

経済学部A方式Ⅱ日程・社会学部A方式Ⅱ日程  
スポーツ健康学部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。

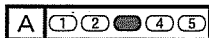
マークシート解答方法についての注意

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)。

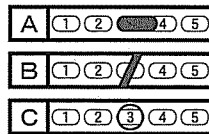
記入上の注意

1. 記入例 解答を3にマークする場合。

(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 〕 つぎの問 1 ～問15の各文の空欄に入る最も適切なものを, a～d 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 (        ) of the shops were open.

- a. Nothing        b. None        c. Any        d. Almost

問 2 (        ) students engage in solving complex problems, they develop critical thinking skills.

- a. As        b. Despite        c. Unless        d. Yet

問 3 He had to leave (        ) a quarter to seven this morning to catch the train.

- a. on        b. at        c. in        d. during

問 4 The Hakone Ekiden, (        ) takes place on January 2nd and 3rd, is one of the new year sporting events.

- a. that        b. it        c. which        d. where

問 5 There (        ) be a theater on the street but it closed down a few years ago.

- a. was used to        b. has used to        c. use to        d. used to

問 6 What I have done is (        ) not only for myself but also for my colleagues.

- a. embarrassment        b. embarrassed  
c. embarrassing        d. embarrass



問13 A : Why do you look so sad?

B : Actually, I got fired.

A : Oh, sorry to hear that. Keep your (       ) up. You'll find a  
new job soon.

- a. chin                      b. face                      c. future                      d. dream

問14 A : Why do you take the train?

B : I (       ) driving because the parking is too expensive.

- a. kept on    b. thought about  
c. gave up    d. turned down

問15 A : I have a quick lunch meeting outside. Are you going to stay in  
the office?

B : I'll be here. Don't worry. I'll handle all of your calls.

A : Thank you. I'll come back (       ).

- a. as far as I can    b. as soon as possible  
c. at short notice    d. at my convenience

〔Ⅱ〕 つぎの英文を読んで、〈1〉～〈30〉に入る最も適切なものを、a～d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。

### Thanksgiving

〈例〉 

①. holiday
b. event
c. weekend
d. service

 Thanksgiving is a \_\_\_\_\_ enjoyed by many people in the

United States and Canada. In the U.S., it is celebrated on the fourth

Thursday in November and 

〈1〉 a. interests
b. marks
c. impresses
d. delays

 \_\_\_\_\_ the start of the Christmas

season. Some people observe Thanksgiving to 

〈2〉 a. regain
b. resist
c. remember
d. reform

 \_\_\_\_\_ the first

harvest of the Pilgrims and Puritans, 

〈3〉 a. groups
b. numbers
c. histories
d. locations

 \_\_\_\_\_ of people from

England who 

〈4〉 a. tripped
b. entered
c. transmitted
d. immigrated

 \_\_\_\_\_ to North America in the 1600s. Nowadays,

some people 

〈5〉 a. respond
b. initiate
c. return
d. imitate

 \_\_\_\_\_ the first Thanksgiving and 

〈6〉 a. act
b. close
c. dress
d. pick

 \_\_\_\_\_ up as

Pilgrims, Puritans, and the Native Americans who are 

〈7〉 a. said
b. spoken
c. talked
d. ordered

 \_\_\_\_\_ to

have helped the new arrivals find food to 

〈8〉 a. provide
b. survive
c. pursue
d. freeze

 \_\_\_\_\_ their first winter.

Most people, however, see Thanksgiving as one day a year to

<9> 

a. turn
b. bet
c. reflect
d. hang

 on what they are <10> 

a. regretful
b. suitable
c. grateful
d. anxious

 for. An important part of

Thanksgiving is families <11> 

a. came
b. coming
c. went
d. going

 together. <12> 

a. Entertained
b. Exchanged
c. Enclosed
d. Extended

family members often travel long distances to share the day with their loved

<13> 

a. costumes.
b. those.
c. home.
d. ones.

 Thanksgiving is the <14> 

a. busiest
b. earliest
c. latest
d. fastest

 travel day of the year.

People travel by plane, train, bus, and car to share a very special

<15> 

a. journey
b. secret
c. meal
d. relationship

 — Thanksgiving dinner.

What most Thanksgiving celebrations have in <16> 

a. common
b. touch
c. connection
d. time

 is the

food. <17> 

a. At
b. Under
c. On
d. While

 Thanksgiving Day many families prepare large,

<18> 

a. empirical
b. clarified
c. specified
d. elaborate

 dinners to share with friends and relatives. Many of the

dishes contain ingredients <19> 

a. associated
b. cooperated
c. tasted
d. adopted

 with fall <20> 

a. imports,
b. harvests,
c. fields,
d. habits,

 like

potatoes, corn, and pumpkin. Roast turkey is the (21) a. unusual  
b. selective  
c. traditional  
d. endangered meat

served. It is so much a part of the celebration (22) a. as  
b. which  
c. since  
d. that some people

(23) a. say  
b. call  
c. tell  
d. give Thanksgiving Day "Turkey Day." The turkey is usually eaten

with gravy and stuffing, and pies are usually served for (24) a. good.  
b. occasions.  
c. dessert.  
d. change.

Thanksgiving is not (25) a. just  
b. most  
c. barely  
d. even celebrated in the (26) a. closet  
b. privacy  
c. religion  
d. course of

people's homes. Every year the President of the United States

(27) a. prefers  
b. frees  
c. appeals  
d. cooks a turkey, saving it from (28) a. existing  
b. favoring  
c. taking  
d. becoming someone's meal. In

New York City, Macy's Department Store (29) a. holds  
b. derives  
c. causes  
d. crowds a large parade with

huge balloons of various cartoon characters (30) a. float  
b. floats  
c. floating  
d. will float down the street.

〔Ⅲ〕 つぎの英文を読んで下の問いに答えなさい。

The English naturalist Charles Darwin (1872) argued that all humans have the ability to express emotions in exactly the same ways, basically through their faces. However, anthropologist Margaret Mead (1930) later claimed that facial expressions of emotion are culture-specific and learned in each culture like spoken language. This issue has been debated for decades.

Paul Ekman and his colleagues conducted a series of studies on the issue in the 1960s. In their studies, participants from different parts of the world were shown pictures of facial expressions. (1), all of them agreed on the following emotions that were shown in the pictures: anger, disgust, fear, happiness, sadness and surprise. The results provided support for the concept of universal facial expressions. Contempt was also universally recognized as a seventh facial expression in their later research. With these findings, Ekman (2009) concluded as follows:

In business and in life, it 1 2 3 4  
5 6, where you live, or what you do for a living.  
The facial expressions you show for anger, fear, sadness, disgust, surprise, contempt and happiness will be the same. You share these expressions with all human beings.

Over the past four decades, there have been more than 100 studies that have demonstrated the recognition of these seven expressions across cultures. More than 75 studies have found that these facial expressions are spontaneously produced by individuals all over the world to display similar emotions. These findings provide strong evidence for the universal facial expressions of emotions. Their implication is that these expressions are a part of our nature.



Despite the existence of universal facial expressions of emotion, people around the world express (カ). Some researchers created the term “cultural display rules” to account for cultural differences in facial expressions of emotion. At a young age, we learn to manage and modify our expressions in particular situations and social contexts.

The researchers described six ways in which people manage their emotions and facial expressions. First, individuals can express emotions as they feel them with no adjustment, so they show their feeling as it is. Second, they can exaggerate their expressions. Third, they can minimize their expressions. Fourth, people can mask their emotions by expressing a different emotion other than what they really feel. Fifth, individuals may also learn to make their expressions neutral, so they express nothing. Sixth, they can adjust their feelings by using different expressions in combination.

In some studies testing spontaneous expressive behaviors, all of the behavioral responses described above have been identified. Based on their own work and that of others, Matsumoto and Hwang (2012) concluded that when emotions are aroused, expressions may be either universal or culture-specific, depending on the context.

問1 下線部(ア) culture-specific と最も意味が近いものをつぎの a～e から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

- a. same within some cultures
- b. culturally equal
- c. connected to the culture
- d. common among cultures
- e. hard to learn the culture

問2 空欄 (イ) に入る最も適切なものをつぎの a～e から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

- a. Interestingly
- b. Probably
- c. Fortunately
- d. In contrast
- e. In particular

問3 下線部(ウ) contempt の定義として最も適切なものをつぎの a～e から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

- a. The feeling when something good happens
- b. The feeling that a person or a thing is worthless
- c. The feeling caused by the threat of danger, pain, or harm
- d. The feeling of distress, disappointment, or other misfortune
- e. The feeling when something happens suddenly or unexpectedly

問4 下線部(エ)が意味の通る文となるように  ～  に以下の語を当てはめ、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。ただし、それぞれの語は1度のみ使うものとする。

- a. what
- b. doesn't
- c. you
- d. speak
- e. matter
- f. language

問5 下線部(オ) strong evidence for the universal facial expressions of emotions として最も適切に述べているものをつぎの a～e から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

- a. Charles Darwin's argument for the theory of evolution
- b. The claim made by Margaret Mead on spoken language
- c. The implication that the facial expressions are learned over time
- d. The research results showing the common expressions across cultures
- e. The studies indicating seven expressions consciously formed by human beings

問6 空欄 (カ) に入る最も適切なものをつぎの a～e から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

- a. feelings spontaneously
- b. certain emotions differently
- c. thoughts fairly logically
- d. unique ideas instantly
- e. emotions very naturally

問7 下線部(キ)“cultural display rules”について最も適切に説明しているものをつぎの a～e から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

- a. People can change their expressions until they get old.
- b. People can learn to use the same expressions in every situation.
- c. People can produce their facial expressions at will when they are born.
- d. People can easily recognize seven facial expressions when they are young.
- e. People can learn to control their facial expressions according to where they are from.

問8 下線部(ク)で列挙されたことがらの例として当てはまらないものをつぎの a～e から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

- a. Laughing at a boring joke
- b. Expressing sad feelings with a smile
- c. Looking surprised after a loud sound
- d. Keeping a poker face to win a card game
- e. Doctors hiding their emotions about a patient's serious illness

問9 本文の内容に最も合うものをつぎの a～g から二つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。なお、二つの解答とも同じ解答欄にマークすること。

- a. All humans have the ability to express many emotions in the same ways, using their faces and spoken language.
- b. Some studies showed that people can control their emotions and expressions in six main ways.
- c. Whether facial expressions are learned as humans get older or not has been debated for over a hundred years.
- d. Ekman and his colleagues originally conducted studies on differences of negative human emotions.
- e. According to “cultural display rules,” individuals universally show their emotions as they are.
- f. Many studies showed that individuals all over the world unconsciously produced similar facial expressions for at least seven emotions.
- g. It was concluded that the ability of common facial expressions is gifted to humans when they are born.

〔IV〕 つぎの英文を読んで、問1～問10の答えとして最も適切なものをa～d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。

If you work in an office, you may have heard about “walking meetings,” and maybe even participated in a few. Instead of packing into a small boring room, and sitting around a table or desk, you can take a walk together in the beautiful outdoors, with plenty of room to let your bodies and minds wander freely. And there are good reasons to discuss things that way, not the least of which is your health. It has been widely reported that an inactive lifestyle, filled with hours of sitting, can bring devastating health consequences. However, there are also excellent research studies that show walking might benefit team performance in other interesting ways too.

In the best known of the “walking” studies, a research team at Stanford University in America had people think up new uses for common objects, such as scissors, while sitting at a desk or walking on a running machine. More than three quarters of the participants came up with more ideas while walking than sitting, and the average increase was a huge 60 percent. Walking definitely improves this type of diverse thinking, a key ingredient of creativity.

But, what about tasks that require people to find the one best answer to a problem rather than many different possibilities? “Word-matching” tasks can test this by asking participants to think of the one word that forms a common pairing with three other words. For example, given the words ‘sudden’, ‘bus’ and ‘full’, the one correct answer is ‘stop’ — sudden stop, bus stop and full stop. People have been found to perform significantly worse on this task when walking, coming up with fewer correct answers than when sitting. So, if your goal is to come to a single team solution, thinking of ideas while sitting alone and then sharing them with others afterwards

might be the better choice.

Another study done at Leiden University in Holland showed that physical activity decreased both creative thinking and problem solving. However, the task was different because people rode exercise bikes in a gym, rather than walking on a running machine. The study findings add to the concern that physical activity may be less desirable for meetings which need team decisions. Thus, no companies have yet reported using “biking meetings” at work.

Finally, there is an outdoor study about the effects of the style of walking. Undergraduate students from National Taiwan University were asked to think of alternate uses for chopsticks. Half of them walked alone along the outside line of a square, and the other half wandered freely by themselves within the middle of the square. They all walked for two minutes and then had ten minutes sitting down to list out new chopstick uses. Their final lists were scored using the number of different ideas and how good those ideas were. It was found that the free-walking students’ lists scored higher than the line-walking students’ lists. This was because the rigid or free walking paths which the students followed were probably linked to their style of thinking at that time. This shows that having a clear goal in your mind and heading towards it might not apply to your walking and that wandering freely might be better for creativity and results.

So whether you should use “walking meetings” in your company depends very much on what the team goals are. If you want to develop a lot of creative ideas, then walking could be helpful. But if agreeing on a single solution either by yourself or with a team is more important, staying still could be the better option. You could always take a group walk in the sunshine afterwards to celebrate your decision together!

問1 What is a “walking meeting”?

- a. Freely thinking about your body and mind while wandering around outside
- b. Walking around a room with others and discussing important topics together
- c. Considering ideas and solutions while walking around outside with others
- d. Walking away from an office to sit around a table to discuss things

問2 Why might “walking meetings” be a good idea?

- a. They can improve workers’ health because of the hours they will be more inactive in the beautiful outdoors.
- b. If people discuss things while moving, it is better for their bodies and their meetings are more productive.
- c. If workers can wander freely while having meetings, they will be able to have more interesting lifestyles.
- d. They are probably better than sitting around a table because they will make a team more focused on their health.

問3 What did the Stanford University study find?

- a. Walking can help over 75 percent of people to think of more new ideas.
- b. Sixty percent of people can be more creative when they are asked to walk.
- c. Diverse thinking can be improved if people walk for 60 minutes every day.
- d. Three quarters of people creating common objects can do it better if walking.

問4 What do “word-matching” tasks show us?

- a. Sitting at a table together will make creating matching words more difficult than when walking.
- b. Most people will find a solution together if they are allowed to match words together.
- c. Thinking of three words to match a given word is easier when you are not moving around.
- d. It is more difficult to find the correct answer to a problem when walking rather than sitting.

問5 What did the Leiden University study suggest?

- a. Riding an exercise bike during meetings is worse for performance than walking.
- b. Walking after riding an exercise bike reduces team performance in meetings.
- c. Exercising during meetings might cause some problems for team performance.
- d. Group decisions may be improved if teams are asked to do exercise in meetings.



問6 How did the National Taiwan University study test the effects of walking?

- a. By comparing the number of uses for chopsticks participants could think of after walking on a fixed or free path for two minutes
- b. By seeing how many different uses for chopsticks participants could report after they had walked along the outside line of a square
- c. By testing how many uses for chopsticks two different groups of participants could discuss while wandering within a square
- d. By scoring the different chopstick uses of participants while they walked in or along the outside of a square for ten minutes

問7 What did the National Taiwan University study find?

- a. There is no connection between the style of walking which we do and how creative we can be during tasks.
- b. Following a set path when walking helps us focus more on a goal and to be more creative in our thinking.
- c. We can think of more new ideas for a problem when we are allowed freedom to follow our own walking path.
- d. Our style of thinking is affected by the number of new ideas we can think of when we are walking freely in an area.

問8 Which statement is FALSE about the research studies in the passage?

- a. They all compared the task performance of two different groups of participants or two different types of exercise.
- b. They all examined how different types of exercise might affect the way in which teams can perform together.
- c. They all looked at how moving while doing tasks can affect creativity or decision-making performance.
- d. They all tested how walking would affect the way in which we are able to solve problems and be creative.

問9 Which statement agrees with the research in the passage?

- a. Walking freely at a comfortable pace outside may support creativity, but may not help teams find single solutions together.
- b. Exercise is likely to be bad for performance and should be avoided to help teams get better results together.
- c. Riding bikes together may be the best way to help teams solve problems, but may not support creative thinking.
- d. Some types of exercise may be better for team performance, but following a set walking path may be the best.

問10 Which of the following would make the best title for this passage?

- a. "Walking meetings" are a great way to improve your health
- b. Carefully choose team members for creative meetings
- c. Think about team goals before using "walking meetings"
- d. Avoid "walking meetings" to help your team perform well

