

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。

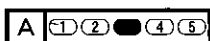
マークシート解答方法についての注意

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. Tom a lot of work on his thesis. He should be finished by now.

- a. is doing b. does c. didn't do
d. will do e. has been doing

2. A : Hello. May I speak to Nancy?

B : I am sorry. You have the wrong number. There's no one here by that name.

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

3. A : Why were you late for the meeting yesterday?

B : Well, I there on time, but I had a flat tire on the way.

- a. should be b. would have been c. must have been
d. might be e. was

4. The cold season is going to set early this year.

- a. in b. up c. on
d. out e. off

5. From , it sounds like he had a good time.

- a. that he said b. his speaking c. when he spoke
d. what he said e. his saying

6. I didn't take the book back to the library and did my roommate.
- a. neither b. either c. also
d. so e. too
7. Executives that have their own offices seem to achieve more than that don't.
- a. these b. them c. theirs
d. themselves e. those
8. All cars made nowadays are seat belts.
- a. equipped with b. set to c. prepared for
d. built in e. packed up
9. I you visit our house on Sunday than on Saturday.
- a. wonder if b. didn't know if c. wish
d. am convinced e. would rather
10. By the end of this century, it is likely that the oceans of the world polluted by all the rubbish poured into them.
- a. are being b. are c. will have been
d. have been e. will have
11. I'm sorry I didn't bring the book; it completely my mind.
- a. put b. forgot c. dropped
d. released e. slipped

12. A : How can I get in touch with you while you're out of town?

B : I will be staying at the Bayside Hotel. You can me there.

- a . greet b . reach c . touch
d . approach e . notify

13. A : Where can I get running shoes at a good price?

B : You can probably find at Sam's Sporting Goods Store.

- a . any b . it c . some
d . one e . much

14. I was greatly surprised at the speed with he answered the difficult questions.

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

15. A : What time do you get up on holidays?

B : I get up I want to.

- a . while b . whenever c . whichever
d . that e . how

〔Ⅱ〕 つぎの英文を読んで下の問いに答えなさい。

Tom is a lecturer at a major university in the New York area. In addition to his course load, he developed two new classes last semester, submitted a book-length manuscript for publication and ²served as executive director of a small not-for-profit corporation. "In my own eyes I'm extremely lazy," he declared. He even agonized over coming to this evening's Workaholics Anonymous meeting. He couldn't shake the thought of running home to update his telephone list. "(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6)," he said. "It's insanity."

Tom is not alone. His condition is a product of the society that surrounds him. America's obsession with work has reached epidemic proportions, according to Dr. Bryan E. Robinson, family therapist and author of the 1998 book, *'Chained to the Desk'*. He believes that workaholism is a disease that kills people and ruins families. People obsessed with work often find their way to big cities. There, time A, and since one's worth is measured by ability to earn, overwork isn't just a good idea, it's the law of supply and demand.

The problem is reinforced by new technologies which make workaholics of all of us. When Marilyn Machlowitz wrote *Workaholics* in 1980, things were very different. "We didn't have faxes, cell phones with e-mail, or social networking programs. Workaholics used to be the people who would work anytime, anywhere. What has changed is that it has become the norm to be on call ⁽¹⁾24/7. Globalization has really changed a lot of our work habits."

People in the financial industry check in with London when they arrive for work in the morning and don't stop until the Tokyo Stock Exchange starts up at eight or nine in the evening. "The demand has increased to a point where it may be faster than people are capable of handling. And we

haven't seen all that high-tech has to offer yet, either." Noted Ms. Machlowitz, "Twenty years ago, if we had to send a draft of a document to someone, we had time before they received it in the mail, read it and mailed it back demanding changes. That time has collapsed to nothing. ' ' has a new definition."

A study recently conducted by the health insurer Oxford Health Plans found that one in five Americans show up for work whether they're ill, injured or have a medical appointment. This same obsession keeps one in five Americans from taking their vacation — a failure which has been found to put individuals at risk of early death. This condition, sometimes called 'Vacationitis,' may come from fear of returning to find someone else at your desk, or the idea that everything will collapse in your absence.

US courts mostly disregard damage claims by overworked Americans. The law seems to suggest that if everyone is overworked to the point of collapse, no-one therefore deserves compensation. This makes America's Protestant work ethic a Puritan plague and affirms anthropologist Marshall Sahlins's comment that the market system has handed down to human beings a sentence of 'life at hard labor.'

1. 下線部(ア) (1) ~ (6) に入る最も適切な語を、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、語群には一語不要なものがある。

- a. compelled b. have c. this d. feel
e. to f. I g. do

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. is on your side b. stands still c. is money
d. heals all wounds e. will tell

7. この英文の主題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 . How technology helps us work better
- b . Finding a job in the high-tech industry
- c . Work and city life
- d . Overwork in America
- e . Lazy American workers

〔Ⅲ〕 つぎの英文を読んで下の問いに答えなさい。

It has all happened so quickly. In 1950, any notion of English as a true world language was but a dim, shadowy, theoretical possibility, surrounded by the political uncertainties of the Cold War, and lacking any clear definition or sense of direction. Fifty years on, and World English exists as a political and cultural reality. In 1995, Sridath Rampha, the co-chairman of the Commission on Global Governance, even commented: “there is no retreat from English as the world language; no retreat from an English-speaking world.”

Strong statements of this kind immediately prompt the question, “Could anything stop a language, once it achieves a global status?” The short answer must be “yes.” If language ^①dominance is a matter of political and especially economic influence, then a revolution in the balance of global power could have consequences for the choice of global language. There is no shortage of books — chiefly within the genre of science fiction — which foresee a future in which, following some scenario, the universal language is Chinese, Arabic or even some language from another planet. But to end up with such a scenario, the revolution would indeed have to be , and it is difficult to speculate sensibly about what this might be. Smaller-scale revolutions in the world order would be unlikely to have much effect, given that English is now so widely established that it can no longer be thought of as ‘owned’ by any single nation.

A rather more plausible scenario is that an alternative method of communication could emerge which would . The chief candidate here is automatic translation, in other words, ‘machine translation.’ If progress in this domain continues to be as rapid as it has been in the past decade, there is a distinct possibility that, within a generation or two, it will be routine for people to communicate with each other directly, using their

first languages, with a computer 'taking the strain' between them.

⁽²⁾ This state of affairs can already be seen, to a limited extent, on the Internet, where some firms are now offering a basic translation service between certain language pairs. A sender types in a message in language X, and a version of it appears on the receiver's screen in language Y. The need for post-editing is still considerable, however, as translation software is currently very limited in its ability to handle idiomatic, stylistic, and several other linguistic features. The machines are nowhere near replacing their human counterparts.

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, notwithstanding the remarkable progress in speech recognition and synthesis which has taken place in recent years, the state of the art in real-time speech-to-speech automatic translation is still primitive.

⁽³⁾ The accuracy and speed of real-time automatic translation is undoubtedly going to improve dramatically in the next twenty-five to fifty years, but it is going to take much longer before this medium becomes so globally widespread, and so economically accessible to all, that it poses a threat to the current availability and appeal of a global language. And during this time frame, all the evidence suggests that the position of English as a global language is going to become stronger. By the time automatic ~~translation~~ matures as a popular communicative medium, that position will very likely have become unshakable. It will be very interesting to see what happens then — whether the presence of a global language will eliminate the demand for world translation services, or whether the economics of automatic translation will so undercut the cost of global language learning that the latter will become unnecessary.

1. 下線部① dominance, ② distinct, ③ primitive 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。

① dominance

- a. 束縛 b. 意思疎通 c. 競争
d. 選択 e. 優位

② distinct

- a. 独特な b. あいまいな c. 明確な
d. 可能な e. 短期間の

③ primitive

- a. 最先端の b. 未発達の c. 特権的な
d. 正確な e. 進歩の速い

2. 下線部(ア) there is no retreat from English as the world language; no retreat from an English-speaking world とは、どのような状況を指しているか。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. 英語は中国語やアラビア語などと共に、世界の主要言語の一つである。
b. 英語が世界語となることにより、国際的な理解が進む。
c. 英語の世界的広がりはずしも好ましくない。
d. 自動翻訳の技術と英語の重要性が世界中で認知されつつある。
e. 英語はすでに世界の共通語としての地位を確立した。

3. 下線部(イ) it can no longer be thought of as 'owned' by any single nation

とはどのような状況を指しているか。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. 英語は多くの地域で様々な民族によって使用されている。
- b. 国際語としての英語の地位が、今後も長く続くとは限らない。
- c. 英語を取り巻く状況は、世界の政治・経済の状況により左右される。
- d. 英語は世界各地に広がったため、互いに異なる地域独自の英語が生まれた。
- e. 英語は世界の共通語というよりも、むしろ特定の民族のことばである。

4. 下線部(ウ) This state of affairs とはどのような状況を指しているか。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。

とはどのような状況を指しているか。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. 自動翻訳の分野での技術進歩が非常に速い。
- b. インターネットにより国際的なコミュニケーションが促進される。
- c. 自動翻訳を利用して、外国語ではなく母語を使って意思疎通をはかる。
- d. インターネット上での自動翻訳の利用はあまり広まっていない。
- e. インターネット上で翻訳サービスを提供する会社が増えつつある。

5. 文中の空欄

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 には同じ語が入る。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. fictional
- b. catastrophic
- c. fortunate
- d. economic
- e. political

6. 文中の空欄 に入るものとして、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. help more people learn foreign languages
 - b. strengthen the status of English as a world language
 - c. promote advances in technology
 - d. eliminate the need for a global language
 - e. make computers accessible to more people
7. 文中の空欄 に入るものとして、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. Nevertheless
 - b. By the way
 - c. In spite of that
 - d. Similarly
 - e. On the other hand
8. 著者の見解と合うものを、つぎの a～h の中から二つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。
- a. 世界の共通語としての英語の状況は、過去半世紀の間に大きく変わった。
 - b. 英語が世界語として確立した背景には、東西冷戦という政治的要因があった。
 - c. 革命などの社会的変化により、英語以外の言語が世界の共通語になる可能性が高い。
 - d. SF小説の中には、未来の国際語の状況を正確に予測していると思われるものがある。
 - e. コンピュータの発達にともない、言語によるコミュニケーションが減る傾向にある。
 - f. 最近の自動翻訳の精度は非常に高く、熟練した翻訳家に匹敵する。
 - g. 自動翻訳技術の広がりや価格の低下にともない、国際語の必要性が低下しつつある。
 - h. 今後、自動翻訳の技術が進歩する一方、英語の重要性もさらに高まってゆく。

[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: How large is Asahiyama Zoo?

Bando: We have 150,000 sq. meters of space, 743 animals of 130 species, and about 50 permanent employees.

Interviewer: Yet, your relatively remote location in Hokkaido and modest size, the number of visitors rivals that of Tokyo's Ueno Zoo, about 2.5 million people a year. As the director, what would you say accounts for your success?

Bando: I think that our success comes from our core philosophy of letting the animals live animal-like lives. The technical term for this is behavioral enrichment. It involves both the design of the enclosures and the methods the keepers use when caring for the animals. It's a powerful tool to improve animal and keep visitors interested.

Interviewer: Has Asahiyama Zoo always had this policy?

Bando: Well, no. Back when it opened in 1967, this zoo, like other zoos in Japan, displayed its animals like an art museum presents sculpture. By the 1980s, the facilities were getting old, and the number of visitors was steadily declining.

Interviewer: When did you join the staff at the zoo?

Bando: That was in 1986, just after I finished veterinary , and that was the year when things began to change.

Interviewer: In what way?

Bando: Until that time, the keepers had always shied away from talking to the public, but someone got the idea of presenting *one-point guides* — handwritten informational signs about the animals.

Interviewer: Was there an increase in the number of visitors after that?

Bando: Yes, there was, but then, in 1994, a gorilla and a ring-tailed lemur died of a parasitic [C], and the zoo had to close temporarily. When it reopened, the public failed to return. We were worried that we might have to close permanently.

Interviewer: How was that prevented?

Bando: Fortunately, we had a mayor who supported us. The zoo was awarded a remodeling [D] to mark its 30th anniversary. That attracted more visitors and kicked off the construction of new facilities based on the principle of behavioral enrichment.

Interviewer: How would you describe your management policy?

Bando: I set broad policies. For example, there are absolutely no animal shows at this zoo, but the keepers plan their own feeding-time presentations, determine the text of the signs, and continuously devise new ways to improve the animals' living spaces and help them lead active lives.

Interviewer: Some people claim that the money spent on research and breeding programs at zoos would be better put toward habitat [E] and conservation.

Bando: I see the value of a zoo in a somewhat different light. All sorts of people visit a zoo. Most of them are ordinary people without a particularly high level of awareness. That's exactly why a zoo has the potential to really change them.

Interviewer: [I]

Bando: It is both emotional and intellectual. Our posters and presentations consistently emphasize the human causes and the effects of the loss of species. For instance, one new exhibit juxtaposes wolves, which were hunted to extinction in Hokkaido a century ago, with the deer that have become such

a problem here in recent years because of their numbers.

Interviewer: But most people just come to a zoo for relaxation and entertainment, not to learn about problems.

Bando: That's true. A zoo should first of all be an enjoyable place, but if we don't get people to realize (1) (2)
(3) (4) (5), we lose.

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. despite b. because of c. regarding
d. on account of e. in reality

2. 下線部(イ) behavioral enrichment の例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. making films about the animals
b. letting the visitors get close to the animals
c. being sure the animals eat healthy food
d. building things for animals to climb on
e. employing as many keepers as possible

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。また語群には一語不要なものがある。

- a. restoration b. cage c. welfare
d. disease e. budget f. school

4. 下線部(カ) (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. animals b. the c. much
d. wonderful e. are f. how

5. 下線部(ク) I see the value of a zoo in a somewhat different light 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. I think it is more valuable to see animals in natural light.
b. I wish that more money could be spent on preserving nature.
c. I still think that zoos play an important role.
d. I don't think that zoos only benefit ordinary people.
e. I agree that zoos are necessary to protect animals from extinction.

6. 文中の空欄

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 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. Can you explain the loss of species?
b. Why is this awareness so important?
c. Is it possible to change the way people think?
d. How can the people who visit the zoo do this?
e. What is your strategy for this?

7. 下線部(オ) juxtapose 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. to put things together to show a relationship between them
 - b. to tell a story using pictures rather than words
 - c. to list things in order of importance
 - d. to warn about the danger of something
 - e. to point out the reason something happened
8. 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. Bando designs many of the enclosures for the animals.
 - b. Bando has worked at Asahiyama Zoo since it opened.
 - c. Bando plans to start having animal shows at the zoo.
 - d. Bando convinced the mayor to support the zoo.
 - e. Bando believes that zoos can be educational.
9. 旭山動物園の説明として、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. It is as large as Ueno Zoo in Tokyo.
 - b. In the 1990s, it was in danger of going bankrupt.
 - c. It was the first zoo in Japan to have a policy about the rights of animals.
 - d. The director sets strict guidelines for the keepers to follow.
 - e. The keepers do not interact with the public.

10. 旧来の日本の動物園の説明として、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. There were not many different types of animals to see.
 - b. They had no restaurants or amusement park facilities.
 - c. Local governments did not support them.
 - d. They presented animals as objects, not living beings.
 - e. Gorillas and lemurs were the most popular animals.