotions.

In the last few decades, research in areas such as *neuroscience and behavioral economics allowed scientists to hack humans, and, in particular, to gain a much better understanding of how humans make decisions. It turned out that our choices of everything from food to friends result not from some mysterious free will, but rather from billions of *neurons calculating probabilities within a split second. 'Human intuition' is in reality 'pattern recognition.' Good drivers, bankers, and lawyers don't have magical intuitions about traffic, investment or negotiation — rather, by recognizing repeated patterns, they spot and try to avoid

careless pedestrians, excessive borrowers, and dishonest thieves. No wonder that even good drivers, bankers, and lawyers sometimes make stupid mistakes.

AI can be better at jobs that demand intuitions about other people.⁽³⁾ Many lines of work — such as driving a vehicle in a street full of pedestrians, lending money to strangers, and negotiating a business deal — require the ability to correctly assess the emotions and desires of other people. Is that kid about to jump on to the road? Does the man in the suit intend to take my money and disappear? Will that lawyer act on his threats, or not? (ウ) it was thought that such emotions and desires were generated by an immaterial spirit, it seemed obvious that computers would never be able to replace human drivers, bankers, and lawyers. For how can a computer understand the created human spirit? But if these emotions and desires are in fact no more than ⁽⁴⁾ *biochemical algorithms, there is no reason why computers cannot solve these algorithms.

Since humans are individuals, it is difficult to connect them to one another and to make sure that they are all up to date. (エ), computers aren't individuals, and it is easy to integrate them into a single flexible network. Thus, what we are facing is not the replacement of millions of individual human workers by millions of individual robots and computers. Rather, individual humans are likely to be replaced by a combined network.⁽⁵⁾

(Adapted from *21 Lessons for the 21st Century* by Yuval Noah Harari, 2018)

*neuroscience: 神経科学

*neuron: 神経細胞

*biochemical algorithms: 生化学にもとづいた計算方法

問 1. 下線部(1)に関して, conflicting views の内容を具体的に日本語で説明しなさい。

問 2. (ア) ~ (エ) に適する語句を, 下記の語群より選び記号で答えなさい。

- (A) As long as (B) If (C) Therefore (D) Yet
(E) In contrast

問 3. 下線部(2)に関して, その2つはどういう ability か。本文中よりそれぞれ英語
1語で抜き出しなさい。

() ability, () ability

問 4. 下線部(3)に関して, 具体的にどういう jobs か。日本語で3つ述べなさい。

問 5. 下線部(4)とほぼ同じ意味のものを, 下記の選択肢より1つ選び記号で答えなさい。

- (A) at least (B) mostly (C) even (D) only

問 6. 下線部(5)に関して, a combined network には可能でも humans にはそうではない能力を, 日本語で2点述べなさい。

B 次の英文を読み、後続く設問にすべて英語で答えなさい。

Six weeks later, Erin returned to San Francisco. She was exhausted from the 22-hour journey, but she phoned immediately. “We need to talk as soon as possible. The Vietnamese government is excited about the potential of working with us. I have a plan.”

The next morning, it was back to our favorite coffee shop. The Chestnut Street Coffee Roastery had replaced my home office as the world headquarters of Room to Read.

The Vietnamese are fond of gift giving. Erin showed the genes of her adopted country; she presented a photo album with a wood cover. As I sipped my latte, I opened to the first page, on which an adorable young Vietnamese girl was reading a book. Erin had written, in gold pen, “Announcing Room to Read Vietnam.”

I laughed. “So, uh, it’s decided? We’re launching in Vietnam? That was quick!”

“Well it’s obviously your decision, but I think we should. There is so much need in the country right now. The last decade has been relatively stable after years of war with France, the U.S., and China. That stability has led to a baby boom, because during times of peace and economic growth people tend to have more children. As a result, half the population is under the age of twenty. But there is a flip side to this. The rural communities are too poor to build adequate schools and libraries. So basically you have many more kids, without having enough capacity for all of them to go to school.”

“Vietnam may not have enough money, but the parents have so much enthusiasm for education. Teaching is one of the most respected professions. There is a Confucian belief in the power of learning. So when I told people about all the great work you have done in Nepal, their first reaction was to ask when we could start work in Vietnam.”

“I’m totally into the idea,” I replied. “But there are practical considerations.

This year, our entire budget is \$150,000. That is barely enough to pay for our work in Nepal, and Vietnam has four times the population.”

“That’s all right—I will help you fundraise so that we have more money coming in.”

“But how can I afford to hire you? It’s one thing to hire program officers in Nepal because they can afford to live on \$200 per month. In this town, that will pay your rent for all of three days.”

“I’ve talked to my roommate about this, and also my mom. They both know that helping kids in Vietnam is my dream. My roommate works at Goldman Sachs and does quite well financially. She offered to pay my rent for the first month. My mother thought that was a good idea, and she offered to fund a second month. So my biggest expense is taken care of. I can fund my day-to-day living expenses from savings. So if you want to have me join Room to Read, you’ve got me for two months.”

I was glad that Erin had thought this through and was also willing to make a personal sacrifice to make it happen. That her mother was also willing to invest in Erin’s dream spoke volumes.

(2)

I immediately decided to follow these positive examples. “Actually, you can work for Room to Read for four months.”

“Why four?”

“Because tomorrow we should get to work. When we meet up, I will give you \$1,000, freshly withdrawn from the ATM. I hope you can make it last for a month. Next month I will give you the same amount. That will be my contribution to making this happen. Within four months, you and I collectively will have to find a way to get you on the payroll. One of the things I learned at Microsoft is that if you find a good person, you should hire them, and they will more than pay for themselves.”

(3)

(Adapted from *Leaving Microsoft to Change the World* by John Wood, 2006)

Answer the following questions **in English**.

1. What is the name of the organization Erin and the writer are working for?
2. What does the underlined (1) “Erin showed the genes of her adopted country” mean? Choose the most appropriate answer from (A) to (D).
 - (A) She gave the writer a gift like Vietnamese people often do.
 - (B) She gave the writer a gift like Vietnamese people from San Francisco do.
 - (C) She showed the writer a photo album of her trip to Vietnam.
 - (D) She showed the writer scientific results from her trip to Vietnam.
3. Why did the writer laugh when he read “Announcing Room to Read Vietnam”?
4. Why was Vietnam unstable before the last decade?
5. Why is there a need for the headquarters to be built in Vietnam?
6. What three people offered to help Erin financially for the next four months?
7. What does the underlined (2) “spoke volumes” mean? Choose the most appropriate answer from (A) to (D).
 - (A) showed clearly
 - (B) gave money
 - (C) spoke loudly
 - (D) expressed confusion

8. What does the writer mean by the underlined (3) “they will more than pay for themselves”? Choose the most appropriate answer from (A) to (D).
- (A) That a good employee will pay for their own expenses.
 - (B) That hiring a good person is worth it.
 - (C) That you should only hire good people.
 - (D) That Microsoft taught the writer to only hire good people.

C 次の文が自然な英文になるように、(A) から (J) の中に入れるべき最も適切な語を 1 ～ 15 から選び、数字で答えなさい。ただし、同じ語を 2 度使っては いけません。

Perhaps nothing is more symbolic of Asian culture than a humble pair of chopsticks. In *Mandarin, they are known as *kuaizi* — “quick little fellows.” But in English we say chopsticks.

According to the Oxford English Dictionary, the word chopsticks first (A) during the late 17th century. *Chop* is used to mean “quick”, as in the phrase *chop-chop* which means “quickly.”

The clever little fellows haven’t changed much over the thousands of years they’ve been (B) use — proof of their brilliant design. Chopsticks are extremely (C) — you can use them to grip, pull, tear apart, stir, and even cut (D) of food. And, though this causes shouts of disapproval from our grandmothers, you can even use them to spear food for easy consumption!

Handling this elegant tool is an art that requires skilled fingers. For the sophisticated, chopsticks are considered an (E) of one’s arm. Just as knowing the difference between a fish fork and a dessert fork is a sign of socio-economic status in Western culture, proper use of chopsticks is an (F) of good breeding.

By 500 AD, the use of chopsticks had (G) to Japan, Korea, and Vietnam. The Japanese used chopsticks in a (H) different way. First, chopsticks in Japan resembled *tweezers — they were made from a single length of bamboo bent at the top. When (I) to Japan, chopsticks were considered precious and used only in religious ceremonies. It took around 400 years before their chopsticks split into two, (J) more like their Chinese neighbors.

(Adapted from “Ode to the Humble Chopsticks” by Maura Fogarty, in *Reader’s Digest*, 2011)

*Mandarin: 標準中国語 *tweezers: ピンセット

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. pieces | 2. slightly | 3. burn | 4. appeared |
| 5. introduced | 6. at | 7. imagination | 8. in |
| 9. looking | 10. extension | 11. guys | 12. indication |
| 13. handy | 14. slowly | 15. spread | |

<教育学部（中学校教育コース文系以外）、情報データ科学部、工学部の受験者のみ
解答すること>

D 次の1～10の英文の下線部とほぼ同じ意味のものを、A～Dの選択肢から1つ選
び記号で答えなさい。

1. The role of historians is to interpret, not alter, the contents of historical documents.

A. omit B. reproduce C. discuss D. change

2. Pans manufactured entirely of special iron were first used in the 1800s.

A. mainly B. successfully C. solely D. routinely

3. The widespread use of x-rays for diagnostic purposes poses the risk of overexposure to radiation.

A. medical B. spacious C. experimental D. common

4. The government is planning to limit the growth of the housing program.

A. maintenance B. expansion C. power D. number

5. There are many factors we have to consider, apart from expenses.

A. except B. besides C. especially D. finally

6. The applicants for the new dorm rooms were chosen randomly.
- A. purposefully B. with care C. by chance D. decidedly
7. You may require his consent before finalizing the plan.
- A. agreement B. interest C. denial D. pursuit
8. We will make up for the lost salary.
- A. compensate B. be willing C. give up D. blame
9. How can we implement the sales strategy?
- A. put out B. fill out C. keep out D. carry out
10. Can you go through these documents?
- A. discard B. examine C. experience D. duplicate

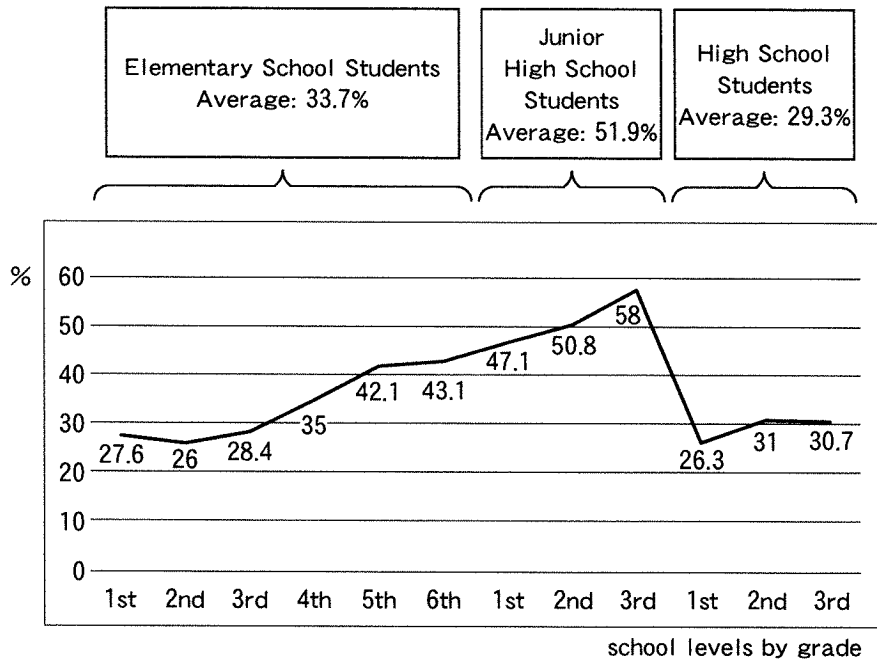
<多文化社会学部, 教育学部 (中学校教育コース文系), 経済学部, 医学部, 歯学部,
薬学部, 環境科学部の受験者のみ解答すること>

E 図を見て, 次の2つの問いに, それぞれ 100 語程度の英語 で答えなさい。

1. The line graph on the next page shows the percentage of students who attended cram schools in Japan by grade in the year 2017. According to the graph, how did cram school participation rates differ among the three levels of education: elementary school, junior high school, and high school?
2. Do you think cram schools are necessary? Give at least two reasons to support your opinion.

*cram school: 塾

Figure: Japanese Cram School Enrollment Rates by Grade for the Year 2017



(Adapted from *the Survey on Out-of-School Educational Activities 2017* by the Benesse Educational Research and Development Institute, 2017)

