

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 外 国 語 (90分)

科 目	ページ	科 目	ページ
英 語	2～20	独 語	22～26
仏 語	28～32	中 国 語	34～38

〈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. 独語、仏語、中国語は国際文化学部志望の受験生のみ選択できる。
4. 試験開始後の科目の変更は認めない。
5. 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。

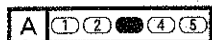
マークシート解答方法についての注意

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)。

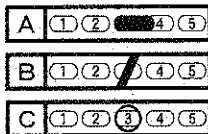
記入上の注意

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。

# (英 語)

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

We've all heard the saying that "you'll never hear a person in the final hours of their life saying they wished they'd spent more time at the office." Of course, you can replace "at the office" with "at the grocery store," "in traffic," "cleaning house," "doing laundry," and the list goes on and on.

While the basic premise<sup>(A)</sup> of the sentence might sound depressing, it's really just an eye-opener. Focusing on our daily to-do lists and all the personal and professional goals we wish to achieve may be bringing us down. "We become focused on where we are going rather than enjoying where we are right now," says Stephen Shapiro, president of Goalfree.com. "We sacrifice today in the hope that a better future will emerge — only to discover that achievement rarely leads to true joy."

What leads to pure joy? Well, making more family time for one, and we'll tell you how to do it.

"Our problem is that, while we are indeed in the same house, or room even, we are not communicating with each other," says Heather Miller of Michigan. "At any one time in our house there could be two televisions on, a radio and a computer — and there are only four of us!"

Sound familiar? Sure it does. Spending time together as a family means more than being in the same house or room. For it to really count, you have to interact. Stress management expert, Debbie Mandel, suggests the following four ideas<sup>(B)</sup> for encouraging family togetherness:

1. When was the last time you played with your kids? Kickball, baseball, soccer, volleyball, biking, swimming and hiking are all

wonderful ways to have fun as a family and get fit in the process. The Ess family of New York takes bike rides around the neighborhood. Mom, Kate, says the biking group consists of two kids on two-wheel bikes, one kid on a child seat, and Mom and Dad leading the way. "The kids love it, and truthfully, so do my husband and I," she says.

- II. Mandel reminds you to keep the food healthy and colorful, and the conversation positive. Miller agrees with the importance of family dinners. "Dinner time is our family time," she says. "No outside distractions, no friends over, no TV, no radio ... while we may go our separate ways after meal time and clean-up, we've had time to reconnect."
- III. "See your household objectively with humorous eyes like a comedy program you would be laughing at," Mandel says. In Miller's home, silliness is encouraged, even at dinnertime. "A little laughter does a body good," she says. When you're having fun, you want it to last. Family time will happen more often and with less effort if you really enjoy being together.
- IV. Your good intentions to spend more time together as a family could backfire if you try to structure and plan too much at once. "My <sup>(C)</sup> husband and I have the best intentions: planning game nights, family outings, etc. but it seems   , the more  they are  ," Miller says. "Sometimes the coolest things we do (according to the kids) are the more spontaneous things."

Dr. Dawson Church, co-author of *Healing Our Planet, Healing Ourselves*, tends to agree. "Leave time for the unexpected," he says. "So much of our time is planned, whether it's meals ... or homework and sports after school. The structured nature of these activities favors structured ways of relating. But if you give yourself unstructured time with family members every once in a while — such as a trip to the beach or a walk in the forest — you might find that entirely new conversations will occur."

The best news of all is that this personal goal is bound to be less tiring than most. Play together. Eat together. Laugh together. When we think about it, it doesn't get much easier — or better — than that.

1. Choose the word(s) which are MOST SIMILAR in meaning to the underlined words as they are used in the passage.

(1) premise  
(A)

(a) format                      (b) idea                      (c) problem                      (d) truth

(2) backfire  
(C)

(a) burn out    (b) come through  
(c) go wrong    (d) work out

2. Reorder (a) to (f) below so that they fit into the blanks  to  in the passage. Choose the correct answers for  and  ONLY.

(a) likely    (b) miserably    (c) planned  
(d) the more    (e) they are    (f) to fail

3. What is the most appropriate title for each of the four ideas? Choose <sup>(B)</sup> the best title from (a) to (f) for each.

(1) Idea I

(2) Idea II

(3) Idea III

(4) Idea IV

(a) Cultivate a sense of humor.

(b) Don't sacrifice today for tomorrow.

(c) Enjoy TV as a family.

(d) Keep it simple and free flowing.

(e) Make family dinner a top priority.

(f) Schedule family exercise and fun.

4. Based on the passage, choose the FALSE statement in each of (1) to (3).

(1) We

(a) may have problems because we focus too much on our goals.

(b) seem to think more about the future than the present.

(c) usually find that our achievements can give us real happiness.

(d) would rather not spend more time working or doing chores.

(2) To have a closer family, the passage suggests that

(a) family interaction is essential.

(b) meals should be eaten together without outside distractions.

(c) people think about the funny things in their households.

(d) the family go for bike rides with the neighbors.

- (3) Heather Miller's family
- (a) does the cleaning up together after they finish dinner.
  - (b) frequently does different things in the house at one time, such as watching TV or using the computer.
  - (c) often spends time doing silly things at home, except during the evening meal.
  - (d) seems to enjoy things more when they are less structured.
5. Which of the following sentences best sums up the author's argument in the passage?
- (a) Because it is difficult to enjoy our lives if we have too much structure, we should be spontaneous as well.
  - (b) Doing something unusual every once in a while is a great way to find new conversation topics.
  - (c) Enjoying our daily lives with our families rather than thinking too much about future goals can lead to true joy.
  - (d) It is important that the family tries to spend as much time together as possible, even if everyone is doing something different.

〔Ⅱ〕 次の英文を読み、問いに答えよ。

We all know that we don't get enough sleep. But how much sleep do we really need? <sup>(A)</sup> Until about 15 years ago, one common theory was that if <sup>(a)</sup> you slept at least four or five hours a night, your cognitive\* performance remained intact\*\*; your body simply adapted to less sleep. But that idea was based on studies in which researchers sent sleepy subjects <sup>(B)</sup> home during the day — where they may have had naps secretly and downed coffee.

Enter David Dinges at the Hospital at University of Pennsylvania, who has the distinction of depriving more people (1) sleep than perhaps anyone in the world. In what <sup>(e)</sup> was the longest sleep-restriction study of its kind, Dr. Dinges and his colleague, Hans Van Dongen, divided dozens of subjects into three different groups for their 2003 study: some slept four hours, others six hours and others eight hours for two weeks in the lab. (2) two hours during the day, the researchers tested the subjects' ability to sustain attention with what's <sup>(f)</sup> known as the psychomotor vigilance task\*\*\*, or P.V.T., considered a gold standard of sleepiness measures. During the P.V.T., the men and women sat in front of computer screens for 10-minute periods, pressing the space bar as soon as they saw a flash of numbers at random intervals. Even a half-second response delay suggests a lapse into sleepiness, known as a microsleep. <sup>(c)</sup> The P.V.T. is annoying but simple if you've been sleeping well. It measures the sustained attention that <sup>(b)</sup> is vital for pilots, truck drivers, and astronauts. Attention is also key for focusing during long meetings; for reading a paragraph just once, instead of five times; for driving a car. It takes only a two-second lapse for a driver to steer the car onto the wrong side of the road.

Not surprisingly, those who had eight hours sleep hardly had any attention lapses and no cognitive declines over the 14 days of the study.

What <sup>(g)</sup> was interesting was that those in the four- and six-hour groups had

P.V.T. results <sup>(c)</sup>that declined steadily with almost each passing day. Though the four-hour subjects performed far worse, the six-hour group was also consistently declining. By the sixth day, 25 percent of the six-hour group was falling asleep at the computer. And at the end of the study, they were lapsing five times as much as they did the first day. The same was true for an addition-subtraction task that measures speed and accuracy. All told, by the end of two weeks, the six-hour sleepers were as weakened as those who, in another Dinges study, had been sleep-deprived for 24 hours straight — the cognitive equivalent of being legally drunk.

So, for most of us, eight hours of sleep is excellent and six hours is no good, but <sup>(h)</sup>what is the threshold below which cognitive function begins to decline? While Dr. Dinges's study was under way, Gregory Belenky at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research in Silver Spring, Maryland, was running a similar study. He purposely restricted his subjects to (3) numbers of sleep hours — three, five, seven and nine hours — so that together the studies would offer a fuller picture of sleep-restriction. Dr. Belenky's nine-hour subjects performed much like Dr. Dinges's eight-hour ones. But in the seven-hour group their response time on the P.V.T. slowed and continued to do so for three days, before stabilizing at lower levels than when they started. Americans average 6.9 hours on weeknights, according to the National Sleep Foundation. <sup>(D)</sup>Which means that, whether we like it or not, we are not thinking as clearly as we could be.

Of course our lives are more stimulating than a sleep lab: we have coffee, bright lights, the social buzz of the office, all of which work as "countermeasures" to sleepiness. They can do the job for only so long, however. As Dr. Belenky, who is now the head of the Sleep and Performance Research Center at Washington State University, Spokane, where Dr. Van Dongen is also a professor, told me about cognitive deficits: <sup>(E)</sup>"You don't see it the first day. But you do in five to seven days. Unless



you're doing work that doesn't require much thought, you are trading time  
awake at the <sup>(d)</sup>  of performance."

\*cognitive: 認識に関する, 認識による

\*\*intact: 損なわれていない

\*\*\*the psychomotor vigilance task: 覚醒の度を測るテストの一種

1. 空欄  ~  に入る最も適切な単語を, それぞれ a ~ d の中から一つ選び, その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- |     |          |            |         |          |
|-----|----------|------------|---------|----------|
| (1) | a. at    | b. from    | c. of   | d. with  |
| (2) | a. All   | b. Any     | c. Each | d. Every |
| (3) | a. even  | b. large   | c. odd  | d. small |
| (4) | a. cause | b. expense | c. rate | d. speed |

2. 下線部(a)~(d)の that について, 他のものと文法的に異なるものを一つ選び, その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

3. 下線部(e)~(h)の what について, 他のものと文法的に異なるものを一つ選び, その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

4. 下線部(A) But how much sleep do we really need? に対する, 本文中において出された答えを, 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. We need four|hours of sleep.
- b. We need five|hours of sleep.
- c. We need six|hours of sleep.
- d. We need seven|hours of sleep.
- e. We need eight|hours of sleep.

5. 下線部(B) subjects の本文中での意味を, 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. 研究などの主題
- b. 大学等で学ぶ科目
- c. 賞賛・苦情などの原因
- d. 君主国の国民
- e. 実験の対象になる人

6. 下線部(C) microsleep の例として最も適切なものを, 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. He is awake after a short sleep just like an excited person before his wedding.
- b. On a flight to London, they darken the plane to make passengers get sleepy.
- c. She always takes medicine when she cannot sleep because of the difference of time zones.
- d. You have fallen asleep for a moment while you are attending a lecture on law.

7. 下線部(D) Which means that, whether we like it or not, we are not thinking as clearly as we could be. の本文中での意味に最も近いものを, a ~ d の中から一つ選び, その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- According to recent research, the problem in the United States is that American workers often take naps in the office, which interrupts their work.
  - As the average hours of sleep in the United States is not enough, it is inevitable that the ability to think clearly will decline.
  - Because of globalization Americans cannot help reducing their sleeping hours and increasing their working hours.
  - The research shows that the development of mass communication causes the shortage of sleeping hours.
8. 下線部(E) You don't see it the first day. の本文中での意味に最も近いものを, a ~ d の中から一つ選び, その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- At first, the effect of lack of sleep is not apparent.
  - First of all, you should be very careful not to miss important details.
  - Generally speaking, people are reluctant to notice their faults.
  - On the first day, you are not expected to understand the entire process.
9. 本文の内容に照らして, 以下の英文の空欄 (5) ・ (6) ・ (7) に入らない語句を, a ~ d の中から一つ選び, その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- According to Dr. Dinges' research, the level of cognitive function is similar among (5) , (6) and (7) .
- the four-hour sleepers by the end of two weeks
  - the six-hour sleepers by the end of two weeks
  - those who were not allowed to sleep for a full 24 hours
  - those who are legally recognized as being drunk

〔Ⅲ〕 次の英文を読んで、問いに答えよ。

Some well-meaning articles and presentations on cultural differences have a potential to do more harm  (A) good and may not be as amusing. They present too many generalizations or quite a  (あ) view.

Some often-heard generalizations about the Hispanic culture include: Hispanics need less personal space, make less eye contact, touch each other more in normal conversation, and are less likely to participate in a meeting. Generalizations are often dangerous, and especially when accompanied by recommendations such as: move closer when talking to Hispanics, make more physical contact, don't expect participation, and so on.

Here is an attempt to sort out a couple of thoughts on cultural differences. My perspective is that of a foreign born-and-raised Hispanic who has now lived over two decades in the United States and has had much opportunity for international travel and exchange.

Statistical averages tend to hide individual differences within any nation or culture and emphasize differences between cultural groups. Education, social standing, religion, personality, belief structure, past experience, affection shown in the home, and a number of other factors will influence human behavior and culture. Sure there are differences in approach as to what is considered polite and appropriate behavior both on and  (B) the job. In some cultures "yes" means, "I hear you" more than "I agree." Length of pleasantries and greetings before getting down  (C) business; level of tolerance for being  (D) someone speaking a foreign (not-understood) language; politeness measured  (E) terms of etiquette (e.g., standing up for a woman who approaches a table, yielding a seat on the bus to an older person, etc.); and manner of expected dress are all examples of possible cultural differences and traditions.

In Mexico it is  (v) for the arriving person to greet the others.

For instance, someone who walks into a group of persons eating would say *provecho* (enjoy your meal). In Chile, women often greet both other women and men with a kiss on the cheek. In Russia women often walk arm in arm with their female friends. Paying attention to customs and cultural differences can give someone outside that culture a better chance of assimilation or acceptance. Ignoring these can get an unsuspecting person into (3) .

There are cultural and political differences and it is good to have an understanding about a culture's customs and ways. Aaron Pun, a Canadian reporter, wrote: "In studying cross-cultural differences, we are not looking at individuals but a comparison of one ethnic group against others. Hence, we are comparing two bell curves\* and generalization cannot be avoided." True and true, but the danger comes when we act on some of these generalizations, especially when they are based on faulty observation.

When I came to the US, for a long time I was also guilty of broad generalizations about those born in the US. While I have not conquered this disagreeable human inclination, I feel I am beginning to see the way. (5) Often, observations on cultural differences are based on our own weakness and reflect our inability to connect with that culture.

As we interact with others of different cultures, there is no good (2) for receptiveness to interpersonal feedback, good observation skills, effective questions, and some common sense. There is much to be gained by observing how people of the same culture interact with each other. Don't be afraid to ask questions as most people respond very positively to inquiries about their culture. Ask a variety of people so you can get a balanced view.

Making a (4) effort to find the positive historical, literary, and cultural contributions of a society; learning a few polite expressions in another person's language; and showing appreciation for the food and music

of another culture can have especially positive effects.

My point, then, is not that there are no cultural differences. These differences between cultures and peoples are real and can add richness (and humor) to the fabric of life. My assertion is that people everywhere have much in common, such as a need for affiliation and love, participation, and contribution. When the exterior is peeled off, there are not so many differences after all.

\*bell curves: ベルカーブ, 鐘形曲線(統計学の用語)

1. 下線部(1)~(5)の表す意味に最も近いものを, 次の a ~ e から選び, その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。ただし同じ記号を二度以上用いないこと。  
a. having good manners                      b. disposition  
c. possibility                                      d. fondness  
e. casual, friendly remarks
2. 空欄  ~  に入る最も適切な単語を, 次の a ~ e から選び, その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。ただし同じ記号を二度以上用いないこと。  
a. to    b. in    c. than  
d. around                                        e. off
3. 空欄  ~  に入る最も適切な語を, 次の a ~ e から選び, その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。ただし同じ記号を二度以上用いないこと。  
a. substitute                                      b. customary                                      c. distorted  
d. genuine                                        e. trouble

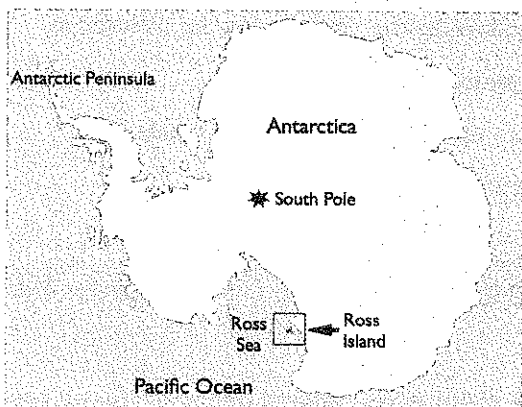
4. 下線部(ア)の that と同じ用法で使われているものを、次の a～e から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- a. I was very sleepy on that morning.
- b. The fact that he was not there at the time makes no difference.
- c. I know that John was a genius.
- d. The man that you spoke to in the bookshop is my teacher.
- e. The climate of this country is like that of France.

5. 次の英文の a～e のうち、本文の内容と合致するものを二つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- a. Acting on generalizations about such cultural behavior as eye contact, personal space, and touch can have serious negative consequences.
- b. Ignoring cultural differences can make it easier for an outsider to be accepted in a different culture.
- c. Generalizations about cultural differences reflect a person's deep knowledge of another culture.
- d. Cultural differences have negative effects only in this globalized world.
- e. Cultural differences can contribute to making our life more amusing.

[IV] Look at the map, then read the passage and answer the questions that follow.



Cape Royds on Ross Island is home to the southernmost colony of penguins in the world. Beyond the constant noise of baby penguins  parents for krill\* lies the Ross Sea, a southern extension of the Pacific Ocean that harbors

more than one-third of the world's Adelie penguin population and a quarter of all Emperor penguins, and which <sup>(B)</sup> may be the last remaining totally natural marine ecosystem on Earth.

The penguin colony is one of the longest-studied in the world. Data on its resident Adelie penguins were first acquired during the 1907-09 expedition of Ernest Shackleton, the eminent British explorer, whose wooden hut stands preserved nearby. According to an ecologist who has been studying Ross Sea penguins for 40 years: This is where you want to be if you're a sea ice penguin. <sup>(C)</sup>

Of the species that stand to be most affected by global warming, the most obvious are the ones that rely on sea ice to live. Adelie penguins are a leading indicator <sup>(D)</sup> of climate change, and at the northern  of Antarctica, in the Antarctic Peninsula, their colonies have collapsed dramatically as a flow of warmer seawater shortens the annual winter sea ice season.

Over the past three decades, the Adelie population on the peninsula, northeast of the Ross Sea, has fallen by almost 90 percent. The peninsula's only Emperor colony is now extinct. One of the most rapidly



regions on the planet, the Western Antarctic Peninsula's average winter air temperature has jumped 6°C, over the past half-century, (G) more snowfall that buries the rocks Adelie penguins return to each spring to nest and favoring penguins that can survive without ice and breed later like Gentoo penguins, whose numbers have jumped by 14,000 percent.

The warmer climate on the Antarctica Peninsula has also disrupted the food chain, killing off the phytoplankton\*\* that grow under sea ice and the krill, a staple of the penguin diet, that eats them, by as much as 80 percent, according to a new study published recently.

However, in the Ross Sea a reverse trend is occurring; winter sea ice cover is expanding, and Adelie populations are actually growing. Some scientists attribute sea ice growth in the Ross Sea to the persistent ozone hole, a result of the human use of chlorofluorocarbons\*\*\* that cools the upper atmosphere over the continent, increasing the temperature difference with the lower atmosphere and equator, and over the past 30 years has delivered significantly cooler westerly winds in the summer and autumn. The warming of Earth's mid-latitudes is having a similar effect, increasing that temperature difference and sending stronger winds that push sea ice off the coast and expose pockets of open water that give nesting Adelie penguins easier access to food.

Meanwhile, the gourmet appetite for Chilean sea bass\*\*\*\* may also be (H) Ross Sea penguins, as fishing fleets from southern nations become more active in the area. A fishing zone in the Ross Sea that opened in 1996 could ultimately serve Adelie penguins by reducing competition for Antarctic silverfish, a sardine-sized fish that the penguins and Chilean sea bass both enjoy. Researchers have also reported seeing fewer Killer whales in the southern Ross Sea since 2002. The whales feed on Chilean sea bass, and fewer sightings suggest that more fishing is already (I) the ecosystem.

Researchers witnessed Ross Sea penguin colonies expand during the 1970s when commercial whaling removed 20,000 Antarctic Minke whales, also a food competitor of Adelies, from the penguins' wintering area. Adelie populations eventually leveled off after 1986, after an international ban on whaling and remained stable until the more recent influences of climate change.

Scientists say it has become difficult to separate whether the recent increase is due to climate change or fewer Chilean sea bass, since both factors seem to be working at the same time.

\*krill: オキアミ

\*\*phytoplankton: 植物プランクトン

\*\*\*chlorofluorocarbons: 【化学】クロロフルオロカーボン, フロンガス

\*\*\*\*Chilean sea bass: 南米のハタ科の海魚

1. For each of the blanks — , , , ,  — choose the most suitable word from (a) through (e). (Use each word only once.)

- (a) altering                      (b) begging                      (c) benefiting  
(d) delivering                      (e) warming

2. What does which refer to?

- (a) the Ross Sea  
(b) more than one-third  
(c) the world's Adelie penguin population  
(d) all Emperor penguins

3. Which phrase is closest in meaning to This is where you want to be if you're a sea ice penguin? (c)
- (a) This is a paradise for penguins that rely on sea ice.
  - (b) This is the best place to study penguins.
  - (c) The hut provides great protection from the cold.
  - (d) Cape Royd is warm enough to have many baby penguins.
4. Which phrase best explains the word indicator in the passage? (D)
- (a) a sign that shows change
  - (b) an average of a change
  - (c) a sign that is unusual
  - (d) an alternative to a change
5. Choose the most suitable word to fill in blank .
- (a) cold
  - (b) edge
  - (c) last
  - (d) pole
  - (e) tire
6. Which word cannot be used to replace stable in the passage? (J)
- (a) constant
  - (b) fixed
  - (c) flexible
  - (d) unchanged
7. According to the passage, which phrase is closest in meaning to both factors seem to be working at the same time? (K)
- (a) global warming and whaling may be causing the change
  - (b) fewer competitors and fishing may be causing the change
  - (c) fishing and whaling may be causing the change
  - (d) global warming and fewer competitors may be causing the change

8. Based on the passage, choose the two correct statements.
- (a) All penguins need a sea ice environment to breed.
  - (b) Emperor penguins still live on the Antarctic Peninsula.
  - (c) Whaling in the 1970s was good for Ross Sea penguins.
  - (d) Phytoplankton has killed off krill under the sea ice.
  - (e) Gentoo penguins have babies earlier than Adelie penguins.
  - (f) Recently scientists have seen more killer whales in the Ross Sea.
  - (g) The area of sea ice is getting smaller in the Ross Sea.
  - (h) Warmer mid-latitude weather causes stronger Antarctic winds.
  - (i) The population of Gentoo penguins has almost tripled on the peninsula.