

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 英 語 (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。

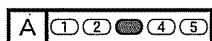
マークシート解答方法についての注意

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)。

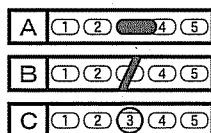
記入上の注意

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。

4. 問題冊子のページを切り離さないこと。

[I] Read the passage and answer the following questions.

Sushi lovers dining at the new Hachi restaurant in Las Vegas can construct their Japanese meals from a wide-ranging menu that includes thirty types of nigiri and sashimi, four dozen hand rolls and tempuras, as well as more than forty varieties of sake. The most diverse aspect of the restaurant, (1), isn't the food but the people who prepare it. The three top chefs are Filipino, Mexican and British. Only two of the other nine chefs are Japanese.

A multicultural line-up is somewhat unusual in Japanese restaurants where tradition is very much honored, but it is becoming the standard as the demand for sushi grows. "This may be the first time it's ever happened that a Mexican guy is in charge of Japanese sushi chefs," says Hachi's executive. "But (2). They're taking the orders and following him."

The hiring decisions were, to a point, a consequence of the increasingly short supply of Japanese-born, formally trained sushi chefs across the country. Over the past decade, the number of Japanese restaurants in the US has doubled to more than nine thousand. At the same time, Japan's population has been declining for a while, (3) to a smaller pool of candidates willing to undergo the five to ten years of training required to become a top sushi chef.

But there were other reasons (4). Some managers who are responsible for hiring, particularly at more progressive restaurants, say classically trained Japanese chefs can be too absorbed in tradition, being resistant to making the boundary-pushing dishes that American diners have embraced.

"Traditional chefs will hesitate to mix avocado and mango with hamachi. It's too off-the-wall," says the executive of Hachi. Though she interviewed (5) some native Japanese, she hired four Mexican chefs because they were more

willing to experiment. She also says that ideally, a restaurant should have a mix of cultures.

But ultimately, she quickly adds, cultural background probably isn't the most important factor in the making of a good sushi chef. "It's whether

(6)

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," she says. "It's a tough job. You have to be on top of everything every day because, after all, you are dealing with fresh fish."

1. Which of the following best fits blank (1) ?
a. although b. however c. therefore d. whereas

2. Which of the following best fits blank (2) ?
a. bad news travels fast b. better safe than sorry
c. a rolling stone gathers no moss d. so far, so good

3. Which of the following best fits blank (3) ?
a. led b. has led c. leading d. being led

4. Which of the following best fits blank (4) ?
a. for the hiring of non-Japanese sushi chefs
b. for the many years of training to become a sushi chef
c. for the recent decline in Japan's population
d. for the restaurants to become more and more traditional

5. Which of the following best explains what (5) off-the-wall means?
a. conventional b. unreasonable
c. typical d. unexpected

6. Fill in the blanks (6)
 with the following a - h to complete the sentence. Mark the letters for the third and sixth blanks on your answer sheet. Use each choice only once.

- a. can b. it c. that person d. up
e. takes f. put g. with h. the work

7. How many chefs are there at the new Hachi restaurant?

- a. twelve b. five c. fourteen d. nine

8. Based on the passage, fill in blanks (あ) to (え) with the following a - e to complete the conversation. Use each choice only once.

Bridget: The menu at the Hachi restaurant is very diverse and (あ). The Japanese chefs are no longer even the majority there.

Evan: Yes, isn't it amazing? But if it were not for the popularity of sushi restaurants, (イ).

Bridget: Why is that?

Evan: First of all, there has been a wide gap between the number of new sushi restaurants and (ウ). As a result, the restaurant owners started to hire chefs from other cultures.

Bridget: That makes sense.

Evan: Also, Americans tend to enjoy non-traditional as well as traditional types of sushi. Naturally, (エ). Sometimes, this can be difficult for a conservative Japanese chef.

Bridget: Well, if it's for the sake of better sushi, I'm totally in favor of it.

- a. a certain amount of flexibility is required
- b. the mix of cultures which should be ideal for any restaurant
- c. so are the people who work there as chefs
- d. such diversity in sushi chefs might not have happened
- e. that of Japanese sushi chefs who have received traditional training

〔Ⅱ〕 つぎの英文を読み、問いに答えよ。

The idea that learning to speak two languages is good for your brain has become widely accepted, particularly in the popular media. Although not all researchers agree that a bilingual advantage exists, the following passage is a typical argument for becoming a bilingual speaker.

Learning a foreign language is more than just a (A) to your career or a handy tool for travelling. It will make you smarter, more decisive and even better at your native language.

Some brain researchers have found that speaking two or more languages is a great asset to the thinking process. According to their research, the brains of bilingual people operate differently than single language speakers, and these differences offer several mental benefits. Below are seven advantages to learning a foreign language. Many of them are only apparent in people who speak multiple languages regularly — if you have not spoken a foreign tongue since your school days, your brain might not be reaping these bilingual benefits. However, people who begin ⁽¹⁾ language study in their adult lives can still achieve the same levels of fluency as a young learner, and still enjoy the same mental benefits, too.

1. **You become smarter.**

Speaking a foreign language improves the functionality of your brain by challenging it to recognize structures, negotiate meaning, and communicate in different ⁽²⁾ language systems. This skill strengthens your ability to negotiate meaning in other problem-solving tasks as well. Students who study foreign languages tend to score better on national exams than their monolingual peers, particularly in the categories of math, reading and vocabulary.

2. **You build multitasking skills.**

Bilingual people, especially children, are skilled at switching between two systems of speech, writing, and structure. According to a study from one American university, this “juggling” skill makes them good multitaskers, because they can easily switch ⁽³⁾ between different structures.

3. **You (B) Alzheimer’s disease.**

Several studies have been conducted on this topic, and the results are consistent. For monolingual adults, the average age for the first signs of Alzheimer’s is 71.4. For adults who speak two or more languages, the mean age for those first signs is 75.5. Studies considered factors such as education level, income level, gender, and physical health, but the results were consistent.

4. **Your memory improves.**

According to educators, (C) because the more you use it, the better it functions. Learning a language involves memorizing a body of rules and vocabulary, which helps strengthen that mental muscle. This exercise improves overall memory, which means that multiple language speakers are better at remembering lists or sequences. Studies show that bilinguals are better at retaining shopping lists, names, and directions.

5. **You become more perceptive.**

A study from one Spanish university revealed that bilingual people are better at observing their surroundings. They can focus on the most significant information and ignore the unrelated details. They are also better at spotting misleading information. Is it any surprise that Sherlock Holmes spoke many languages?

6. **Your decision-making skills improve.**

According to a study from another American university, bilinguals tend to make more rational decisions. Any language contains subtle differences in vocabulary and word choice, which naturally influences your reasoning.

Bilinguals are more confident with their choices after thinking it over in the second language and seeing whether their initial conclusions still stand up.

7. You improve your native language.

Learning a foreign language draws your focus to the machinery of language: grammar and sentence structure. This makes you more aware of language, and the ways it can be structured and managed. These skills can make you a more effective communicator, editor and writer. Bilingual speakers also develop a better ear for listening, since they are skilled at distinguishing meaning from different sounds.

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. pressure b. boost c. deal d. clue
2. 下線部(1) reaping のこの文脈の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. growing b. jumping c. receiving d. cutting
3. 下線部(2) it が指すものを、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. functionality b. language
c. meaning d. brain
4. 下線部(3) “juggling” のこの文脈の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. running at a gentle pace
b. changing between two languages
c. doing two things at once
d. tossing a few objects and catching them repeatedly

5. 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. detect b. predict c. cure d. delay

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. a machine is similar to a brain
b. a brain is similar to a muscle
c. a machine is similar to a body
d. a muscle is similar to a machine

7. 本文で主張されていないものを、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. Learning a foreign language improves the understanding of one's native tongue.
b. Learning a foreign language makes people more sensitive and insightful.
c. Learning a foreign language opens the door to other cultures and helps to understand the world.
d. Learning a foreign language has a positive effect on intellectual growth.

〔Ⅲ〕 つぎの英文を読み、問いに答えよ。

Industrialization transformed every American household sometime between 1860 and 1960. Before 1860 almost all families did their household work in a manner that their ancestors could have imitated — in other words, in a ⁽¹⁾pre-industrial mode. After 1960 there were just a few families who were not living in industrialized homes and pursuing industrialized forms of labor within them.

Now usually, when we think of the word “industrialization,” we think (A) not of homes but of factories, assembly lines, railroads and chimneys. Indirectly (and sometimes directly), we are given the impression that industrialization occurred only outside the four walls of home. The popular imagination goes one step further; industrialization is conceived as being not just outside the home but virtually (B) it. Homes are idealized as the places to which we would like to go back when the world of industrialization becomes too hard to bear; home is where the “heart” is; industry is where “dogs are eating dogs” and “only money counts.” ⁽³⁾

(C) the influence of such ideas, we have had some difficulty in acknowledging that industrialization has occurred just as rapidly within our homes as outside them. In reality (ア) are as much a space for ⁽⁴⁾ industrialized work as (イ) are, and (ウ) are as much a product of industrialization as are (エ). A woman who is placing a frozen prepared dinner into a microwave oven is involved in a work process that is as different from her grandmother’s methods of cooking as turning bolts on an automobile assembly line differs from building a carriage from scratch. ⁽⁵⁾ As industrialization took some forms of productive work out of our homes, it left other forms of work behind. That work, which we now call “housework,” has been transformed in the previous hundred years, and so

(6) (ア) (イ) (ウ) (エ) (オ) (カ) . This is the process that I have chosen to call the “industrialization of the home.”

However, households did not become industrialized in the same way that other workplaces did. Most of the people who do housework do not get paid for it, despite the fact that it is, for many of them, a full-time job. Most of their work is performed in isolation, while most of their contemporaries work (D) many other adults. Over the years, market labor has become increasingly specialized, and the division of labor has become increasingly more detailed, but housework has not been affected by this process. Housewives are the last “janes-of-all-trades” in a world from which the ⁽⁷⁾“jacks-of-all-trades” have more or less disappeared. They are expected to perform every kind of work that ranges from the most unskilled physical labor to the most abstract mental labor and to do it all without any special training.

1. 下線部(1) manner 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. regard b. course c. fashion d. look

2. 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. in charge b. in place c. in terms d. in times

3. 下線部(2) outside the four walls of home に該当する場所の例として、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. gardens b. factories c. schools d. streets

4. 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 accordance with b. in advance of
c. in opposition to d. in search for
5. 下線部(3) counts ともっとも近い意味・用法の count を含む文を, 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. He counts a lot on his friends.
b. Her opinion counts a lot in this group.
c. She counts herself very lucky.
d. His son counts the toys in his room.
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. Above b. For c. On d. Under

7. 下線部(4)の空所 ~ に入るもっとも適切な組み合わせを、
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. (ア) kitchens
 - (イ) factories and coal mines
 - (ウ) aircrafts and railroads
 - (エ) washing machines and microwave ovens
- b. (ア) factories and coal mines
 - (イ) kitchens
 - (ウ) aircrafts and railroads
 - (エ) washing machines and microwave ovens
- c. (ア) kitchens
 - (イ) factories and coal mines
 - (ウ) washing machines and microwave ovens
 - (エ) aircrafts and railroads
- d. (ア) factories and coal mines
 - (イ) kitchens
 - (ウ) washing machines and microwave ovens
 - (エ) aircrafts and railroads

8. 下線部(5) from scratch 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. with the aid of newly invented instruments
- b. with the aim of preserving traditional methods
- c. without using any pre-made parts
- d. without wasting any valuable materials

9. 下線部(6)の空所 ～ に入るよう、つぎの a～f を並べ替え、 と に入るものの記号を、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. have b. done c. with which
d. is e. the tools f. it

10. 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 disposal of b. at the expense of
c. in the company of d. in the service of

11. 下線部(7) Housewives are the last "janes-of-all-trades" の主旨として、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. Housewives have continued to perform a wide variety of tasks.
b. Housewives have replaced their husbands in the workforce.
c. Housewives were the first to need specialized skills.
d. Housewives were the last to benefit from industrial tools.

12. 本文で主張されていないものを、つぎの a～e より一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- a. After 1960 most families were not so much experiencing the industrialization of the home as taking part in the industrialized market labor.
- b. As the world of industrialization has become increasingly harsh, we have come to consider homes as ideal places of peace and comfort.
- c. Even without special training, women are urged to do many physical and mental forms of labor in the family home.
- d. Industrial production has seen the division and specialization of market labor but household work has not.
- e. Placing a frozen prepared dinner into a microwave oven can be regarded as one example of industrialization.

[IV] Read the passage and answer the following questions.

For a field that was not well known outside of academia a decade ago, artificial intelligence (AI) has grown extremely fast. Tech companies from Silicon Valley to Beijing are betting everything on it, ⁽¹⁾ venture capitalists are pouring billions into research and development, and new information technology (IT) companies are being created on what seems like a daily basis. If our era is the next Industrial Revolution, as many claim, AI is surely one of its driving forces.

It is an especially exciting time for a researcher like me. When I was a student in computer science in the early 2000s, computers were barely able to detect sharp edges in photographs, recognize something as loosely defined as a human face. But thanks to the growth of big data, advances in computer programming and an abundance of powerful computer hardware, something important has occurred: AI has gone from a small academic specialty to the leading software application in a wide range of industries, including manufacturing, health care, transportation and retail.

I worry, however, that enthusiasm for AI is preventing us coming to terms with its potential negative effects on society. Despite its name, there is nothing “artificial” about this technology—it is made by humans, intended to behave like humans and affects humans. So if we want it to play a positive role in tomorrow’s world, it must be guided by human concerns. I call this approach “human-centered AI.”

AI needs to reflect more of the depth that characterizes our own intelligence. Consider the richness of human visual perception. It is and deeply contextual, and naturally balances our awareness of the obvious with a sensitivity to subtle differences. By comparison, machine perception remains strikingly .

Sometimes this difference is slight. For instance, in my lab, an AI

program once fairly summarized a photo as “a man riding a horse” but failed to note the fact that both were bronze sculptures. Other times, the difference is more significant, as when the same software correctly described an image of zebras on the savanna beneath a rainbow, but failed to detect any of the depth a human would naturally appreciate.

Making AI more sensitive to the full scope of human thought is no simple task. The solutions are likely to require insights derived from fields beyond computer science,⁽²⁾ which means programmers will have to learn to work more often with experts in other fields.

Reconnecting AI with fields like cognitive science (the study of thought or learning), psychology and even sociology will give us a far richer foundation on which to base the development of machine intelligence. The process will help us approach the second goal of human-centered AI, enriching us, not replacing us.

Imagine the role that AI might play during surgery. The goal need not be to automate the process entirely. Instead, a combination of smart software and specialized hardware could help surgeons focus on their strengths like mental and physical flexibility, allowing AI to focus on more routine tasks and preventing human error.

Consider senior care. Robots may never be the ideal caretakers of the elderly, but intelligent sensors are already showing promise in helping human caretakers focus more on their relationships with those they provide care for. (C) automatically monitoring the amount of medicine and going through safety checklists.

These are examples of the trend toward automating those elements of jobs that have a dangerous potential for human error due (D) their routine nature. What is left are the creative, intellectual and emotional roles for which humans are still best suited. No amount of human creativity, however, will fully eliminate the threat of job displacement.

Addressing this concern is another goal of human-centered AI. This means ensuring that the development of this technology is guided, at each step, by concern for its effect on humans.

Today's anxieties over labor are just the start. Additional problems include the limited access to computers, the tension between AI's data needs and the privacy rights of individuals. Facing these challenges will require commitments from many of our largest public and private institutions. Universities are uniquely positioned to promote connections between computer science and traditionally unrelated fields like the social sciences and even humanities, through joint projects, courses and seminars.

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 . It has been said that there are no "machine" values at all, in fact; machine values are human values. A human-centered approach to AI means these machines don't have to be our competitors, but partners in securing our well-being. No matter how autonomous our technology becomes, its impact on the world — for better or worse — will always be our responsibility.

1. Choose the statement which best explains (1) Tech companies from Silicon Valley to Beijing are betting everything on it.
 - a. AI has brought about the recent rapid development of technology companies all over the world.
 - b. It is challenging for technology companies all over the world to apply AI to their business.
 - c. It is necessary for technology companies which deal with AI to follow local regulations when doing business in different countries.
 - d. Many technology companies from around the world are investing large amounts of money in AI.

2. Which of the following best fits blank ?
- a. all alone b. in all c. in vain
d. let alone e. let go
3. Which of the following best fits each of the blanks , and ? Use each choice only once.
- a. against b. besides c. by d. forward
e. from f. over g. to
4. Choose the most appropriate pair of words to fill in the blanks and .
- a. : complex : wide
b. : complex : narrow
c. : correct : wide
d. : correct : narrow
5. In the fifth paragraph of the passage, the author compares AI and human visual perceptions. Choose the statement which gives an appropriate example of that comparison.
- a. AI could recognize a figure, such as a human or an animal, although AI could not distinguish living organisms from man-made objects.
b. AI was better at analyzing natural phenomena, such as regional climates, than human beings.
c. The visual perception of AI was comparable to that of humans. Therefore, they share similar impressions of objects.
d. The visual perception of AI reached the level that it could appreciate works of art like human beings.

6. Choose the statement closest in meaning to (2) The solutions are likely to require insights derived from fields beyond computer science.

- a. Computer scientists may find the way by themselves.
- b. Experts in a variety of disciplines need to cooperate.
- c. The path depends on the advance of computer science.
- d. This method may be applied to research in any field.

7. Fill in the blanks (3)

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 with the following a – h to complete the sentence. Mark the letters for the first and sixth blanks on your answer sheet. Use each choice only once.

- a. AI
- b. creators
- c. is
- d. its
- e. more reflective
- f. technology
- g. of
- h. than

8. Which one of the following statements agrees with the content of the passage?

- a. AI deprives human beings of the opportunity to think about their own characteristics, strength, abilities and values.
- b. As its name implies, AI is an inhuman technology that threatens human beings and their employment.
- c. In addition to fears of unemployment it is likely to cause, AI has given rise to other issues to deal with.
- d. In the field of medicine and the care of the elderly, AI is better at dealing with social relations.
- e. It is next to impossible for both human beings and AI to exist in harmony in the work place.