

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。

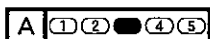
マークシート解答方法についての注意

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)。

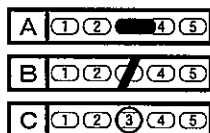
記入上の注意

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 I'll give you my phone number when ().

- a . we'll meet b . we meet c . we're meeting
d . we met e . we'll have met

問 2 I was () signing the document when my phone rang.

- a . due to b . just about for c . on the point of
d . in the way of e . given up

問 3 The old house burned down yesterday. Luckily my grandfather wasn't in there or he () badly injured.

- a . could have been b . could be c . can have been
d . can be e . was

問 4 All the students () knowing anything about the matter.

- a . apologized b . mentioned c . disagreed
d . refused e . denied

問 5 () happened to my mother.

- a . Something wonderful has b . Wonderful something has
c . Wonderful something have d . Something wonderful have
e . Wonderful have something

問 6 That energetic person is () legend in the political world.

- a . a live b . a living c . an alive
d . a lifelike e . a lived

問7 () if we all get together and buy one big present?

- a. Suppose b. How c. As
d. What e. So

問8 The office is closed () twelve to one o'clock.

- a. among b. between c. at
d. through e. from

問9 What the author of the book is concerned () is Internet security.

- a. about b. for c. of
d. over e. in

問10 Although I knew there was a clear sign there, I couldn't () what it said.

- a. hang on b. look up c. make out
d. see off e. come from

問11 A: We have to hurry up.

B: Please go ahead. I'll catch () you soon.

- a. along with b. forward to c. on to
d. up with e. down upon

問12 David wants to do a project () his own.

- a. with b. for c. on
d. in e. by

問13 You can give a movie any title () that the name has not already been used.

- a. conditionally b. provided c. thinking
d. as well e. even though

問14 Is it really true that the new computer is () powerful than the previous one?

- a. much far b. so more c. very more
d. far more e. very much

問15 Miss Todoroki is well known as an active participant of the research group () Mr. Jones is also a key member.

- a. with which b. with that c. as which
d. as that e. of which

[II] つぎの英文を読んで下の問いに答えなさい。

Every society has topics it does not discuss. These are the issues which challenge its comfortable assumptions. Among them are the facts which sink the convenient assertion that, in UK Prime Minister David Cameron's words, "there need not be a tension between green and growth".

At a reception in London recently I met an extremely rich woman, who lives, as most people with similar levels of wealth do, in an almost comically unsustainable fashion: jetting between various homes and resorts in one long turbo-charged holiday. When I told her what I did, she responded: "Oh I agree, the environment is so important. I'm crazy about recycling." But the real problem, she explained, was "people ア".

I agreed that population is an element of the problem, but argued that consumption is rising much faster and — unlike the growth in the number of people — is showing no signs of levelling off. She found this notion deeply offensive. When I told her that birth rates are dropping almost everywhere, she disagreed violently: she has seen, on her endless travels, how many children "all those people have".

As so many in her position do, she was using population as a means of disavowing her own impacts. The issue allowed her to transfer responsibility to others: people at the opposite end of the economic spectrum. It allowed her to pretend that her shopping and flying and endless refurbishments of multiple homes are not a problem.

In a similar way, we have managed, with the help of a misleading global accounting system, to overlook one of the gravest impacts of our consumption. This too has allowed us to blame foreigners — particularly poorer foreigners — for the problem.

When nations negotiate global cuts in greenhouse gas emissions, they are held responsible only for the gases produced within their own borders.

When these “territorial emissions” fall, they congratulate themselves on reducing their carbon footprints*. But as markets of all kinds have been globalised, and as manufacturing migrates from rich nations to poorer ones, territorial accounting bears ever less relationship to our real impacts.

While this is an issue which affects all post-industrial countries, it is especially pertinent in the United Kingdom, where the difference between our domestic and international impacts is greater than that of any other major emitter. The last government boasted that this country cut greenhouse gas emissions by 19% between 1990 and 2008. However, when the impact of the goods we buy from other nations is counted, our total greenhouse gases rose by 20% over the same period. When our “consumption emissions”, rather than territorial emissions, are taken into account, our proud record turns into a story of 1.

There is a further impact of this false accounting. The accounting convention has hidden from us consumerism’s contribution to global warming. Because we consider only our territorial emissions, we tend to emphasise the impact of public services — heating, lighting and transport for example — while overlooking the impact of goods. Look at the whole picture, however, and you discover that manufacturing and consumption are responsible for a remarkable 57% of the greenhouse gas production caused by the UK.

Unsurprisingly, hardly anyone wants to talk about this, as the only meaningful response is a reduction in the volume of stuff we consume. And this is where even the most progressive governments’ climate policies ウ with everything else they represent.

More than 80 years ago Aldous Huxley wrote *Brave New World*, a novel set in the London of 2540 AD. Mustapha Mond, the controller of the future Western Europe in the novel, points out that industrial civilisation is only possible when people satisfy their desires endlessly, indulging themselves up

to the very limits imposed by economics and health; otherwise the wheels stop turning. The wheels of the current economic system — which depends on perpetual growth for its survival — certainly.

*carbon footprints: a measure of the carbon emissions of a particular individual, organization, or nation

問1 下線部(1) the convenient assertion が指す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. 経済成長を促進して国民の生活の利便性を向上させる必要がある。
- b. より快適な社会を実現するために緑化を進める必要がある。
- c. 経済成長のためなら環境を多少犠牲にしてもやむを得ない。
- d. 環境を犠牲にせずに経済成長をつづけることができる。
- e. 長期的な経済成長のためには環境を保護する必要がある。

問2 下線部(2) an extremely rich woman について当てはま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. 流行に敏感で筆者同様ユーモアのセンスがある。
- b. 環境問題について筆者と異なる見解を持っている。
- c. 環境に優しい生活をおくっている。
- d. 環境と人口の問題について詳しい知識がある。
- e. 人口問題を解決するために世界各地を旅している。

問3 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. emphasising population problems
- b. not caring about the environment
- c. not recycling enough
- d. consuming more than their share
- e. breeding too much

- a. dismal failure
- b. happy celebration
- c. economic achievement
- d. domestic impact
- e. international accounting

- a. accord
- b. agree
- c. collide
- d. deal
- e. cope

問4 下線部(3) people at the opposite end of the economic spectrum に該当するのはどんな人たちか。つぎの a～e の中から最も適切なものを選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

- a. 非常に裕福か非常に貧しい人たち
- b. 発展途上国に住む貧しい人たち
- c. 先進国で大量に消費している人たち
- d. 新興工業国で成功している人たち
- e. 経済的成功を目指している人たち

問5 下線部(4) a misleading global accounting system の問題点とは何か。つぎの a～e の中から最も適切なものを一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

- a. グローバル化にともない生産拠点が賃金の安い国々に集中してしまう。
- b. 輸出量の多い新興工業国などの温室効果ガス排出量を過小評価している。
- c. イギリスなど工業化の進んだ先進国にとって不利な条件が課せられている。
- d. 多量の製品を輸入して消費している国にとって有利になっている。
- e. 自国内の生産と消費にともなう温室効果ガス排出量が過大評価されている。

問6 下線部① offensive ~ ③ pertinent の意味として最も適切なものを、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。

① offensive

- a. aggressive
- b. unexpected
- c. upsetting
- d. unbelievable
- e. miserable

② disavowing

- a. denying
- b. approving
- c. respecting
- d. increasing
- e. describing

③ pertinent

- a. successful
- b. unrelated
- c. unfamiliar
- d. acceptable
- e. relevant

問7 筆者の見解と一致するものはどれか。つぎのa～eの中から最も適切なものを一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

- a. 先進国の消費量を維持しつつ途上国の人口増加を抑えることが重要だ。
- b. 温室効果ガス排出量を減らすためには消費活動を抑える必要がある。
- c. イギリスの経済を活性化させるためにより多くの製品を輸入するのが望ましい。
- d. イギリス国内のエネルギー消費量を抑えるために生産拠点を海外に移す方がよい。
- e. 経済成長を維持するために人々の消費を活性化させる対策をとるべきだ。

問8 本文の内容と合うものはどれか。つぎのa～eの中から最も適切なものを一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

- a. The UK prime minister says that increasing global population is a major cause of rising consumption.
- b. The concept of "territorial emissions" is suited to a modern world with a globalised market.
- c. Public services are responsible for most of the greenhouse gas emissions in the UK.
- d. People do not want to discuss the problem of consumerism primarily due to their indifference to the environment.
- e. Mustapha Mond's ideas should be considered as a valid description of the current situation.

〔Ⅲ〕 つぎの英文を読んで下の問いに答えなさい。

Do you ever write letters or notes to your family or friends? If you do, then you are part of an unexpected revival. According to news reports, retailers are reporting a surprising surge in stationery sales. Fountain pens, writing paper, writing sets and notelets are all proving popular. One well-known UK retailer is experiencing a 79% year-on-year increase in writing paper and a 20% increase in "Thank You" notelets. So what has caused this resurgence in letter writing?

Clare Northwood, a stationery buyer for the retailer, believes the recession is in that people are eating out less or entertaining at home, and people are then choosing to write thank you letters or notes to their hosts. The view is that writing a letter is more personal than using the phone or sending an email. Now, I'm not sure that a letter actually is more personal than a phone call, especially to just say thank you. At least when you make a phone call you engage in an immediate two-way conversation and the person you are thanking can hear the sound and tone of your voice.

However, it seems that some people not only see letter writing as being more personal, but also an opportunity to display their talents by decorating paper and notelets and sending a thank you which is also beautiful and creative. It seems some people will go to any lengths to be competitive!

So is it only adults who have taken to informal letter writing again? Apparently not. According to Annette Sharpe, Managing Director of a Bristol-based stationery supplier, (1) (2) (3) (4) (5)⁽⁷⁾ are encouraging their children to write letters, seeing this as an easier way to improve their writing skills than getting involved with their homework.

But will these rises in stationery sales really lead to a long-term revival

in letter writing? I'm fairly doubtful. Some people may become sick of technology temporarily, but it is to halt the pace of change. Writing thank you notes is one thing, and perhaps more of us will do it, but, regularly writing long letters is something entirely different.

When we write letters half the pleasure comes from receiving a reply, and yet there are fewer and fewer people that are used to communicating this way. I have been writing 4 or 5 letters a year to an aunt of mine for over 40 years and have always enjoyed reading her replies, but just recently we have switched to exchanging emails at her request. At 82 years of age, ⁽¹⁾ she said the long informal letters we have so enjoyed were getting a bit much for her. Of course I agreed, but it was with a bit of sadness. However, I am : there is no point in writing informal letters on a regular basis if the other person cannot or does not want to respond.

So what should be in an informal letter? Well of course, who you are sending it to and the reason for writing. There are all sorts of tips available about "the right way to do it". My advice is: ignore most of the advice. Writing informal letters is not the same as writing formal letters for business or cover letters for job applications. Informal letter writing should be fun and not a burden. As long as the language you use is for the receiver of the letter, it should just be seen as an opportunity to share news or interests with someone you are close to.

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。また語群には一つ不要なものがある。

- a. artistic b. appropriate c. difficult
d. sudden e. necessary f. realistic

問2 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. part of the plan b. falling apart c. growing apart
d. playing a part e. worlds apart

問3 下線部(ア) (**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. seems b. some c. that
d. parents e. any f. it

問4 下線部(イ) we have switched to exchanging emails at her request の内容と合うものはどれか。つぎの a ~ e の中から最も適切なものを一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

- a. The author and her aunt decided to stop writing letters and emails to each other.
b. The author asked her aunt to stop writing letters and write emails instead.
c. The author's aunt only writes letters because she cannot use email.
d. The author and her aunt agreed to stop writing emails and write only letters.
e. The author's aunt asked that they stop writing letters and write emails instead.

問5 文中の空欄 2 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. it goes by b. it depends on c. it results from
d. it appears that e. it reminds us of

問6 本文の内容と合わないものはどれか。つぎの a～e の中から最も適切なものを一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

- a. The author thinks the letter writing revival will continue for a long time.
b. Recently people are not eating out as much as they used to because of the recession.
c. The author believes informal letter writing does not have to be such a serious activity.
d. In general, people believe it is better to thank someone with a letter rather than by email.
e. Not many people these days are used to communicating through letter writing.

問7 本文の内容と合うものはどれか。つぎの a～e の中から最も適切なものを一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

- a. The author believes one should still send letters, even if the receiver never replies.
b. Stationery sales are continuing to drop year after year.
c. Economics is partially responsible for the revival of letter writing.
d. Informal letters should all follow the same style and format.
e. The author believes the telephone is not a good way to thank someone.

[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: Through your books, you've probably done more than almost anybody to help the idea of Japanese culture being cool, but what was your first encounter with Japan?

Schodt: When I was 15, we were living in Canberra, Australia, and my father, who was in the US State Department, came home one day and announced we were going to Tokyo. So, that was how it happened.

Interviewer: When did you an interest in *manga*?

Schodt: I didn't really encounter *manga* until I was living in a dormitory at a university in Tokyo, and so many of the other students were reading *manga*. That would have been around 1970.

Interviewer: How did you get into working with Osamu Tezuka and translating his work?

Schodt: Some friends and I wanted to somehow make people outside of Japan more aware of *manga*, so we formed a little group, two Japanese and two Americans. And being very young and naive, we thought we should start at the top. We visited Tezuka Productions directly and (1)(2) (3)(4)(5)(6). And because of that I got to know Tezuka quite well, and I served as his interpreter when he came to the United States. It was a very memorable experience.

Interviewer:

Schodt: I wrote *Manga! Manga! — The World of Japanese Comics* specifically because after the initial efforts of translating *manga*, I came to the conclusion that the international

market wasn't ready. We could never get anything published. Back then, in the early 1980s, people had no idea what Japanese *manga* was! It was a very different time.

Interviewer: Did you expect when you were writing *Manga! Manga!* that *manga* would become as big as it has?

Schodt: No, I did not. (In the United States now, all the major cities have *manga* and *anime* conventions, some of which C 30,000 to 40,000 people. I never imagined it would reach this scale. But the other thing I never envisaged was that the *manga* and *anime* business would develop to such a high level and then implode—because of the Internet, illegal copying and so on.

Interviewer: The decline of *anime* as an export business is widely seen as a lost opportunity. There have been others, too, such as in the field of robotics. You championed Japan's robot technology in your 1988 book *Inside the Robot Kingdom*, so why do you think the country was so ill-equipped in terms of robots when the Fukushima nuclear power plant disaster began in March 2011?

Schodt: When I wrote the book, I interviewed people throughout Japan, and there was a large-scale project at that point to design robots that could D in extreme environments—under the sea, near fires—and one of them was specifically for nuclear power plants. There was a lot of research being done in Japan, but somewhere along the line, the funding stopped, the ball was dropped.

Interviewer: You used the term "drop the ball." A lot of people think Japan has dropped the ball on a lot of issues. Over the course of your career, you must have been in a position to

observe Japan as it grew phenomenally, but then . . . something went wrong.

Schodt: Yes, I work as a conference interpreter in the technology field and, believe me, I would like very much for Japan to step up to the plate and do better, especially the young people. But I think Japan is facing some troubles that are genuinely difficult to overcome, and I understand that no one has easy answers. They're not problems that are exclusive to Japan.

Interviewer: Your latest book, *Professor Risley and the Imperial Japanese Troupe*, is about a group of Japanese circus performers and their American leader who became world famous in the 1860s. What attracted you to this circus?

Schodt: Risley brought the first Western-style circus to Yokohama in 1864, and then he took a group of Japanese circus performers abroad in the late 1860s. It was one of the earliest exposures that Americans and Europeans had to popular Japanese culture. They were fascinated by the top-spinning, by the acrobatics on ladders and bamboo poles, and by the costumes and the music.

Interviewer: But, were Japanese acrobats allowed to leave Japan in the Edo era?

Schodt: Yes, the members of this circus actually received the first civilian visas to travel overseas. It was an early form of cultural export. I've always been interested in people who in some unusual way contributed to communication between America and Japan. That is the territory I

E

 in my writing.

問1 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。また語群には一つ不要なものがある。

- a. draw b. mine c. promote
d. impress e. function f. develop

問2 下線部(ア) (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. if b. translate c. we
d. asked e. something f. could

問3 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. Where was your biggest market for the book?
b. Why did the book become so popular in the United States?
c. Did Tezuka cooperate with you in writing your book on *manga*?
d. What inspired you to put all that experience into a book?
e. When did you start writing the book?

問4 下線部(ウ) implode 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. expand
b. collapse
c. be exported
d. remain stable
e. use new technology

問5 下線部(エ) drop the ball 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. pay attention
- b. doubt something
- c. react quickly
- d. take responsibility
- e. make a mistake

問6 下線部(オ) I would like very much for Japan to step up to the plate and do better, especially the young people 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. I hope that more young Japanese will choose to study abroad like I did.
- b. I wish that more money could be spent on robotics research in Japan.
- c. I wish that young people in Japan would play a more active role.
- d. I hope there will be more employment opportunities in the field of technology.
- e. I think that the current problems facing young people are unique to Japan.

問7 Schodt について、インタビューの内容に最も近いものを、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. He interviewed people in Fukushima after the nuclear disaster in 2011.
- b. His father worked for a trading company in Japan.
- c. He first came to Japan to study Japanese as a university student.
- d. He wrote his book about Japanese comics more than forty years ago.
- e. He now makes use of his language skills at technology conferences.

問8 Schodt とマンガについて、インタビュー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. Schodt helped organize the first *manga* and *anime* convention in the USA.
- b. Schodt is surprised that *manga* became so popular in the USA.
- c. Schodt's dream was to create *manga* at Tezuka Productions.
- d. It was easy for Schodt to find publishers for *manga* translations in the 1980s.
- e. Schodt first began to read *manga* when he lived in Australia.

問9 サーカスについて、インタビューの内容と合わないものはどれか。つぎの a ~ e の中から最も適切なものを一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

- a. The leader of the Imperial Japanese Troupe was from Yokohama.
- b. The Japanese circus performers did tricks on ladders and poles.
- c. Members of this circus were the first Japanese to receive permission to travel abroad.
- d. Americans and Europeans especially liked the circus costumes and the music.
- e. Professor Risley introduced the Western circus into Japan in Yokohama.

問10 Schodt の著作に共通するテーマ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 influence of American popular culture on Japan
- b. the high level of Japanese arts and technology
- c. cultural interaction between Japan and America
- d. the importance of creativity in Japanese and American life
- e. future trends in Japanese society