

2020年度入学試験問題

英 語

(試験時間 12:55～14:15 80分)

1. 解答用紙は、マーク解答用紙のみです。
2. 解答は、必ず解答欄にマークしてください。解答欄以外にマークすると無効となります。
3. 解答は、HBの鉛筆またはシャープペンシルを使用し、訂正する場合は、プラスチック製の消しゴムを使用してください。解答用紙には鉛筆のあとや消しくずを残さないでください。
4. 解答用紙を折り曲げたり、汚したりしないでください。
5. 解答用紙には、必ず受験番号と氏名を記入およびマークしてください。
6. 解答用紙への受験番号の記入およびマークは、コンピュータ処理上非常に重要なので、誤記のないようにしてください。
7. 一度記入したマークを修正する場合、しっかりと消してください。消し残しがあると、マーク読み取り装置が反応して解答が無効となることがあります。
8. 満点が150点となる配点表示になっていますが、法学部国際企業関係法学科および国際経営学部の満点は200点、経済学部各学科および文学部日本史学専攻、社会学専攻、社会情報学専攻、心理学専攻の満点は100点となります。

I 次の1～15の英文の空所に入れるのに最も適切な語句を(a)～(d)の中から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。(30点)

1. I would like to focus on the three key () of success.
(a) graduates (b) inabilities (c) ingredients (d) diversities
2. This square () to be the cemetery of the Cathedral up to 1784.
(a) went (b) would (c) got (d) used
3. Let me explain how this new product () your demand perfectly.
(a) meets (b) agrees (c) requires (d) confuses
4. She explained the problem in great () to the store manager.
(a) decision (b) debt (c) detail (d) doubt
5. Will you please hold your questions () the end of this conference?
(a) by (b) until (c) to (d) with
6. Her team members have expressed dissatisfaction () her decision.
(a) on (b) of (c) with (d) to
7. They have () their presentations on educational software into three parts.
(a) declined (b) covered (c) convinced (d) divided
8. During his journey, he had to () an account of his expenses in order to write a report for his company.
(a) hold (b) keep (c) neglect (d) remove

9. The woods within the area () as a national park have to be handed over to the following generations.
(a) designated (b) converted (c) repeated (d) belonged
10. () it or not, this was the first time the national rugby team was victorious.
(a) Take (b) Give (c) Believe (d) Say
11. () could the president have imagined just how prophetic her words would be.
(a) Little (b) More (c) No less (d) Not
12. Can you tell me who is () charge of this project?
(a) at (b) on (c) in (d) to
13. He applied this new technology () the buildings in the center of the city.
(a) up (b) out (c) down (d) to
14. Have you heard the news that researchers have () a link between stress and diet?
(a) translated (b) identified (c) prolonged (d) diverted
15. Generally speaking, we do not appreciate the value of various benefits until we are deprived () them.
(a) to (b) in (c) on (d) of

Ⅱ 次の1～5の英文の(a)～(d)には、文法・語法上の誤りを含むものがそれぞれ1つあります。その記号をマークしなさい。(10点)

1. In some areas, more than nine out of ten families own a refrigerator, but in others, only about one person out of 400 has it.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
2. The research has verified the proposition of higher education enhances not only economic earnings but also occupational and social status.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
3. What I think is very important in the development of Japanese culture is the introduction of Buddhism into Japan by the way of China in ancient times.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
4. Engaging in paid work not only provides women with income but is also an opportunity to expand their social circle and gains skills and knowledge as well as confidence.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
5. Quality testing on gold can be done more quickly and accurately because of technologically advancement, but the principle has remained essentially unchanged.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Ⅲ 次の1～5の(a)～(d)の英文には、文法・語法上の誤りを含むものがそれぞれ1つあります。その記号をマークしなさい。(15点)

1. (a) Alongside more civilized technological advances, the nineteenth century witnessed a marked increase in the sophistication of warfare.
(b) Included in this vast collection is a series of masterpieces dating from the fifteenth to the twentieth centuries.
(c) At the age of 12, she had already distinguished as a gifted and eager horse rider.
(d) Problems associated with economic and social development were noticeable in the sixteenth century.
2. (a) George Stephenson invented the first practical steam locomotive used for pulling railway carriages.
(b) Our leader tried to protest peacefully against the company's discriminatory policies.
(c) It became obvious that the young man had a talent for engineering.
(d) Much of the attention of the country was focused in abroad during this era.
3. (a) Olive oil lowers bad cholesterol and raises good cholesterol.
(b) The debt of his father has forced him live under difficult conditions for more than ten years.
(c) Hollywood has gone to great lengths to create the reality of violence in war.
(d) Nothing speaks more eloquently of the achievement of Rome than its water-supply system.

4. (a) It took two weeks that finish reading all the documents in the library that were considered to be related to the matter.
 - (b) These days many banks allow you to review account information and even pay your bills online.
 - (c) One of the wonderful things about college is that you will have more free time than ever before.
 - (d) The athletes feel that having a sport to play makes them spend their time more effectively.
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5. (a) To give the growing concern for ecological issues, city residents are more interested in protecting the environment.
 - (b) In college, selecting your classes will be invaluable in determining what type of education you receive.
 - (c) My cousin is a student at Harvard University, where he is majoring in mathematics as well as East Asian Studies.
 - (d) All these questions may be answered after you have figured out the subjects in which you excel.

IV 次の英文を読み、1～10の空所に入れるのに最も適切な語句を、それぞれ(a)～(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。(30点)

It's time to stop drinking (1) the boss after work. That's the message of Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group Inc. banking unit executive Saiko Nanri, who wants to change Japan's long-standing culture of drinks between managers and employees.

Japanese companies have long encouraged such parties to give workers the chance to break down barriers with their bosses in an informal setting. Some see the alcohol-fueled bonding sessions as a way to relieve stress and advance their careers, (2) feel obliged to attend. The practice is so common that it created the term *nomination*—from *nomu*, the Japanese verb for drink, and communication.

Nanri, 49, has told her team that she won't hold the gatherings, saying they're (3) to parents of young children. "It's not as if I have any special knowledge to share with my staff by drinking with them every day," she said in an interview.

Her stance reflects how some Japanese workers are calling into question old work habits blamed for hindering productivity and discouraging women (4) in the workforce. Prime Minister Shinzo Abe has been trying to tackle a labor shortage in the rapidly aging nation by making workplaces more flexible and reducing overtime. Some women in particular often resent having to entertain their superiors after a long working day.

"This old practice shuts out working mothers, (5) fathers who want to help out more at home, and foreigners who are used to a better work-life balance," said Kumiko Nemoto, a professor at Kyoto University of Foreign Studies in Japan who has written about gender inequality in the workplace. "Stopping *nomination* is the first step to increasing diversity, performance-based promotion and open communication during work hours."

Because many Japanese companies don't have formal evaluation systems, managers often use the occasions to assess employees, according to Nemoto. That

means not attending could have consequences for career advancement in a country that ranks among the lowest in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development for women in management positions.

A mother of two teenage daughters, Nanri wants to improve staff interactions during the daytime, and urges her team to spend time with friends and family at night. Feedback has been positive, she said, with parents in particular telling her how they (6) even if they skip team drinks.

Some in Japan would rather not be invited out in the first place. "Younger staff aren't as keen to socialize with bosses (7)," said Hiroki Tahara, a human resources consultant. Saori Yano, 24, used to work at a job placement company in Tokyo where she and her colleagues took turns going out with their manager several times a week after finishing work at around 10 p.m. "He said he would listen to us over drinks because he was too busy during work hours, but usually we'd end up listening to his boasting," she said.

Nanri, one of the first female executives at Japan's biggest bank, wasn't always (8) team bonding after hours. When she started working in 1992, she used to play golf with her bosses and do everything she could to fit into the male-dominated culture.

After giving birth and returning to work, she found it (9) to her new routine. "I was shocked at how early I had to leave the office to get to the school on time," she said. "I didn't have a role model and didn't know what the best practice was as a working mother at a bank."

She eventually made the adjustment, rising to the post of corporate communications head, overseeing about 100 employees. Last year, she became just the second woman at MUFG to reach the rank of executive officer, and this month she was appointed head of the financial institutions division. Nanri hopes that younger women will have an easier time. She said her effort is just a "small attempt" at encouraging changes in (10). Her approach isn't company policy, "but if it works, I'll recommend it to other departments."

1. (a) of (b) on (c) from (d) with

2. (a) others being (b) while others
(c) because others (d) others having

3. (a) productive and fair (b) unproductive and unfair
(c) unproductive but fair (d) productive but unfair

4. (a) to be praised (b) for promoting
(c) of being prominent (d) from remaining

5. (a) other than (b) except for (c) along with (d) apart from

6. (a) appreciated not feeling excluded (b) were disappointed
(c) felt proud (d) got excited to be promoted

7. (a) than the older generation were
(b) as the older generation were
(c) as the employees in the future will be
(d) than the employees in the future will be

8. (a) affirmative in (b) in favor of
(c) opposed to (d) reluctant against

9. (a) easy to contribute (b) comfortable to dedicate
(c) interesting to devote (d) hard to adjust

10. (a) how to communicate (b) when to start
(c) which to take (d) what to negotiate

V 次の英文は、沖縄の伝統的な食生活について説明したものです。文章を読んで、あとの設問に答えなさい。* の付いた語句には注があります。(30点)

A thousand miles south of Tokyo lies a cluster of islands with sugar-sand beaches, palm trees, and a people (1) the ancient Ryukyu kingdom. For almost a millennium, these Pacific islands have maintained a reputation for nurturing long lives. Reports from early Chinese expeditions referred to these tiny islands as the land where people never die.

Today Okinawans over the age of 65 still enjoy the world's highest life expectancy. Men are expected to live to about 84 and women to almost 90. People here also have one of the highest centenarian ratios in the world: about 6.5 in 10,000 live to age 100. And they enjoy lower rates of the diseases that kill Americans: a fifth the rate of heart disease, a fifth the rate of breast cancer, and less than half the rate of dementia* seen among similarly aged Americans.

(4) What food do Okinawan centenarians eat that might help to explain their long, healthy lives? Medical researcher Craig Willcox, and his brother Bradley, authors with Makoto Suzuki of *The New York Times* best-seller *The Okinawa Diet Plan*, have been seeking answers to that question for more than a decade. Greg Plotnikoff, a U.S.-trained physician and authority on integrative medicine*, has also been investigating the puzzle.

The Willcoxes' work, which includes careful data collection, offers important insights into the actual diets of Okinawa's centenarians. (5) the first third of their lives, roughly before 1940, the vast majority of the calories they consumed—more than 60 percent—came from one food: the *imo*, or Okinawan sweet potato. A purple or yellow variety related to our orange sweet potato, the *imo* came to Japan from Central and South America about 400 years ago and took well to Okinawan soils. That was lucky for pre-World War II Okinawans, who were (6) lacking calories. This sweet potato is one of the healthiest foods on the planet. In fact, the traditional Okinawan diet was about 80 percent carbohydrates*

because of the *imo*, the Willcoxes found.

Before 1940 Okinawans consumed fish at least three times per week together with seven servings of vegetables and maybe one or two servings of grain per day. They also ate two servings of soy, usually in the form of tofu. They didn't eat much fruit; they enjoyed a few eggs a week. Dairy and meat represented only about 3 percent of their calories. Never influenced by Buddhism, 20th-century Okinawans observed no taboos against eating meat, but they still only did so rarely. On special occasions, usually during the Lunar New Year*, people butchered the family pig and feasted on pork—probably an important protein source at the time.

A typical traditional meal of the time, the Willcoxes said in an article they authored for the *Journal of the American College of Nutrition*, began with Okinawan-style miso soup with seaweed, tofu, sweet potato and green leafy vegetables. The main dish was *champruru*, stir-fried vegetables that might include *goya*, *daikon* (radish), Chinese okra, pumpkin, or green papaya, sometimes (8) smaller servings of fish, meat, or noodles prepared with herbs, spices, and cooking oil. To drink, they served freshly brewed *sanpin* (jasmine) tea and perhaps a little *awamori* (a locally-produced alcoholic beverage).

Three foods in the Okinawan diet of those days—turmeric, sweet potato, and seaweed—provided an additional benefit that we understand better today: they mimic calorie restriction, a digestive survival mode that has benefits for a long life.

One way to turn on calorie restriction is to eat about 40 percent fewer calories, about 2,500 for a man and 1,800 for a woman, than the average American now consumes. But recent research from the Willcoxes has shown that regular consumption of turmeric, sweet potato, and seaweed can provide some of the benefits of calorie restriction, without causing hunger.

dementia* 認知症 integrative medicine* 統合医療

carbohydrate* 炭水化物 Lunar New Year* 旧正月

1. 空所 (1) に入れるのに最も適切なものを(a)~(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) declined with (b) depended on
(c) described as (d) descended from

2. 下線部(2)の意味を最も適切に表すものを(a)~(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) 65歳以上の人 (b) 長寿の人
(c) 100歳まで生きた人 (d) 健康に90歳を迎えた人

3. 下線部(3)の意味を最も適切に表すものを(a)~(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) 5番目 (b) 5分の1 (c) 5倍 (d) 5回目

4. 下線部(4)の意味を最も適切に表すものを(a)~(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) 米国の同年代の人に見られる認知症発症者の割合の半分より少ない
(b) 米国のより若い世代の人に見られる認知症発症者の割合の半分より少ない
(c) 米国の同年代の人に見られる認知症発症者の割合と同程度以下
(d) 米国の高齢の人に見られる認知症発症者の割合の半分近く

5. 空所 (5) に入れるのに最も適切なものを(a)~(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) While (b) During (c) Although (d) Besides

6. 空所 (6) に入れるのに最も適切なものを(a)~(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) as if (b) if (c) unless (d) otherwise

7. 下線部(7)の意味を最も適切に表すものを(a)~(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) were influenced by Buddhism (b) observed taboos
(c) ate meat (d) enjoyed a few eggs

8. 空所 (8) に入れるのに最も適切なものを(a)~(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) accompanied by (b) in spite of
(c) known as (d) according to

9. 下線部(9)の示す内容を最も適切に表すものを(a)~(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) 沖縄の人々は自然にカロリー制限をしている
(b) 当時沖縄で摂取されていた食材のうち3つがカロリー制限を妨げている
(c) 沖縄の人々はカロリー制限のやり方を模倣している
(d) ターメリックやサツマイモ、海藻がカロリー制限に似た働きをする

10. 下線部(10)の意味を最も適切に表すものを(a)~(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) discontinue (b) cease (c) activate (d) abolish

VI 次の英文は、日本のエネルギー政策における地熱発電の可能性について説明したものです。文章を読んで、あとの設問に答えなさい。* の付いた語句には注があります。(35点)

How Japan can meet its future energy needs is not necessarily something you think about while enjoying a nice long soak in a hot-spring bath. But the hot water you're soaking in is part of the solution, say advocates of geothermal power*.

Renewable energy sources (1) geothermal have been getting more attention since the 2011 Fukushima disaster exposed the risk—or folly—of nuclear power. One expert says geothermal power could supply 10 percent of the country's energy needs by 2050. That looks like a fantasy (2) the current situation. Geothermal plants currently produce just 0.2 percent of Japan's electricity.

The Japan Oil, Gas and Metals National Corp. estimates the country's geothermal potential at 23,400 megawatts, putting it at No. 3 in the world (3). However, Japan has an installed geothermal capacity of only some 500 megawatts, placing it in the 10th spot worldwide.

(1) Even a much smaller country such as Iceland—which, like Japan, has lots of seismic activity*—has a geothermal capacity of 665 megawatts. So why doesn't Japan make (4)?

Well, it's complicated. Long before the Fukushima catastrophe, some people realized that Japan's geothermal resources could play a bigger role in helping the country meet its energy needs. In his 1985 novel, *Kirikirijin* (The People of Kirikiri), Hisashi Inoue imagines an independent Tohoku that relies on geothermal energy. As one of the characters in the book—a local policeman—explains to a visitor to the new republic: "Electricity is free here (5). Hot water heated by ⁽⁷⁾ underground hot springs is also supplied to each household through pipes. So hot water is also free."

The visitor asks why the rest of Japan doesn't take advantage of the abundant

energy lying underground. "It's simply because leaders of our country have more brains than the leaders of Japan," is the policeman's cynical reply. The policeman might have also mentioned environmental concerns—including the possibility of a negative impact on hot-spring resorts—and the high cost of exploratory drilling and building geothermal plants.

Over the years, Japan has made tentative moves to exploit its geothermal resources. The country's first geothermal power plant was an experimental one that began operating near the hot-spring resort city of Beppu, Oita Prefecture, in 1925. However, (6) that the first full-scale plant was constructed in Japan. Built by Japan Metal & Chemicals Co., Ltd. in Matsukawa, Iwate Prefecture, it has an annual output capacity of 23.5 megawatts.

More geothermal plants were developed and started operating in the years that followed. At the time of the Fukushima nuclear accident, there were 17 plants in Japan—primarily in Tohoku and Kyushu—(7) approximately 500 megawatts. Twenty-three small-scale plants have gone online since then, mainly due to the introduction of the feed-in tariff system*.

Geothermal power plants operate (8) as nuclear plants: Steam turns turbines that produce electricity. The difference is that with geothermal, the steam comes from water that has been heated by underground seismic activity, instead of water that's heated through atomic fission*.

"The strong points of geothermal power plants are the same as nuclear power plants," says Kasumi Yasukawa, deputy director of the Renewable Energy Research Center at the National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology. Yasukawa says that both are stable, high-capacity energy sources that are not affected by the weather. They have low carbon dioxide emissions and they have a high energy return—(9), the ratio between the energy they use and the energy they produce.

The difference, of course, is that geothermal plants don't pose threats to the environment such as meltdowns or radioactive waste disposal. They can also be

operated 24 hours a day, (10).

The government has set a target of renewable energy sources supplying between 22 and 24 percent of electricity by 2030, with geothermal providing 1.6 gigawatts, or 1 percent of Japan's power.

"We support a more aggressive target of around 40 percent for renewables," says Tatsuya Wakeyama, a senior research fellow at the Tokyo-based Renewable Energy Institute. "We think the target for geothermal is too low." Wakeyama says most researchers believe 2.6 gigawatts is a realistic goal for 2030.

geothermal power* 地熱発電 seismic activity* 地震活動

feed-in tariff system* 固定価格買取制度 atomic fission* (原子)核分裂

1. 空所 1～10 に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ(a)～(j)から 1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) in other words
- (b) behind the United States and Indonesia
- (c) it wasn't until 1966
- (d) with a total generating capacity of
- (e) compared to
- (f) such as
- (g) thanks to our geothermal power plant
- (h) seven days a week
- (i) on the same principle
- (j) better use of this theoretically abundant energy resource

2. 下線部(ア)の意味を最も適切に表すものを(a)～(d)から 1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) extended
- (b) revealed
- (c) covered
- (d) concealed

3. 下線部(イ)の示す内容を最も適切に表すものを(a)~(d)から1つ選び, その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) The geothermal potential of Japan is No. 3 in the world.
- (b) Nine countries in the world are now producing more electricity than Japan does.
- (c) There is no doubt Japan is ranked as the tenth largest producer of electricity in the world.
- (d) There are nine countries in the world that have installed more geothermal capacity than Japan.

4. 下線部(ウ)の意味を最も適切に表すものを(a)~(d)から1つ選び, その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) Fukushima
- (b) Japan
- (c) an independent Tohoku
- (d) the rest of Japan

5. 下線部(エ)の or の用法に最も近いものを(a)~(d)から1つ選び, その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) The price was only three thousand yen, or about thirty dollars.
- (b) Hurry up, or you will miss the first train.
- (c) Do you know whether he has already gone home or is still working in the office?
- (d) It is obvious that she didn't either touch the statue or move it.

6. この文章で言及されている地熱発電の長所に該当しないものを(a)~(d)から1つ選び, その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) 試掘や設備建設のコストが安い
- (b) 天候の影響を受けず安定的に発電できる
- (c) 二酸化炭素の排出量が少ない
- (d) メルトダウンや放射性廃棄物処理といった環境への脅威を与えることがない



