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。

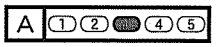
マークシート解答方法についての注意

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)。

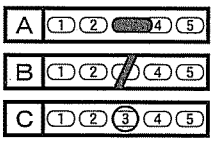
記入上の注意

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。

4. 問題冊子のページを切り離さないこと。

〔Ⅰ〕 つぎの英文を読んで，問いに答えよ。

Take three people. All are unmarried, 33-year-old women who live in the United States. One makes an annual salary of $40,000, another makes $120,000, and the third makes $200,000. Who do you think is the happiest?

According to a recently released study, the two higher-earning women are likely to report more satisfaction [(A)] makes $40,000. But, perhaps surprisingly, the researchers who conducted the study found that the one making $200,000 is [(B)] the one making $120,000. This is because both the $120,000 and $200,000 women have incomes above $105,000, which, according to their research, is the point at which greater household income in the US is not associated with greater happiness. The technical term for this cutoff is the income "satiation point."

The study is based on a life-satisfaction survey conducted on over 1 million people. Respondents across the world were asked to rate their lives [(C)] a scale of 0-10, where 0 is the "worst possible life" and 10 is the "best possible life."

The researchers analyzed the relationship between this score and household income. They found that in every region of the world, people with higher incomes are generally happier, but this relationship changes at a certain level. They found that there is a level of income at which happiness no longer increases [(D)] more money. This varies by region, with Australia and New Zealand the highest and Latin America and the Caribbean the lowest. They even found some evidence that in certain places, when incomes rise above the cutoff level, life satisfaction gets lower.

These researchers are not the first to study how income relates to life satisfaction. In 2010, Angus Deaton and Daniel Kahneman famously found that the satiation point for US households was about $75,000. The new (あ)

research presented above improves [(E)] Deaton and Kahneman's work, because the data are able to account for the number of people in a household, have more detailed income numbers, and include responses from many more countries.

Dan Sacks, who studies the relationship between income and subjective well-being, says that he finds the new research compelling, but far from [(F)]. The primary strength of this paper, Sacks says, is that the researchers have access to a huge dataset that, unlike many previous studies, includes a large number of high-income people. His main concern is that the research relies on surveys that contain flawed questions.

The surveys rely on self-reported income, and previous research shows that just because people say they make a certain amount of money, it doesn't mean they actually do. "It could be true that on average, people who *say* they have income of $150,000 are no happier than people who say they have income of $100,000," writes Sacks. "But I'm not convinced that people who actually have income of $150,000 are no happier than people who have income of $100,000." Also, it's possible that rich people have a tendency to underemphasize their happiness compared with poorer people.

People also tend to answer questions about their happiness differently on different days. While a person's answer on any given day is predictive of what they say a month later, it's not that stable. Today, I say my life is an eight, but ask me tomorrow and it might be a seven. This measurement error makes it difficult for researchers to assess the income-happiness relationship with great accuracy.

But let's assume that the research is right, and there is some point at which higher incomes don't predict greater happiness. Does that mean that if you already make $120,000, you wouldn't be happier with a $30,000 raise?

Not at all. Research suggests that the average person who makes $150,000 is no happier than the average person who makes $120,000. But

it could be that the sort of person who makes $120,000 is different in some fundamental way from the sort of person who makes $150,000. Perhaps, the people who make $150,000 would be less happy if they made $120,000, so their satiation point is higher than the sort of person who is happy with $120,000 and doesn't want for anything more.

1．空所 (A) に入るようにつぎのａ～ｇを並べ替え，２番目と５番目にくる語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．lives	b．one	c．than	d．the
e．their	f．with	g．who	

2．空所 (B) 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．supposedly much happier than
b．clearly unhappier than
c．probably no happier than
d．surprisingly happier than

3．空所 (C) ～ (E) に入る最も適切なものを，つぎの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。

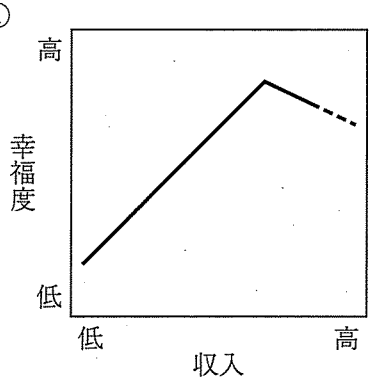
(C)	a．at	b．of	c．on	d．for
(D)	a．along	b．of	c．for	d．with
(E)	a．on	b．in	c．to	d．at

4．空所 (F) 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。

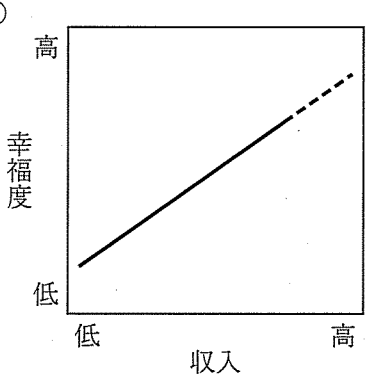
a．extensive	b．perfect	c．detailed	d．interesting

5．つぎの①～④の図式のうち，本文で述べられている(あ)The new research の結果を表すものが二つある。その二つの図式の組み合わせとして最も適切なものを，つぎのａ～ｆの中から一つ選び，その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

①



②



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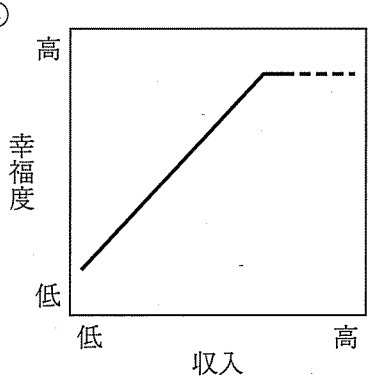

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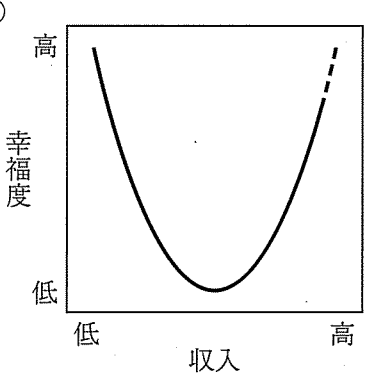

a．①と②　　b．①と③　　c．①と④

d．②と③　　e．②と④　　f．③と④

6．Dan Sacks の主張と合うものを，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 main contribution of the research is the originality of the survey questions.

b．The results of the recent research are not reliable because its sample size is too small.

c．The recent study on money and happiness has big problems and is useless.

d．The amount of income reported by the respondents is not necessarily accurate.

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

a．The average happiness ratings were almost the same between the $120,000 group and the $150,000 group even though these groups differed in gender, age, and the regions of residence.

b．The difference in the average happiness ratings between the $120,000 group and the $150,000 group can be explained by the difference in the number of the participants.

c．The happiness ratings by people in the $150,000 group might not have been the same if they had earned only $120,000.

d．The average happiness ratings would have been the same across the different income groups if the research had been done in different regions of the world.

〔Ⅱ〕 つぎの英文を読んで，問いに答えよ。

About 100,000 years ago, ancient humans started drawing and engraving* lines and patterns onto red rocks in a South African cave. Such lines and patterns have been cited as the first sign our species could make symbols — distinct marks that stand [(A)] some meaning. But a new study, reported at a conference on the evolution of language, finds that these markings and others like them lack key characteristics of symbols. Instead, they may have been created for [(B)] or enjoyment.

To come to this conclusion, Kristian Tylén, a cognitive scientist, and his team of cognitive scientists and archaeologists took a closer look at dozens of engraved red stones found in the cave known as Blombos Cave. Some scientists have so far called the markings evidence of symbolic behavior. But Tylén challenged such an assumption.

Tylén figured that if the marks were mainly decorative and were cultural traditions, people would be able to remember them easily. Also, Tylén supposed that if the marks were used repeatedly over years as decorative patterns, they would need to be memorable, because the cave dwellers [(C)] . And in that case, people today also ought to be able to remember and reproduce them.

On the other hand, if the markings were truly symbolic — if a line, [(D)] instance, represented the horizon, or a series of wavy lines represented the ocean — then the symbols would have to be distinguishable from one another. To take a modern example, different *emoji* couldn't work as symbols if they all looked [(E)] .

Tylén asked 65 Danish university students to examine some images of the original stone markings, and then perform tasks such as reproducing the lines and distinguishing them from each other. The researchers wanted to know whether people could reproduce the marks after looking at them

briefly, and whether they could tell some of the marks [(F)] the others.

Through this experiment, Tylén's team found that participants could remember and reproduce the markings. But they weren't able to distinguish those markings from each other.

That's a minimal test of being a symbol — being distinct from another marking. In this experiment, the engravings [(G)] the test because the participants could not distinguish them from each other. "In a symbolic system, each marking should have an individual meaning. But that's not what we've found in the experiment," Tylén said to the audience at the conference.

Given the small number of engravings that were studied, Cory Stade, an archaeologist who attended Tylén's talk, says the findings are [(H)]. But she was intrigued by the method. "Archaeologists often assume that early engravings are symbolic, but they don't have a way to test them," she says. "This approach would make it easier for more archaeologists to consider language and cognition," which are difficult to understand from stone tools or bones.

Archaeologist Ewa Dutkiewicz, who studies lines of dots and crosses on 40,000-year-old small statues from southwestern Germany, agrees. She's convinced that the markings on her small statues are symbols, but would like to apply Tylén's methods to learn more.

*engrave: 刻む，彫る

1．空所 [(A)] 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．on　　ｂ．onto　　ｃ．from　　ｄ．for

2．本文全体の内容を踏まえて，空所 (B) 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．decoration　b．symbols　c．science　d．evolution

3．空所 (C) に入るようにつぎのａ～ｈを並べ替え，４番目と７番目にくる語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．make　b．multiple　c．have　d．to
e．times　f．had　g．may　h．them

4．空所 (D) 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．in　b．with　c．for　d．on

5．空所 (E) 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．boring　b．diverse　c．the same　d．the opposite

6．空所 (F) 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．into　b．from　c．above　d．under

7．空所 (G) 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．succeeded　b．failed　c．gave　d．performed

8．空所 (H) 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．more suggestive than definitive

b．more definitive than suggestive

c．more different than distinguishable

d．more distinguishable than different

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

a．Tylén found that a line represented the horizon, and a series of wavy lines represented the ocean for cave dwellers.

b．In Tylén's experiment, Danish university students cleaned up images on ancient stones.

c．The participants in Tylén's experiment could tell the differences among the engravings on the stones.

d．Some archaeologists think that Tylén's method for investigating the functions of early engravings might be applicable to their research.

〔Ⅲ〕 つぎの英文を読んで，問いに答えよ。

Before crossing the London Marathon finish line, the 40,000 runners competing to finish the 26.2-mile course will be hoping to avoid a painful encounter with what is known as "the wall" first and foremost. The huge loss of energy — or hitting the wall — occurs when muscle glycogen* stores become completely consumed. However, some experts have suggested that mental fatigue could also be a contributing factor in the perception of physical fatigue, the idea that your brain regulates exercise so you always have a little (A)something left in the tank.

While the thought of hitting the wall stirs up feelings of inescapable dread in amateur runners, many elite athletes (B)embrace coping mechanisms to spur themselves towards the finish line. Dr. Josephine Perry, a sports and performance psychology consultant who provides elite athletes [(C)] strategies to help them perform to their maximum potential, believes mental preparation is crucial when it comes to tackling the wall. She says, "If runners have trained well, paced themselves effectively, and mentally prepared themselves, they won't actually struggle too much. So preparation is really important here. However, as runners are on the course for such a long time, it is inevitable they will have a few (D)dark moments at some point, so having a strategy for each time it happens is important. That may be thinking about all the people who have helped and supported you with your training, or it could be breaking down the marathon in your head into much smaller chunks so it feels more achievable."

Dr. Perry believes that the brain is "more important than we had previously thought." She explains, "There is still a huge debate among sports scientists about exactly what controls physical fatigue. The latest thinking suggests that (E)while our body usually has more to give, sometimes our brain purposely holds us back. Our brain, then, is trying to protect our

body from harm, either because we are not motivated enough or because we are perceiving the effort as too much. If we can increase our motivation and reduce our perception of effort, then we can usually be more successful."

To stay motivated as physical exhaustion and mental tiredness creep in towards the end of the 26.2-mile challenge, Dr. Perry believes repeating a positive mantra is a "great tactic" for the final stages of the race. "A mantra is a short positive phrase that often focuses on your motivation to run or your goal for the marathon," she says. "It needs to be really personal to you, so using one [(F)]. It could be about how proud you'll be making your children, or how much effort you have put into your training. Whenever you encounter the wall, repeating this over and over again will help you keep your rhythm and maintain a more positive attitude."

"Runners actually tend to be split between those who like to focus on their bodies and use any pain they feel as feedback to adapt their technique and style, and those who like to completely distract themselves," says Dr. Perry. "If you prefer to distract yourself, then some people will have competitions in their head about the best support sign (G) being held up along the path, do maths and equations in their heads about the distance left to run, or even find another runner going at the same speed to chat with. It is about knowing [(H)] advance what works for you."

*glycogen: グリコーゲン

1．下線部(A) something の内容に最も近いものを，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．the 40,000 runners

ｂ．the 26.2-mile course

ｃ．muscle glycogen

ｄ．feelings of inescapable dread

2．下線部(B) embrace coping mechanisms to spur themselves 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．deal with the trouble to withdraw themselves

b．have meetings to figure out how to urge themselves

c．invent electronic devices to encourage themselves

d．use methods to successfully drive themselves

3．空所 [(C)] と [(H)] 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。

(C)	a．for	b．from	c．of	d．with
(H)	a．before	b．in	c．on	d．to

4．下線部(D) dark moments 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．times when they feel overwhelmed

b．times when they get hurt physically

c．times when they have bad weather

d．times when they run for a long distance

5．下線部(E) while our body usually has more to give, sometimes our brain purposely holds us back 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．our body sometimes does not allow us to use our brain even when our brain still has enough power

b．our body sometimes does not allow us to use our brain when our brain needs to be protected

c．our brain sometimes does not allow us to go on exercising even when our body still has some strength

d．our brain sometimes does not allow us to keep exercising when our body has no energy left

6．空所 [(F)] に入るようにつぎのａ～ｄを並べ替え，２番目と４番目にくる語(句)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．say　　b．someone else

c．won't work　　d．you've heard

7．下線部(G) support sign 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．banner encouraging the runners

b．point where the runners can drink water

c．signal of medical problems

d．tourist map of the city

8．つぎの(1)と(2)について，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。

(1) (ア) If runners prepare themselves mentally, they can reduce their physical preparation.

(イ) Dr. Josephine Perry suggests that the wall could be overcome if you don't think of the marathon as one long race.

ａ．(ア)は本文の内容に合致しているが，(イ)は本文の内容に合致していない。

ｂ．(ア)は本文の内容に合致していないが，(イ)は本文の内容に合致している。

ｃ．(ア)と(イ)の両方が本文の内容に合致している。

ｄ．(ア)と(イ)の両方が本文の内容に合致していない。

(2) (ア) Some scientists think that mental tiredness could be related to the perception of physical fatigue.

(イ) Repeating some encouraging words could help when you get tired near the end of a marathon.

ａ．(ア)は本文の内容に合致しているが，(イ)は本文の内容に合致していない。

ｂ．(ア)は本文の内容に合致していないが，(イ)は本文の内容に合致している。

ｃ．(ア)と(イ)の両方が本文の内容に合致している。

ｄ．(ア)と(イ)の両方が本文の内容に合致していない。

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

There used to be a type of elephant that could have rested its chin on the head of a modern African elephant. There was a rhino*1 that was at least 10 times heavier than living rhinos. There was even a short-faced bear that would have towered over a modern grizzly bear. After most of the dinosaurs went extinct 66 million years ago, mammals*2 took over [(A)] the largest creatures on land — and they became *really* big.

But from around 125,000 years ago, these huge animals started disappearing. Today, they're all gone. The reasons for their extinctions have been thoroughly studied and intensely debated, but a new study by Felisa Smith from the University of New Mexico puts the blame on humans and our early relatives.

By looking at how mammals have changed [(B)] size over time, Smith and her colleagues have shown that whenever humans are around, the mammals that disappear tend to be 100 to 1000 times bigger than those that survive. This isn't entirely new. Many scientists, Smith included, have found the same trends in Australia and the Americas. But the new analysis shows that this pattern occurred in every continent except Antarctica, and throughout at least the last 125,000 years. "Size-selective extinction is a hallmark of human activity," Smith says. In other words, (C) when we're around, big animals die.

"It doesn't take a lot to make a species go extinct," says Advait Jukar (D) from George Mason University. "Humans didn't need to go out and kill every last individual; all you need is a stressed population and just enough hunting pressure to keep the birth rate below replacement levels. [(E)], the population will collapse."

The distribution of body size is generally related to the size of a land mass. Africa is smaller than Eurasia*3 but bigger than the Americas, so

you'd expect its animals to come in somewhere in the middle. But by the time early humans left Africa, the average mammals there were about 50 percent smaller than the average ones in either Eurasia or the Americas. For that reason, Smith thinks these size-specific collapses started well before the rise of *Homo sapiens*[*4], and this phenomenon probably dates back to the origins of *Homo erectus*[*5], roughly 1.8 million years ago. "That was the species that [(F)] from early humans that depend heavily on plants to ones that depend more on meat," says Smith. "Being a good predator is a general feature of our kind."

When early and modern humans spread through Europe and Asia, [(G)] there. When *Homo sapiens* later entered Australia, the mammals there became 10 times smaller on average. And when they finally entered the Americas, with effective long-range weapons in hand, they downsized the mammals there to an even greater degree. By around 15,000 years ago, the average weight of North America's mammals had fallen from 216 pounds to just 17.

(H) This is not a general feature of mammal evolution. Smith's research colleague, Kathleen Lyons, has been collecting data on mammals' body size over the last 65 million years. Her data show that the biggest beasts only became disproportionately vulnerable to extinction in the last few million years. "People make this assumption that large animals are more at risk," says Smith. "But large animals also have larger geographic ranges, which protects them against extinction. For most animals across most time, being large was a good thing."

*1 rhino: サイ

*2 mammal: 哺乳動物

*3 Eurasia: ユーラシア大陸

*4 *Homo sapiens*: ホモ・サピエンス(現生人類)

*5 *Homo erectus*: ホモ・エレクトゥス(原人)

1. Choose the word that best fills [(A)], and mark the letter on your answer sheet.

a. as　　b. by　　c. in　　d. on

2. Choose the word that best fills [(B)], and mark the letter on your answer sheet.

a. as　　b. for　　c. in　　d. of

3. Choose the phrase that is most similar in meaning to a hallmark of human activity (C) as it is used in the passage, and mark the letter on your answer sheet.

a. a reminder of what is possible for humans
b. a sign of the actions that people have taken
c. a signal of what is to come for humans
d. a warning for people on various continents

4. Choose the phrase that is most similar in meaning to It doesn't take a lot to make a species go extinct (D) as it is used in the passage, and mark the letter on your answer sheet.

a. A class of animals can easily be wiped out
b. Hunting animals can lead to a species vanishing from a region
c. Making a species go extinct requires many years
d. Stress and pressure are necessary to cause extinction

5. Choose the word that best fills [(E)], and mark the letter on your answer sheet.

a. Eventually　　b. Furthermore
c. However　　d. Suddenly

6. Choose the phrase that best fills [(F)], and mark the letter on your answer sheet.

a. attempted to overreach
b. delayed hunting
c. marked the shift
d. went beyond their means

7. Rearrange the following words and phrases to best fill [(G)], and mark the letters of the second and fourth words or phrases on your answer sheet.

a. greatly reduced
b. of mammals
c. size
d. the average
e. was

8. Choose the sentence that is most similar in meaning to This is not a general feature of mammal evolution.(H) as it is used in the passage, and mark the letter on your answer sheet.

a. Mammals are not often hunted as described above.
b. Mammals do not usually become smaller over generations.
c. The characteristics of mammals create diversity among species.
d. The experiences of mammals vary by region.

9. Which **one** of the following is true according to the passage? Mark the letter on your answer sheet.

a. In certain historic periods, mammals were bigger than the largest dinosaurs.
b. The reasons certain mammals have become extinct have not been fully researched.
c. Current research suggests that larger mammals naturally decline in number regardless of other circumstances.
d. The size of a land mass is associated with the size of the mammals that inhabit it.
e. The largest mammals had no advantages compared to other animals throughout history.