

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。

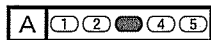
マークシート解答方法についての注意

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)。

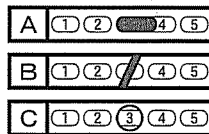
記入上の注意

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。

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～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 There isn't () food in the refrigerator; only a few eggs and a bottle of orange juice.

- a. many b. more c. some d. much e. any

問2 All things (), I think we should not take the risk this time.

- a. considering b. considered c. had considered
d. have considered e. to consider

問3 Remember () him call her when he gets back.

- a. to get b. taking c. to put d. letting e. to have

問4 Why are you complaining about him? There isn't much for you to say () him.

- a. without b. for c. against
d. around e. into

問5 () failed three times, he didn't want to try again.

- a. Having b. Has c. To have
d. Had e. To having

問6 The population of Tokyo is four times as () as that of the city we are talking about.

- a. much b. many c. long d. large e. any

問7 There are times at () everything seems to go wrong with you.

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

問8 He went on, speaking not so much to us () to himself.
a. if b. so c. as d. in e. of

問9 Thank goodness, we are lucky! The loss was () than ten dollars.
a. much more b. no more c. any more
d. only more e. some more

問10 No sooner had I jumped in () the bus was off.
a. that b. if c. than d. as e. with

問11 Tired () I was, I went on working.
a. as b. unless c. nor d. before e. for

問12 Sometimes, he is given to () things without much thought.
a. saying b. think c. being d. tell e. let

問13 A: Mary, would you come here for a moment?
B: Yes. I'm ().
a. leaving b. going c. returning
d. coming e. arriving

問14 A: What kind of fruit do you like the best?
B: () my favorite fruit.
a. The apples are b. Apples are c. An apple is
d. Apple is e. Every apple is

問15 A: I'm looking for something to write my ideas ().
B: OK, let me get you a sheet of paper.
a. for b. with c. about d. out e. on

〔Ⅱ〕 つぎの英文を読んで下の問いに答えなさい。

What is a historical fact? This is a crucial question into which we must look a little closely. According to the commonsense view, there are certain basic facts which are the same for all historians and which form the backbone of history — the fact, for example, that the Battle of Hastings was fought in 1066. But this view calls for two observations.

In the first place, it is not with facts like these that the historian is primarily concerned. It is no doubt important to know that the great battle was fought in 1066 and not in 1065 or 1067, and that it was fought at Hastings and not at Eastbourne or Brighton. The historian must not get these things wrong. But when points of this kind are raised, I am reminded of a remark by a famous scholar that 'accuracy is a duty, not a virtue'. To praise historians for their accuracy is like praising architects for using well-dried timber or properly mixed concrete in their buildings. It is a necessary condition of their work, but not their essential function. It is precisely for matters of this kind that the historian is entitled to rely on archaeology*, epigraphy**, chronology***, and so forth. The historian is not required to have the special skills which enable the expert to determine the origin and period of a fragment of pottery or marble, or to read obscure characters. These so-called basic facts, which are the same for all historians, commonly belong to the category of the raw materials of the historian rather than of history itself.

The second observation is that the necessity to establish these basic facts rests not on any quality in the facts themselves, but on a decision which was thought through by the historian. Every journalist knows today that the most effective way to influence opinion is by the selection and arrangement of the appropriate facts. It used to be said that facts speak for themselves. This is, of course, untrue. The facts speak only (1)

(2)(3)(4)(5)(6): it is they who decide to which facts to give the door, and in what order or context. Some say that a fact is like a sack — it won't stand up till you've put something in it. The only reason why we are interested to know that the battle was fought at Hastings in 1066 is that historians regard it as a major historical event. It is the historians who have decided for their own reasons that Caesar's crossing of the Rubicon River is a fact of history, whereas the crossing of the Rubicon by millions of other people before or since interests nobody at all. The fact that you arrived in this building half an hour ago on foot, or on a bicycle, or in a car, is just as much a fact about the past as the fact that Caesar crossed the Rubicon. But it will probably be ignored by historians.

One famous professor once called science 'a selective system of cognitive orientations to reality'. It might perhaps have been put more simply. But, among other things, history is that. The historian is necessarily selective. The belief in a hard core of historical facts existing objectively and independently of the interpretation of the historian is a big mistake, but one which it is very hard to eradicate.

(力)

*archaeology 考古学

**epigraphy 碑文研究

***chronology 年代学

問1 下線部(ア) the Battle of Hastings について本文の内容に合う最も適切なものを、つぎの a～d 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. Historians are very concerned with the fact that it was fought in 1066.
- b. Some historians claim that it was fought at Eastbourne.
- c. In fact it was a great battle fought from 1065 to 1067.
- d. Historians are expected to know when and where the battle was fought.

問2 下線部(イ) 'accuracy is a duty, not a virtue' の意味として最も適切なものを、つぎの a～d 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. Accuracy is an essential function of historians but not their right.
- b. Accuracy is required but not valuable for historians by itself.
- c. Accuracy is a responsibility but not every historian has to bear it.
- d. Accuracy is a special skill but most architects can acquire it promptly.

問3 下線部(ウ) These so-called basic facts について本文の内容に合う最も適切なものを、つぎの a～d 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. They are established by historians' special skills.
- b. They vary among historians.
- c. They include the dates of historical events.
- d. They belong to the category of history itself.

問4 下線部(エ) The facts speak only (1)(2)(3)(4)
(5)(6)の(1)~(6)に入る最も適切な単語を、次の
a~fの中からそれぞれ一つ選び、英文を完成させ、その記号を解答欄に
マークしなさい。ただし、各単語は一度のみ使えるものとする。

- | | | |
|---------|----------|--------------|
| a. the | b. calls | c. historian |
| d. them | e. when | f. on |

問5 下線部(オ) itが指すものとして最も適切なものを、つぎのa~d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 fact that historians decided which river Caesar crossed.
- b. The fact of how you arrived in this building half an hour ago.
- c. The fact that millions of people are interested in crossing the Rubicon.
- d. The fact of how Caesar crossed the Rubicon.

問6 下線部(カ) eradicateの意味として最も適切なものを、つぎのa~d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. wipe out | b. put into practice |
| c. stand still | d. find an answer to |

問7 本文の内容に合う最も適切なものを、つぎの a～f の中から二つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。なお、二つの解答は同じ解答欄にマークすること。

- a. A view that basic facts form the backbone of history requires some observations.
- b. Historians choose major historical events because people agree that they are important.
- c. Historians are often influenced by journalists who gather appropriate facts.
- d. A historical fact is established based on historians' own decisions.
- e. History is not 'a selective system of cognitive orientations to reality'.
- f. Historians are not as selective as architects.

〔Ⅲ〕 つぎの英文を読んで下の問いに答えなさい。

It's tough to love our clothes and keep wearing them for a long time when we are faced with the temptation of newness so regularly on offer in the shops. But before you buy new clothes, spare a thought for the impact of fast fashion on the environment.

Fast fashion focuses on speed and low costs in order to deliver frequent new collections at a price. But it is bad for the environment, as pressure to reduce cost and the time it takes to get a product from design to shop floor means that environmental concerns are more likely to be neglected.

Vibrant colors, prints and fabric textures are features of fashion garments, but many of these are achieved with toxic chemicals. Textile dyeing is the second largest polluter of clean water globally, after agriculture. It is reported that 72 toxic chemicals can reach water bodies through textile dyeing. These chemicals will not just harm water, but the ecosystem as a whole, putting us at risk of chemical exposure and its health hazards. Recently, some environmental organizations have started pressuring fashion brands to take action to remove toxic chemicals from their supply chains.

Polyester is the most popular fabric used for fashion. But when polyester garments are washed in domestic washing machines, they shed microfibers that add to the increasing levels of plastic in our oceans. These microfibers are minute and can easily pass through sewage and wastewater treatment plants into our waterways, but because they do not decay naturally, they pose a serious threat. Small creatures such as plankton eat the microfibers, which then make their way up the food chain to fish and shellfish eaten by humans.

The impact of toxic chemical use in agriculture for growing

cotton is also a serious problem. Cotton growing requires high levels of water and pesticides to prevent crop failure. This can be problematic particularly in developing countries that may lack sufficient investment and be at risk of drought. Although there is growing interest in organic cotton in the fast fashion industry, overall use of organic cotton is less than one percent of the world's total annual cotton crop.

Textile waste is an unintended consequence of fast fashion, as more people buy more clothes and don't keep them as long as they used to. The international expansion of fast fashion retailers exacerbates the problem on a global scale. Wardrobes in developed nations are completely filled, so in order to sell more products, retailers must tempt shoppers with constant newness and convince them the items they already have are no longer fashionable.

Increasing disposable income levels over recent generations mean there is less need to 'make do and mend', as it's often cheaper and more convenient to buy (1) things than (2) (3) (4) (5). Busy lifestyles make many people more 'time-poor' than previous generations, and with the loss of sewing and mending skills over time, there is less motivation to repair our garments. The rise of supermarket fashion that can be purchased alongside the weekly shop and the regular occurrence of seasonal sales make clothing seem

D

 in a way it didn't used to be.

So, can consumers reduce the environmental cost of fast fashion when out shopping? Choosing an eco-friendly fabric is complex as there are both positive and negative aspects to all fiber types. Garments which are labeled as being made from natural fibers are not necessarily better than synthetic* ones, as fiber choice is only one part of a complex picture. Fibers still have to be knitted or woven, dyed, sewn and transported — all of which have different environmental impacts. For example, choosing organic fabrics may be better than choosing non-organic fabrics in terms of

the chemicals used to grow the fibers, but organic cotton still requires large amounts of water and the impact of dyeing it is higher than the impact of dyeing polyester.

So what should we do? Perhaps, we can start with something simple —

(工)

*synthetic 合成の

問1 空欄 ~ に入る最も適切な単語を、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。ただし、各単語は一度のみ使えるものとする。また語群には不要なものが一つある。

- a. expensive
- b. devastating
- c. disposable
- d. appealing
- e. competitive

問2 Fast fashion について、本文の内容に合う最も適切なものを、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. Fast fashion does not deliver new items constantly in order to save on production costs.
- b. The environment of fast fashion retail shops has a dramatic impact on their sales.
- c. In order to be competitive, fast fashion companies often use organic cotton for their products.
- d. The fast fashion industry cares more about productivity than environmental issues.
- e. The loss of sewing and mending skills contributes to making fast fashion less popular.

問3 Textile dyeing について、本文の内容に合う最も適切なものを、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 banned due to the pressure from environmental organizations.
- b. It is more harmful to clean water than agriculture.
- c. It is damaging the system of the global economy.
- d. It uses 72 toxic chemicals and vast amounts of water.
- e. It eventually has a negative effect on human health.

問4 Polyester と cotton について、本文の内容に合う最も適切なものを、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 production of polyester garments requires pesticides to kill plankton in the oceans within a few minutes.
- b. The popularity of organic cotton is recently overtaking that of polyester.
- c. Both polyester and cotton can be a source of environmental problems.
- d. Unlike polyester, organic cotton does not have a negative impact on the environment.
- e. The impact of toxic chemicals caused by growing cotton is most serious in developed countries.

問5 下線部(ア) exacerbates 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. improves on
- b. makes worse
- c. takes responsibility
- d. works hard on
- e. refuses to face

問8 本文の内容に合う最も適切なものを、つぎのa～fの中から二つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。なお、二つの解答は同じ解答欄にマークすること。

- a. People are no longer interested in buying new clothes as they have already enough in their wardrobes.
- b. The lifestyle of recent generations contributes to the increase of textile waste.
- c. Fast fashion brands are now convinced that their products are no longer fashionable.
- d. To be eco-friendly, consumers should buy cotton products rather than synthetic ones.
- e. Fashion retailers promote 'make do and mend' campaigns to encourage people to keep their clothes longer.
- f. Pollution caused by textile production has worsened because of the international expansion of fast fashion retailers.

問9 (エ) 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. remove toxic chemicals from water and save fish and shellfish.
- b. throw away old clothes and buy more trendy fast fashion.
- c. stop buying synthetic products and buy only cotton garments.
- d. keep our clothing in use for longer and buy less new stuff.
- e. invest more money in developing countries and support their fashion industries.

〔IV〕 つぎの英文インタビューを読んで下の問いに答えなさい。

Yukari Horie is managing director of an NPO she founded in 2010 that offers consulting to companies with female workers who are wondering how to their work styles to accommodate their life needs as mothers. Horie's organization is in high demand these days, as more than 60 percent of women in Japan leave the workforce after giving birth, due to difficulties they face in balancing life and family. Horie also organizes discussion groups for individual workers so they can share Work-Life Balance (WLB) issues and find solutions.

Interviewer: Could you tell us a little about your company?

Yukari Horie: We are a Tokyo-based NPO that offers consulting to companies with female workers who are in the later of their pregnancy or who have just become moms and need advice on how to balance their work lives with their family lives. We advise companies on how to review workers' jobs and streamline them, which often results in cuts in overtime and improved efficiency across the organization.

Interviewer: How did you become interested in helping women get back to work?

Yukari Horie: My friend from university got a position in the marketing division of a clothing company, which was what she really wanted to do. I was very happy for her, but she ended up rejecting the offer because she didn't feel confident about raising a kid while working for that company. I got into a big fight with her, but I also wondered whether I was right to her. In Japan, many people with babies can

continue working only if they don't mind doing lots of overtime. I thought that if there's no environment for working mothers to continue their jobs, I should be the one to help create it.

Interviewer: How did you go about putting your idea into action?

Yukari Horie: I thought I needed some real-life experience first, so after university I joined an employment agency, which had about 150 employees and was just about to create its human resources division. But then I saw many employees leaving the company because the work environment was so tough, and wondered if I was doing the right thing. That's when I learned of a Tokyo-based NPO that runs nurseries for sick children. I was very inspired by the group's philosophy, so I decided to leave my company and join them as a WLB consultant.

Interviewer: You worked for that company for about two years before setting up your own company. Are you still in contact with people from that company?

Yukari Horie: Yes, But my goals are a little different since I am not focused on childcare. Because of the experience I had with my old college friend, I have always wanted to help women who don't have enough confidence to keep working as mothers. So I focus my consulting work on small companies, which lag behind in family-friendly policies. I thought I should in small companies that have no previous experience of having female workers who return to work after they give birth because, if a company can handle their first case successfully, it's much easier for subsequent workers.

Interviewer: Does the government offer any help to small companies that let women return to their original jobs?

Yukari Horie: That is correct. Companies with 100 or fewer employees are E for state subsidies of up to one million yen per employee they keep for a year after they come back from maternity or child-care leave.

Interviewer: Do you think that WLB is unattainable for some professions?

Yukari Horie: I wouldn't say every woman with a little baby can go back to their original position. But I also think a lot of issues can be solved by work sharing. For example, two mothers at a company split the duties of one job so that they have more time at home. One mother works 50 percent of the time, while the other mother works the other 50 percent of the time. In many parts of Europe — the Netherlands, for example — sharing work is possible even for police officers and teachers.

Interviewer: A recent survey found that a majority of single women want to quit working after having a baby. Do you observe such tendencies among women you meet?

Yukari Horie: I've seen women gradually lose their confidence and give up as they face a series of challenges — like how they were (1) (2) (3) (4) to (5) but couldn't find a spot in a nursery, or how their partners would not cooperate with parenting.

Interviewer: What about the social stigma attached to working mothers? Do you think this prevents some mothers from returning to work?

Yukari Horie: The reality is that becoming a full-time housewife is no

longer possible for many women for financial reasons; in some ways, being a housewife is a social status and luxury that the average woman can no longer afford. I think people's perception will change if we can present more diverse role models for women; then, continuing to work after their child is born wouldn't be considered such a sad thing, but it could be taken as a positive option.

問1 Yukari Horie の NPO の主な活動として、インタビューの内容に合う最も適切なものを、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 helps companies find female workers.
- b. It runs nurseries for sick children.
- c. It provides guidance to working mothers.
- d. It helps single mothers find jobs.
- e. It provides work-sharing programs.

問2 Yukari Horie の友人について、インタビューの内容に合う最も適切なものを、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 had to do a lot of overtime work.
- b. She didn't accept a job offer she really wanted.
- c. She was confident enough to be a working mother.
- d. She couldn't find a job after she graduated.
- e. She is a co-founder of the NPO.

問3 本文 ～ に入る最も適切な単語を、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、各単語は一度のみ使えるものとする。また語群には不要なものが二つある。

- a. platform b. criticize c. adjust d. eligible
e. stages f. frequent g. specialize

問4 下線部(ア) streamline 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. make smaller b. make larger c. make straight
d. make efficient e. make disorganized

問5 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. they are still from that company.
b. the people were still contacted.
c. I was still working there.
d. they still are.
e. I still keep in touch with them.

問6 下線部(ウ) work sharing について、インタビューの内容に合う最も適切なものを、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 useful for teachers.
b. It is done by 50 percent of mothers.
c. It can give mothers more time at home.
d. It is not possible in the Netherlands.
e. It provides real-life experience.

問7 下線部(エ) they were (1)(2)(3)(4) to (5) の (1) ~ (5) に入る最も適切な単語を、つぎの a ~ e の中からそれぞれ一つ選び、英文を完成させ、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。ただし、各単語は一度のみ使えるものとする。

- a. to
- b. planning
- c. get
- d. work
- e. back

問8 下線部(オ) stigma 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. a great interest
- b. a financial problem
- c. a mental illness
- d. a negative perception
- e. a surprising experience

問9 インタビューの内容に合う最も適切なものを、つぎの a ~ g の中から二つ 選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。なお、二つの解答は同じ解答欄にマークすること。

- a. Yukari Horie wants to make it possible for women to continue working after they have babies.
- b. Yukari Horie had to quit her job at a clothing company after she had a baby.
- c. It is always possible for mothers to return to their jobs.
- d. Companies receive up to one million yen for every 100 employees they keep after maternity or child-care leave.
- e. Yukari Horie thinks society's perceptions of working mothers could change in the future.
- f. Sixty percent of mothers cannot find a job in Tokyo.
- g. Yukari Horie focuses on helping big companies with family-friendly policies.





