

法学部A方式Ⅰ日程・文学部A方式Ⅱ日程・経営学部A方式Ⅱ日程

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。

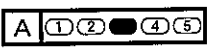
**マークシート解答方法についての注意**

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。

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

Everyone knows that logic is the basis of good thinking. But is it?

Bad logic makes for bad thinking. That is clear. So good logic makes for good thinking? Unfortunately, this does not follow at all. Every junior logician knows that logic can never be any better than the starting premises or perceptions. All logicians learn this — then many of them promptly forget it.

Imagine that there is a fault in your computer. Whatever you put in, the output is always rubbish. The fault is put right and the computer now works flawlessly. If you put in good data you get good answers. If you put in bad data you get bad answers (though you may not know this). It is the same with logic. Like the computer, logic is a servicing mechanism to service the data and perceptions we are using. We should therefore be quick to point out bad logic but  to accept the conclusions of good logic — because the perceptions may be inadequate.

I would say that about 85 per cent of ordinary thinking is a matter of perception. Most of the faults in thinking are faults of perception (  , etc.) and not faults in logic. Perception is the basis of wisdom. Logic is important in technical matters and especially in closed systems like .

Because perception is       
 <sup>(E)</sup> it is surprising that we persist in believing that logic is the basis of thinking. This arises from our  thinking habits. I mean, you put material with ready-made perceptions and information in front of students and then ask them to react. Clearly  is important here since the perceptions are provided. In real life, however, we have to form our own perceptions.

Both logic and perception are important in the sense that both the

engine and the  of a car are important. If I were forced to choose between the two I would have to choose perception. This is because the bulk of ordinary thinking depends on perception. Also you can get quite far with skillful perception, whereas skilled logic and  perception can be dangerous. In practice, logic and perception are closely inter-related. My emphasis is on perception because this is the basis of wisdom and because this is the most neglected part of thinking.

1. What does this refer to in the passage?

- (A)
- (a) Bad thinking results from bad logic.
  - (b) Good logic produces good thinking.
  - (c) Logic is no better than the premises.
  - (d) Good logic is more important than the premises.

2. Which of the following best fits blank  ?

- (a) able
- (b) quick
- (c) ready
- (d) slow

3. Which of the following best fits blank  ?

- (a) a limited view
- (b) a wide-ranging perspective
- (c) an accurate observation
- (d) a good conclusion

4. Which of the following best fits blank (D) ?

- (a) art
- (b) mathematics
- (c) politics
- (d) sports

5. Fill in the blanks 

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

<sup>(E)</sup>

6
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 with the following words (a)~(f) to complete the sentence.

Mark the letters for the second and fourth words on your answer sheet.

- (a) a
- (b) of
- (c) so
- (d) part
- (e) thinking
- (f) important

6. Which of the following best fits blank (F) ?

- (a) active
- (b) creative
- (c) reactive
- (d) relative

7. Which of the following best fits blank (G) ?

- (a) logic
- (b) perception
- (c) premise
- (d) thinking

8. Which of the following best fits blank (H) ?

- (a) mirrors
- (b) seats
- (c) wheels
- (d) windows

9. Which of the following best fits blank (I) ?

- (a) poor
- (b) quick
- (c) skilled
- (d) skillful

〔Ⅱ〕 つぎの英文を読んで、問いに答えよ。

We are already aware that our every move online is tracked and analyzed. But you couldn't have known how much Facebook can learn about you from the smallest of social interactions — a 'like'.

<sup>(A)</sup> Researchers from the University of Cambridge designed a simple machine-learning system to predict Facebook users' personal information based solely on which pages they had liked.

"We were completely  by the accuracy of the predictions," says Michael Kosinski, lead researcher of the project. Kosinski and colleagues built the system by scanning likes for a sample of 58,000 volunteers, and matching them up with other profile details such as age, gender, and relationship status. They also matched up those likes with the results of personality and intelligence tests the volunteers had taken. The team then used their model to make predictions about other volunteers, based solely on their likes.

The system can distinguish between the profiles of black and white Facebook users, getting it right 95 per cent of the time. It was also 90 per cent accurate in separating males and females, Democrats and Republicans. Personality traits like openness and intelligence were also estimated based on likes, and were as accurate in some areas as a standard personality test  for the task. Mixing what a user likes with many kinds of other data from their real-life activities could improve these predictions even more. Voting records, utility bills and marriage records are already being added to Facebook's database, where they are easier to analyze. Facebook recently  with offline data companies, which all collect this kind of information. This move will allow even deeper insights into the behavior of the web users.

Sarah Downey, a lawyer and analyst with a privacy technology company,

foresees insurers using the information  by Facebook to help them identify risky customers, and perhaps charge them with higher fees. But there are potential benefits for users, too. Kosinski suggests that Facebook could end up as an online locker for your personal information, releasing your profiles at your command to help you with career planning.

Downey says the research is the first solid example of the kinds of insights that can be made through Facebook. "This study is a great example of how the little things you do online show so much about you," she says. "You might not remember liking things, but Facebook remembers and it all adds up."

(F)

\* a 'like': フェイスブック上で個人の好みを表示する機能。日本語版のフェイスブックでは、「いいね!」と表記される。

1. 下線部 the smallest of social interactions の意味に最も近いものを、つぎの(a)~(d)から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- (a) communicating with other people in insignificant ways
- (b) expressing little ambition for social achievement
- (c) having only a small hope for your success in society
- (d) making an unimportant deal in your daily life

2. 空所     に入る最も適切な語を、つぎの(a)~(f)から一つずつ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。ただし、各記号は一回しか使用できない。

- (a) designed
- (b) disappointed
- (c) gained
- (d) partnered
- (e) reduced
- (f) surprised

3. Kosinski ら研究者が集めたデータをもとに、ユーザーについて「予想できるものとして文中に挙げられていないもの」を、つぎの(a)~(d)から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- (a) age
  - (b) gender
  - (c) personality
  - (d) race
4. 下線部 it all adds up の意味に最も近いものを、つぎの(a)~(d)から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- (F)
- (a) Your information disappears before long.
  - (b) Your information declines in the long run.
  - (c) Your database vanishes after all.
  - (d) Your data accumulates in the end.
5. 本文の内容に合うものを、つぎの(a)~(d)から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- (a) Researchers from the University of Cambridge created a model which can predict personal details of Facebook users through their preferences.
  - (b) The volunteers disclosed their personal information and matched up their own profile with those of others.
  - (c) Some private companies foresee potential risks for their business due to the cost of the computer learning system.
  - (d) The newly developed computer program will play a significant role in the future in protecting personal information.



〔Ⅲ〕 つぎの英文を読んで、問いに答えよ。

Normally, an economy will develop from an agricultural to an industrialized economy before becoming a fully developed service economy. Traditionally, agricultural surpluses  manufacturing, and manufacturing industries lead to modern services. Many service jobs in Hong Kong come originally from conventional trading activities, as Hong Kong has for a long time served as the connecting link between the Chinese mainland and the outside world. The industrialization of Hong Kong since the 1950s has also led to growth in service jobs. Today, more than 90 percent of Hong Kong's GDP is  services.

The service industry comprises great variety in terms of jobs and employment, as service employment can range from high-end professionals to unskilled workers paid on an hourly basis. High-end professionals are not a , as they earn a lot. The problem is the low-skilled service workers who receive low pay, have little chance for a wage rise, and a low possibility of climbing the social ladder. Consider the extreme example of a saleslady who has dropped out of school at a young age. Many young women who drop out of school  working as salesladies in chain stores. There may be some job training given to a saleslady, but her experience will not be marketable. This means that after some years, the saleslady will most likely be . Competition for sales jobs is , as there are always low-skilled young people in the market. In other words, job security is low, and once the saleslady reaches middle age, she can easily be laid .

The message is that many low-skilled service workers do not have the chance to be promoted, and their ability to increase their personal wealth is minimal. This explains why unemployment has been kept low in Hong Kong, while the number of high-paid jobs has not been increasing. One

consequence is that a low possibility of climbing the social ladder will result in income inequality, as the income gap could not be (7) . Second, as the jobs of these low-skilled workers are not very secure, their chance of being unemployed rises, especially when they reach middle-age and have low marketability for other jobs. They become unemployed earlier than others, meaning they will seek social welfare at an earlier age, therefore more welfare expenses are needed. There is a need to examine how to promote more skilled jobs that can prolong employment.

Quite unexpectedly, the answer to doing so lies in the renewed emphasis on Hong Kong's manufacturing industry. It is generally true that (B) jobs require skills, so that the length of employment can be longer than in many (C) jobs. There are various advantages of increased employment in industries. Industrial jobs promote skills that allow workers to gain experience and ultimately higher pay. Also, industrial jobs effectively provide training; a well-trained industrial worker will develop more businesses. The rise in the number of businesses would mean more employment for the young. Industrial jobs do produce a virtuous cycle of rising skills, higher earnings, expanded employments and growing business enterprises.

Such a virtuous cycle is what Hong Kong's economy needs, not demands for a better minimum wage or maximum working hours that effectively make the employment structure more rigid. New industries are needed so that low-skilled workers can gradually shift from (E) jobs to nurture their skills in (F) jobs. Hong Kong is facing a new chapter in its economic development.

1. 空所

に入る最も適切な語句を、つぎの(a)~(d)から一つずつ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- |                      |                        |              |                |
|----------------------|------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| (1) (a) do away with | (b) give rise to       |              |                |
| (c) keep up with     | (d) make use of        |              |                |
| (2) (a) derived from | (b) in accordance with |              |                |
| (c) separated from   | (d) suppressed by      |              |                |
| (3) (a) cause        | (b) concern            | (c) doubt    | (d) success    |
| (4) (a) avoid        | (b) end up             | (c) find     | (d) give up    |
| (5) (a) dangerous    | (b) keen               | (c) low      | (d) passionate |
| (6) (a) back         | (b) out                | (c) off      | (d) up         |
| (7) (a) increased    | (b) kept               | (c) narrowed | (d) widened    |

2. 空所  に入る最も適切な語句を、つぎの(a)~(d)から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- (a) doing a different job and her pay may have increased much
- (b) doing a different job and her pay may not have increased much
- (c) doing the same job and her pay may have increased much
- (d) doing the same job and her pay may not have increased much

3. 空所     に入る最も適切な語句の組み合わせを、つぎの(a)~(d)から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- |     |   |   |
|-----|---|---|
| (a) | <input type="text" value="(B)"/> service    | <input type="text" value="(C)"/> industrial |
|     | <input type="text" value="(E)"/> service    | <input type="text" value="(F)"/> industrial |
| (b) | <input type="text" value="(B)"/> service    | <input type="text" value="(C)"/> industrial |
|     | <input type="text" value="(E)"/> industrial | <input type="text" value="(F)"/> service    |
| (c) | <input type="text" value="(B)"/> industrial | <input type="text" value="(C)"/> service    |
|     | <input type="text" value="(E)"/> industrial | <input type="text" value="(F)"/> service    |
| (d) | <input type="text" value="(B)"/> industrial | <input type="text" value="(C)"/> service    |
|     | <input type="text" value="(E)"/> service    | <input type="text" value="(F)"/> industrial |

4. 下線部 virtuous cycle を生む戦略として筆者が挙げているものを、つぎの(a)~(d)から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- (a) giving people more opportunities to engage in industrial jobs
- (b) offering longer training hours to service workers
- (c) producing more employment in service-related jobs
- (d) narrowing the industrial job market and enlarging the service job market

5. 本文の内容に合うものを, つぎの(a)~(f)から二つ選び, その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- (a) One of the best ways to develop Hong Kong's economy is to restrict the working hours of service workers.
- (b) The current economic problems in Hong Kong come largely from low employment of the young, especially those who have dropped out of school.
- (c) A number of industrial jobs in Hong Kong originated from trading activities with the Chinese mainland.
- (d) Hong Kong will need to spend more money on welfare as society has to take care of middle-aged people who are low-skilled and can no longer be employed as service workers.
- (e) Service workers can achieve higher social status as they gain more working experience even though they may remain low-skilled.
- (f) Hong Kong needs more industrial jobs, even though they are traditionally regarded as a less developed form of business than service jobs.

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

Some years ago, executives at a Houston airport faced a troubling customer-relations issue. Passengers were making a large number of complaints about the long waits at the baggage claim. In response, the executives increased the number of baggage handlers working there. The plan worked: the average "baggage processing time" (i.e., the time from when passengers leave the plane to when they get their luggage) fell to eight minutes, which was well within airport industry standards. But the complaints persisted.

Puzzled, the airport executives  a more careful analysis of their facilities. They found that it took passengers a minute to walk from their arrival gates to baggage claim and seven more minutes to get their bags. Roughly 88 percent of their baggage processing time, in other words, was spent standing around waiting for their bags.

So the airport decided on a new approach: instead of trying to further reduce baggage processing, it used arrival gates far from the main terminal and redirected bags to the farthest baggage claim area. Passengers now had to walk six times longer to get their bags. Complaints dropped to near zero.

This story hints at a general principle: the experience of waiting,  for luggage or groceries, is defined only partly by the objective length of the wait. Often the psychology of waiting in line is more important than the statistics of the wait itself. Occupied time (walking to baggage claim) feels shorter than unoccupied time (standing at the conveyor belt). Research on lining up has shown that, on average, people overestimate how long they've waited in a line by about 36 percent.

This is also        
elevators. The idea was born during the post-World War II boom, when

the sudden increase in the number of high-rise apartments led to complaints about elevator delays. The reasoning behind the mirrors was similar to the one used at the Houston airport: give people something to occupy their time, and the wait will feel shorter. With the mirrors, people could check their hair or secretly look at other passengers. And it worked: almost overnight, the complaints ceased.

The monotony of unoccupied time also accounts for the popularity of impulse-buying items, which earn supermarkets about \$5.5 billion annually. The magazines and packs of gum offer relief from the agony of waiting.

Our expectations further affect how we feel about lines. Uncertainty magnifies the stress of waiting, while feedback in the form of expected wait times and explanations for delays improves the feeling of the experience.

And all else being equal, people who wait less than they anticipated <sup>(H)</sup> leave happier than those who wait longer than expected. This is why Disneyland, the universally acknowledged master of applied line psychology, overestimates the wait times for rides, so that its guests are pleasantly surprised when they ascend Space Mountain ahead of schedule.

This is a powerful strategy because our memories of a standing in line experience are strongly influenced by the final moments. When a long wait ends on a happy note — the line speeds up, say — we tend to look back on it  , even if we were miserable much of the time. Conversely, if unpleasant emotions dominate in the final minutes, our lasting memories of the process will be  , even if the experience as a whole was relatively painless.

Researchers have also found that we are more concerned with how long a line is than how fast it's moving. Given a choice between a slow-moving short line and a fast-moving long one, we will often prefer  , even if the waits are identical. This is why Disneyland hides the lengths of its lines by wrapping them around buildings and using snakelike lines.

Perhaps the biggest influence on our feelings about lines, though, has to do with our perception of fairness. When it comes to lines, the universally acknowledged standard is first come first served: any violation of that rule is, to most, a sign of dishonesty and can lead to quarreling and even acts of violence.

1. What is meant by the word issue as it is used in the passage?

(A)

- (a) letter
- (b) problem
- (c) publication
- (d) representative

2. Why were the airport executives Puzzled?

(B)

- (a) Despite the improvements they had made, passengers had to wait much longer than before.
- (b) Passengers still complained even though their average "baggage processing time" had been shortened.
- (c) The long waits at baggage claim didn't seem to bother the passengers.
- (d) Passengers complained about the short waiting time at the baggage claim.

3. Which of the following best fits blank (C) ?

- (a) underestimated
- (b) understood
- (c) undertook
- (d) underwent



4. After the airport executives made the changes and the Complaints<sup>(D)</sup> dropped to near zero, how long were the walking and waiting times?

- (a) 2 minutes walking, 6 minutes waiting
- (b) 6 minutes walking, 2 minutes waiting
- (c) 24 minutes walking, 0 minutes waiting
- (d) 6 minutes walking, 6 minutes waiting

5. Which of the following best fits blank  ?

- (a) both
- (b) if
- (c) neither
- (d) whether

6. Which one of the following would be an example of unoccupied time?<sup>(F)</sup>

- (a) waiting quietly for the elevator to come
- (b) checking one's hair in the mirror
- (c) buying a magazine in the checkout line
- (d) walking to the baggage claim area

7. Fill in the blanks  ~  with the following words (a)~(f) to complete the sentence. Mark the letters for the third and fifth words on your answer sheet.

- |           |             |          |
|-----------|-------------|----------|
| (a) finds | (b) mirrors | (c) next |
| (d) one   | (e) to      | (f) why  |

8. What is meant by the phrase all else being equal as it is used in the passage?  
(H)

- (a) if other conditions are the same
- (b) if one considers only one kind of people
- (c) if one takes every factor into consideration
- (d) if the waiting time is always the same

9. Which of the following pairs of words fits best in blanks (I) and

(J) ?

- |     |                   |                 |
|-----|-------------------|-----------------|
| (a) | (I) intentionally | (J) unconscious |
| (b) | (I) often         | (J) few         |
| (c) | (I) painfully     | (J) pleasant    |
| (d) | (I) positively    | (J) negative    |
| (e) | (I) powerfully    | (J) weak        |

10. Which of the following best fits blank (K) ?

- (a) the above-mentioned
- (b) the following
- (c) the former
- (d) the latter

11. Which one of the following is not a way in which Disneyland succeeds in making guests happy?

- (a) by hiding the real lengths of its lines from the guests
- (b) by letting guests ascend Space Mountain sooner than expected
- (c) by making fast-moving long lines not slow-moving short ones
- (d) by overestimating how long guests must wait for rides

12. Which one of the following is **not** an example of a way used to reduce the unpleasant feeling of waiting?

- (a) making passengers walk farther to get their luggage
- (b) putting mirrors next to elevator doors
- (c) selling gum at the checkout line of a supermarket
- (d) wrapping lines around buildings
- (e) following the rule of fairness, first come first served

