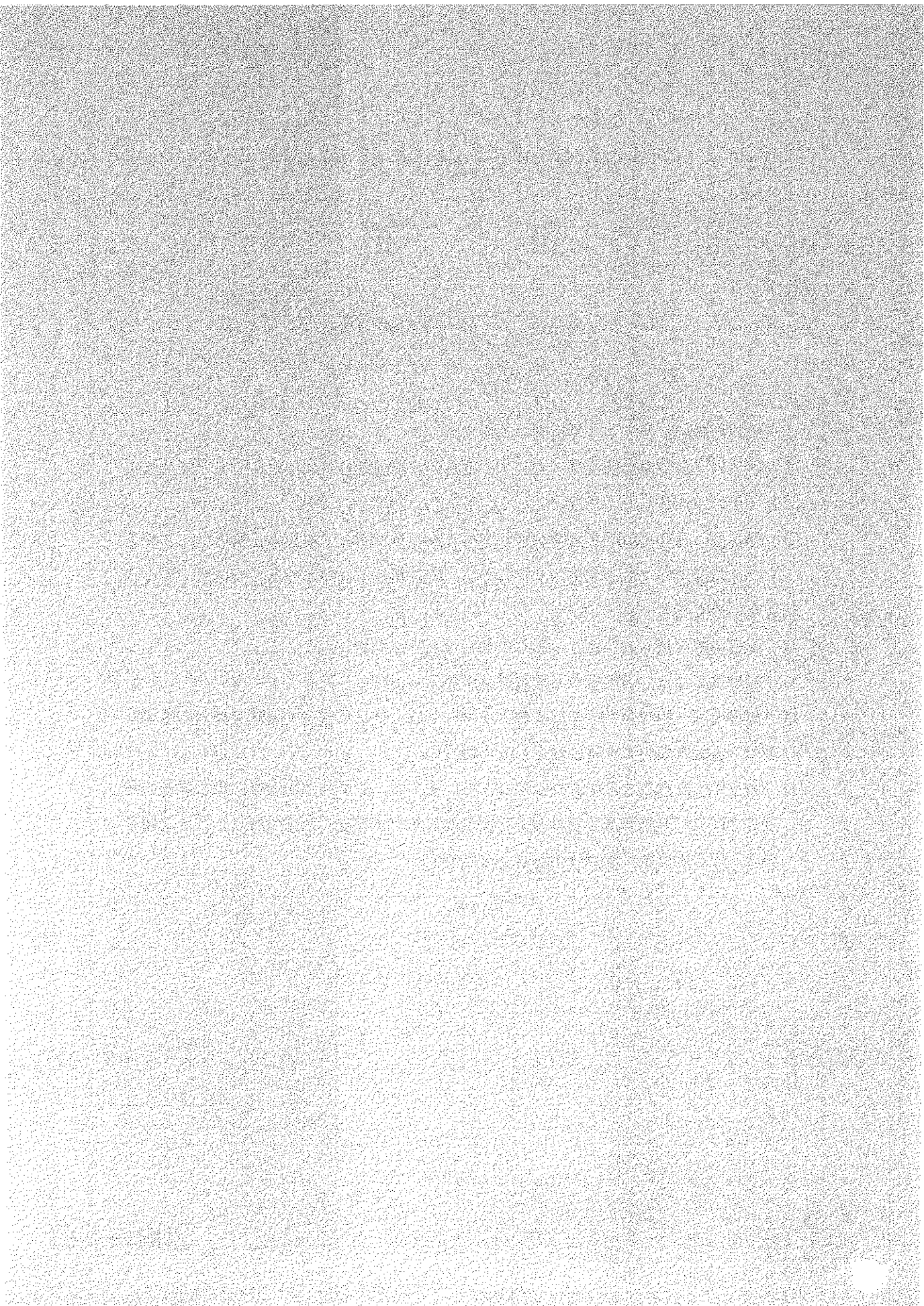


2018 年度 入学 試験 問題

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ので注意してください。
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、受験番号と氏名を必ず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、誤記のないよう特に注意してください。
7. 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。



8. Scientists tend to work in close collaboration with others, but some of the greatest () have come from the results of individuals researching alone.
(a) efforts (b) failures (c) findings (d) hardships
9. In () for filling out the survey, we will send you a coupon for 50% off your next purchase of furniture in this shop.
(a) all (b) return (c) short (d) sum
10. My daughter is a first-year student in college, but she has () homework than she did when she was a high school student.
(a) fewer (b) less (c) less often (d) smaller
11. You should be careful when you drive in other countries since the steering wheel and the traffic lanes can be ().
(a) inside out (b) one way or another
(c) out of place (d) the other way around
12. Can you see the boy and the dog () playing together in the park? They are my son and pet.
(a) that are (b) that is
(c) what have been (d) which is
13. One study shows that vitamin D is better absorbed () a meal that contains fats.
(a) in which taken with (b) in which taking with
(c) when taken with (d) when taking with

14. I was ashamed () my seat to the pregnant woman who looked uneasy on the crowded train in the morning.
- (a) not of having given (b) of having given not
(c) of having not given (d) of not having given
15. () the first years of life that children form the foundation for language, one of the crucial skills for successful lifelong learning and well-being.
- (a) At the time of (b) Being in
(c) It is during (d) When they are in

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. Some friends of us like staying at our log cabin on the north side of the lake in summer.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
2. Upon the blueberries are harvested, the farmer packages the fruit for distribution to retail stores.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
3. The taming of wild animals led directly to more human population by yielding more food than the hunter-gatherer lifestyle could provide.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
4. She chose Swiss for holidays quite deliberately because she was brought up there when she was a child.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
5. The blue whale is the largest alive animal on earth, reaching a length of over thirty meters and weighing as much as one hundred and twenty midsize cars when it is fully matured.
(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) A short-term rental office is located only steps away from the art gallery and some restaurants.
(b) Could you give me a ride to the post office since my car has broken down?
(c) It is now widely accepted that many illnesses can be caused by stress.
(d) My mother objected with my climbing the mountain alone because she had lost her brother a year before.

2. (a) Expiration dates indicate the point at which food may start to lose quality, not when it goes badly.
(b) It is well known that Steve Jobs wore the same style of clothing every day to limit and simplify the decisions he had to make on a daily basis.
(c) The ancient Egyptians carefully preserved their rulers' bodies, burying them in elaborate tombs with rich treasures to accompany them in the afterlife.
(d) To apply for the issuing of official documents, you must fill out an application form and bring a copy of your ID.

3. (a) Japanese eating habits are the subject of much admiration among foreign visitors to the country today.
 - (b) The company claims that closing stores will allow its business to compete effectively against the growing threat of online retailers.
 - (c) The government is believed to be planned to make a law to establish scholarships for the foreign students who want to graduate from Japanese universities.
 - (d) The scientists could not get all the data needed to cure the disease because their equipment had broken only three days earlier.
-
4. (a) Some members of the audience were critical of our results, saying which we had used too small samples.
 - (b) The number of participants in the international conference was much bigger than the organizer had expected.
 - (c) The old books are protected by the library's careful regulation of temperature and humidity.
 - (d) When you introduce yourself, could you please state the name of the university you study at?
-
5. (a) Do these electric appliances belong to us or are they theirs?
 - (b) The doctor strongly recommended that she not eat hamburgers every day, but as usual she never listened to his advice.
 - (c) The politician failed to disclose his assets and did not refer his personal connection with the organization that was under police investigation.
 - (d) Unfortunately the girl suffered from serious injuries for years as the result of being struck by a car.

IV 次の英文を読み、1～15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。*の付いた語句には注があります。

(30点)

It is a future event that will change the world and how people communicate: within 20 years, half of all the planet's languages will be dead. Experts agree that (1) can stop it happening but one specialist is trying her hardest to slow it down. Professor Antonella Sorace is one of a growing number of scholars who believe learning a second language has (2) benefits for the human brain. This is true not only for young children but also for adults and people at risk from dementia*. Research shows that learning a new language could slow the start of the disease for four to five years — a better result than with any medication so far.

It is those benefits of bilingualism (that is, the ability to speak two languages well) that should encourage us to (3) Britain's minority languages — Gaelic*, Welsh and Irish. "All minority languages are declining," said Sorace. "If a language is not learned by children then that language is bound to die. There are big forces out there that help to (4) this process along. Eventually Gaelic will die, Welsh also will die. We are trying to contribute to slowing that decline. We know linguistic diversity is important because it makes us human. We lose that and we (5) an essential part of what it means to be human."

Three years ago in Edinburgh she started a project known as Bilingualism Matters. The combination of the success of this organization (which is now expanding across Europe and in the US), plus her general work, has convinced the Scottish government to introduce languages to primary schools. From 2020 all Scottish children will be learning a language (6) than English in their first year at school, with two new languages being introduced later. "It depends on the teaching, but young children are (7) at picking up tones, so languages which use tones, like Mandarin* for example, are a lot easier for children than for adults," she said.

When forests disappear, they take with them secrets of undiscovered medicines. In the same way, disappearing languages can be the (8) to a longer and better quality of life. The first battle is to challenge the popular myth that bilingualism might damage children's brains. Study after study has shown the reverse to be true, says Sorace. "In Sardinia, an island in Italy, if a child speaks Sardinian it's thought they can't then speak Italian very well. There is an inferiority complex around minority languages. These prejudices are deep-rooted, but we are perhaps halfway to (9) people that the brain can cope. Then we have to make people believe that it is actually beneficial."

Bilingualism Matters is working to encourage businesses to consider the (10) of their staff learning languages. "In business, people say 'English is the language of business, why would I need to learn another language?'" said Sorace. "Maybe if you learn another language, you could do better business."

The British are well known for being poor at languages, and interest in studying foreign languages among schoolchildren has been (11) for years — encouraged, Sorace thinks, by parents who do not understand their value. "Monolingualism (speaking only one language) is a privilege, but also a limitation. Why is Chinese emerging as a powerful language? Because the Chinese economy is strong. The pace is much more rapid than it used to be, so who knows how (12) it might take for Chinese to overtake English?" The Scottish schools language initiative is expected to include Chinese as one of the three languages that will be introduced to primary schools.

The refugee crisis is throwing up another concern for Sorace. Many people arriving in new countries are encouraged to take up the language of their new home (13) of — rather than alongside — their own. "It is true that some families feel their native language is a problem. They want their child to fully fit in and they think their language will make it (14). This is sometimes the message that comes from the school."

"Even in the Netherlands, a bilingual country, the message is that you should

speak Dutch as soon as possible. Yes of course you must learn to fit in, but don't speak only Dutch to your child. (15) we have this perception that there is a good kind of bilingualism and a bad kind. There is no bad kind.”

注 dementia 認知症

Gaelic ゲール語

Mandarin 標準中国語

1. (a) anything (b) everything (c) nothing (d) something
2. (a) confidential (b) enormous (c) temporary (d) tiny
3. (a) precede (b) predict (c) preserve (d) pretend
4. (a) save (b) select (c) speed (d) stop
5. (a) fight (b) get (c) lose (d) play
6. (a) better (b) less (c) more (d) other
7. (a) bad (b) good (c) unable (d) well
8. (a) ability (b) key (c) question (d) value
9. (a) perceiving (b) perfecting (c) permitting (d) persuading
10. (a) advantages (b) duties (c) problems (d) styles
11. (a) decreasing (b) manifested (c) remaining (d) renewed

12. (a) come (b) long (c) much (d) soon
13. (a) as (b) because (c) full (d) instead
14. (a) simple (b) tough (c) usual (d) weak
15. (a) Fortunately (b) Hopefully
(c) Unfortunately (d) Unlikely

V 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。*の付いた語句には注があります。

(30点)

There has been a big rise in the number of foreign students attending nursing care schools after a legal change making it easier for people who want to be caregivers to acquire resident status in Japan. The rise in foreign students training to become caregivers (1) schools. As the nation faces a serious labor shortage in its nursing care sector, it has struggled to attract workers willing to work hard in tough conditions for poor pay.

According to the Japan Association of Training Institutions for Certified Care Workers, which consists of specialist schools and junior colleges, the number of foreign students nationwide grew to 257 in 2016, (2) from 34 in 2011.

Under economic partnership agreements between each of Japan and Indonesia, the Philippines and Vietnam, people who want to become caregivers can only obtain resident status in Japan (3) three years of work experience and passing the national qualification exam in their fourth year. But a change to the immigration law, which was passed in 2016 and (4) in 2017, enables foreign students at nursing care schools to obtain resident status in Japan after being certified as caregivers by the government.

(5) this legal change, which the industry hopes will lead to an increase in foreigners working as nursing caregivers, foreigners including students at Japanese language schools are seizing the opportunity to study nursing care. In 2017 the Japan Welfare Education College in Tokyo had 15 foreign students after 10 entered in the spring of 2016. Nationalities include Vietnamese, Nepalese and Filipino, and many of the students wish to eventually work in Japan, school officials said.

Among the group is Vu Thi Thu Trang, a 29-year-old Vietnamese. "I am glad that foreigners can now work in Japan when they become caregivers. I want to stay on and work in nursing care," Trang said. The Kansai College of Social

Welfare in Osaka welcomed around 30 Vietnamese students in spring 2017, which was around half of the maximum of 60 students that could be accepted per academic year. The college has been preparing to accept foreign students for the past three years. “The situation, in which the nursing care industry (6) foreigners, will remain unchanged in the years to come,” school principal Yohei Yamamoto said.

In one school in Tokyo foreign students made up more than three-quarters of the 60 students who entered in 2016. (7), there has been a sharp decline in the overall number of students in Japan aiming to join the nursing care sector, with the figure being 7,752 as of April 2016. This amounts to only 46.4% of the number required.

Kazuhiko Mashiko, a senior official of the Japan Association of Training Institutions for Certified Care Workers, said he welcomes the growing number of foreign students. “Accepting foreign students will also be part of an international contribution,” he noted. (8) this development, the Japan Association of Geriatric Health Services Facilities* has set up a working group to consider introducing a scholarship for students who wish to be caregivers, who can both study and work, with the expectation of hiring them when they graduate.

However, several hurdles remain, (9) language and cultural barriers for foreign caregivers. The pass rate for foreign examinees in the national qualification exam for 2015 was 50.9%. As a result, foreign students have a particular disadvantage in Japanese language exams. Junya Ishimoto, chairman of the Japan Association of Certified Care Workers, said he hoped the association can help ease the concerns of such caregivers. “(10) they obtain a qualification, their nationality does not matter,” he said.

注 the Japan Association of Geriatric Health Services Facilities 全国老人保健施設協会

1. (a) is a disaster for
(c) is unfair to
 2. (a) a disappointment
(c) more than seven times
 3. (a) after at least
(c) before a maximum of
 4. (a) became controversial
(c) came into force
 5. (a) Disappointed by
(c) In opposition to
 6. (a) may have to reject
(c) will need to reduce
 7. (a) As a result
(c) By contrast
 8. (a) Eager to take advantage of
(c) Keen to oppose
 9. (a) all greater than
(c) such as
 10. (a) Even if
(c) Unless
- (b) is to be resisted by
(d) is very welcome for
 - (b) an unspectacular rise
(d) up slightly
 - (b) after less than
(d) if they haven't had
 - (b) became not valid
(d) was rejected
 - (b) Encouraged by
(d) In spite of
 - (b) will have to rely on
(d) will not have to train
 - (b) By coincidence
(d) What is more
 - (b) In order to stop
(d) Not knowing what to do about
 - (b) except for
(d) without
 - (b) So long as
(d) Whether or not

VI 次の英文を読み、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)

Oxfam, the global organization, has released its annual report on global wealth and the headline figures are shocking. According to the group, eight individuals own as much wealth as the poorest half of the world's population. Such concentrations of money and the power that goes with it should make people very worried, but the Oxfam report does not tell the (1) story. The poor will always be with us, and will always demand the attention of those with a conscience, but the number of absolute poor is shrinking and the lives of those people who have little wealth is improving. There is a long way to go, but to ignore those gains is to ignore too much.

Oxfam claims that eight individuals — such as Bill Gates, Mark Zuckerberg and Michael Bloomberg — own the same amount of wealth as the 3.6 billion people who (2) the poorest half of humanity. In 2010, the world's 43 richest people had assets equivalent to those of the poorest 50%.

That concentration of wealth is part of a larger set of trends. According to Oxfam, during the last quarter century the world's top 1% gained more income than the bottom 50% combined. Big companies are enjoying boom years. The world's 10 biggest corporations together have more revenue than that of the government revenue of 180 countries combined. To provide some scale, the report notes that the CEO of one of the top 100 companies earns as much in a year as 10,000 people working in clothing factories in Bangladesh. Vietnam's richest man earns more in a day than the poorest person earns in 10 years.

(3) figures are shocking and they should be. Research increasingly shows that growing levels of inequality do extraordinary damage to societies. They increase crime, generate insecurity, decrease productivity and damage the social bonds that bind countries together and allow them to function. A sense of unfairness is at the heart of the huge political changes that are taking place around

the globe. The election of Donald Trump and the rise of populist, nationalist movements that reject elites are the results of these trends.

While these concentrations of wealth are amazing, there is more to the story. The easiest way to undermine the study is to attack its methodology. While the numbers are accurate, the definition of wealth is (4). Oxfam defines wealth as net assets*, which means that individuals with loans are often considered “poor.” As a result, millions of individuals in the West with student debt have negative net assets, and are thus in the bottom 50%.

More important, however, is the fact that hundreds of millions of people have been lifted out of poverty in recent decades. In 1977, nearly 1 in 5 children born would die before the age of 5; today infant deaths amount to 1 child in 40 — a number still too high — and falling. As recently as 1990, 40% of the world’s population lived on \$1 a day or less; it is now 15% and continues to fall.

Still, 11% of the world’s population, 1 person in 9, goes to bed hungry. Economists estimate that policies that specifically targeted the poor — such as the Development Round of the World Trade Organization — would have raised 700 million people out of poverty from 1990 to 2010. Progressive policies that focused on poverty — increased taxation, reduction of military spending and so on — could eliminate 75% of extreme poverty.

For that purpose, Oxfam calls for an end to offshore tax havens*, raising the minimum wage to allow working families to earn a living wage, the end of discrimination and equal pay for equal work, a social safety net for all citizens, and access to affordable, high-quality health care and education. While that looks like a wish list for developed countries, the last two would be very helpful for providing a foundation for better opportunities for the world’s poorest citizens.

Health care and education demand more than just resources, however. They require social infrastructure and political systems. And here the Oxfam report is most wrong. Several people on that list of the world’s richest individuals are using their wealth to change the world in ways that Oxfam approves. Oxfam says that

such “big charity” is no substitute for government policies that redistribute wealth to help the bottom 50%. But Bloomberg, Gates and Zuckerberg are actively engaged in new forms of charity that are intended to change social systems, precisely because governments seem unable to reform themselves. There are many examples of wealth used for selfish reasons, but the work of these individuals to solve these problems should not be dismissed. Oxfam is right to (5), but it needs partners in that effort, no matter where they are from. Some of the world’s wealthiest individuals are allies, not enemies, in that fight.

注 net assets 純資産

tax havens 租税回避地

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

(a) brief (b) entire (c) new (d) rare

2. 空所 (2) に入れるのに最も適切な語句を(a)~(d)から1つ選び, その記号をマークしなさい。

(a) figure out (b) leave out (c) look after (d) make up

3. 空所 (3) に入れるのに最も適切な語句を(a)~(d)から1つ選び, その記号をマークしなさい。

(a) No (b) Other (c) Same (d) Such

4. 空所 (4) に入れるのに最も適切な語句を(a)~(d)から1つ選び, その記号をマークしなさい。

(a) acceptable (b) impossible (c) misleading (d) useful

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

- (a) beat around the bush (b) ring alarm bells
(c) turn a blind eye (d) wave a white flag

6. 本文の内容に照らし, 以下の英文を完成するために, 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。

According to this article,

- (a) during the last quarter century the world's top 1% gained as much income as the rich and poor combined.
(b) Oxfam is a medical organization located in many countries which makes a report on the world every year.
(c) there are less people in absolute poverty and there has been an improvement in the life of the poor.
(d) the world's top wealthy people had assets equivalent to those of the biggest corporations put together.

7. 本文の内容に照らし, 以下の英文を完成するために, 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。

According to this article,

- (a) research shows that there are both good and bad effects that inequality has on societies.
(b) the benefits of recent worldwide prosperity are also enjoyed by small businesses.
(c) the concentration of wealth is a unique phenomenon limited to a particular area.
(d) the revenue of the governments of 180 countries is smaller than that of the world's top 10 corporations.

8. 本文の内容に照らし、以下の英文を完成するために、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。

According to this article,

- (a) no students are included in the poorest 50% of the world in the Oxfam report.
- (b) people with loans are not necessarily poor in Oxfam's definition of wealth.
- (c) the election of Donald Trump and the rise of populist, nationalist movements means that there is a lot of support for elites.
- (d) there is a sense of unfairness behind the rise of populist and nationalist movements.

9. 本文の内容に照らし、以下の英文を完成するために、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。

According to this article,

- (a) from 1990 to 2010, 700 million people got out of poverty thanks to policies that targeted the poor.
- (b) Oxfam thinks ending offshore tax havens can contribute to the reduction of extreme poverty.
- (c) progressive policies on poverty made it possible to remove 75% of people from extreme poverty.
- (d) the percentage who go to bed hungry in the world is not known accurately because the study does not use appropriate methods.

10. 本文の内容に照らし、以下の英文を完成するために、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。

According to this article,

- (a) health care and education demand more than just resources; they also require helpful political systems.
- (b) Oxfam has sufficient reasons and data to feel hostile to the world's wealthiest individuals.
- (c) some rich people are actively engaged in new forms of charity that are intended to change social systems together with the government.
- (d) there are few examples of wealth used only for selfish reasons.

