

## GIS(グローバル教養学部) A方式

## 1 限 英 語 S (90分)

## 〈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. 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。

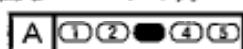
## マークシート解答方法についての注意

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)。

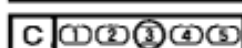
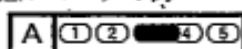
## 記入上の注意

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。

[ I ] For each of 1 to 15, fill in the blank with the most suitable item from the choices given.

1. The challenges facing the new quality control manager came in several \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) forms
- (b) roles
- (c) cases
- (d) rates

2. My internship experience at the newspaper \_\_\_\_\_ me with a number of valuable insights into the role of the editor.

- (a) supported
- (b) advised
- (c) sentenced
- (d) provided

3. The party's manifesto gave a detailed description of its \_\_\_\_\_ the regeneration of the rural economy.

- (a) regard on
- (b) view with
- (c) stance on
- (d) deal with

4. The Deputy Prime Minister felt particularly angry at how he had been \_\_\_\_\_ in the media.
- (a) reasoned
  - (b) stood
  - (c) dressed
  - (d) portrayed
5. The group's innovative study generated results that were \_\_\_\_\_ by academics as a major breakthrough.
- (a) displaced
  - (b) hailed
  - (c) dismissed
  - (d) responded
6. The defendant spoke eloquently and established a convincing alibi, resulting in his \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) plea
  - (b) submission
  - (c) determination
  - (d) acquittal
7. Recent studies of social behaviour have found that outgoing individuals have a tendency to \_\_\_\_\_ new situations very easily.
- (a) appeal to
  - (b) release into
  - (c) adapt to
  - (d) extend into

8. Caution must be \_\_\_\_\_ when dealing with such an unpredictable opponent.
- (a) experienced
  - (b) exercised
  - (c) deferred
  - (d) placed
9. After his unexpected loss in the final match, he was particularly \_\_\_\_\_ of his family and friends' support.
- (a) appreciative
  - (b) admitting
  - (c) regarding
  - (d) informative
10. Since the 1990s, studies of consumer behaviour have tended to \_\_\_\_\_ a postmodern approach.
- (a) adopt
  - (b) seal
  - (c) compose
  - (d) accustom
11. One of the consequences of growing up in this age of consumerism is that children are becoming particularly \_\_\_\_\_ customers.
- (a) debating
  - (b) negotiating
  - (c) evading
  - (d) discerning

12. Globalisation has broken down the barriers between economic systems and made them more \_\_\_\_\_ with one another.
- (a) collaborated
  - (b) supporting
  - (c) integrated
  - (d) advancing
13. Throughout \_\_\_\_\_ history, tourism has impacted in some way on everything and everyone that it has touched.
- (a) told
  - (b) debated
  - (c) understood
  - (d) recorded
14. The renewable energy industry has witnessed \_\_\_\_\_ growth over recent decades.
- (a) exacted
  - (b) unparalleled
  - (c) pressed
  - (d) generated
15. Tourism, by its very nature, is \_\_\_\_\_ unique and fragile environments and societies.
- (a) restored by
  - (b) appealed on
  - (c) dependent on
  - (d) demanded by

[ II ] Read the passage and answer the questions.

The idea that you can't buy happiness has been exposed as a myth, over and over. Richer countries are happier than poor countries. Richer people within richer countries are happier, too. The evidence is undeniable: money makes you happy. You just have to know what to do with it. So what should you do with it?

Stop buying so much stuff and try to spend more money on experiences, renowned psychologist Daniel Gilbert advised a few years ago. "We think that experiences can be fun but leave us with nothing to show for them," he said. "But that turns out to be a good thing." Happiness is other people; and experiences are usually \_\_\_\_\_ — first when they happen and then again and again when we tell our friends.  
(A)

On the other hand, [ X ]. If you really love a rug, you might buy it. The first few times you see it, you might admire it and feel happy. But over time, it will probably reveal itself to be just a rug. Try to remember the last time an old piece of furniture made you \_\_\_\_\_. For me, at least, it's a difficult exercise.  
(B)

But there might be another reason why buying objects rather than experiences tends to disappoint. For the most materialistic people, there might be something dull — even \_\_\_\_\_ — about the act of buying itself.  
(C)

"Materialists are more likely to overspend and have credit problems, possibly because they believe that acquisitions will increase their happiness and change their lives in meaningful ways," writes Marsha Richins of the University of Missouri. But in three separate studies, materialists reported significantly more happiness from thinking about their purchase beforehand than they did from actually owning the thing they wanted.  
(Y)

"Thinking about acquisition provides momentary happiness boosts to materialistic people, and because they tend to think about acquisition a lot,

such thoughts have the potential to provide frequent mood boosts," Richins wrote, "but the positive emotions associated with acquisition are \_\_\_\_\_<sup>(D)</sup>. Although materialists still experience positive emotions after making a purchase, these emotions are less intense than before they actually acquire a product." Once again, it would seem that experiences make us happier than stuff — even in the act of buying.

The finding that paying for something is less satisfying than wanting it shouldn't be confused with the idea that buying things makes us sad. It's hard to find a study showing that "retail therapy," or in other words, [ Z ], doesn't work; most research suggests that \_\_\_\_\_<sup>(E)</sup> excursions to the mall can lift one's spirits. But if Gilbert and Richins are right, then the bulk of the therapy provided by shopping is everything that happens before the check-out counter.

1. Fill in each of the blanks (A) to (E) with the most suitable item from choices (a) to (e). Use each choice only once.

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- (a) depressing
- (b) well-timed
- (c) excited
- (d) shared
- (e) short-lived

2. Choose the most suitable item from choices (a) to (d) for blank [ X ].

- (a) objects lose their appeal
- (b) objects never fail to satisfy
- (c) objects control our emotions
- (d) objects gain value over time

3. Based on the finding in sentence [ Y ], what should materialists do to maximize their happiness?

- (a) make more purchases online than in stores
- (b) avoid thinking about shopping altogether
- (c) reduce the number of items they buy on credit
- (d) take time to reflect on their purchases before buying them

4. Choose the most suitable item from choices (a) to (d) for blank [ Z ].

- (a) evaluating your mood by analyzing your purchases
- (b) easing the cost of products by using coupons
- (c) shopping your way out of a bad mood
- (d) role-playing shopping without actually doing it



5. According to the article, which one of the following is not true of materialists?

- (a) They are vulnerable to financial troubles.
- (b) They confuse buying things with disappointment.
- (c) They enjoy buying more than owning things.
- (d) They are obsessed with acquiring goods.

6. With which one of the following would the author most likely agree?

- (a) You don't have to go into debt to achieve emotional gains from materialism.
- (b) Although materialism may harm individuals, materialists boost the economy.
- (c) Happiness can be bought, but at a cost to mental health.
- (d) While material purchases provide long-term enjoyment, experiences fade with time.

( III ) Read the passage and answer the questions.

A traditional English breakfast features bacon, sausages and eggs — in other words, a whole lot of salt. But if you are reading this in England you've probably been eating less salt of late. A decade ago the government and health advocates began pushing companies to gradually reduce salt levels in processed foods. As a result, one English study shows that in 2011 the English ate 15% less salt than in 2003. Researchers say this has (A) \_\_\_\_\_ to improved cardiovascular\*<sup>1</sup> health. Indeed, over the same period there was a 42% decline in deaths due to stroke and a 40% drop in deaths due to heart disease. The case against salt seems clear. But some (i) \_\_\_\_\_ scientists remain skeptical. Why?

The more salt we eat, the more water our body retains. This increases blood pressure, at least until our kidneys flush out the salt and water. Those who see salt as a problem believe that the effect on blood pressure is more lasting, and that if too much salt is (B) \_\_\_\_\_ over a long period of time it will cause high blood pressure and perhaps death. A much-cited study (C) \_\_\_\_\_ out by America's National Institutes of Health in 2001, called the DASH-sodium study, found that participants put on diets that were lower in sodium\*<sup>2</sup> than the control group ended up with significantly lower blood pressure. [ X ] America's dietary guidelines, based on "a strong body of evidence," put salt at the top of the list of things to avoid.

The body of evidence, though, is rather weaker than the American government admits. The DASH-sodium study is one of many that have looked at the effects of salt intake on health. Others have (D) \_\_\_\_\_ to produce similar results. The English study mentioned above finds a correlation\*<sup>3</sup>, but other factors — such as a simultaneous decline in smoking — seem more likely to account for the improved health outcomes. In 2011 two meta-analyses, which look at the results from many different studies,

were \_\_\_\_\_ by the Cochrane Collaboration, a non-profit organization  
(E) that reviews medical evidence. The first found that reducing salt intake leads to lower blood pressure, but concluded that there is "insufficient evidence" that this will lead to fewer premature deaths or a lower incidence of heart disease. The second concluded, rather simply, that "we do not know if low salt diets improve or worsen health outcomes." The authors went on to say that "after more than 150 randomized controlled trials and 13 population studies without an obvious signal in favor of sodium reduction, another interpretation could be that such a signal may not exist."

Some researchers go a step further, claiming that reducing salt intake actually increases a person's risk of dying. The body needs some amount of sodium; if it gets too little the kidney releases an enzyme called renin that can lead to high blood pressure. Some studies have found that low sodium levels were \_\_\_\_\_ with increased risk of heart failure. Others suggest  
(F) that a low sodium-to-potassium ratio may be the key to heart health. Much depends on the individual. The evidence is inconclusive, yet public health officials have long presented the link between salt and heart disease as if it were fact. Such confidence is not \_\_\_\_\_.  
(G) There are plenty of reasons to avoid a full English breakfast, but salt may not be one of them.

\*1 cardiovascular: relating to the heart and the blood vessels of the body

\*2 sodium: one of the two elements of salt

\*3 correlation: a relationship or connection between two things

1. Fill in each of the blanks (A) to (G) with the most suitable item from choices (a) to (g). Use each choice only once.

- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| (a) associated | (e) warranted |
| (b) carried    | (f) led       |
| (c) failed     | (g) published |
| (d) consumed   |               |

2. Why do some scientists remain skeptical?

- (a) The <sup>(i)</sup>DASH-sodium study and the English study produced different results.
- (b) The ability of kidneys to flush out excess salt is questionable.
- (c) There are too many inconclusive studies on the effects of salt intake on health.
- (d) Most of the studies on the health effects of salt were conducted years ago.

3. Choose the most suitable item from choices (a) to (d) for blank [ X ].

- (a) This study shows that a low amount of sodium could also lead to high blood pressure.
- (b) This study forms the basis for many of the public health pronouncements that demonize salt.
- (c) This study reinforces the public's belief that salt is the chief cause of most diseases.
- (d) This study establishes the common understanding that salt can be good for health.

4. According to the passage, which one of the following items from choices (a) to (e) is *not* true?

- (a) The English diet contains less salt compared to a decade before.
- (b) The English study found that salt reduction is the only reason behind the improved health outcomes.
- (c) The study conducted by America's National Institutes of Health concluded that low-salt diets reduce blood pressure.
- (d) The Cochrane Collaboration concluded that there is no clear signal in favor of salt reduction.
- (e) Some researchers have found that a low sodium-to-potassium ratio may be good for the heart.

5. Which of the following statements best summarizes the writer's position on salt?

- (a) Salt may not be as bad for you as is commonly believed.
- (b) More government studies need to be done in Europe on the health effects of salt.
- (c) One should just accept the fact that salt is bad for health.
- (d) One should avoid a traditional English breakfast as well as salt.

[IV] Read the passage and answer the questions.

We take it for granted that Wilbur and Orville Wright, two bicycle-making brothers from Dayton, Ohio, flew the first controlled, power-driven aircraft and pioneered the development of aviation\*<sup>1</sup>. An Air Force base in their hometown is named after them, honoring the brothers' achievement on the beaches at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina.

But, as author Lawrence Goldstone shows, giving wings to man involved more than just two very committed brothers. <sup>(W)</sup> Socially awkward inventors, deep-pocketed investors and a steady <sup>(A)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ over patent fees signified the birth of the aviation industry.

In *Birdmen*, his absorbing history about competition among the pioneers of flight, Goldstone writes of how the Wright brothers' place in history <sup>(X)</sup> was not always guaranteed. Their <sup>(B)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ were often overshadowed by others more skillful at generating publicity, such as inventor Samuel Langley, who assembled an army of reporters to watch his attempt to launch an aircraft, called an aerodrome, in the Potomac River near Washington, DC. Langley's plane failed spectacularly.

News of the Wright brothers' first flight on Dec. 17, 1903, sent in a telegram to the local newspaper, *Dayton Journal*, was considered unworthy of publication. <sup>(Y)</sup> It was only weeks later that the accomplishment would receive any publicity. "Why the Wrights' achievement did not receive <sup>(C)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ remains a mystery," Goldstone writes. "Perhaps the spectacular claims of success for the Kitty Hawk flight were difficult to take seriously after the aerodrome's equally spectacular failure."

In little more than five years, however, the brothers had reversed course. <sup>(Z)</sup> Using tactics that in the end would do them more harm than good, the Wrights put together a team of the nation's richest men to finance their attempt to control the aviation market. Their lawyers took action against

rival inventors, such as Glenn Curtiss, for \_\_\_\_\_  
(D)

So, instead of developing better aircraft, the Wrights spent their energy on licensing fee disputes with other aviators, including Curtiss, and sought to force the latter out of business. They did not win all of their \_\_\_\_\_, however, and the incessant traveling to consult with lawyers took its toll on Wilbur Wright's health. He died in 1912 from overwork.  
(E)

Orville Wright lived for another 36 years, but he never matched his brother's ambition or innovation. And though Curtiss may have lost in court to the brothers, in the end he would win the technological war, simply by making better airplanes.

Goldstone knows his subject well. He writes with clarity and precision, mixing science and storytelling, and he is given a deep and \_\_\_\_\_ to examine. The first years of flight, which saw men and some women take to the skies in poorly made machines often doomed to failure, were not for the timid. Designing and building an airplane took both vision and courage, and selling the ideas to doubtful investors as well as to the public required a belief in the science and a willingness to take \_\_\_\_\_.  
(F)  
(G)

\*1 aviation: the flying or operating of aircraft

1. Fill in each of the blanks (A) through (G) with the most suitable item from choices (a) to (g). Use each choice only once.

- (a) bold risks
- (b) triumphant headlines
- (c) rich cast of characters
- (d) legal battles
- (e) patent violations
- (f) initial successes
- (g) stream of disputes

2. The expression giving wings to man refers to the <sup>(W)</sup>

- (a) earliest spectacular attempts to fly an airplane.
- (b) realization of manned flight in a powered aircraft.
- (c) men and women who gave their lives to aviation.
- (d) attachment of wings to man so as to enable him to fly.

3. The expression place in history refers to the <sup>(X)</sup>

- (a) Wright brothers' former occupations as bicycle makers.
- (b) historical location of the Wright brothers' first flights.
- (c) history of the Wright brothers as told by Lawrence Goldstone.
- (d) importance of the Wright brothers in the development of aviation.

4. Lawrence Goldstone speculates that news of the Wrights' first flight was considered unworthy of publication because <sup>(Y)</sup>

- (a) the socially awkward brothers knew nothing about generating publicity.
- (b) the achievement at Kitty Hawk was thought too extraordinary to be believed.
- (c) Samuel Langley's launch of his aircraft was much better attended by the press.
- (d) their accomplishments that day were a mystery to the public and press alike.



5. The expression reversed course<sup>(2)</sup> refers to the brothers' change of focus from aircraft development to

- (a) winning the technological war.
- (b) Wilbur's traveling and its impact on his health.
- (c) taking legal action against rival inventors...
- (d) doing each other more harm than good.

6. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate subtitle\*<sup>2</sup> to Goldstone's book.

*Birdmen:* \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) *A Story of Two Rival Brothers*
- (b) *Early Aviators Born to Fail*
- (c) *How They Lost the Patent Wars*
- (d) *Failing to Get Their Wings*
- (e) *The Battle to Control the Skies*

\*<sup>2</sup> subtitle: a secondary title that gives key information about the content of a book; for example, *Beauty and the Beast: A Tale of True Love*

[V] Read the passage and answer the questions.

Did “jaywalking” start in Syracuse, New York? A history professor says the first known use of the word was indeed in Syracuse, more than a century ago.

A new BBC story on the history of jaywalking aims to explain the US law to visitors from foreign countries where there are no fines for crossing the road at the wrong place or the wrong time. Most state and city laws don't actually use the word “jaywalking,” as it commonly refers to a variety of traffic violations by pedestrians, <sup>(A)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ walking outside of a crosswalk.

Peter Norton, a professor at the University of Virginia and author of *Fighting Traffic: The Dawn of the Motor Age in the American City*, said the <sup>(B)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ was first used in December 1913 — in Syracuse. A department store hired a Santa Claus to stand outside with a megaphone, yelling at people who didn't cross the street properly and <sup>(C)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ them jaywalkers.

“I don't know how this got to Syracuse, but in Midwestern slang a jay was a person from the country who was an empty-headed chatterbox, like a blue jay\*<sup>1</sup>,” Norton told the BBC.

More specifically, a “jay” was someone who got in the way of other pedestrians because they kept <sup>(D)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to look at store windows and city lights. In modern terms, they would be more likely described as window shoppers and tourists.

However, *Oxford English Dictionary* contributor Barry Popik claims “jay walking” first appeared in Kansas City, Missouri, a year before Syracuse. On May 15, 1912, Wisconsin's *Daily Northwestern* wrote:

Kansas City has decided that as a city grows it is very evident that all traffic on foot as well as on wheels must be controlled. It believes that the “jay walker” is a <sup>(E)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to traffic in a busy

city, and will not permit him to stray all over a street on which the movement of vehicles is strictly regulated and so increase the danger of accidents....

References to "jay walkers" also appeared in Indianapolis, Cleveland and Atlanta in 1912, \_\_\_\_\_ to Popik.

Social and cultural historian Yoni Appelbaum adds on Twitter that "jay pedestrians" also appeared in Kansas City as early as 1905 before \_\_\_\_\_ "jay walkers" around 1911.

(g) \_\_\_\_\_  
Wherever it started, Norton says the phrase quickly spread throughout the country in the 1920s when motor vehicles became increasingly popular. Many cities adopted anti-jaywalking laws as pedestrians began to be blamed for car accidents and pedestrian deaths, and by the '30s they were the \_\_\_\_\_ in America.

(h) \_\_\_\_\_  
[ X ] *The Atlantic* reports New York City police commissioner Bill Bratton said last month that "pedestrian error contributed to 73 percent of collisions," though some critics disagreed with the \_\_\_\_\_.

(i) \_\_\_\_\_  
NYC in particular has been attacked for its recent crackdown on jaywalkers, as the law isn't always strictly enforced.

Still, the BBC reports other countries have begun to adopt the US perspective on right-of-way laws. Chinese police fined offenders last year and, in Shanghai, forced them to read traffic regulations out loud.

\*1 blue jay: a type of noisy North American bird of the crow family

1. Fill in each of the blanks (A) to (I) with the most suitable item from choices (a) to (i). Use each choice only once.

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| (a) according | (f) norm      |
| (b) becoming  | (g) statistic |
| (c) calling   | (h) stopping  |
| (d) including | (i) term      |
| (e) menace    |               |

2. Choose the most suitable item from choices (a) to (d) for blank [ X ].

- (a) Cities have subsequently seen extraordinary changes.
- (b) Times haven't changed much since.
- (c) In the 21st century, the positions have reversed.
- (d) This uncertainty has continued to the present day.

3. What did Kansas City decide in 1912?

- (a) that the penalties for causing accidents should be increased
- (b) that all traffic of any kind should be studied
- (c) that the movement of pedestrians should be regulated
- (d) that over-regulating vehicles had led to more accidents

4. How does the word "jaywalk" seem to have evolved?

- (a) Once used about somebody who might inconvenience pedestrians, it has come to be used about somebody who might inconvenience drivers.
- (b) Once only used about the Christmas shopping rush, it has come to be used throughout the year.
- (c) Once specific to certain regions of the US, it has become globalized, even used in China.
- (d) Once specific to those who walked, it has come to be used for any user of the city streets.

5. What grew in the US between the 1910s and the 1930s?
- (a) the use of insulting language to refer to innocent behavior.
  - (b) the number of cities with laws regulating pedestrian behavior
  - (c) the percentage of traffic accidents that injured pedestrians
  - (d) the tendency of pedestrians to ignore the dangers posed by automobiles
6. What is the US perspective in this context?
- (a) <sup>(y)</sup>tending to jaywalk rather than walk where advised by traffic signals
  - (b) fining careless drivers rather than giving them stern warnings
  - (c) loosening the enforcement of well known traffic regulations
  - (d) emphasizing the part played by the jaywalker in causing an accident





