2020 年度入学試験問題

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。

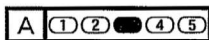3. マークシート解答方法については以下の注意事項を読みなさい。

マークシート解答方法についての注意

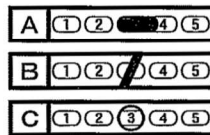　マークシート解答では，鉛筆でマークしたものを機械が直接読みとって採点する。したがって解答は HB の黒鉛筆でマークすること(万年筆，ボールペン，シャープペンシルなどを使用しないこと)。

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

A ① ② ● ④ ⑤

(2) 悪いマークの例

A ① ② ● ④ ⑤
B ① ② ⊘ ④ ⑤
C ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

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。

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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〜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　I（　　　）in Kyoto for two years before I moved to Tokyo.

ａ．am living　　　ｂ．had lived　　　ｃ．live　　　ｄ．have lived

問２　Mike and I（　　　）study together in the library when we were in high school.

ａ．was used to　　　　　　　　ｂ．having used to

ｃ．were used to　　　　　　　　ｄ．used to

問３　Those who enter the construction site（　　　）wear hard hats and gloves.

ａ．are supposed to　　　　　　ｂ．supposed to

ｃ．are supposing to　　　　　　ｄ．suppose to

問４　（　　　）the printer in our department was out of order, we had to ask the science department if we could use theirs.

ａ．Thus　　　　ｂ．Despite　　　　ｃ．As　　　　ｄ．However

問５　Mary told me that her study trip to America was wonderful.　I wish I（　　　）in that too.

ａ．participated　　　　　　　　ｂ．had participated

ｃ．will participate　　　　　　　ｄ．have participated

問６　It's（　　　）to know Mr. Cunningham is getting married.

ａ．surprised　　　ｂ．to surprise　　　ｃ．my surprise　　　ｄ．surprising

問7　Researchers have long debated (　　　) Saturn's moon, Titan, has oceans and lakes.

　　a．over　　　　　b．whether　　　c．which　　　d．about

問8　Sarah is confused with a (　　　) problem than usual.

　　a．far more hard　　　　　　　b．less harder

　　c．much harder　　　　　　　 d．no more hard

問9　Jack is going to fly back to California (　　　) Hawaii.

　　a　in the course of　　　　　　b．in line to

　　c．by means of　　　　　　　 d．by way of

問10　To (　　　) the growing demand for their products, the manufacturer will need to hire more workers.

　　a　jump up with　　　　　　　b　look up to

　　c．keep up with　　　　　　　d．stay up to

問11　A：Would you mind my opening the window?

　　　B：(　　　). Go ahead.

　　a．Certainly not　　　　　　　b．Actually, I can't

　　c．Never mind　　　　　　　　d．Yes, I do

問12　A：How did you find so much useful information?

　　　B：It was easy (　　　) the new library search system.

　　a．because　　　　　　　　　b．thanks to

　　c．in terms of　　　　　　　　d．in the course of

問13　A：Why do you look so nervous?

　　　B：I've got a big presentation tomorrow.

　　　A：（　　　）.　It will be fine.

　　ａ．Give it up　　　　　　　　　　ｂ．Watch out

　　ｃ．I'll get ready　　　　　　　　　ｄ．Take it easy

問14　A：Are you coming to the party next week?

　　　B：（　　　）, but I can't.　I've got Judo practice.

　　ａ．I'm fond of　　ｂ．I'm going to　　ｃ．I'd like to　　ｄ．I hope to

問15　A：How did you do on the exam yesterday?

　　　B：I'm not sure.　It was（　　　）.

　　ａ．neither easy nor difficult　　　　ｂ．either easy or difficult

　　ｃ．far easy and difficult　　　　　ｄ．almost easy to difficult

〔Ⅱ〕 つぎの英文を読んで，〈1〉～〈27〉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。

Catching a Cold

〈例〉
ⓐ. in
b. on
c. with
d. under

Many people catch colds [example box] the springtime or fall. It

〈1〉
a. turns
b. gets
c. makes
d. gives

us wonder why. If scientists can send a man to the moon,

〈2〉
a. what
b. which
c. when
d. why

can't they find a cure for the

〈3〉
a. natural
b. severe
c. common
d. bitter

cold? The

answer is easy. There are

〈4〉
a. finally
b. literally
c. exactly
d. particularly

hundreds of kinds of cold

viruses out there. You never know which

〈5〉
a. care
b. pill
c. stage
d. one

you will get. There

〈6〉
a. all
b. both
c. none
d. either

is no cure for [box] of them.

〈7〉
a. attacks
b. comes
c. avoids
d. leaves

When a virus [box] your body, the body works hard to get

〈8〉
a. out
b. rid
c. healthy
d. tired

of it. Blood

〈9〉
a. holds
b. leaks
c. rushes
d. sheds

to your nose and causes congestion.

— 5 —

〈10〉 You feel terrible

a. although
b. hence
c. accordingly
d. because

you can't breathe well, but your body is

〈11〉 actually

a. "detecting"
b. "freeing"
c. "eating"
d. "reproducing"

the virus. Your temperature rises and you

〈12〉 get a fever, but the

a. muscle
b. heat
c. thirst
d. nerve

of your body is killing the virus. You

also have a runny nose to stop the virus 〈13〉

a. for
b. from
c. by
d. with

getting into more of

〈14〉 your

a. cells.
b. stomach.
c. sweat.
d. brains.

You may feel miserable, but actually your wonderful

body is doing everything it 〈15〉

a. can
b. is
c. tries
d. bites

to kill the germs.

Different people have different 〈16〉

a. temperatures
b. symptoms
c. remedies
d. reactions

for colds. For

example, in the US, some people 〈17〉

a. serve
b. have
c. contain
d. apply

chicken soup to feel better.

〈18〉

a. Second
b. Remaining
c. Another
d. Other

people take hot baths and drink warm liquids. Sleep is

⟨19⟩
a. struggle.
b. therapy.
c. period.
d. consequence.

an alternative   There is one interesting thing to

⟨20⟩
a. ignore
b. carry
c. note
d. bring

about cold medication.

⟨21⟩
a. Better
b. Appealing
c. Coming
d. Contrary

to what you'd

expect, some scientists say taking medicine when you have a cold is actually

bad for you. If you have medicine in your body, the virus stays in you

⟨22⟩
a. longer
b. eventually
c. harder
d. simultaneously

because your body doesn't have a

⟨23⟩
a. time
b. will
c. way
d. place

to

completely kill it. Bodies do an amazing job of fighting germs on their

⟨24⟩
a. hand.
b. own.
c. case.
d. pace.

⟨25⟩
a. damage
b. effect
c. infection
d. injection

There is a joke about the   of medicine when you have a

⟨26⟩
a. goes
b. says
c. stands
d. tells

cold. It   like this: it

⟨27⟩
a. functions
b. works
c. spends
d. takes

about one week to get

over a cold if you don't take medicine, but only seven days to get over a cold

if you do take medicine.

〔Ⅲ〕 つぎの英文を読んで下の問いに答えなさい。

　　　Generally speaking, Japanese people do not really like to get wet when it rains. Many people buy new umbrellas when it suddenly rains. As is often the case with the newly bought ones, they end up being left in various places. While 120 to 130 million umbrellas are sold per year in Japan, approximately 80 million plastic ones are discarded annually, according to the Japan Umbrella Promotion Association and other sources.

　　　A start-up company has successfully launched an umbrella-sharing service, mainly in Tokyo, using "Internet of Things" (IoT) technology to reduce umbrella waste. The company started the service in December 2018, and it aims for the use of all rented umbrellas. The service is called iKasa since "Kasa" is Japanese for umbrella.

　　　Users of the service register with the company via the LINE messaging app and check for the umbrella spots closest to their location. The user goes to the stand, unlocks their umbrella of choice by scanning the QR code on its handle and checks it out for as long as they need. The service is available for 70 yen per day, paid via a registered credit card.

　　　The iKasa system has achieved a 100 percent return rate of rented umbrellas, since the registration of credit card numbers connects the umbrellas to the personal information of users. The Tokyo-based company has installed iKasa spots at 100 stores, offices and other places that have formed partnerships with it.

　　　A range of organizations have previously failed in umbrella-sharing programs due to low return rates. For example, the Hakodate Chamber of Commerce and Industry and other organizations in Hakodate, Hokkaido, made 2,300 umbrellas available for free use by tourists, when the Hokkaido Shinkansen line started in March 2016. The tourism promotion program ended a year later because ☐ 1 ☐ ☐ 2 ☐ ☐ 3 ☐ ☐ 4 ☐

| 5 | 6 | . A similar program was introduced by the Shibuya Ward in Tokyo about ten years ago, but it failed to last for the same reason.

The iKasa service has overcome the problem of people not returning because it addresses the issue as "a business." The founder of the company said, "We hope to operate across Japan as an infrastructure such as Japan's (カ) excellent railway network."

Other companies are also addressing the waste of umbrellas. A soft drink maker based in the city of Osaka places free-use umbrellas next to its vending machines, mainly in office buildings and shopping streets, because many people notice them and often return to such locations. Umbrellas used by this service include those provided by railways which were left behind on trains and in stations. The corporation started the service in Osaka in 2015 and has since expanded it to Tokyo and 15 prefectures.

In a related development, another company plans to shortly begin a sharing program at Tokyo-area train stations on a trial basis, using umbrellas made of Limex, an innovative material it developed from limestone. The Tokyo-based venture company said it developed the new material | (キ) | global trends toward reducing plastic use for environmental protection.

As umbrella users, we need to consider not only convenience, but also how to reduce waste in our societies. That way, we can comfortably stay (ケ) dry on a rainy day without hurting our environment.

問1　下線部(ア) discarded と最も意味が近いものをつぎの 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．abandoned　　　　b．cancelled　　　　c．ceased

d．discharged　　　　e．replaced

問2　下線部(イ)iKasa の説明として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．The users are tourists who want to keep umbrellas as souvenirs.

　　b．The users need QR code readers on the handle of their smartphones.

　　c．The users can rent umbrellas in town through the Internet.

　　d．The users can check the type of umbrellas at their closest spots.

　　e．The users can use the service for free after they have registered their credit cards.

問3　下線部(ウ)The iKasa system has achieved a 100 percent return rate of rented umbrellas の理由を最も適切に述べているものをつぎの 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．The iKasa company keeps checking the locations of their umbrellas through the Internet.

　　b．The iKasa system requires the users to return the umbrellas to the spots located in 15 prefectures.

　　c．The service identifies the users through the credit card information that they registered.

　　d．The service requires the users to register their credit cards just in case they forget to pay in cash.

　　e．The users register how many days they will rent umbrellas beforehand and pay 70 yen a day.

問4 下線部(エ)A range of organizations が行った具体例として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. The Japan Umbrella Promotion Association miscounted the number of umbrellas for sharing in Japan.

b. The Hakodate Chamber of Commerce and Industry tried to help tourists by providing an umbrella-sharing program.

c. The stations on the Hokkaido Shinkansen line made 2,300 umbrellas for sale to make more profit.

d. The Shibuya Ward in Tokyo had tourists borrow its umbrellas from 2016 but they ran out of available umbrellas.

e. A drink maker in Osaka placed free-use umbrellas beside its vending machines but users rarely returned to the same location.

問5 下線部(オ)が意味の通る文となるように ┃ 1 ┃ ～ ┃ 6 ┃ 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，それぞれの語は1度のみ使うものとし，1つ使わない語も含まれている。

a. returned   b. most   c. been   d. few

e. had   f. of   g. the umbrellas

問6 下線部(カ)infrastructure 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. a business which has changed into a useful service

b. a framework supporting the scheduling of railways

c. a group of people regarded as supporting an organization

d. the natural or prepared ground on which buildings rest

e. the basic systems and services needed for a society to function

問7 空欄 （キ） 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．at the mercy of　　b．in contrast to　　c．in opposition to

d．in line with　　e．on the verge of

問8 下線部(ク) <u>how to reduce waste</u> について本文の内容にあった行動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．buying drinks from vending machines when you return umbrellas

b．choosing the free-use umbrella spot which is closest to your home

c．returning rental umbrellas as quickly as possible to get a refund

d．collecting and throwing away forgotten umbrellas on trains and in stations

e．using a rental umbrella service and always returning your umbrella

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。なお，二つの解答とも同じ解答欄にマークすること。

　　a ． The majority of Japanese people rent shared umbrellas when it
　　　　suddenly rains.

　　b ． About 80 million plastic umbrellas are purchased every year in
　　　　Japan.

　　c ． A start-up company uses Internet of Things technology to reduce
　　　　umbrella waste.

　　d ． A railway company in Hokkaido has formed a partnership with the
　　　　iKasa service in Tokyo.

　　e ． Umbrellas used by the iKasa service include those provided by
　　　　railways which were left behind on buses and in office buildings.

　　f ． A venture company will soon use umbrellas made of a newly
　　　　developed material to protect the environment.

　　g ． Limex is a credit card company which gives umbrellas to new
　　　　customers.

〔Ⅳ〕 つぎの英文を読んで問１〜問10の答えとして最も適切なものを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。

You and a coworker step into an elevator. As you descend in the tiny metal box, the silence between you two grows awkward. Suddenly your coworker says, "It's a shame that we're working in the office on a beautiful day like this!" You reply, "Yes, it is." As an introverted person, you hate making 'small talk' like this, while extroverted people like to talk with others a lot. Introverted people feel like their brains were literally not programmed for it. In conversations, introverts prefer to dig deep. They want to know what's really going on in your head, or to talk about something interesting they've read, heard, or watched, among other meaningful topics.

Psychologist Matthias Mehl and his team set out to study happiness and conversations. In the study, college students wore a microphone on their shirt collar that captured 30 seconds of conversation every 12.5 minutes for four days. This created a conversational diary of those days. Then researchers categorized the conversations as either small talk such as about the weather or a recent TV show, or deep talk such as about philosophy or current affairs. Researchers were careful not to automatically label some topics a certain way — if the speakers analyzed a TV show's story and characters, this conversation was considered deep talk. The researchers found that about a third of the students' conversations were considered deep talk, while a fifth consisted of small talk. Some conversations didn't fit perfectly into either category, such as discussions about practical matters like who would take out the trash.

The researchers also studied how happy the participants were, using data from life satisfaction reports from the students themselves as well as interview results from people who knew them. Mehl and his team found

that the happiest person in the study had twice as many deep conversations, and only one third the amount of small talk, as the unhappiest person. Almost every other conversation the happiest person had — about 46 percent of the day's conversations — were deep. As for the unhappiest person, only 22 percent of that individual's conversations were deep, while small talk made up only 10 percent of the happiest person's conversations.

So small talk equals unhappiness? More research is still needed because it's not clear whether people make themselves happier by having deep conversations, or whether people who are already happy choose to engage in deeper talk. However, one thing is clear: Happiness and meaningful interactions are connected in some way. Mehl, in an interview with *The New York Times*, discussed why he thinks deep conversations are linked to happiness. For one, he said that humans are driven to create meaning in their lives, and deep conversations help us do that. He also stated that human beings — both introvert and extrovert — are social animals who have a real need to connect with others. Deep conversations connect people more than other types of conversations.

You'll never completely stop small talk, because it exists for some important reasons. For example, it helps two people warm up to each other at the start of a conversation. In the elevator scenario, if your coworker were to ask you about your darkest secrets or deepest wishes, you would probably feel like that was too much, too early. Likewise, small talk helps us dig for more interesting topics to talk about. If you were to answer your coworker by saying, "It sure is a shame to be stuck indoors! I wish I were in my garden testing my laser defense drone instead," your coworker would definitely have some follow-up questions like "Why are you doing that?" Try using your small talk to generate more deep talk. For example, instead of asking "How was your weekend?" ask "What was your favorite part of your weekend?"

問 1   What is 'small talk'?

   a．conversations about things you have read or watched

   b．chats which people have with quiet voices

   c．exchanges which do not require a lot of details

   d．discussions which help us know more about others

問 2   Which statement best describes introverts?

   a．They practice small talk in their heads.

   b．They dislike small talk and avoid giving opinions.

   c．Their brains are programmed well for small talk.

   d．They want to understand the opinions of others.

問 3   How did Matthias Mehl and his team analyze conversations?

   a．by recording what students said to each other and automatically labelling their conversation types

   b．by asking students to judge their conversations as small or deep talk using a diary of their speech each day

   c．by collecting recordings of what students said and judging them as either small talk or deep talk

   d．by asking students to record themselves having daily 30 second small talk and deep conversations

問 4　Which statement is <u>TRUE</u> about the participants' conversations in the study by Mehl?

    ａ．Their conversations about practical matters were easy to categorize and were considered deep talk.

    ｂ．They had less small talk than deep talk, and some of the conversations were difficult to categorize.

    ｃ．One third of their talk was considered deep talk, and one fifth of the conversations were hard to categorize.

    ｄ．Twenty percent of their conversations were labelled as small talk and were more common than deep talk.

問 5　Which statement is <u>FALSE</u> about the method of the study by Mehl?

    ａ．The happiness of the students in the study was judged using two different types of data collection.

    ｂ．The study examined how happy the students were and related it to the type of conversations they had.

    ｃ．Students in the study were compared to each other using data about how happy they were in their lives.

    ｄ．The study compared happiness reports from students to feedback about conversations from other people.

問6　What did the study by Mehl conclude about conversations and happiness?

　　a．People who have more deep talk than small talk are happier in their lives, but we do not know the reason why.

　　b．More research is needed to understand why people with less deep talk are found to be happier people.

　　c．More deep talk and less small talk each day will help you become a happier person, because they are connected.

　　d．People who are happy will try to engage more in deeper conversations than people who are less happy.

問7　Why does Matthias Mehl believe people like to have 'deep talk'?

　　a．because it helps our lives have more meaning and it drives us to be more introverted

　　b．so that we can say what we really mean and connect with introverts in our lives

　　c．because we want to connect with others and we desire deeper meaning in our lives

　　d．so that we can become more connected with extroverts and other meaningful animals

問8　According to the passage, why is small talk useful?

　　a．It can lead to finding out about someone's opinions or feelings by making them feel more comfortable with us.

　　b．Small talk is the best way to minimize conversations with people you do not really want to talk to.

　　c．It is an effective way to connect people more and help them make more friends where they work.

　　d．Small talk can help us build stronger relationships with others, as it is very difficult to stop it in conversations.

問9　According to the passage, which is the best way to create more deep talk?

　　a．by making statements which connect more to the person's life and asking fewer questions in the conversation

　　b．by using deep talk at the start of the conversation and asking more meaningful questions sooner

　　c　by asking more questions about how someone's weekend was and fewer about their favorite part of it

　　d．by taking advantage of small talk at the start of a conversation to make statements or ask interesting questions

問10　Which would make the best title for the passage?

　　a．How Small Talk Can Make Us More Introverted

　　b．Are Deep Conversations and Happiness Connected?

　　c．Can Talking a Lot Make Us Happy?

　　d．Why Being an Extrovert Makes You Happier