

経済学部A方式 I 日程・社会学部A方式 I 日程・現代福祉学部A方式

1 限 英 語 (90 分)

〈注意事項〉

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、問題冊子を開かないこと。
2. 解答はすべて解答用紙に記入しなさい。
3. マークシート解答方法については以下の注意事項を読みなさい。

マークシート解答方法についての注意

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

記入上の注意

1. 記入例 解答を3にマークする場合。

<p>(1) 正しいマークの例</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;"> A ① ② <input checked="" type="radio"/> ④ ⑤ </div>	}	<p>(2) 悪いマークの例</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;"> A ① ② <input checked="" type="radio"/> ④ ⑤ </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;"> B ① ② <input checked="" type="radio"/> ④ ⑤ </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;"> C ① ② <input checked="" type="radio"/> ③ ④ ⑤ </div>
	}	<p>枠外にはみださないこと。</p> <p>○でかこまないこと。</p>
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 〕 つぎの問 1～問15の各文の空欄に入る最も適切なものを、 a～eの中からそれぞれ一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

問 1 She is the kind of person who takes every chance to () herself forward.

- a. take b. put c. bring d. give e. send

問 2 I have doubts about his story. He probably () it up.

- a. held b. had c. brought
d. took e. made

問 3 Rain () them to call off the baseball game.

- a. complained b. completed c. composed
d. compelled e. complied

問 4 She came in last in the race () her sister came first.

- a. whereas b. whom c. whose
d. wherever e. what

問 5 John is perfect at work, () he is not punctual.

- a. or b. neither c. for
d. except e. if

問 6 I'm sure it will rain soon, () the sky is getting darker and the barometer is falling.

- a. for b. nor c. like d. or e. also

問 7 She is saving a lot of money () her old age.

- a. under b. to c. against d. over e. on

問8 After retirement, I would like to travel () the world with my wife.

- a. by b. round c. off d. until e. besides

問9 He is very proud of never () late for school.

- a. have been b. has being c. having being
d. had been e. having been

問10 I suggested that Beth () with me to the meeting.

- a. has come b. came c. come
d. to come e. coming

問11 Opening times are as (): weekdays 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., weekends 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

- a. followed by b. following c. follow
d. followed e. follows

問12 A: I'm going to go downtown to watch a movie this evening. Would you like to come with me?

B: I'd love to, (). I have an important job to finish by tomorrow.

- a. but I can't b. or I can c. but I can
d. nor can I e. so I can't

問13 A: Oh, no! I deleted the file we've been working on.

B: (). I have a copy of it in my computer.

A: Thanks! I appreciate it.

- a. Don't tell me about it
- b. Don't get on with it
- c. Don't worry about it
- d. Don't be pleased with it
- e. Don't come up with it

問14 A: The car is fixed and ready to go, sir.

B: (). How much is it?

A: It's 250 dollars altogether.

B: Is that all? Wow, it's a bargain. Thank you.

- a. You've done a cheap job
- b. This is not the way I wanted it
- c. You didn't do it right
- d. You've done a great job
- e. It's too expensive

問15 A: Why hasn't she arrived yet? She's never been this late before.

B: Did you ()?

A: No, I didn't. I thought you told her about today's appointment.

B: No! I asked you to tell her about it last week. And you said that
you would.

- a. have another appointment
- b. tell her about the appointment
- c. arrive on time as appointed
- d. inform us about the appointment
- e. appoint me as her substitute

〔Ⅱ〕 つぎの英文を読んで下の問いに答えなさい。

Sherlock Holmes first appeared in 1887, in the short novel, *A Study in Scarlet*. He was popular from the start. Readers lined up at newsstands for *The Strand* on publication day whenever a new Holmes story was to appear inside. Holmes fans were truly the emerging middle-class. They were the ones who could not afford to go to concerts, the ones who had to wait for the cheaper versions of popular novels. *The Strand* targeted them with what we'd now recognize as exciting, high-concept genre stories — mysteries and science fiction. Because of Holmes, Conan Doyle, the author of the story of Sherlock Holmes, was, one historian ⁽⁷⁾ wrote, “as well-known as Queen Victoria.”

The demand for Holmes stories seemed endless. But Conan Doyle hadn't meant to spend the rest of his life inventing and solving fictional crimes. He'd meant to make some money to support his real art, novels full of what he felt were important ideas and political statements. Because of the popularity of Holmes, Conan Doyle began to regret having created him, since Holmes stories so completely overshadowed what Conan Doyle considered his serious work, such as his historical novel *Micah Clarke*.

By 1893, when Conan Doyle was 34, he'd had enough. So he had the evil character, Professor Moriarty, drag Holmes over a waterfall, killing them both. He may have thought, at the time of killing Holmes in print, that that was that. If he did think this, he did not understand fans — particularly fans of Holmes — very well. The public reaction to the death of Holmes ⁽¹⁾ was unlike anything previously seen for fictional events. More than 20,000 *Strand* readers cancelled their subscriptions, offended by Holmes' sudden death. Shocked readers wrote to the magazine in protest: “You are cruel!” one letter addressed to Conan Doyle began. Americans started “Let's Keep Holmes Alive” clubs. It took eight years, but by 1901

public pressure grew so great that Conan Doyle wrote a new story, *The Hound of the Baskervilles*, featuring Holmes before his fall. In 1903, in *The Adventure of the Empty House*, he went one step further, returning Holmes to life with the explanation that only Moriarty had died in the fall, while Holmes had faked his own death. Fans cheered.

This sounds, of course, like just another day on the Internet in the 21st century. But at the time, Conan Doyle ^(*) (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) by the flood of displeasure. Fans simply did not do this before then. Readers typically accepted what went on in their favorite books, then moved on. Now they were beginning to take their popular culture personally, and to expect their favorite works to conform to certain expectations. They seemed to actually expect a reciprocal relationship with the works they loved. ^(*) Sherlock Holmes' passionate readers helped to create the very modern practice of fan culture.

Sherlock's ability to cause such intense emotion among his fans is only an indication of how much they love him. What's remarkable is that Sherlock Holmes fans have been engaging in such hysteria over the fictional detective ^(*) for more than 120 years, through books, plays, and films. Mark Gatiss, an actor who has played the role of Sherlock Holmes, has credited Conan Doyle for creating characters that are timeless. He has also pointed out that Holmes is one of the original fictional detectives — most other crime-solvers created thereafter were copies of him or a direct reaction to him: "Everything onwards is people drawing a line from Sherlock and Doctor Watson. Agatha Christie does it explicitly and made a detective, Poirot. He needs a Watson, so she creates Captain Hastings. Everywhere you go, this is the model. That's why it has not perished, I think." ^(*)

問1 下線部(ア) Conan Doyle の説明として本文の内容に合う最も適切なものを、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しなさい。

- a. He was a member of the emerging middle-class in the late 19th century.
- b. He was planning to spend the rest of his life writing Holmes stories.
- c. He initially regretted having killed Holmes in print.
- d. He took his historical novel *Micah Clarke* more seriously than his Holmes stories.
- e. He made some money by writing art novels with important ideas and political statements.

問2 下線部(イ) The public reaction to the death of Holmes の内容として最も適切なものを、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しなさい。

- a. Many readers stopped buying *The Strand* in protest.
- b. Readers were so excited that they wrote fan letters to Conan Doyle and supported him.
- c. American fans created a club to organize Holmes' live concert.
- d. Conan Doyle was well-prepared to face the huge public reaction.
- e. Readers were unhappy about Conan Doyle's new stories written after 1901.

問3 下線部(ウ) (1)～(6)に入る最も適切な単語を、つぎの a～f の中からそれぞれ一つ選び、英文を完成させ、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。ただし、同じものを二度以上使わないこと。

- a. had
- b. be
- c. shocked
- d. reason
- e. every
- f. to

問4 下線部(エ) a reciprocal relationship with the works they loved について本文の内容に合う最も適切なものを、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しなさい。

- a. Readers love their favorite books so much that they accept what goes on in the works.
- b. The authors are pressured by readers to change the story as they wish.
- c. Readers take their favorite books personally and want to become one of the characters in the works.
- d. The authors always meet the expectations of their passionate fans.
- e. Readers do not show emotional reactions to the life and death of the character in the books.

問5 下線部(オ) the fictional detective について本文の内容に合わないものを、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しなさい。

- a. Sherlock Holmes appeared before Agatha Christie's Poirot.
- b. It has been more than 120 years since Conan Doyle created Sherlock Holmes.
- c. Sherlock Holmes is a literary character who never ages.
- d. Sherlock Holmes inspired many other authors to create their own fictional detectives.
- e. Sherlock Holmes has been played by several actors, including Mark Gatiss.

問6 下線部(カ) it has not perished の意味として最も適切なものを、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しなさい。

- a. It has not been published for many years.
- b. It has become outdated.
- c. It is not a unique style.
- d. It is not yet fully appreciated.
- e. It has a long-lasting popularity.

問7 本文の内容に合う最も適切なものを、つぎの a ~ f の中から二つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。なお、二つの解答は同じ解答欄にマークすること。

- a. Sherlock Holmes stories appealed to those who could not wait for concerts.
- b. It was not a difficult decision for Conan Doyle to kill Sherlock Holmes.
- c. In the story written in 1903, Holmes pushed Moriarty down the falls.
- d. The public reaction to the death of Holmes then was very different from what we see now.
- e. Sherlock Holmes is so unique that most other detectives created after him are never like him.
- f. Sherlock Holmes' readers played a part in creating what is recognized as fan culture today.

〔Ⅲ〕 つぎの英文を読んで下の問いに答えなさい。

A stereotype is a very simple understanding of what a person or thing is or should be. The word comes from an early form of commercial printing in which blocks of text were printed using a metal template capable of printing multiple pages from a single plate. Stereotype printing uses a single template to reproduce a printed page exactly the same each time. When applied to people, a stereotype is like a template that can reproduce a certain image over and over again. Whether or not we know it, we all use stereotypes to the otherwise complex things that we encounter every day. One way that people in diverse societies try to tolerate differences is to make generalizations that categorize individuals into groups. Some of these stereotypes are negative, while others are positive. All stereotypes contribute to a culture of prejudice, which is communicated to families, communities, and even young children, often through mass media.

Gender stereotypes, like those portrayed in the media, have a powerful influence on how we express ourselves and understand others. When you ask American people what the classic image of the 1950s American housewife is, the answer would most likely be that she's wearing a dress, has perfect hair and makeup, and might even be cooking or serving a meal. Of course, it's entirely unrealistic to that every American housewife of the 50s looked this way, particularly after managing a house and taking care of children all day. So why is it that this is the classic image? The answer to that question has a lot to do with the media and the (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6)(7).

⁽¹⁾ The media plays an important role in how stereotypes are formed because people tend to use the media as a benchmark for their own appearance, behavior, and understanding of the world around them. This can be particularly problematic when it comes to how we understand the

incredibly complex concept of gender. For instance, the classic American family dramas of the 1950s often stereotypically portrayed a housewife simply as wife and mother, hardly ever acknowledging that women could be anything else and thereby limiting the social role of women.

Though strong in the 1950s, gender stereotypes in the media have been an element of every decade, including the present. For instance, print and television advertisements use gender stereotypes extensively, largely because those ads have a certain audience. This is most obvious with children, who are an important target for advertisers. When you see commercials advertising children's toys, you are likely to see girls playing dress-up or with dolls, while boys play with trucks or action figures. These ads are operating on old stereotypes and cultural norms that tell us boys play with masculine toys like trucks, while girls like more feminine toys like dolls.

Gender stereotypes tend to disproportionately affect women and girls, but that doesn't mean that men and boys aren't affected. For example, a common joke in many comedy films is the sensitive or crying man. As a stereotype, men have historically been portrayed as strong and unemotional, which then has fixed the biased image of male gender, or how men should behave. This is why, even in the present, jokes about sensitive or emotional men often effectively C. In other words, those characters are seen as funny because they violate gender roles and stereotypes.

The problem of gender stereotypes is their overgeneralization of characteristics, differences and attributes of a certain group based on their gender. Gender stereotypes create a widely accepted judgment or bias about certain characteristics or traits that apply to each gender. If a man or a woman acts differently from how his or her gender is assumed to behave, then they are seen as not conforming to the norm. Gender stereotypes are dangerous because they might D unequal or unfair treatment to certain people who choose to defy gender roles and stereotypes.

問1 stereotype ということばの起源として、本文の内容に合う最も適切なものを、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しなさい。

- a. the printed textbook used in the past that explained what a person or thing is or should be
- b. the metal plate that made it possible for multiple pages to be printed on a single piece of paper
- c. the name of a commercial printing company that promoted a simple way of understanding people
- d. the way of printing that was used to exactly reproduce a printed page every time
- e. the early model of typewriter that allowed people to listen to commercials while they were typing

問2 空欄 ～ に入る最も適切な単語を、つぎの a～e の中からそれぞれ一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。ただし、同じものを二度以上使わないこと。また語群には不要なものが一つある。

- a. complicate
- b. generate
- c. imagine
- d. work
- e. simplify

問3 下線部(ア) the classic image of the 1950s American housewife について、本文の内容に最も近いものを、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しなさい。

- a. an old image that is no longer known among most American people today
- b. an image of a housewife exhausted after doing housework all day long
- c. an acknowledgement of the wider social role of the modern American housewife
- d. an appropriate reflection of the reality of the American housewife in the 1950s
- e. an example of a gender stereotype circulated by the mass media

問4 下線部(イ) (1)～(7)に入る最も適切な単語を、つぎの a～g の中からそれぞれ一つ選び英文を完成させ、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。ただし、同じものを二度以上使わないこと。

- a. gender
- b. ways
- c. portrayed
- d. in
- e. stereotypes
- f. which
- g. are

問5 下線部(ウ) benchmark の意味として最も適切なものを、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しなさい。

- a. purposeful agenda
- b. suspicious information
- c. reference point
- d. furniture label
- e. self-evident truth

問6 media と gender stereotypes の関係について、本文の内容に合わないものを、つぎの a～f の中から二つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。なお、二つの解答は同じ解答欄にマークすること。

- a. Gender stereotypes in the media help people understand the complex concept of gender.
- b. The contemporary media still uses old gender stereotypes and cultural norms.
- c. Gender stereotypes can often be found even in the advertisements targeted at children.
- d. The media plays an important role in creating and spreading gender stereotypes.
- e. Gender stereotypes in the media affect girls and women more than boys and men.
- f. Many movies have depicted the stereotypical image of men as sensitive and emotional.

問7 下線部(エ) The problem of gender stereotypes について、本文の内容に合うものを、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しなさい。

- a. The stereotypes negatively affect the sales of the advertising industry.
- b. The stereotypes provide very limited and simplified images of men and women.
- c. The stereotypes do not conform to the traditional images of men and women.
- d. The stereotypes are unfairly judged even though they have positive effects.
- e. The stereotypes show completely false images of men and women.

問8 本文の内容に合う最も適切なものを、つぎのa～fの中から二つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。なお、二つの解答は同じ解答欄にマークすること。

- a. Stereotypes may include positive depictions of a certain group.
- b. The media companies are required to update gender stereotypes every decade.
- c. The media actively engages in stopping the spread of negative stereotypes.
- d. Stereotypes tend to show differences and diversity within a particular group.
- e. A person whose behavior does not conform to stereotypes may face disadvantages.
- f. People in diverse societies no longer tolerate negative gender stereotypes.

[IV] つぎの英文インタビューを読んで下の問いに答えなさい。

Interviewer: As the son of a Buddhist head priest, did you have any worries about following your family's profession?

Tsushimoto: Most children born in temples don't want to become priests. It's just a matter of how far away you can get from the family tradition. Some struggle in other parts of society and return to the religious community but even if they were pulled back, they've still had a good life experience outside.

Interviewer: What was it like for you?

Tsushimoto: I was also pulled back. Now I have one A in the religious field, and the other in medicine. I'm happy with the way it is.

Interviewer: After graduating from university, you went into Zen training at a temple in Kyoto. What was the training like?

Tsushimoto: It was hard. On some days, I used to get up at 3:30 a.m. We would finish training under the supervision of a senior priest at around 10:30 p.m. Then it was time for everyone to go outside individually, taking a *zabuton* (floor cushion) with them, and find their own favorite place to meditate. I was expected to meditate for at least an hour, but some B students would continue for two hours. When I was in good condition, I would continue sitting outside until 4 a.m., when the temple bell rang and it was time to start the morning session all over again.

Interviewer: After that, at the age of 38, you were appointed as the head priest at a temple in Hiroshima Prefecture. What was life there like?

Tsushimoto: It was not easy. The fundamental problem with the temple

was that it was in the countryside and people were narrow-
minded. So they were wary of accepting an outsider, even
though they knew they had to change the temple and didn't
know how to do it.

Interviewer: What was it they had to change?

Tsushimoto: The way the temple was run. When you look at the origin of religion, you see that Buddha and Jesus Christ were individuals, around whom groups of followers were created. When religious groups are formed, a range of non-religious principles are also born. That's because the groups have a need to maintain themselves, as well as to expand and spread their ideas. Then money becomes an issue. Under such circumstances, pure religious beliefs often run counter
to organizational needs. As a result, priests end up discussing budgets, the amount of donations they need to collect, and so on. It's almost like a business.

Interviewer: Shortly after, you entered medical school in 2000 to become a doctor. Why did you feel you had to do that?

Tsushimoto: The reason was that priests look at people's souls and minds, whereas doctors look at people's bodies. I think human beings are made up of both body and soul. So if you want to look at the whole person, you need to be able to look at both. Priests don't know how to look at humans physically, as something only C. But when people feel pain, it's because they are damaged physically. You need to know how to look at the physical side of humans, or you cannot talk about life and death.

Interviewer: How did you finance your medical studies?

Tsushimoto: I had not planned out the financial part of my studies, and so

after I passed the entrance exam I started to scramble for funds. After exhausting all options, I went to my old Buddhist master to ask for help. I had almost given up going to the school, (ウ), but many other high-ranking priests also helped me financially by holding a *shodo* (calligraphy) exhibition twice a year. Profits from sales of the works would be given to me so I could pay my tuition.

Interviewer: Did you ever regret your decision to change your career after the age of 40?

Tsushimoto: No. But things were not easier at the hospital. For one thing, most people did not show consideration for my physical stamina or my age. That's understandable, as I used to be D on old or retired people who sought religious training. Professor-level doctors were a lot more understanding, because they were generally in my age group and they also thought they couldn't work as hard as the young ones.

Interviewer: You have said that you find organized religion contradictory. But one could say the same about health care. Isn't it difficult to deliver ideal health care in today's circumstances?

Tsushimoto: Yes, it's difficult. The bigger a medical institution is, the more hierarchical it gets, and there are times when it cannot accommodate the needs of each individual patient. But in a clinic-type setting, and if you go and visit a patient's home, you can provide the most natural care for the patient. Big general hospitals have their uses—for acute illnesses especially. But (1) (2) (3) rather (4) (5) ^(オ) home-based medicine, where a doctor-nurse team can deal one-on-one with a patient, especially in end-of-life

care.

Interviewer: You say you call yourself a priest more than a doctor. Will you still be saying that in the future when you will have become a

E

 doctor?

Tsushimoto: Yes. For me, this is a medical development of religion. If I start my next life as a doctor, it would be the other way around.

問1 下線部(ア) narrow-minded の意味に最も近いものを、つぎの a～e のの中から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

- a. religious
- b. curious
- c. political
- d. fearful
- e. conservative

問2 Tsushimoto の禅寺での修行について、インタビューの内容に合う最も適切なものを、つぎの a～e のの中から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

- a. The meditation sessions were short.
- b. Some students would do physical training for many hours.
- c. The training was unsupervised.
- d. He would sometimes sit outside all night.
- e. The training was conducted completely indoors.

問3 下線部(イ) run counter to の意味に最も近いものを、つぎの a～e のの中から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

- a. put on the table for
- b. continue counting on
- c. come into conflict with
- d. stop an attack on
- e. go together with

問4 空欄 (ウ) に入る最も適切なものを、つぎの a～e のの中から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

- a. to tell you the truth
- b. just like the doctor
- c. as is the case with me
- d. just in time
- e. because I could afford it

問5 下線部(エ) Professor-level doctors について、インタビューの内容に合う最も適切なものを、つぎの a～e のの中から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

- a. They were old and nearing retirement.
- b. They forgave Tsushimoto for not being able to work hard.
- c. They worked harder than the younger doctors.
- d. They didn't understand Tsushimoto's religious training.
- e. They wanted Tsushimoto to increase his physical stamina.

問6 下線部(オ) But (1)(2)(3) rather (4)(5)
home-based medicine の空欄に入る最も適切な単語を、つぎの a～e の中からそれぞれ一つ選び英文を完成させ、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。ただし、同じものを二度以上使わないこと。

- a. see b. more c. in d. I e. hope

問7 空欄 (A) ～ (E) に入る最も適切な単語を、つぎの a～f の中からそれぞれ一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。ただし、同じものを二度以上使わないこと。また語群には不要なものが一つある。

- a. veteran b. tough c. root
- d. motivated e. material f. foot

問8 Tsushimoto について、インタビューの内容に合わないものを、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しなさい。

- a. He was unable to pay for his medical studies without help from others.
- b. Originally, he didn't want to follow his family's profession but he eventually did.
- c. He thinks it is important for priests to see both people's physical and spiritual sides.
- d. He became a doctor so he could understand the spiritual side of people.
- e. He thinks that better health care can often be found at smaller clinics.



