2019 年度入学試験問題

Ｔ日程入試　2限　（90分）

科　目	ページ
英　語	2～18
小　論　文	23

〈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. 志望学部・学科によって選択する科目が決まっているので注意すること。

志望学部（学科）	選択する科目
文学部（日本文）	小論文
上記以外の学部（学科）	英　語

4. 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

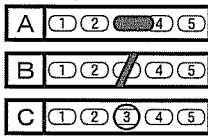　マークシート解答では，鉛筆でマークしたものを機械が直接読みとって採点する。したがって解答は HB の黒鉛筆でマークすること（万年筆，ボールペン，シャープペンシルなどを使用しないこと）。

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

A ① ② ● ④ ⑤

(2) 悪いマークの例

A ① ② ● ④ ⑤
B ① ② ⊘ ④ ⑤　　枠外にはみださないこと。
C ① ② ③ ④ ⑤　　○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。

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5. 問題冊子のページを切り離さないこと。

（英　・　語）

〔Ⅰ〕　つぎの問１～15の各文の空欄に入る最も適切なものを，ａ～ｄの中からそれぞ
れ一つ選び，その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

問１　　☐☐☐☐ in Edo-period Japanese, the book was difficult to understand.

　　　ａ．Writing　　　　　　　ｂ．Written

　　　ｃ．Wrote　　　　　　　　ｄ．Having written

問２　Few people stay here for the ☐☐☐☐ of their health.

　　　ａ．motivation　　ｂ．cause　　　　ｃ．desire　　　　ｄ．sake

問３　She looked around to satisfy herself that ☐☐☐☐ in sight.

　　　ａ．no one wasn't　　　　ｂ．no one was

　　　ｃ．anyone was　　　　　ｄ．anyone wasn't

問４　She didn't mind ☐☐☐☐ telling people her age.

　　　ａ．at all　　　　　　　　ｂ．of all

　　　ｃ．without ever　　　　ｄ．to ever

問５　I love all music, ☐☐☐☐ reggae.

　　　ａ．correctly　　ｂ．precisely　　　ｃ．particularly　　ｄ．exactly

問６　They sat in the arrival lounge, waiting ☐☐☐☐ land.

　　　ａ．for the plane　　　　ｂ．the plane to

　　　ｃ．the plane's　　　　　ｄ．for the plane to

問7 It seems that happier employees ☐ for improved customer service.

   ａ．give   ｂ．do   ｃ．make   ｄ．set

問8 His findings may provide an important ☐ to the fate of the missing airliner.

   ａ．bond   ｂ．clue   ｃ．essence   ｄ．source

問9 Be sure to take ☐ of the opportunity to thank them for all their contributions.

   ａ．advantage   ｂ．benefit   ｃ．profit   ｄ．occasion

問10 It was cold when the taxi arrived for me last night. I ☐ my overcoat and went out.

   ａ．dressed   ｂ．laid on   ｃ．put on   ｄ．wore

問11 The company's English-only policy is intended to ☐ new life into its business culture.

   ａ．start   ｂ．fill   ｃ．reach   ｄ．breathe

問12 We'll hold the tennis tournament as planned, ☐ the weather.

   ａ．regardless of   ｂ．according to

   ｃ．relative to   ｄ．capable of

英語

問13 Instead of streets named unimaginatively after towns and regions, Britain should [   ] overseas where streets are named after poets, civil rights campaigners, and victims of injustice.

a. reject the established tradition

b. follow the widespread practice

c. consider the similar custom

d. adopt the unnecessary pattern

問14 It's no secret that [   ] a rather low average *per capita* income, Bangkok has emerged as the unofficial capital of Southeast Asia.

a. despite   b. without   c. even   d. regarding

問15 Honolulu's law allowing the police to fine pedestrians up to $35 for viewing electronic devices [   ] in October 2017.

a. became into force   b. came into validity

c. took effect   d. acquired authority

〔Ⅱ〕 つぎの英文を読み，問いに答えよ。

People online now make up the majority of the world's population. The networking of humanity is no longer confined to a few economically prosperous parts of the world. For the first time in history, we are creating a truly global and accessible communication network. However, while access to the Internet is quickly being democratised, web content remains heavily ☐ (1) ☐ rich, western countries.

Research shows that the vast majority of content on Wikipedia written about most African countries is written by (primarily male) editors in Europe or North America. Wikipedia is one of the most widely used websites in the world and an important data source for countless other websites and services.

Twenty percent of the world or less shapes our understanding of the rest of the world. This causes an increase in geographical and gendered biases which are reflected on search engines like Google. If you are using Google to search for local information in Belgium, Canada or Australia, you will be primarily directed to locally produced content. But if it's about Sierra Leone, Pakistan or Indonesia, almost all content is produced by outsiders.

In a world split by stereotypes and discrimination, the Internet should
       (2)
be challenging the biases of our physical world, not deepening them. In fact, the Internet could well serve as a digital space that reflects and adds to the richness of our world's multiple forms of knowledge, through a combination of text, voice and visuals. As Google estimated a few years ago, the world has nearly 130 million books in at least 480 languages. Yet in a world of nearly 7,000 languages, that means only about ☐ (3) ☐ of our languages are in published material. We need to do much more to capture the oral knowledge of our past and present.

— 5 —

So how do we make the Internet look more like the world we live in?
(4)
Those of us who make up most of the world need to bring our information and knowledge online, and all of us — wherever we are (5) — need to help make it happen.

A number of individuals, groups and campaigns have been working to make the Internet more diverse and plural. For instance, one group works on increasing the number of biographies about Latin American women on the Spanish Wikipedia, and another works to create and improve information on Black culture and history on the English Wikipedia.

There is also a global, multilingual campaign named "Whose Knowledge?" that works to promote the historical knowledge of the majority of the world that is underrepresented on the Internet. In 2016, when the campaign began, it invited scholars from a Native American community of southern California to work on the Wikipedia article about the California Gold Rush, in order to reflect its deeply negative impact on Native American communities. It also held a Wikipedia editing session to include information about the 350 million people of the lowest class in traditional Indian society, and wrote about members of this class like Grace Banu — (6) to an engineering college in Tamil Nadu*.

Google and other key gatekeepers of information should have a responsibility to ensure that communities around the world are not flooded with foreign content, and that the Internet begins to resemble the network for billions that (7) . But we — as users — also have a responsibility to question the perspectives presented to us by the Googles and the Wikipedias of the world, and perhaps also to change them: to edit, to create, and to build the Internet we want to see.

*Tamil Nadu: インド南部のある州の名

問1　空欄 (1) に入る最も適切なものを，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．fair to
b．unfair to
c．biased in favour of
d．biased against

問2　下線部(2) split by stereotypes and discrimination の本文中での意味に最も近いものを，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．where all people are united in spite of bold and aggressive attitudes

b．where some groups of people are misunderstood due to fixed and unfair ideas

c．where few people are excluded from society because of oversimplified and biased views

d．where various groups of people understand each other despite differences in basic assumptions

問3　空欄 (3) に入る最も適切なものを，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．0.5%
b．0.7%
c．5%
d．7%

英語

問4 下線部(4) <u>make the Internet look more like the world we live in</u> の本文中での意味に最も近いものを、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．make the information on the Internet more representative of our world

 b．produce Internet content that includes more photos or pictures of our world

 c．make it easier for us to access the Internet to see our world

 d．increase the number of Internet service providers in our own countries

問5 空欄 (5) に入る最も適切なものを、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．off   b．of   c．from   d．to

問6 つぎのa〜fの語(句)の順序を並べ替えて空欄 (6) に入れ、意味が通るようにせよ。ただし解答欄には2番目と4番目の語(句)の記号をマークせよ。

 a．to   b．admitted   c．transgender person

 d．first   e．be   f．the

問7 空欄 (7) に入る最も適切なものを、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．it refuses to be   b．it ought to be

 c．it is forced to be   d．it should not be

— 8 —

問8　本文の内容と合致するものを，つぎの a 〜 e の中から一つ選び，その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

a．Developing countries that make up a minority of the world's population intensify biases in websites.

b．Some people work on increasing the number of biographies about Latin American women written on Wikipedia by editors in North America.

c．According to "Whose Knowledge?", the California Gold Rush encouraged Native Americans to have dreams of becoming rich.

d．Key gatekeepers of information should ensure that outsiders do not produce the majority of content for poorer countries.

e．The perspectives given by key gatekeepers of information are so influential that they have sole responsibility for the fairness of the information.

〔Ⅲ〕 つぎの英文を読み，問いに答えよ。

Social movements in the United States and other nations have been great forces for social change. At the same time, governments and other opponents have often tried to undermine the movements' efforts. To
(ア)
understand how and why social change happens, we have to understand why movements begin, how they succeed and fail, and what impact they may have.

As a start, we first need to understand what social movements are. A social movement may be defined as an organized effort by a large number of people to bring about or disrupt social, political, economic, or cultural change. Defined in this way, groups leading social movements might sound similar to special-interest groups, and they do have some things in ⬚ (A) ⬚ . But a major difference between these two kinds of group lies in the nature of their actions. Special-interest groups normally work within the system via conventional political activities such as lobbying* and election campaigning. In contrast, social movements may work outside the system by engaging in various kinds of protest, including demonstrations and sometimes even violence.

Conceived in this way, the efforts of social movements amount to "politics by other means", with these "other means" made ⬚ (B) ⬚ because movements lack the resources and access to the political system that special-interest groups typically enjoy.

Sociologists identify several types of social movements according to the
(イ)
nature and extent of the change they seek. This categorization helps us understand the differences among the many kinds of social movements that existed in the past and continue to exist today.

One of the most common and important types of social movements is the reform movement, which seeks ⬚ (C) ⬚ , though still significant,

changes in some aspect of a nation's political, economic, or social systems. It does not try to overthrow the existing regime but rather works to improve conditions within it. Some of the most important social movements in U.S. history have been reform movements. These include the movement to end slavery preceding the Civil War, the movement to give women the right to vote that followed the Civil War, the labor movement, the Southern civil rights movement, the Vietnam era's antiwar movement, the contemporary women's movement, the gay rights movement, and the environmental movement.

A revolutionary movement goes one large step further than a reform movement in seeking to overthrow the ⬚(D) government and to bring about a new one and even a new way of life. Revolutionary movements were common in the past and were responsible for the world's great revolutions in Russia, China, and several other nations. Reform and revolutionary movements are often referred to as political movements because the changes they seek are political in nature.

Another type of political movement is the reactionary movement, which is ⬚(E) block social change or to reverse social changes that have already been achieved. The anti-abortion movement is a contemporary example of a reactionary movement, as it arose after the U.S. Supreme Court legalized most cases of abortion** in 1973 and seeks to limit or eliminate the legality of abortion.

Two other types of movements are self-help movements and religious movements. As their name implies, self-help movements involve people trying to improve aspects of their personal lives; examples of self-help groups include Alcoholics Anonymous and Weight Watchers. Religious movements aim to ⬚(F) religious beliefs among their members and to ⬚(G) other people to these beliefs. Sometimes self-help and religious movements are difficult to distinguish from each other, because some self-

help groups emphasize religious faith as a means of achieving personal transformation.

To understand the origins of social movements, we need answers to two related questions. First, what are the social, cultural, and other factors that give rise to social movements? They do not <u>arise in a vacuum</u>, and
(ウ)
people must become sufficiently unhappy for a social movement to arise. Second, once social movements do begin, why are some individuals more likely than others to take part in them?

<u>For social movements to arise, certain political, economic, or other
(エ)
problems must first exist that prompt people to be dissatisfied enough to begin and join a social movement.</u> These problems might include a weak economy; a lack of political freedom; certain foreign policies carried out by a government; or discrimination based on gender, race, ethnicity, or sexual orientation. In this regard, one of the essential conditions for collective behavior is said to be social problems that cause people to be angry and frustrated. Without such structural pressure, people would not have any reason to protest, and social movements would not arise.

*lobbying: 陳情運動

**abortion: 人工妊娠中絶

問1　下線部(ア) <u>undermine</u> の意味に最も近いものを，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．support　　　　b．monitor　　　c．damage　　　d．control

問2　空欄　(A)　～　(D)　に入る最も適切な語を，それぞれつぎのa～
hの中から一つ選び，その記号を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．common　　　　　b．determined　　　　c．impractical

d．existing　　　　　e．limited　　　　　　f．major

g．necessary　　　　h．past

問3　下線部(イ)Sociologists identify several types of social movements
according to the nature and extent of the change they seek. の主旨に
最も合うものを，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．The importance of social movements mostly depends on the
methods they employ.

b．Changes in social movements are defined by their natural existence
and longevity.

c．Social movements seek to bring about widespread transformation of
society using various means.

d．Social movements are classified in terms of the type and degree of
change they represent.

問4　つぎのa～fの語の順序を並べ替えて空欄　(E)　に入れ，意味が通る
ようにせよ。ただし解答欄には3番目と5番目の語の記号をマークせよ。

a．because　　　　　b．it　　　　　　　　c．named

d．so　　　　　　　　e．to　　　　　　　　f．tries

英語

問5 空欄 (F) (G) に入る最も適切な語の組み合わせを，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．(F) include (G) expel

b．(F) fulfill (G) shift

c．(F) reinforce (G) convert

d．(F) distribute (G) persuade

問6 下線部(ウ) arise in a vacuum の意味に最も近いものを，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．occur at certain temperatures and pressures

b．happen without any clear cause

c．affect the majority of people directly

d．immediately emerge from the surface

問7 下線部(エ) For social movements to arise, certain political, economic, or
other problems must first exist that prompt people to be dissatisfied
enough to begin and join a social movement. の文意を最もよくあらわ
しているものを，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．人々を社会運動へ駆り立てるような政治的・経済的問題等が存在するこ
とが，社会運動の起こる条件である。

b．社会運動が起こると，政治的・経済的問題等の解決策を人々は迅速に見
出さなければならない。

c．政治的・経済的問題等に対する社会運動が起こるが，そうした運動に
人々は不満をもつ。

d．社会運動に参加することで，人々は政治的・経済的問題等に対してより
自覚的になり，不満を高める。

問8　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．A reactionary movement aims to set up a new government to carry
　　　　out conservation policies for the people.

　　b．Self-help movements tend to emphasize the importance of
　　　　protecting oneself from interference by the state.

　　c．One difference between groups leading social movements and
　　　　special-interest groups lies in their resources and access to the
　　　　political system.

　　d．A typical goal of social movements is to form a political party that
　　　　represents their common interests regardless of traditional party
　　　　lines.

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

The domestic cat is the most popular pet in the world today. Across the globe, domestic cats outnumber 'man's best friend', the dog, by as many as three to one. As more of us have come to live in cities — environments for which dogs are not ideally suited — cats have, for many, become the lifestyle pet of choice. More than a quarter of UK families have one or more cats, and they are found in about one third of US households. Even in Australia, where the domestic cat is conventionally regarded as a heartless killer of innocent endangered animals, about a fifth of households own cats. All over the world, images of cats are used to advertise all kinds of consumer goods, from perfume to furniture to sweets. The cartoon cat 'Hello Kitty' has ☐(A)☐ on more than 50,000 different ☐(B)☐ products in more than sixty countries, bringing her creators billions of dollars. Even though a significant minority of people — perhaps as many as one person in five — don't like cats, the majority who do show no sign of giving up even a fraction of their affection for their favourite animal.

Cats somehow manage to be both affectionate and self-reliant. Compared to dogs, cats are low-maintenance pets. They do not need training. They keep themselves clean. They can be left alone all day without longing for their owners as many dogs do, but they will nonetheless greet us affectionately when we get home (or some will). Their mealtimes have been ☐(C)☐ by today's pet-food industry from a tiresome job into a picnic. They remain unnoticeable most of the time, yet seem delighted to receive our affection. In a word, they seem convenient.
(i)

Despite their apparently effortless transformation into urban
(ii)
sophisticates, however, cats still have three out of four feet firmly ☐(D)☐ in their wild origins. The dog's mind has been radically altered from that

of its ancestor, the grey wolf; cats, on the other hand, still think like wild hunters. Within a couple of generations, cats can go back to the independent way of life that was the exclusive preserve of their ancestors (1) 10,000 years ago. Even today, many millions of cats worldwide are not pets but wild animals that hunt, living alongside people but naturally distrustful of them. Due to the astonishing flexibility with which kittens learn the difference between friend and enemy, cats can move between these dramatically different lifestyles within a generation and the offspring of a wild mother and wild father can become (2) from any pet cat. A pet that is (E) by its owner and cannot find another may turn to searching among trash for food: a generation or two on, its descendants will be just the same as the thousands of wild cats that (3) in our cities.

1. Fill in each of the blanks (A) to (E) with the most appropriate word among the following. Use each no more than once.
   a. abandoned　　b. branded　　　c. appeared　　　d. imitated
   e. originated　　f. planted　　　g. transformed

2. Fill in the blank (1) with the most appropriate word among the following.
   a. many　　　　　　b. most　　　　　　　c. quite
   d. some　　　　　　e. totally

3. Fill in the blank (2) with the most appropriate word among the following.
   a. inseparable　　　b. indistinguishable　　c. indivisible
   d. invisible　　　　e. indefinable

4. Fill in the blank ☐ (3) ☐ with the most appropriate phrase among the following.

   a. live shadowy existences   b. hide shadowy lives

   c. shadow living existences   d. shadow existing lives

   e. exist shadowy lives

5. What is it about cats that makes the writer call them <u>convenient</u>?
                                        (i)

   a. They bring in billions of dollars for the companies that employ them.

   b. They keep the house clean, and turn meals into picnics.

   c. They respond favourably to attention but don't demand it.

   d. Keeping them as pets costs less money than keeping dogs as pets.

6. What does the passage suggest is meant by <u>urban sophisticates</u>?
                                             (ii)

   a. Those who have little or no trouble living in a city.

   b. Those who walk around freely, whatever the environment.

   c. Those who avoid tiresome jobs whenever they can.

   d. Those who constantly demand attention.

7. Which among the following is ***not*** stated in the passage?

   a. Domestic cats haven't evolved as far from their wild ancestors as dogs have.

   b. In Australia, cats have been identified by scientists as calculating killers.

   c. If necessary, domestic cats can find their own food.

   d. Young cats are quick to distinguish between those who are and aren't friends.