

経済学部A方式Ⅱ日程・社会学部A方式Ⅱ日程
スポーツ健康学部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)。

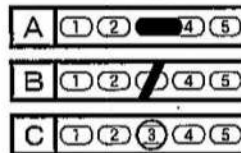
記入上の注意

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～d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 global energy conglomerate took () the Tokyo-based power company.

- a. in b. off c. over d. up

問2 Many fish are dying because the river is () with the chemicals from the factory.

- a. cleaned b. collapsed
c. consumed d. contaminated

問3 Some fast-food chains have () on increased costs to customers.

- a. brought b. looked c. passed d. showed

問4 The Internet () people to easily access a huge amount of information.

- a. convinces b. enables c. requires d. tells

問5 The dishonest mayor spoke as if he () the crime in our city.

- a. be reducing b. had reduced
c. has reducing d. will reduce

問6 As () the end of 2014, the company's profit had exceeded 10 billion yen.

- a. by b. for c. to d. of

問7 We can () out current economic conditions by talking with taxi drivers.

- a. carry b. cross c. figure d. put

問8 The flight I was () to take was canceled due to a hurricane.

- a. caught b. happened c. ought d. supposed

問9 A : What is Tokyo ()?

B : It is very clean and safe.

- a. alike b. like c. seem d. seen

問10 A : Please turn down the music. It's getting on my ().

B : Oh, sorry.

- a. brain b. ears c. mind d. nerves

問11 A : What is the most important skill for social scientists in the digital age?

B : They should be able to make good () of large-scale data.

- a. control b. practice c. use d. work

問12 A : You've been cooking that soup for more than five hours. Isn't it ready?

B : Not yet. The longer I cook it, the () delicious it will taste.

- a. many b. more c. most d. much

問13 A : Are you free on Wednesday?

B : Sorry, I am not () on that day.

- a. acceptable b. accountable c. applicable d. available

問14 A : Do you know today's weather forecast?

B : Yes, there is no () of rain.

- a . chance b . favorable c . opportunity d . probable

問15 A : May I help you, Mr. Smith?

B : Yes. I am here to see Mr. White. He is () me.

- a . appointing b . expecting c . knowing d . waiting

〔Ⅱ〕 つぎの英文を読んで、〈1〉～〈30〉に入る最も適切なものを、a～d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。

Fascinating Folders

What can you do with a simple sheet of paper? Have you ever tried folding paper into interesting shapes?

Origami is the

〈例〉	a. function
	b. shape
	c. manner
	④. art

 of folding paper into three-dimensional

figures of people, animals, and objects. The

〈1〉	a. origin
	b. usage
	c. choice
	d. purpose

 of origami itself

is unclear. Some historians believe that it

〈2〉	a. had
	b. may be
	c. was
	d. could be

 first practiced in

China around the second century A.D.

〈3〉

a. Rest
b. Another
c. Others
d. Ones

 think that there is not enough evidence to

〈4〉

a. provide
b. make
c. place
d. support

 this theory and that the practice of origami was

〈5〉

a. helped
b. begun
c. given
d. translated

 in Japan several hundred years later. What we

〈6〉

a. become
b. let
c. do
d. get

 know is that origami was clearly

〈7〉	a. developed
	b. arrived
	c. located
	d. educated

 in Japan,

< 8 > a . division
b . section
c . fraction
d . part

where it is considered a _____ of the culture and lifestyle of the people.

< 9 > a . classes
b . professionals
c . aspects
d . studies

One of the most fascinating _____ of origami is the way

< 10 > a . very
b . as
c . most
d . that

in which something _____ simple as a sheet of paper can be

< 11 > a . careful
b . huge
c . basic
d . complex

transformed into something _____ and beautiful.

< 12 > a . many
b . that
c . they
d . who

Origami begins with sheets of special paper _____ are usually six

< 13 > a . each
b . same
c . its
d . square

inches on _____ side. The paper is generally white on one side and

< 14 > a . indicated
b . functioned
c . marked
d . cut

colored or _____ with a decorative pattern on the other. It is thin,

< 15 > a . where
b . what
c . whose
d . which

_____ allows it to be folded many

< 16 > a . patterns
b . things
c . times
d . forms

_____ and pressed easily.

< 17 > a . In spite of
b . Whether
c . Although
d . Because of

_____ origami paper is traditionally used in this ancient

<18> a. craft,
b. painting,
c. prayer,
d. ceremony, modern-day folders have experimented with many other

<19> a. styles,
b. materials,
c. events,
d. techniques, including silk, foil, and even bubblegum wrappers.

<20> a. discover
b. protect
c. leave
d. avoid
Folders usually scissors and glue, two taboos in the

<21> a. boom
b. title
c. influence
d. world
of paper folding.

<22> a. taught
b. confused
c. forgotten
d. grouped
Beginners are often several folds which are the

<23> a. against
b. among
c. for
d. by
starting shapes other, more complicated figures. These folds

<24> a. so
b. such
c. much
d. example
are used to create bases for shapes as kites, fish, and birds.

<25> a. is
b. had
c. was
d. has
Once a folder learned these basic elements, he or she can

<26> a. progress
b. chase
c. rise
d. ready
to more elaborate figures. Some

<27> a. measure
b. view
c. demand
d. name
origami as

<28> an art form and a

a. look
b. means
c. fashion
d. picture

 of creative expression. It is not

<29> uncommon for people to spend a great deal of time

a. creating
b. remembering
c. ignoring
d. regarding

<30> original pieces of origami in designs they have invented

a. oneself.
b. them.
c. themselves.
d. theirs.

〔Ⅲ〕 つぎの英文を読んで下の問いに答えなさい。

After reading a study, Dan Price, founder of Gravity Payments, made an important decision. He decided to increase the salary of each of his employees to at least \$70,000 within the next three years. The study he read found that for workers earning under \$75,000 there's a strong connection between income and happiness. And to make this happen, he announced that he would cut his own million-dollar salary by 90%.

It's a remarkable story. But it's worth noting that salary is only one ingredient of a satisfying job. And as it turns out, for many of us, it's far from the most important one.

In 2010, Timothy Judge, a business professor at the University of Florida, out to determine the real impact of salary on job satisfaction. To find out, Judge and his colleagues searched journal archives for every published study they could find measuring both salary and job satisfaction. Altogether, they looked at 86 different studies and evaluated the experiences of more than 15,000 employees. Their conclusion: "Level of pay had little relation to either job or pay satisfaction."

Now, if you're like most people, these results are deeply at odds with your personal experience. We all know how exhilarating it feels to get a raise or find a job with a big paycheck. And yet completely ⁽²⁾. How do we account for these findings?

One explanation is that people tend to adapt to their level of income surprisingly quickly. If you earn \$45,000 a year and receive word that your manager has just authorized a \$5,000 increase, you can expect to feel pretty ecstatic. The question is, how long will that feeling last? A few days certainly. Maybe even a month. But a year from now, will you still be more satisfied with your job? A rise in income really does make us happier.

It's just that the initial thrill doesn't last.

Another reason the link between salary and job satisfaction is relatively weak is that in many cases, the promise of a big salary lures people to pursue jobs they don't really enjoy. In one study examined by Judge's team, "a sample of lawyers earning an average of \$148,000 per year was less job-satisfied than a sample of childcare workers earning \$23,500 per year." That's six times the workers' salary! And yet it still produced lower job satisfaction. Financial wealth is nice. But it's just not for everyone.

So what factors reliably contribute to satisfying work? Studies indicate that your best chances of finding workplace happiness lie in having a job that grows your competence, connects you to your colleagues in meaningful ways and offers you autonomy in how you do your work.

Suppose that you were offered a job that paid an annual salary of \$200,000. All it required was that you arrive at the office every morning and stare at the wall, doing absolutely nothing, by yourself, for eight hours a day. Would you take it? If you did, chances are you'd be miserable.

Setting aside the question of whether or not companies should, will, or can follow Gravity Payments' example of setting a \$70,000 minimum wage, one thing is . Nearly every organization can do more to create rewarding workplace experiences. And they can do it without breaking the bank.

問1 下線部(ア) one は何を指しているか。最も適切なものをつぎの a～e から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

- a. Dan Price b. story c. salary
d. ingredient e. job

問2 空欄 に入る最も適切なものをつぎの a～e から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

- a. set b. put c. brought
d. sought e. called

問3 下線部(ウ)が意味の通る文となるように ～ に以下の語を当てはめ、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. us b. tell c. something
d. the e. different f. numbers

問4 (エ) you can expect to feel pretty ecstatic になるのはなぜか。最も適切な理由をつぎの a～e から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

- a. Your earnings will be \$45,000 next year.
b. Your salary will increase to \$50,000.
c. You are going to be paid \$4,500 every month.
d. You authorized a \$5,000 increase in salary.
e. You remember you owe your boss \$5,000.

問5 下線部(オ) lures の意味に最も近いものをつぎの a～e から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

- a. coordinates b. warns c. certifies
d. refuses e. attracts

問6 空欄 に入る最も適切なものをつぎの a～e から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

- a. less than
- b. more than
- c. exactly
- d. almost
- e. as much as

問7 下線部(キ) Studies が示す職場での幸福感を得る要素として、最も 当てはまらないもの をつぎの a～e から 二つ 選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

- a. building new skills
- b. doing the least amount of work
- c. deciding what to do yourself
- d. contributing to your workplace
- e. having a strong bond with your colleagues

問8 空欄 に入る最も適切なものをつぎの a～e から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

- a. effective
- b. urgent
- c. clear
- d. solid
- e. necessary

問9 本文の内容に最も合うものをつぎの a ~ g から二つ選び, その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

- a. Based on the research of Timothy Judge and his colleagues, Dan Price decided to set a \$70,000 minimum wage for his workers.
- b. Most people will find the conclusion of Timothy Judge and his colleagues hard to accept as it contradicts their own experiences.
- c. According to the article, an increase in salary does make people feel happy even though it lasts only for a short period of time.
- d. Timothy Judge's team reasons that lawyers tend to be less concerned about vacation time than childcare workers.
- e. The writer believes that the best jobs provide financially satisfying experiences on a regular basis.
- f. The writer thinks that most people are willing to spend their time doing boring jobs as long as they are paid well.
- g. The writer thinks that most companies can follow the example of Gravity Payments by hiring Dan Price as their president.

[IV] つぎの英文を読んで、問1～問10に対する最も適切なものをa～d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。

It is hard to imagine a world without books. Ray Bradbury, a science-fiction writer, did so in *Fahrenheit 451* (1953), portraying a future where books are banned. More recently, futurists envisioned the death of print books at the hands of technology. Some predicted that electronic books would become the most popular format for reading. They have been proven wrong so far. This writer believes that in the future, consumers will continue to demonstrate their enduring love affair with books, both printed and electronic.

Electronic books (e-books) expanded rapidly after the online retailer Amazon launched the Kindle, an e-reading device, in 2007, but their growth has slowed. In 2013 they made up around 20% of units and 13% of total book revenues in America, according to Nielsen, a market-research firm. In the future, we think that e-books will remain most popular in categories that sold well as mass-market paperbacks, such as romance and thrillers. But print still accounted for most of the books sold last year, and according to our prediction, they will remain on top in the decades ahead.

Portable, battery-less print books, it turns out, are a technology with strong staying power. E-books have certainly sold well, especially among frequent readers and those who prefer an enlarged font size, but they have not proven a perfect substitute for print books. Only around 4% of book readers in America buy e-books exclusively.

Why did print books remain the dominant format in 2015? And more importantly, why do we believe that they will continue to be the most popular form far beyond? One reason is the lesson of history: new sorts of books have always lived alongside the formats that preceded them. Scrolls were used long after the codex* was invented, and manuscripts, a type of

handwritten document, remained popular after the rise of the printing press.

Today, books in physical form often carry sentimental value in a way that DVDs and CDs do not. Readers like to see print books beautify their shelves, and find them easier for reference. They also remain more popular as gifts.

Children's books do not sell well in electronic form, so new generations retain contact with print. Dedicated e-reading devices are losing out to general-purpose tablets. In 2015, 9.7 million e-readers were sold globally, down from a peak of 20 million in 2011, according to Forrester, a research firm. Many of the heaviest readers have already made the switch to e-reading with a tablet.

Despite print books' endurance, e-books will become a story changer for readers and publishers in the near future. Their rise has already enabled more creative storytelling, thanks to audio and video supplements, and more interactivity. And they have empowered a new generation of self-published writers, who upload their works themselves and sell them in electronic and print form. We predict that in the next few years, several of these authors will experience a successful breakthrough. Indeed, in the near future their work will be picked up by publishers and sell by the million—both electronically and in the old-fashioned format that many readers still prefer.

*codex=写本

- 問1 What did futurists believe would happen?
- a. People would gradually lose interest in buying and reading books.
 - b. All books would be banned as in Ray Bradbury's science fiction novel.
 - c. Print books would overtake e-books as the most popular format.
 - d. New technologies would cause print books to disappear completely.
- 問2 Which statement describes the economic conditions for e-books in 2007?
- a. Growth in e-book sales was stable in 2007.
 - b. Growth in e-book sales doubled after 2007.
 - c. The e-book market weakened before 2007.
 - d. The e-book market grew quickly in 2007.
- 問3 What is the writer's prediction for book selling?
- a. Readers will choose e-books to read love stories.
 - b. E-books will be replaced due to new technology.
 - c. Print books will not sell as well as e-books.
 - d. Sales of various kinds of e-books will continue to drop.
- 問4 According to the writer, which of the following statements is false?
- a. Those who read a lot are more likely to buy e-books than print books.
 - b. Print books are easy to carry around; and there is no need to buy batteries.
 - c. Those who dislike reading small print choose e-books over print books.
 - d. A large portion of the United States population prefers reading e-books.

問5 What lesson did the writer learn from the past?

- a. People used scrolls and the codex to study ancient forms of writing.
- b. Handwritten texts were rejected after the invention of printing.
- c. The newer text formats coexisted with the older ones.
- d. The older text formats are appealing to new storytellers.

問6 According to the writer, why do some people prefer print books to e-books?

- a. Because they are more valuable to reference book collectors.
- b. Because they are easier to purchase in local bookstores.
- c. Because print books do not take up as much shelf space.
- d. Because print books make better presents for friends and family.

問7 Which of the following statements is true?

- a. E-readers are more attractive to children.
- b. E-readers sell better than general-purpose tablets.
- c. Global sales of e-readers decreased in 2015.
- d. More parents bought children's e-books in 2015.

問8 How have e-books changed the experience of reading?

- a. Children can enjoy reading stories and telling them to friends.
- b. Stories can be told in more original ways using audio and video.
- c. E-books for children can be used to help them learn to read.
- d. Writers can tell more interesting stories to younger generations.

問9 According to the writer, how has the book business changed?

- a. Some writers have become famous by selling their work to a rich publisher.
- b. Writers can sell their work online without any assistance from a publisher.
- c. Ray Bradbury is able to purchase new e-books directly from online publishers.
- d. Publishers search the Internet for thrillers to publish as print and e-books.

問10 What is the writer's main point?

- a. Print books are still the strong favorite among today's readers.
- b. E-books and print books are not likely to ever be banned.
- c. Children like reading print books more than e-books.
- d. More writers are publishing their work online than ever before.

