

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。

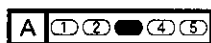
マークシート解答方法についての注意

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)。

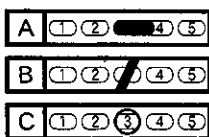
記入上の注意

1. 記入例 解答を3にマークする場合。

(1) 正しいマークの例



(2) 悪いマークの例



} 枠外にはみださないこと。

○でかこまないこと。

2. 解答を訂正する場合は、消しゴムでよく消してから、あらためてマークすること。
3. 解答用紙をよごしたり、折りまげたりしないこと。
4. 問題に指定された数よりも多くマークしないこと。

[I] つぎの1～15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。

1. I am not feeling well. I lie down for a while on your sofa?

- a. Would b. Will c. Could
d. Have e. Had

2. A : I've been working on this puzzle for the last half hour, and I still can't do it.

B : Well, don't give up. Keep . If at first you don't succeed, try, try again.

- a. to try b. try it c. it trying
d. for trying e. trying

3. I this chapter in my chemistry textbook three times, and I still don't understand it!

- a. was read b. have read c. was reading
d. have been reading e. had read

4. A : I am going to do a parachute jump next week.

B : You are going to jump out of an airplane? But you don't like high places! You be out of your mind!

- a. can b. will c. must
d. would e. should

5. A : Does your son know how to play a musical instrument?

B : No, he doesn't, but I wish he .

- a. does b. will do c. had done
d. would do e. did

6. I am a student present, but I will graduate next month.
a. at b. for c. in
d. during e. on
7. The crows in the trees were so much noise that I couldn't sleep.
a. having b. doing c. giving
d. making e. taking
8. from humans, whales have few natural enemies.
a. Except b. Aside c. Beside
d. Including e. Among
9. A : Did you look over your paper carefully for mistakes?
B : Yes. I didn't find any, but maybe you can find .
a. some b. any c. anything
d. nothing e. none
10. Tom's spelling isn't very good. He makes a lot of mistakes when he writes compositions. What do you think he do?
a. won't b. does c. should
d. would e. couldn't
11. A : Though I have lived in Tokyo for thirty years, I've never visited Tokyo Tower.
B : Neither I.
a. do b. will c. had
d. did e. have

12. A : Did you enjoy the concert last night?

B : Very much. I to a concert in a long time.

- a. didn't go b. hadn't gone c. went
d. don't go e. have gone

13. It was cold and rainy yesterday, so we postponed to the botanical garden.

- a. to go b. by going c. go
d. going e. for going

14. When I entered the room, my parents were discussing a new car.

- a. on getting b. about getting c. for getting
d. getting e. with getting

15. My elder brother is majoring in microeconomics, is the study of individual companies and households.

- a. which b. who c. whom
d. that e. what

〔Ⅱ〕 つぎの英文を読んで下の問いに答えなさい。

“Is it true,” asks a popular magazine’s black banner headline, “that the Japanese have grown stupid?”

The magazine proceeds to make its case. An increasing number of students, it finds, are *kanji*-illiterate, ignorant of history, at sea in math, and allergic to reading anything more serious than *manga*. As for the nation as a whole, it says that 30 million Japanese — roughly one quarter of the population — don’t read a single book in the course of a year.

Study itself may be obsolete in the Internet age. An alternative the Japanese call *kopipe* — from “copy and paste” — is so much easier. Suppose you have a term paper due yesterday. The professor is getting impatient, and you haven’t even started. You could drop the course, but you need the credits. What do you do? Stay up all night reading source material, beating your brains out? 1, when you can simply do a web search for the subject of your report and connect to any of numerous websites selling the efforts of past students? Naturally, being no fool, you change the wording here and there, but essentially your work is done; you’ve made it through one more hurdle on the steep path to adulthood.

A regular practitioner of the art says “Probably half of college students nowadays do it.”

Of course, (1) (2) (3) (4) (5). They know what’s going on, and one of them has developed software which detects that kind of thing. Released in December, it is generating an overwhelming demand among university administrators as the deadline for submitting graduation theses approaches.

The magazine article’s evidence comes from people who should know — from students themselves, and from frustrated professors at a loss where to begin their courses because too many students lack the basic knowledge that

university-level instruction used to presuppose. One professor speaks of students who, asked to translate a passage from English to Japanese, are reduced to writing their translations in *hiragana* because they don't know *kanji*. Another professor recalls a student who raised a hand to ask, "Did the fall of the Soviet Union happen before World War Two?"

How did Japan's once widely-praised education system sink to this? The culprit most often cited is *yutori* education, a progressive easing of elementary (オ) and high school curricula beginning in 1998 in response to fears that students were breaking under the strains of a hyper-competitive academic workload. Has this "easing" gone too far?

In 2009, the Japan Youth Research Foundation surveyed junior and senior high school students in Japan, China, and South Korea to gauge the amount of time students spend at school, doing homework or attending extra-curricular cram school. Chinese students were at it an average 14 hours a day; South Koreans, 10; Japanese, 8. The same survey, ironically, showed 77 % of Japanese students feel their studies are too demanding—the highest percentage among the three countries.

1. 下線部(ア) make its case の意味に最も近いものを、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. prepare for difficulty	b. miss the point
c. finish a debate	d. explain its opinion
e. end a discussion	

2. 下線部(イ) obsolete の意味に最も近いものを、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. obvious	b. old-fashioned	c. impossible
d. inevitable	e. illegal	

3. 本文の空欄 1 に入る最も適切なものを、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. So what b. How long c. What for
d. Why not e. Who knows
4. 下線部(ウ) the art が指すもの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. *hiragana* b. *kanji* c. *manga*
d. *shuji* e. *kopipe*
5. 下線部(エ) (1)～(5)に入る最も適切なものを、つぎの a～g 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、語群には二語不要なものがある。
- a. are b. nor c. either
d. students e. fools f. not
g. professors
6. 本文の内容と合わないものを、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. Japan's education system used to be respected by many people.
b. One student didn't know the Soviet Union fell after World War Two.
c. A large number of Japanese people don't read very much.
d. Many Japanese students feel their studies are not challenging enough.
e. Many students don't actually write their term papers anymore.

7. 下線部(オ) culprit の意味に最も近いものを、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. cause of the problem
 - b. possible solution
 - c. expected result
 - d. unexplained behavior
 - e. stressful schedule
8. この英文のタイトル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. Has the Internet Killed the University?
 - b. But Everybody Else Is Doing It!
 - c. Thank You, *Yutori* Education!
 - d. Japan's War on *Kopipe*
 - e. Japanese Students Are Losing Their Edge

〔Ⅲ〕 つぎの英文を読んで下の問いに答えなさい。

After 9/11, the world was forced to think deeply about an even more terrifying nightmare: the possibility that A. Far too little has been done since to head that off.

⁽⁷⁾ The vulnerabilities run from thousands of poorly secured nuclear weapons to poorly guarded nuclear reactors or fuel storage sites in far too many countries in the world. There are no mandatory, international security standards for nuclear facilities or for hospitals whose radioactive waste could be used in dirty bombs.

In 2010, President Obama held a summit meeting in Washington to address these dangers. His very ambitious target is to secure all weapons-useable nuclear material within four years.

The president and his aides worked hard to get 46 other countries to attend. They will have to work harder to get more key participants to commit to serious actions. Feel-good communiqués* will not be enough. The meeting needs to produce concrete deadlines, working groups and future meetings to measure progress.

Beyond the 20,000-plus nuclear weapons in the Russian and American arsenals, experts estimate that, worldwide, there are roughly 2,100 tons of material that altogether could be used to make some 120,000 bombs. A bomb's-worth can fit in a suitcase. Most of that material is held by the United States and Russia, but there are also stocks of weapons in other states and in countries with civilian power programs.

After 9/11, the United Nations Security Council ordered all states to lock up dangerous material, but left countries to come up with their own plans. There are no mechanisms to verify their actions or punish scofflaws.

The summit meeting had to do better. The Obama administration says that mandatory measures are still not possible. We think it is too early to give

up. Some other important steps that should be taken are:

1. An agreement to minimum security standards for all nuclear reactors, fuel plants and storage facilities.
2. A plan to ensure that growing interest in nuclear energy does not add to the stores of dangerous material.
3. A firm plan from the United States and Russia to eliminate their excess stockpiles of highly enriched nuclear material.
4. A commitment by all participants to ratify and implement the 2005 Nuclear Terrorism Convention that requires states to criminalize unlawful use or possession of nuclear material or damage to nuclear facilities.
5. An agreement that there is more than enough weapons-useable material in the world and a commitment to finally negotiate an international ban on its production.

The only way to prevent nuclear terrorism is . That will take strong and consistent leadership beginning with strong commitments.

*communiqué : (外交上などの) 声明, 公式発表, コミュニケ

1. 文中の空欄 に入る最も適切なものを, 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. all nuclear weapons could be banned within four years
 - b. security standards for hospitals could be made
 - c. the Security Council could order all states to lock up dangerous material
 - d. terrorists could buy or steal a nuclear weapon
 - e. the world could not agree on recycling nuclear weapons

2. 下線部(ア) The vulnerabilities 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. アメリカのオバマ大統領が核安全保障サミットを開催したこと
 - b. 核安全保障サミットに世界 46 カ国の代表が参加したこと
 - c. 核兵器製造に必要な物質の管理が非常に甘く、かつおろそかにされていること
 - d. 現在保有する以上の核兵器を今後製造しないことを今回の核安全保障サミットで公式発表されたこと
 - e. 9/11 の世界同時多発テロ事件以降、国連安全保障理事会が加盟国に核物質の徹底管理を要請していること
3. 下線部(イ) scofflaw 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. one who disagrees that there is already more than enough nuclear material
 - b. one who ignores the safety inspections of nuclear facilities in hospitals
 - c. one who runs inefficient nuclear power plants
 - d. one who makes commitments to obey rules of the United Nations
 - e. one who laughs at rules and repeatedly breaks them
4. 筆者の 5 提案に、新たな提案を一つ付け加えるとすれば、どれが最も適切か。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 agreement to minimum security standards for hospitals and labs that work with radioactive material.
 - b. An agreement for both the United States and Russia to ban 20,000-plus nuclear weapons.
 - c. An agreement to continue the nuclear summit every year to discuss problems of nuclear waste for the protection of the environment.
 - d. An agreement to get more countries to attend the next summit for the reuse of old nuclear weapons.
 - e. An agreement to fit a bomb's-worth of radioactive material in a suitcase.

5. 文中の空欄 に入る最も適切なものを、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. to make international standards for designing safer nuclear power plants
 - b. to keep all nuclear materials both private and public under strict control
 - c. to hold most of the nuclear weapons in the United States and Russia
 - d. to come up with new ideas for recycling old nuclear materials
 - e. to impose a heavy fine on terrorists who intend to make nuclear weapons

[IV] つぎの英文のインタビューを読んで下の問いに答えなさい。

Interviewer: In the mid-1980s, when you were 51 years old, you started your foreign-talent agency. How did you get into this business?

Inagawa: One day my daughter, who is a pianist, was asked to play a concert scene on stage for a TV drama, and I went along as her mother. After the shoot, the director said he was also making a film, and he urgently needed a middle-aged Frenchman who could play the piano. I thought, I have a French friend, so in a small voice I said, “ 1 ” I ended up calling the French Institute in Tokyo, and it just so happened that a great concert pianist was touring Japan. In my really bad French, I managed to persuade him to take the part.

Interviewer: What happened after that?

Inagawa: Word started getting around that I could help in finding foreign extras and actors for Japanese television and film companies. It continued like that for about two years, with me just using my own personal network of foreign acquaintances. Eventually, I realized that if I wanted to continue doing this work, then I had to get proper authorization from the Labor Ministry. So, I did.

Interviewer: You established your office during the bubble economy. Was there a great need for foreigners in the Japanese entertainment business at that time?

Inagawa: There was a A need. But now, because of changes in production budgets, technology, and public tastes, it has contracted so much. I think it's probably one tenth of what it used to be.

Interviewer: Were you mostly providing extras for television dramas?

Inagawa: Extras, minor parts, and small speaking parts, usually for period dramas. There was always a need for Portuguese missionaries or Dutch traders or foreigners walking around Yokohama.

Interviewer: How did you find people?

Inagawa: What I did was, every night, I would stand on the street in Roppongi, looking for people. There was also a famous disco, and there were platforms in the middle of its dance floors. I used to get up on those platforms and dance.

Interviewer: At over 50 years of age?

Inagawa: Yes. They started calling my favorite one "the Inagawa platform." From up there, I could spot people who looked good and go talk to them.

Interviewer: Did they need to have acting experience?

Inagawa: Almost no one had experience, but I had a very good eye for finding people who (1) (2) (3) (4) (5).

Interviewer: What kind of foreigners succeed at acting in Japan?

Inagawa: The entertainment industry here might look very exciting, but there are still a lot of people who maintain a really conservative top-down view. For a foreigner to succeed in that world, there are three things that are B. First, you need to be diligent. Patience is another absolutely necessary quality for succeeding in Japan. The third important thing is being C — not vain.

Interviewer: 2

Inagawa: There are lots of those. One area where there are often problems is the hours because they want to know what time a job will end. Other questions are: How much labor is involved?

What is the actual content? And, how much will they get paid?

But in Japan, no one gives direct answers to those questions.

Interviewer: Tell me about your education. I hear that you are making use of your experience of cross-cultural relations at university now, too.

Inagawa: Because of health problems, I could not finish my course at the university. But I went back later, and when I was 70 years old, I finally graduated. Then, at the age of 72, I started a postgraduate degree in social and international studies. My teacher said that I should try to use the knowledge I have gained from my work in my doctoral thesis, so I decided to focus on immigration policy.

Interviewer: With your foreign-related agency, you seem well qualified to research that topic and very well positioned for the future in your business.

Inagawa: Yes, we've been dealing with issues concerning foreigners for longer than I would care to remember. I've never felt when dealing with non-Japanese. I have always been interested in things beyond Japan's borders. I love speaking foreign languages, and I really wish that I could read more foreign literature in the original. Unfortunately, my skills aren't that great — but I can say “thank you” in about 50 languages.

1. 文中の空欄 に入る最も適切なものを、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. I have a friend who lives in France.
- b. My daughter can play the piano.
- c. I know something about French classical music.
- d. My husband has a French piano.
- e. I might know someone.

2. 文中の空欄 に入る最も適切なものを、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. Do the people you discover stay with your agency?
- b. Are there any other qualities that are important for people to have?
- c. What about the people who aren't like that?
- d. Do people think that it is easy to find work in the Japanese film industry?
- e. What happens to people who don't make too many demands?

3. 文中の空欄 ～ に入る最も適切なものを、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。

- a. modest
- b. massive
- c. vigorous
- d. crucial
- e. unreasonable
- f. uneasy

4. 下線部(ア) “the Inagawa platform” の意味に最も近いものを、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. a street corner in Roppongi where Inagawa used to scout foreigners
- b. a small stage in a disco where Inagawa used to dance
- c. a famous dance step invented by Inagawa
- d. the subway platform at Roppongi Station
- e. the basic contract Inagawa has for foreign actors at her talent agency

5. 下線部(イ) (1) ～ (5) に入る最も適切なものを、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、語群には一語不要なものがある。

- a. for
- b. have
- c. looked
- d. part
- e. right
- f. the

6. 下線部(ウ) there are still a lot of people who maintain a really conservative top-down view の意味に最も近いものを、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. People in the entertainment industry in Japan are open to new ideas.
 - b. Japanese directors and producers want to make all of the decisions about the films they make.
 - c. Foreign actors feel that they know more about acting than Japanese actors.
 - d. Japanese film companies prefer to hire foreign actors from abroad.
 - e. Foreign directors want to work in the Japanese film industry.
7. インタビューの内容と合うものを、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. Inagawa was a member of the drama club at her university.
 - b. Inagawa was shy and in poor health when she was a small child.
 - c. Inagawa studied French at the French Institute in Tokyo.
 - d. Inagawa valued her experience as a foreign student in the US.
 - e. Inagawa has learned some basic phrases in many languages.
8. Inagawa の外国人タレント紹介事務所の説明として、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. Her agency requires foreign actors to have experience in the film industry.
 - b. It took about a year for Inagawa to officially organize her agency.
 - c. The foreign actors at her agency mostly play small parts in historical dramas.
 - d. In the beginning, Inagawa advertised her agency in English language newspapers.
 - e. Her agency is busier now than it was twenty years ago.

9. 外国人タレントが特に気にしないことはなにか。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 nationality of the character they will play
 - b. the time the job will end
 - c. the amount of money they will receive
 - d. the difficulty of the work
 - e. the subject matter of the film
10. Inagawa が外国人タレント紹介事務所経営のノウハウを生かして、現在行っていることはなにか。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. She is opening branch offices in the United States and Europe.
 - b. She is advising the government on granting entertainment visas to foreigners.
 - c. She is writing a novel about cross-cultural relationships.
 - d. She is doing research on immigration policy for a postgraduate degree.
 - e. She is appearing on a TV talk show about current social issues in Japan.