

法学部A方式Ⅱ日程・国際文化学部A方式
キャリアデザイン学部A方式

1 限 外 国 語 (90分)

科 目	ページ	科 目	ページ
英 語	2～20	独 語	22～26
仏 語	28～34	中 国 語	36～41

〈注意事項〉

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、問題冊子を開かないこと。
2. 解答はすべて解答用紙に記入しなさい。
3. 独語、仏語、中国語は国際文化学部志望の受験生のみ選択できる。
4. 試験開始後の科目の変更は認めない。
5. マークシート解答方法については以下の注意事項を読みなさい。

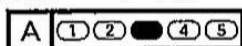
マークシート解答方法についての注意

マークシート解答では、鉛筆でマークしたものを機械が直接読みとって採点する。したがって解答はHBの黒鉛筆でマークすること(万年筆、ボールペン、シャープペンシルなどを使用しないこと)。

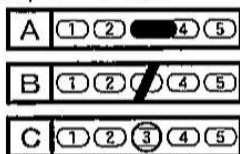
記入上の注意

1. 記入例 解答を3にマークする場合。

(1) 正しいマークの例



(2) 悪いマークの例



枠外にはみださないこと。

○でかこまないこと。

2. 解答を訂正する場合は、消しゴムでよく消してから、あらためてマークすること。
3. 解答用紙をよごしたり、折りまげたりしないこと。
4. 問題に指定された数よりも多くマークしないこと。

(英 語)

[I] つぎの英文を読み、問いに答えよ。

It's not only our physical and digital environments that will become more regularized and more readily described in a literal manner. These same trends will happen to workplace personnel and our descriptions and evaluations of them. Workers will be increasingly tagged with their strengths and weaknesses, expressed numbers. The motive this development is essentially the same. Machines make literal and regular descriptions possible, and in turn such descriptions make machine analysis more acceptable and powerful. So we will try to make our workplaces more literal.

That will include having very exact readings on the quality of people we work . The analogy with chess proves useful. We all know how good a chess player is because each player has a numerical rating. These ratings measure true quality quite accurately; "the sun got in my eyes" is probably not a very good excuse in high level competitive chess. Chess ratings predict player performance remarkably well, with the exception of strong young masters who are improving their skills rapidly, or individuals with sudden health problems. These ratings are used for many purposes, including the decision of which players to invite to top tournaments, or how much of an appearance fee or lecture fee a player must receive.

We can expect to see this practice spread more widely. The next step is to hire individuals using genius machines to assess the performance of workers, most of all skilled professionals. I mean the people we , like doctors, lawyers, professors, and our coworkers too. Machines aren't just about producing goods and services at lower cost; they will improve the

quality of service in the professions. Sooner or later, most professionals, especially at the top end of the market, will be graded by teams of skilled workers cooperating with smart machines. Think of this as a more scientific version of online ratings for almost everything, just as we now have such ratings for restaurants, hotels, etc.

Let's say it is a lawyer. Potential customers can ask their smart phones where the lawyer went to school, what her class rank was, and what kinds of promotions she has received. That information will be accompanied by a note: "This information explains only 27 percent of lawyer performance."

1. 空所 に入るもっとも適切なものを, つぎの a ~ d より一つ選び, その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
a. at the cost of b. in spite of
c. in terms of d. on account of

2. 空所 に入るもっとも適切なものを, つぎの a ~ d より一つ選び, その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
a. about b. behind c. from d. since

3. 空所 に入るもっとも適切なものを, つぎの a ~ d より一つ選び, その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
a. in b. off c. out d. with

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4. 下線部(1) The analogy with chess proves useful. の本文中での意味にもっとも近いものを、つぎの a～d より一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- a. You can properly compare this situation to rating systems of chess players.
 - b. You can successfully guess who is the strongest chess player in any situation.
 - c. It is appropriate that you make use of this situation to explain chess ratings.
 - d. It is needless to say that this situation makes chess ratings possible.
5. 筆者が下線部(2) “the sun got in my eyes” is probably not a very good excuse in high level competitive chess のように述べる理由としてもっとも適切なものを、つぎの a～d より一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- a. The sun seems to be of no use as an excuse when most chess players pay little attention to their eyesight.
 - b. The numerical rating of each chess player provides too accurate an expectation of their performances for small problems to affect the result of play.
 - c. The decision of which chess players to invite to top tournaments has nothing to do with their health problems.
 - d. There is a possibility that any young chess player will rapidly make progress in their skills and catch up with old masters.
6. 空所 に入るもっとも適切なものを、つぎの a～d より一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- a. look after
 - b. play with
 - c. rely on
 - d. stand for

7. 本文の内容と合致するものを, つぎの a ~ d の中から一つ選び, その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- a. In traditional chess tournaments, great care is taken to make sure all competitors pay the appearance fee they should.
 - b. Chess ratings are used only for the purpose of preventing players from engaging in cheating.
 - c. In the future, teams of skilled workers cooperating with smart machines will grade most professionals with the exception of chief executives.
 - d. The numerical rating system seen in the chess world will also spread to workplaces to evaluate the quality of employees' work.

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〔Ⅱ〕 つぎの英文を読み、問いに答えよ。

If doing the most important thing is the most important thing, why would you try to do anything else at the same time? It's a great question.

In 2009, Clifford Nass set out to answer just that.⁽¹⁾ His mission? To find out how well so called multitaskers* multitasked. Nass said that he had been "in awe" of multitaskers and considered himself to be a poor one.⁽²⁾ So he and his team of researchers gave 262 students questionnaires to determine how often they multitasked. They divided these students into two groups of high and low multitaskers and began with the presumption that the frequent multitaskers would perform better. They were wrong.

⁽³⁾ "I was sure they had some secret ability," said Nass. "But it turns out that high multitaskers are easily tricked by unrelated details." They were less proficient on every measure. Although they'd convinced themselves and the world that they were great at it, there was just one problem. Multitaskers were just poor at everything.

Multitasking is a lie even though nearly everyone accepts it as an effective thing to do. It's become so mainstream that people actually think it's something they should do, and do as often as possible. We not only hear people talk about doing it, we even hear people talk about getting better at it. Some have gone so far as to be proud of their supposed skill and have adopted it as a way of life. But it's actually a kind of lie, for the truth is that multitasking is neither efficient nor effective. In the world of results, it will fail you every time.

When you try to do two things at once, you either can't or won't do either well. If you think multitasking is an effective way to get more done, you've got it backwards. It's an effective way to get less done. Multitasking is merely the opportunity to make a mess of several things at the same time.

The concept of humans doing more than one thing at a time has been studied by psychologists since the 1920s, but the term “multitasking” didn’t arrive on the scene until the 1960s. It was used to describe computers, not people. Back then computers were apparently thought to be so unbelievably fast that a whole new word was needed to describe a computer’s ability to quickly perform many tasks. Multitasking is about multiple tasks alternately sharing one computer, but in time the context was flipped and it became interpreted to mean multiple tasks being done (A) by one resource. This term is misleading, for even computers can process only one piece of code at a time. When they “multitask,” they switch back and forth, alternating their attention until both tasks are done. The speed with which computers tackle multiple tasks feeds the illusion that everything happens at the same time, so comparing computers to humans can be confusing.

People can actually do two or more things at once, such as walk and talk, or chew gum and read a map, but, like computers, (B) is focus on two things at once. Our attention bounces back and forth. This is fine for computers, but it has serious side effects for humans. Two airliners are given permission to land on the same runway. A patient is given the wrong medicine. A baby is left unattended in the bathtub. What all these potential tragedies share is that people are trying to do too many things at once and forget to do something they should do.

The modern office is a carnival of distracting multitasking demands. While you diligently try to complete a project, you’re constantly noticed of new e-mails arriving in your mailbox. A stack of unopened mail and piles of unfinished work sit within sight as people keep coming by your desk all day to ask you questions. Staying on task is exhausting. Researchers estimate that workers are interrupted every 11 minutes and then spend almost a third of their day recovering from these distractions. And yet

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amid all of this we still assume we can rise above it and do what has to be done within our deadlines. But we're fooling ourselves. Multitasking is a fraud.

*multitasker : 複数のことを同時に行う人

1. 下線部(1) that が意味するものとしてもっとも適切なものを, つぎの a ~ d より一つ選び, その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
 - a. how people know what is the most important thing to do
 - b. how often people multitask in their daily lives
 - c. how many tasks people can handle at the same time
 - d. how come people do not focus only on the most important thing

2. 下線部(2) had been "in awe" of の本文中での意味にもっとも近いものを, つぎの a ~ d より一つ選び, その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
 - a. had been quite awful to
 - b. had really sympathized with
 - c. had felt great respect for
 - d. had truly despised

3. 下線部(3) They が意味するものとしてもっとも適切なものを, つぎの a ~ d より一つ選び, その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
 - a. Nass and his team
 - b. people in the high frequency group
 - c. the frequently asked questions
 - d. the participants in the experiment

4. 空所 (A) に入るもっとも適切なものを、つぎの a～d より一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- a. alternatively b. carefully
c. promptly d. simultaneously
5. 下線部(4) one resource が意味するものとしてもっとも適切なものを、つぎの a～d より一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- a. one code b. one person c. one task d. one time
6. 下線部(5) feeds the illusion の意味にもっとも近いものを、つぎの a～d より一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- a. helps people see the fact b. helps people easily recognize
c. makes people wrongly believe d. makes people ignore the fact
7. 空所 (B) に入るもっとも適切なものを、つぎの a～d より一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- a. what we absolutely cannot do b. what we really need not do
c. what we unconsciously do d. what we usually do
8. 下線部(6) Staying on task is exhausting. の本文中での意味にもっとも近いものを、つぎの a～d より一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- a. Handling co-workers takes a lot of energy.
b. Multitasking requires good communication skills.
c. Maintaining your concentration is extremely tiring.
d. Working with others is disturbing and annoying.

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9. 本文の内容と合致するものを、つぎの a ~ d の中から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- a. Communicating with co-workers is the key to successful multitasking.
 - b. Computers can handle multiple tasks at the same time, although people cannot.
 - c. Many multitaskers are convinced they are efficient, but they are not.
 - d. Research results suggested that multitaskers are more efficient than other people.
-

〔Ⅲ〕 つぎの英文を読み、問いに答えよ。

The brain has critical periods in its development. These are relatively limited windows of opportunity during the brain can learn, change, and develop. If the opportunity is not seized during that critical period, it may be lost forever.

In the 1960s scientists observed, in experiments on both cats and monkeys, preventing input to one eye during an early stage of brain development hindered vision development. Because one eye was unable to see, the visual center in the brain did not grow properly. This restricted development created problems in visual functions. The animal's sight was forever weakened. No matter how much visual input the eye received after the critical period, the lost capacity could not be recovered. Looking at daily human life, we can also find many examples of lost or diminished capacities that have occurred, or that may occur, because of inadequate environmental exposure and a resulting failure to learn something during a critical period.

One controversial example is the ability to read, write, and speak first and second languages. Although most other developed countries usually require children to begin studying second languages in elementary school, American schools usually do not. Some brain specialists argue that the best time to learn languages is between around age one and around age twelve. This is when children are training their ears and brains to recognize subtle differences in sounds and to articulate them with their lips and mouths. Therefore, those brain specialists contend it is truly a "no-brainer" that second languages should be introduced into our schools during ^(D) the elementary grades, even though the learning processes for first and second languages are not identical. There tends to be some popular support for second language education in elementary school among Americans,

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except for conservative intellectuals or English-language imperialists!
(E)

There are other somewhat more trivial examples supporting the importance of critical periods. For example, typing rapidly is a skill that can be learned relatively early and that is necessary in our computerized world. Yet many educated people fifty or older never learned to type when they were young, because it was once assumed that they would never need to. They would have secretaries who would perform this supposedly boring job. Now they are genuinely handicapped as they attempt to answer e-mail or create a summary of a recent meeting while working with their computer on an airplane, hunting for the right letter or number with their eyes and pecking away with two fingers. Although a motivated person can learn to type as an adult, it is a much slower process than when acquired during one's childhood or teenage years. Similarly, sports fans have watched the age of star tennis players, gymnasts, golfers, and swimmers drop to steadily younger levels, because training in these sports now begins sooner than in previous generations, to take advantage of developmental opportunities. Creating the right (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) to learn is one of the secrets of building better brains.
(G)

1. 空所 (A) に入るもっとも適切なものを、つぎの a ~ d より一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

a. how b. what c. when d. which

2. 空所 (B) に入るもっとも適切なものを、つぎの a ~ d より一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

a. that b. what c. which d. whose

3. 空所 に入るもっとも適切なものを、つぎの a～d より一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- a. how b. where c. while d. why
4. 下線部(D) it is truly a "no-brainer" の本文中での意味にもっとも近いものを、つぎの a～d より一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- a. it is completely amazing b. it is extremely clear
c. it is usually unintentional d. it is so unreasonable
5. 下線部(E) English-language imperialists の本文中での意味にもっとも近いものを、つぎの a～d より一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- a. people who hope to force Americans to speak second languages
b. people who hope to make all people speak their own languages
c. people who try to make Americans speak English more elegantly
d. people who try to force all people to speak English
6. 下線部(F) pecking away with two fingers が表す行為としてもっとも近いものを、つぎの a～d より一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- a. pressing keys one by one slowly
b. pressing many keys all at once
c. pressing two keys at the same time
d. pressing two keys for a while
7. 下線部(G)の空所 ～ に入るよう、つぎの a～e を並べ替え、 と に入る記号をそれぞれ解答欄にマークせよ。ただし、同じ選択肢を二度以上使用しないこと。
- a. during b. environment c. the right
d. time e. to learn

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8. つぎの a～e について、本文の内容と合致するのは T を、合致しないものは F を、解答欄にマークせよ。
- a. In experiments on both cats and monkeys in the 1960s, their vision did not work properly even if their eyes received balanced input after the critical period.
 - b. Most American schools require children to begin studying second languages during their early years of education.
 - c. Many people fifty or older did not need to learn to type when they were young because they had their own secretaries who performed the job instead of them.
 - d. If we do not learn to type during our youth, the opportunity to learn to type will be lost forever.
 - e. Many tennis players have begun receiving training earlier than previous generations.

〔IV〕 Read the passage and answer the questions that follow it.

For three decades China has been a steelman's paradise. Years of ⁽¹⁾ double-digit economic growth and constant urbanization gave the country an increasing appetite for the alloy. Steel went into everything, from buildings and infrastructure to cars and appliances. Consumption in China has risen at an average rate of 15% a year since the turn of the century, and at 720 million tons last year it made up almost half of the world's total usage.

Unfortunately, the party may soon be over. China's annual growth rate has slowed from double-digit figures to around 7%. The massive ⁽²⁾ investments in infrastructure that the government started in response to the global financial crisis are decreasing. Property markets around the country are cooling fast, leaving developers with too much debt.

China may be close to "peak steel." Some industry analysts believe that 2015 is the year in which the country's consumption and production will reach its height, to decline gently thereafter (see chart). The ⁽³⁾ chairman of the China Iron and Steel Association (CISA) recently declared that "China's steel production has already hit a peak."

For the handful of big firms that produce most of the world's iron ore, ⁽⁴⁾ the raw material for steel, such arguments are hard to swallow. One major Australian mining company insists that Chinese demand will keep growing strongly for years. The largest British mining firm has also predicted that steel production in China will keep rising and eventually reach 1 billion tons a year (compared with about 835 million tons last year).

Apart from the risk of declining demand undermining the logic for future investments in iron ore production, what are the potential consequences of China hitting peak steel? Trade wars, for a start. Unable to sell all of their output at home, Chinese steel producers have been exporting increasing quantities — to the frustration of producers elsewhere,

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who accuse them of dumping*. One consulting firm estimates that China exported more than 90 million tons of steel last year, which is greater than the entire output of America's steel industry and was a rise of over 50% on the previous year. Exports are continuing to rise rapidly this year.

Western steelmakers are pressing their politicians to protect them against the wave of cheap Chinese imports. On March 25th the European Union said it would impose anti-dumping import taxes of up to 25.2% on various steel products from China, as well as from Taiwan, after the European steelmakers' association accused mills in both countries of unfair dumping. The next day, the bosses of America's steel companies went to Washington to press their government to take similar action. Unless China finds ways to reduce its steel export, these complaints may end up at the World Trade Organization**.

The bigger impact, though, could be in China itself. Its steel industry is highly localized, extremely inefficient and burdened with excess capacity. The central government has tried to force the many state-supported firms to restructure themselves into fewer companies, but reluctant regional government officials keen on preserving local jobs have spoiled such efforts. There are reports that the industry ministry is preparing a fresh push to restructure Chinese steelmaking by making it easier for troubled mills to go bankrupt.

A sign of the central government's desire to reduce the number of producers is its recent decision to end a long-standing ban on foreign investors owning local steel firms. In the current climate, however, it seems unlikely there will be any great rush by foreigners to buy them. Even though senior industry figures are acknowledging that the good times are over, it may yet be some time before economic logic prevails in the Chinese steel business.

*dumping : 投げ売り (ダンピングすること)

**World Trade Organization : 世界貿易機関 (WTO)

1. Which of the following sentences best explains: For three decades China
(1) has been a steelman's paradise?

- a. There were 30 years of pleasure and happiness for strong Chinese men.
- b. The market for steel was going well for 30 major Chinese companies.
- c. Heaven was a good place to sell steel made in China until recently.
- d. Chinese steel companies were doing well for over a quarter of a century.

2. What does the alloy refer to?
(2)

- a. consumption
- b. growth
- c. infrastructure
- d. steel

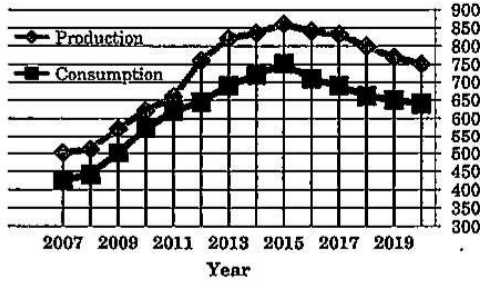
3. What does figures in the passage mean?
(3)

- a. drawings
- b. numbers
- c. people
- d. photographs

4. Which of the following is the chart described in the passage?
(4)

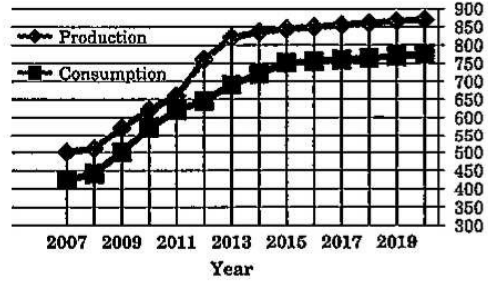
a.

China's Steel (millions of tons)



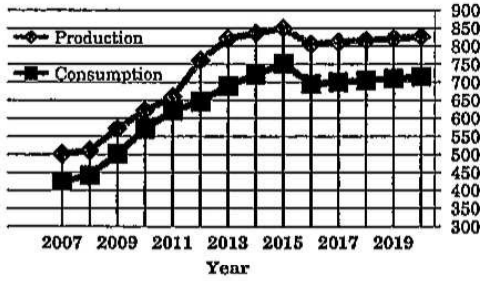
b.

China's Steel (millions of tons)



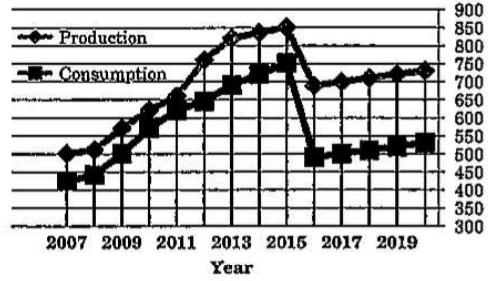
c.

China's Steel (millions of tons)



d.

China's Steel (millions of tons)



5. Which of the following sentences best explains: For the handful of big firms that produce most of the world's iron ore, the raw material for steel, such arguments are hard to swallow?
(5)

- a. Several leading companies that mine the most iron have difficulty accepting this idea.
- b. Many Chinese companies producing steel from iron hardly reject this concept.
- c. Iron is an important part of everyone's diet even if some refuse to take this mineral.
- d. Some Chinese steel producers are arguing over how to handle this problem.

6. Which of the following sentences best explains: There are reports that the industry ministry is preparing a fresh push to restructure Chinese steelmaking by making it easier for troubled mills to go bankrupt?⁽⁶⁾
- The Chinese government probably wants some weaker steel factories to close soon.
 - The industry wants the government to change its policy on mills quickly.
 - Making steel structures is easier for a troubled bankrupt government.
 - Government restructuring is possible if the industry pushes for it.
7. What does figures in the passage mean?⁽⁷⁾
- drawings
 - numbers
 - people
 - photographs
8. Decide which of the statements a ~ h are True (T) or False (F) according to the passage. Mark all your answers on your answer sheet.
- China consumed less than half of all the steel used in the world last year.
 - Until recently the Chinese economy was growing by more than 10 percent every year.
 - China's real estate market is still growing fast due to government debt.
 - Many steel makers in Europe and America are saying the export price of Chinese steel is too low.
 - America produced more steel than China could export last year.
 - Many foreign companies would probably like to invest in China's steel market.
 - The high demand in China is forcing steel makers to import more.
 - Local government officials are opposed to central government efforts to reduce the number of steel producers.

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9. What would be the best title for this passage?
- a. China's Perfect Party
 - b. Peak Steel in China
 - c. China's Consumption and Protection
 - d. Trade Wars and Dumping in China

(白 紙)

