

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, シヤープペンシルなどを使用しないこと)。

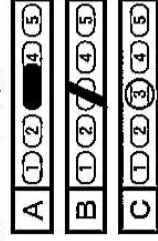
記入上の注意

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。

○でかかないこと。

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 The traffic was so that we couldn't be in time for the train.
a. great b. large c. big
d. heavy e. loud

問2 It's whether Mrs. Smith will join us because she has been busy these days.

- a. unlikely b. probable c. doubtful
- d. impossible e. possible

問3 There were no tickets for Saturday's game.

- a. profitable b. available c. useful
- d. optional e. countable

問4 The cat at full length on the bed.

- a. lain b. laid c. lie
- d. lays e. lay

問5 The ice way, and we all fell into the water.

- a. pushed b. gave c. broke
- d. went e. pulled

問6 Jerry rushed out of the room in a very bad temper, the door behind him.

- a. slamming b. crashing c. slapping
- d. beating e. striking

- 問7 Mr. Regan that his enemies planned to retreat.
a. convinced of b. convinced c. was convinced to
d. convinces e. was convinced
- 問8 Joyce said she wasn't used in public.
a. to speak b. to be spoken c. to speaking
d. speaking e. to be speaking
- 問9 This is the coldest winter ten years.
a. by b. in c. during
d. since e. on
- 問10 Mike's testimony, was false, deceived us.
a. half of which b. whose c. none of which
d. none of what e. what
- 問11 It was a wonderful party. You have taken part in it.
a. ought b. must c. would
d. should e. can
- 問12 I would rather you here tomorrow.
a. stayed b. will stay c. are staying
d. stay e. can stay
- 問13 How I wish I your directions!
a. should follow b. followed c. following
d. had followed e. can be followed

問14 There won't be any train service this terrible snowstorm is over.

- a. after
- b. when
- c. while
- d. since
- e. until

問15 Koji rushed into the burning house to rescue the baby, was very brave of him.

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

[II] つぎの英文を読んで下記の問いに答えなさい。

When it comes to expressing positive emotion, the common belief is that cause and effect work in one direction. First comes a happy feeling. That's followed by a smile or maybe a laugh. Then, when the feeling runs its natural course, the outward expression stops. A

⁽⁷⁾ The facial-feedback hypothesis of emotional expression is an alternative explanation. It holds that physically expressing an emotion sends a biochemical signal from the facial muscles that loops back to the brain, in much the same way that sound coming from a speaker can be picked up by a microphone and sent back through the speaker as amplified feedback. Charles Darwin was among the first scientists to put forth this idea, stating that “the free expression by outward signs of an emotion intensifies it. On the other hand, the repression, as far as this is possible, of all outward signs softens our emotions. Even the simulation of an emotion tends to arouse it in our minds.”

The best way to test this theory is to simulate the muscular change of a facial expression and see if this alters the subject's emotional state. A 1988 study by researchers at the University of Mannheim, Federal Republic of Germany, did just that. Participants were told to hold a pen in their mouths in one of two ways — in their lips, which activated the muscle used in frowning; or in their teeth, which employed the muscle used in smiling. Then both groups were shown a cartoon and told to evaluate how funny they found it.

Members of the “teeth” group reported finding the cartoon significantly more amusing than did those in the “lips” group. Further, the study was carefully designed: Unlike previous studies that instructed participants to fake a smile or frown, this one gave them no clues whatsoever as to what kinds of emotions they might be expected to feel. This and similar studies

demonstrate clearly that, on an individual level, emotions stimulate physical expressions, *and* physical expressions stimulate emotions.

B When we see or hear people laugh, we tend to laugh ourselves, which makes them laugh more, and so on. This means that a group of people who are laughing produces powerful internal and external feedback loops of positive emotion, making laughing together one of life's greatest pleasures. Watching funny movies with friends and attending comic performances are good ways to enjoy these wonderful, complex, social webs of good feeling.

What you should understand is that expressing emotion is a key component of feeling emotion. Sadly, many people laugh only a little, or quietly, as if they feel to laugh long and loudly is undignified, an unacceptable behavior. This may be a product of culture. Japanese often cover their mouths when laughing, as if to conceal it. Conversely, I have known Brazilians who habitually throw the head back and roar with laughter, sometimes even collapsing as a group into a giggling, exhausted heap. I respect both cultures, but here I think C .

問 1 文中の空欄 A 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. Showing an emotion causes the emotion to be stronger.
- b. The louder people laugh, the happier they will feel.
- c. It is not difficult for people to fake a smile or laughter when they are not happy.
- d. This sequence of emotion and then its expression contradicts popular belief.
- e. The one-way journey from feeling to showing is over.

問2 下線部(7) The facial-feedback hypothesis of emotional expression により

説明できるものはどれか。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. 楽しいという感情が引き金となって笑顔になる。
- b. 感情を表に出すのを我慢するとその感情が弱まる。
- c. 脳内で生じた化学変化の結果顔の筋肉が刺激され笑いがおこる。
- d. 楽しいという感情がおさまると笑いが消える。
- e. マイクがとらえた音が増幅されてスピーカーから発せられる。

問3 1988年に行われた実験に関する記述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. The research participants did not know the purpose of their actions and movements.
- b. Those with a pen in their lips experienced greater emotional change than those with a pen in their teeth.
- c. The result of the experiment cast doubt on the facial-feedback hypothesis.
- d. The experiment clearly demonstrated that faking a smile intensifies positive emotion.
- e. The researchers failed to find evidence for a connection between muscle movements and emotion.

問4 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. More research is being done on positive emotion and laughter.
- b. The connection between emotion and its expression is more obvious on an individual level.
- c. People seem to find it less easy to express emotion when they are with others.
- d. This mechanism that works individually also works on a group level.
- e. Open expression of emotions has been encouraged in our complex modern society.

問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. laughing hard is more deeply appreciated in Japan
- b. there seems to be no striking difference between their perceptions of laughter
- c. the Brazilians have the better idea
- d. neither of them are laughing enough
- e. the Brazilians can learn a lesson from the Japanese

問6 本文の内容と合うものを、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. 笑いのメカニズムには謎が多く、今も数多くの対立する説がある。
- b. ダーウインは表情が感情に影響を与えることに気づいていた。
- c. 顔の筋肉を鍛えることによって、感情をより豊かに表現できるようになる。
- d. うそ笑いを繰り返していると、心から笑うことが難しくなる。
- e. コメディ映画など笑いを目的とした娯楽がますます盛んになっている。
- f. 遠慮せず思い切り笑うことにより、人はいっそう強い幸福感を得ることができる。
- g. 笑いは人類にとって本質的な行動なので目立った文化的違いは見られない。
- h. 近代化にともなう社会と人間関係の変化が、人々の笑い方に影響を与えている。

(III) つぎの英文を読んで下記の問いに答えなさい。

Wednesday was my last day at this firm. After almost 12 years — first as a summer intern, in New York for 10 years, and now in London

— I believe I have worked there long enough to understand its culture, its people and its identity. And I can honestly say that the environment now is as poisonous and destructive as I have ever seen it.

To put the problem in the simplest terms, the interests of the client continue to be pushed aside in the way the firm operates and thinks about making money. The firm is one of the world's largest and most important investment banks and it is too essential to global finance to continue to act this way. The firm has changed course so far from the place I joined right out of college that I can no longer say that I identify with what it stands for.

It might sound surprising to a suspicious public, but culture was always a vital part of this firm's success. It revolved around teamwork, honesty and always doing right by our clients. The culture was what made the place great and allowed us to earn our clients' trust for 143 years. It wasn't just about making money; this will not sustain a firm for so long. It had something to do with pride and belief in the organization. I look around today and see almost no trace of the culture that made me love working for this firm for many years. I no longer have the pride, or the belief.

But this was not always the case. For more than a decade I recruited and mentored candidates through our difficult interview process. In 2006, I managed the summer intern program in sales and trading in New York for the 80 college students who made the cut, out of the thousands who applied. I knew it was time to leave when I realized I could no longer look students in the eye and tell them what a great place this was to work.

When the history books are written about this firm, they may reflect

that the current chief executive officer and the president lost hold of the firm's culture on their watch. I truly believe that this decline in the firm's business ethics represents the [C] most serious threat to its long-run survival.

Over the course of my career I have always taken pride in advising my clients to do what I believe is right for them, even if it means [D] money for the firm. This view is becoming increasingly unpopular at the firm.

How did we get here? The firm changed the way it thought about leadership. Leadership used to be about ideas, setting an example and doing the right thing. Today, if you make enough money for the firm, you will be promoted into a position of influence.

What is a quick way to become a leader? Persuade your clients to invest in the stocks or other products that we are trying to [I] because they are not seen as having a lot of potential profit. It makes me ill how insensitively people talk about ripping their clients off.

When I was a first-year analyst I was taught to be concerned with learning the ropes, understanding finance, getting to know our clients, learning how they defined success and what we could do to help them get there.

My proudest moments in life — such as getting a full scholarship to go from South Africa to Stanford University or winning a bronze medal for table tennis at an important tournament in Israel — have all come through hard work, with no shortcuts. This firm today has become too much about shortcuts and not [E] about achievement.

I hope this can be a wake-up call to the board of directors. Make the client the focal point of your business again. Without clients you will not make money. In fact, you will not exist. Remove the morally corrupt people, no matter how much money they make for the firm. And get the

culture right again, so people want to work here for the right reasons.
People who don't (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6)
will not sustain this firm — or the trust of its clients — for very much longer.

問1 文中の空欄 [A] ~ [E] 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. alone
- b. enough
- c. less
- d. more
- e. single
- f. then

問2 下線部(7) made the cut 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. failed the course
- b. dropped out
- c. graduated
- d. invested money
- e. were accepted

問3 文中の空欄 [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. get together
- b. hold on to
- c. look down on
- d. get rid of
- e. look forward to

問4 下線部(4) (1) ~ (6) 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。

- a. money
- b. except
- c. about
- d. making
- e. care
- f. anything

問5 本文の内容と合うものを、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. The reason I decided to leave this firm was that I could not stand helping the morally corrupt clients.
- b. The main problem the firm deals with is the destruction of the environment.
- c. I used to be proud of this firm because what mattered most was how to promote the interests of its clients.
- d. "Honesty is the best policy" is what counts most in this firm today.
- e. In 2006, I organized a wake-up call program for the board of directors.
- f. The motto of the firm today can be summarized as "hard work with no shortcuts."
- g. Many history books have been written about this firm's business ethics.
- h. What is important for the culture of this firm today is making a lot of profit, no matter what.

問6 この筆者がその人生の中で最も誇りに思っているのはどのような時か。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. 企業文化に関する長年の研究が業界トップの人々に認められた時
- b. 地道な努力の結果、スタンフォード大学奨学金を獲得した時
- c. 厳しい就職戦線を勝ち抜いて憧れの会社への就職を決めた時
- d. 企業トップに現場での指導力を認められて、先端的部門への栄転が認められた時
- e. 長年提唱していた企業倫理についての提案が企業トップに認められた時

問7 本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. Developing Good Client Relations
- b. How to Become a Leader in Finance
- c. My Proudest Moments in My Career
- d. Why I Am Quitting This Firm
- e. Poisoning the Environment

[IV] つぎの英文のインタビュアーを読んで下記の問いに答えなさい。

Interviewer: Why did you want to join the police force?

Nakabayashi: I was in high school during the postwar period of rapid economic development, around 1960. I thought a lot about what I should do, whether I should go to university or not. The newspapers were full of stories about gang wars, and I became interested in the police force and their tough detectives who were standing up to the gangs. The police force was the "university" for me.

Interviewer: You joined in 1962, two years before the Tokyo Olympics.

Was the job what you expected it to be?

Nakabayashi: Yes. It was an extremely tense period. The gangs had taken advantage of the confused postwar situation, and in 1963, they hit the peak of their membership, about 184,200.

Interviewer: What kind of training did you receive at detective school?

Nakabayashi: They taught us how to think as a team, how to develop a feeling for detective work, how to show A — and how dedication, sincerity, and strength of will are essential.

Interviewer: What was your first assignment after you became a detective?

Nakabayashi: I was sent to a suburb out near Kichijoji. The most common trouble was street violence, and of course, we also dealt with B, murder, youth crime, and so on. I came to realize that the people pulling the strings were the gangs.

Interviewer: Describe the work involved in pursuing gangs. What did you do in the organized-crime department?

Nakabayashi: It's 80 percent investigation, 20 percent arrests. Nowadays there are computers, so you can input all the information you

have — [C], the money trail, cars, recordings of phone calls, and so on — into a database, and then you can see the whole pattern of an individual's actions.

Interviewer: [1]

Nakabayashi: I never did. Even when I went into a situation where there were guns, there was no fear. In those situations, I felt secure as long as I focused my whole mind on two things: *ma'oi*, that is, the distance between myself and the other party, and timing.

Interviewer: Could you explain that a little more?

Nakabayashi: Timing — to make sure you don't burst in on them at the wrong moment. For the most part, gang members won't set out to do anything to a police officer. The situation where gangs really are scary, however, is when they become what in medical terms you may call a cancer. When you can't see what they are doing because they are using third parties and youths for their own profit, then that is dangerous.

Interviewer: Tell me about the new anti-gang ordinances.

Nakabayashi: It has always been illegal to extort, that is, to obtain something by force, but the new ordinances also make paying an extortionist illegal. The new regulations are saying that if you give a gang some sort of benefit, such as money,

[D], or influence, then you are going to pay a penalty. Interviewer: You mentioned that the existence of gangs was the reason you joined the police force. What is the ultimate goal in dealing with the gangs?

Nakabayashi: One of the goals is a healthy society. What it means is that you make a society in which people are not afraid of the

(x) (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6), so

feelings of guilt don't turn inward and turn into secrets.

That's the kind of thing the gangs feed on.

(4)

Interviewer: Since your retirement, you have been working for the National Center for the Elimination of Gangs. What is your advice for people who fear falling victim to gangs?

Nakabayashi: Visit your local Center. We can recommend lawyers, and we conduct training sessions for business owners. Society as a whole is trying to cut relations with the gangs. With the new ordinances and the Centers, I think we are headed in the right E .

問1 文中の空欄 A ~ E 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。語群には一語不要なものがある。

- a. reality b. connections c. robbery
- d. direction e. property f. authority

問2 下線部(A) pulling the strings 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. causing the most trouble
- b. responsible for the most deaths
- c. secretly in control
- d. with the most money
- e. fighting with each other

問3 文中の空欄 イ 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. When was the time you felt most afraid for your personal safety?
- b. How did you feel when you burst in on gang members?
- c. Do you think that police officers should carry more weapons?
- d. Did you receive training in what to do in dangerous situations?
- e. What did you do when you confronted gang members?

問4 下線部(㉞) ordinances 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. officers b. weapons c. movements
- d. laws e. penalties

問5 下線部(㉟) (1)～(6) 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。

- a. mistakes b. from c. admitting
- d. that e. comes f. shame

問6 下線部(㊱) That's the kind of thing the gangs feed on 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. That is what the public expects the gangs to do.
- b. That is a threat to small businesses.
- c. That is a natural human tendency.
- d. That is how some young people are attracted to the gangs.
- e. That is what makes the gangs strong.

問7 インタビューで, gang をたとえているものを, 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 serious disease
- b. a large animal
- c. a dark tunnel
- d. a martial art
- e. a natural disaster

問8 gang について, インタビュー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. Members of gangs generally don't try to kill police officers.
- b. One way gangs support themselves is by forcing people to give them money.
- c. Gangs try to hide their activities by using third parties and young people.
- d. There are now more gang members than there were in the early 1960s.
- e. Around the time of the Tokyo Olympics, gang wars were often in the news.

問9 Nakabayashi について, インタビュー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. The first place Nakabayashi worked as a detective was Kichijoji.
- b. Nakabayashi was on the police force when the Olympics were held in Tokyo.
- c. Nakabayashi joined the police force after graduating from university.
- d. Nakabayashi says that distance and timing are important factors in dealing with gangs.
- e. Nakabayashi is no longer on active duty in the police force.

問10 インタビュー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. Computers are now used to analyze the activities of gang members.
- b. Teams of officers in the organized-crime department investigate gangs.
- c. There are now government offices where people can go for help in protecting themselves from gangs.
- d. In detective school, police officers learn the importance of mental strength.
- e. It has always been against the law to give money to a gang.