

英

リスニング

(1部英米文化学科受験者のみ)

放送の指示を注意深く聴いて解答せよ。

Part One

**COOPER  
HEWITT**



Smithsonian Design Museum

**Cooper Hewitt, Smithsonian Design Museum is located on NYC's Museum Mile in the historic, landmark Carnegie Mansion.**

**MUSEUM AND SHOP HOURS**

**Weekdays and Sundays, 10:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.**

**Saturdays, 10:00 a.m. - 9:00 p.m.**

**The museum is closed on Thanksgiving Day and December 25.**

**ADMISSION**

**Adults \$16 Seniors \$10 Students \$7  
18 & under Free**

**WHAT'S ON**

**How Posters Work (1F, 2F)**

**Passion for the Exotic (2F)**

**Design Beyond Vision (2F)**

**COLLECTIONS**

**Designed objects**

**Printed design**

**Textiles**

**Wallpaper**

- L-1. ア. Ancient times.  
イ. The late 19th century.  
ウ. Contemporary.  
エ. 3,000 years ago until today.
- L-2. ア. Objects such as furniture, jewelry, and telephones.  
イ. Printed designs for buildings, gardens, etc.  
ウ. Pieces of cloth.  
エ. Samples of wallpaper.
- L-3. ア. 6 p.m.  
イ. 7 p.m.  
ウ. 8 p.m.  
エ. 9 p.m.
- L-4. ア. On the first floor only.  
イ. On the second floor only.  
ウ. On the first and second floors.  
エ. In the gift shop.
- L-5. ア. Japanese art.  
イ. Late 19th century art.  
ウ. European art.  
エ. Western design.
- L-6. ア. See more than fifty installations.  
イ. See artwork created for blind audiences.  
ウ. See, touch, hear, and smell the artwork.  
エ. Learn how to read with their fingertips.
- L-7. ア. They are written with small bumps.  
イ. They include descriptions of the pieces.  
ウ. They explain the meaning of each piece.  
エ. They are covered in fake fur.

## Part Two

- L-8. ア. Joanna has to work.  
イ. Joanna might complain.  
ウ. Joanna has a date.  
エ. Joanna will be free.

- L-9. ア. On March 2.  
イ. On March 6.  
ウ. On March 9.  
エ. On Joanna's birthday.

< < < *The conversation continues.* > > >

- L-10. ア. It will be too expensive.  
イ. It will be difficult to organize.  
ウ. A reservation will be necessary.  
エ. The menu is not very good.

- L-11. ア. A dinner at a restaurant.  
イ. A dinner at the woman's home.  
ウ. A drinking party at Jim's apartment.  
エ. A birthday party for the man's mother.

< < < *The conversation continues.* > > >

- L-12. ア. By email.  
イ. Through LINE.  
ウ. Through Facebook.  
エ. By telephone.

- L-13. ア. Ten.  
イ. Eleven.  
ウ. Twelve.  
エ. Thirteen.

- L-14. ア. To cover the cost of drinks.  
イ. To buy a birthday present.  
ウ. To pay for Joanna's dinner.  
エ. To keep the cost of the party down.

## Part Three

- L-15. ア. A calendar.  
イ. A baseball.  
ウ. A cap.  
エ. A jersey.
- L-16. ア. The bus is about to leave.  
イ. They are late for the performance.  
ウ. They want to avoid rush hour.  
エ. They want to catch a taxi.
- L-17. ア. Because she got a new job.  
イ. Because she got a new boyfriend.  
ウ. Because she is meeting an old friend.  
エ. Because she is going to a big sale.
- L-18. ア. Go outside.  
イ. Check the temperature.  
ウ. Stay inside.  
エ. Watch the weather report.
- L-19. ア. He wants to go to a bank.  
イ. He wants to go to Washington Street.  
ウ. He is a tourist in the city.  
エ. He is new to this town.
- L-20. ア. She was able to help her friend.  
イ. Her exams are finished.  
ウ. She did well on her exam.  
エ. She did well on her presentation.
- L-21. ア. He just met Barbara now.  
イ. He didn't go to Steve's party.  
ウ. He isn't friends with Steve.  
エ. He isn't friends with Mary.

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- L-22. ア. The soccer game is not on yet.  
イ. The soccer game is not being broadcasted.  
ウ. They missed the soccer broadcast.  
エ. They both like basketball more.

- L-23. ア. At a hotel near the train station.  
イ. At his brother's place.  
ウ. At his friend's place.  
エ. In Washington, D.C.

1 次の英文を読み、設問に答えよ。

More people live alone now than at any other time in history. In prosperous American cities such as Atlanta, Denver, Seattle, San Francisco, and Minneapolis, 40 percent or more of all households contain a single occupant. In Manhattan and in Washington, nearly half of all households are occupied by a single person. By international standards, these numbers are in fact surprisingly low. In Paris, more than half of all households contain single people, and in Stockholm, the rate tops 60 percent.

This shows something very important about modern life: the decision to live alone is more of an economic decision than a cultural one. Although Americans pride themselves on their self-reliance and culture of individualism, Germany, France, and Britain have a greater proportion of one-person households than the United States, as does Japan. Three of the countries with the fastest-growing populations of single people—China, India, and Brazil—are also among the fastest growing economies.

In the past, the thought of living alone sparked anxiety, dread, and visions of loneliness. But those images are dated. Nowadays, living alone is largely seen as promoting freedom, personal control, and self-realization, which are all prized aspects of our modern world. In this sense, it is a cultural decision to some extent, although I would characterize it more as unique to today's generation of middle-aged people. Living alone is less frightening than ever simply because it no longer means an isolated or less-social life. During nearly a decade of research, after interviewing more than 300 people who live alone, I've concluded that living alone seems to encourage more, not less, social interaction.

Humans have for a long time been defined as group-oriented animals, and this basic characteristic hasn't changed because of globalization. Quite the contrary: global societies have become increasingly more interdependent, with more dynamic markets, flourishing cities, and open communications systems. At the same time, increased socialization has also made autonomy more appealing. Not only are people today more able to live alone and engage with others on a regular basis, their ability to separate private and public life—and meet who they want on their own terms—has also increased.

My decade-long research has also revealed the surprising fact that living alone can make it easier to be social. Single people have more free time to engage in social activities because they have fewer family obligations. Compared with their married counterparts, single people are more likely to spend time with friends and neighbors, go to restaurants, and attend art classes

and lectures. Erin Smith, a sociologist at Cornell University, analyzed survey results gathered between 2000 and 2008, and concluded that single people 35 and older were more likely than those who lived with a spouse or a romantic partner to spend a social evening with neighbors or friends. In 2008, her husband, Benjamin Smith, who is also a sociologist at Cornell University, wrote an article titled “The Social Connectedness of Older Adults.” He showed that single seniors had the same number of friends and discussion partners as their married peers but were more likely to socialize with friends and neighbors than their married counterparts.

Market research companies that study customer behaviors have also found that married people with children are more likely than single people to hunker down at home. Those in large suburban homes often spend most of their time in separate rooms alone. The image of a modern family in a room together, each plugged into a separate reality, be it a smartphone, computer, video game, or TV show, has become normal. In contrast, new communications technologies make living alone a social experience, so being home alone does not feel like solitary confinement. The person alone at home can digitally navigate through a world of people, information, and ideas. Contrary to expectations, Internet use does not seem to cut people off from real friendships and connections.

The Pew Internet Personal Networks and Community Institute (PIPNCI), which surveyed 2,512 American adults in 2008, was the first institution to examine how the Internet and cellphones affect our core social networks. It found that Web use can lead to more social life, rather than to less. Rutgers University communications scholar Keith Hampton, author of *Social Isolation and New Technology*, reveals that heavy Web users are more likely than others to have large and diverse social networks. They are also more likely to visit parks, cafes, and restaurants, and more likely to meet diverse people with different perspectives and beliefs.

Today five million people in the United States between ages 18 and 34 live alone, 10 times more than in 1950. Surprisingly, the largest number of single people are middle-aged: 15 million people between ages 35 and 64 live alone. Those who decide to live alone following a breakup or a divorce could have chosen to move in with roommates or family. But many of those I interviewed said they chose to live alone because they had found there was nothing worse than living with the wrong person. In my interviews, older single people expressed a clear preference for living alone, which allowed them to retain their independence and integrity. They also said they did not want to move in with friends or family or into a nursing home.

According to research by the Rutgers sociologist Deborah Carr, at 18 months after the death of a spouse, only one in four elderly men and one in six elderly women say they are interested

in remarrying; one in three men and one in seven women are interested in dating someday; and only one in four men and one in 11 women are interested in dating immediately. In other words, most older widows, widowers, and divorced people remake their lives as single people. A century ago, nearly 70 percent of elderly American widows lived with a child; today—thanks to Social Security, private pensions, and wealth generated in the market—just 20 percent do. According to the economist Kathleen McGarry, when people have more income and can choose how to live, they usually choose to live alone.

Obviously, some unhealthy old people do become dangerously isolated, as I learned when I researched my book about the hundreds of people who died alone in the 1995 Chicago heat wave, and they deserve more attention and support than we give them today. But the trend of aging alone is also a social achievement. The sustained health, wealth, and vitality enjoyed by many people over age 65 allow them to maintain independence far longer than previous generations did. What's new today is that the great majority of older widows, widowers, and divorced people prefer living alone to their other options, and they're willing to spend more money on housing and domestic help.

Many scholars have long predicted that rates of living alone would fall because of ongoing economic challenges. They claimed that young people would move back into their parents' basements, that middle-aged adults would put off divorce or separation for financial reasons, and that the elderly would move in with their children rather than keep their own homes. However, there is little evidence that these things have happened. While more young adults have moved in with their parents because they cannot find good jobs, the proportion of those between 20 and 29 who live alone went down only slightly, from 11.97 percent in 2007 to 10.94 percent in 2011. In short, all signs suggest that living alone will become even more common in the future, at every stage of adulthood, and in every place where people can afford a place of their own.

問1 *Choose the best answer based on the reading.*

1. What is one characteristic of big cities in the world?
  - A. An increasing number of people now live alone.
  - B. Prosperous people increasingly live outside metropolitan areas.
  - C. More than 40% of houses do not meet international standards.
  - D. About 50% of all households are overcrowded.



2. The increase of people living alone is closely connected with ...
  - A. a more diverse population.
  - B. economic reasons.
  - C. cultural reasons.
  - D. population growth.
  
3. People used to think that living alone ...
  - A. increased personal freedom.
  - B. was an old-fashioned idea.
  - C. made people unhappy.
  - D. encouraged self-control.
  
4. Compared to the past, global societies ...
  - A. are more appealing.
  - B. are more closely interconnected.
  - C. now merge private and public life.
  - D. are more group-oriented.
  
5. Living alone provides more opportunities to be social because ...
  - A. you do not have to take care of your family.
  - B. you can reduce your workplace responsibilities.
  - C. you become less interested in other people.
  - D. you can achieve greater interdependence.
  
6. Research on customer behaviors shows that ...
  - A. new technologies have been implemented in suburban homes.
  - B. technology makes people more inward-looking.
  - C. married people do not necessarily live together.
  - D. families with children tend to stay home.
  
7. What was the focus of the study conducted by the PIPNCI?
  - A. American adults' decreasing use of cellphones.
  - B. Communication among scholars.
  - C. Family life in large suburban homes.
  - D. Influence of technology on our social life.

8. The number of people aged 35 to 64 living alone in the U.S. has ...
- A. remained the largest since 1950.
  - B. surpassed the number of young people living alone.
  - C. declined considerably since roughly 70 years ago.
  - D. grown 10 times over since the mid-20th century.
9. Why do fewer elderly widows nowadays live with a child than 100 years ago?
- A. Because they are more interested in dating.
  - B. Because of higher incomes and an improved welfare system.
  - C. Because of their interest in remarrying.
  - D. Because they face less social pressure to be independent.
10. Research on the hundreds of people who died alone in 1995 shows that ...
- A. there are fewer heat waves nowadays.
  - B. unhealthy elderly people living alone are at risk.
  - C. elderly people receive enough support.
  - D. even younger people feel isolated and at risk.

問2 Complete the following table based on the passage above.

| Scholars & Institutions                                             | Findings                                                                     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Benjamin Smith<br>Sociologist, Cornell University                   | Single seniors tend to ( 11 ) than married seniors.                          |
| The Pew Internet Personal Networks and Community Institute (PIPNCI) | Internet use can lead to ( 12 ).                                             |
| Keith Hampton<br>Communications Scholar, Rutgers University         | Heavy Web users are likely to ( 13 ).                                        |
| Deborah Carr<br>Sociologist, Rutgers University                     | At 18 months after the death of a spouse, ( 14 ) wanted to date immediately. |

11. A. have fewer friends
- B. be more actively social
  - C. enjoy restaurants more
  - D. be more romantic

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12. A. a more social lifestyle  
B. a narrower lifestyle  
C. staying at home more  
D. more Internet cafes
13. A. stay home and not go out  
B. create new business opportunities  
C. be proud of their individualism  
D. be part of larger networks of people
14. A. 16% of elderly women  
B. 33% of elderly women  
C. 25% of elderly men  
D. 70% of elderly men

問3 *Mark A for TRUE and B for FALSE for each of the following statements.*

15. Compared with Europeans, more Americans live alone.
16. According to Erin Smith, single people tend to socialize more than married people.
17. Scholars thought the number of people living alone would decrease during economic hardships.
18. The author expects that fewer and fewer people will live alone in the future.

2

次の 19 ～ 26 の空所に入れる語句として最も適切なものを A ～ D の中から選べ。

19. X: Your total comes to 347 dollars, but you can also pay in Euros.  
Y: Oh, what is the ( ) amount in Euros?  
A. parallel            B. equivalent        C. opposite            D. similar
20. X: What do you think about this applicant?  
Y: Well, I don't know if he has the right ( ) for the job.  
A. specifications            B. identifications  
C. qualifications            D. contributions
21. X: How would you describe John's personality?  
Y: Well, I would say his ( ) quality is generosity.  
A. distant            B. abundant        C. resistant            D. dominant
22. X: How's your arm now?  
Y: It's fine now, but I've got this long, curved ( ) here.  
A. infection            B. injury            C. wound            D. scar
23. X: Do you think this report is reliable?  
Y: Yeah, it was ( ) from a survey given to 10,000 people.  
A. compiled            B. replied            C. profiled            D. spoiled
24. X: I can't loosen the cap on this bottle.  
Y: You need to hold the cap more ( ) or you won't be able to open it.  
A. softly            B. tightly            C. swiftly            D. lightly
25. X: Where was this picture of your grandfather taken?  
Y: This was at the top of Mount Washington. He had a ( ) love of nature.  
A. prolonged            B. lifestyle            C. long            D. lifelong
26. X: Five students were absent from school today. Mr. Morrison said they all have the flu.  
Y: We all should be careful not to catch it. The flu is highly ( ).  
A. cautious            B. infectious            C. nutritious            D. obvious



35. You bought that old car for five million yen! Are you out of your (     )?  
A. brain                      B. hand                      C. heart                      D. mind
36. We had to put (     ) the meeting because of the snowstorm.  
A. away                      B. aside                      C. off                      D. on

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4 それぞれの会話の空所に入れる文として最も適切なものを A ～ D の中から選べ。ただし、同じ文が2箇所に入ることはない。

*Woman:* I'm sorry to bother you, Professor Sato. Can I have a minute?

*Man:* Certainly! ( 37 )

*Woman:* You gave us a writing assignment on global warming. But I don't know where to start.

*Man:* ( 38 )

*Woman:* Well, I'm thinking about greenhouse gases. Maybe I can write about their effects on our life and the earth.

*Man:* ( 39 ) The first thing you should do is to go to the library and find some recent articles on the subject.

*Woman:* Thank you, professor, for your advice.

- A. What can I do for you?
- B. Which topic did you choose?
- C. That sounds good.
- D. I don't think that's a good idea.

*Woman:* Shota, I'm having a lunch party. Would you like to come?

*Man:* A party? When?

*Woman:* Sunday morning, starting at 11 o'clock.

*Man:* ( 40 ) But I have to check my schedule first. Oh, I just remembered! I promised my mom I would take care of my little brother that day. Sorry.

*Woman:* Why don't you bring him? ( 41 )

*Man:* Oh, that would be great. I'll let you know.

*Woman:* Good. ( 42 )

- A. Here's an idea!
- B. Children are also welcome.
- C. I hope both of you can come.
- D. I'd love to come.

- 5 次の文章の空所に入れる文として最も適切なものを A ～ D の中から選べ。ただし、同じ文が 2 箇所に入ることはない。

Okinawa is considered one of the very few “blue zones” in the world. ( 43 ) Other “blue zones” include the island of Ikaria in Greece, the Hunza Valley in Pakistan, and the Ogliastra region of Sardinia, an island west of Italy. Traditional Okinawan cuisine is healthy, but its healthiest form is *yakuzen*, meaning “medicinal food.” ( 44 ) In general, traditional Okinawan food is known for its anti-aging properties, largely because of its emphasis on the use of herbs. What is most important in a *yakuzen* diet, however, is the variety. A typical *yakuzen* meal will contain about 50 different ingredients and is only about 600 calories. After a meal, the people of Okinawa often say “*kusuinatan*,” which means something like “this food was good medicine.” ( 45 ) They have a balanced lifestyle, which requires eating right, doing exercise regularly, resting and sleeping well, and managing stress. Older Okinawans achieve this by taking time each day to commune with their ancestors, taking care of their chemical-free kitchen gardens, and maintaining strong family and community bonds.

- A. This cuisine can restore energy levels and rebalance fluids throughout the body.
- B. These are areas where health and longevity have been connected to lifestyle and diet.
- C. Modern Okinawan food, however, is known as the most balanced food in Japan.
- D. However, there is more to Okinawans’ long lives than this special diet.



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6

Read the following information and answer the questions.

(1部および工学部受験者のみ)

## Getting from Heathrow to Central London

*Heathrow Airport has superb London connections to suit every passenger's budget and requirements.*



### **Heathrow Express:**

The fastest link between Heathrow and Central London. Non-stop trains run to Paddington every 15 minutes, and journey time is 15 minutes from Terminals 2 and 3 (a few minutes more from Terminals 4 or 5).

### **London Underground:**

The most cost-effective way to London. Piccadilly Line trains run from all terminals, and journey time is 50-60 minutes.

### **TfL Rail:**

Local trains run to Paddington via local stations in West London every 30 minutes. Journey time is 31 minutes from Terminals 2 and 3.

### **National Express Coach:**

Coaches run throughout the day, offering journey times of 40-80 minutes to Victoria Coach Station, Central London.

The first service departs from Victoria Coach Station at 03:00 and arrives at Heathrow's Central Bus Station (for Terminals 2 and 3) at 03:40. The bus arrives at Terminal 5 at 03:55 and Terminal 4 at 04:10.

### **Feltham Rail Link:**

The 285 bus links Heathrow with Feltham Rail Station, where there are frequent trains to London Waterloo. Combined journey time is one hour and 40 minutes.

### **Taxi:**

London taxis are available outside each terminal. The cost to Central London is between £45 and £70, and the journey time is approximately one hour. For a large-sized taxi, please book in advance.

46. What is this information about?
- A. Accommodations.
  - B. Dining out.
  - C. Sightseeing.
  - D. Transportation.
47. How many options are presented to get to Central London?
- A. Four.
  - B. Five.
  - C. Six.
  - D. Seven.
48. Which option is the fastest to Central London?
- A. Heathrow Express.
  - B. London Underground.
  - C. TfL Rail.
  - D. National Express Coach.
49. Which option offers the cheapest fare to Central London?
- A. Heathrow Express.
  - B. London Underground.
  - C. TfL Rail.
  - D. National Express Coach.
50. How often does Heathrow Express run per hour?
- A. Twice.
  - B. Three times.
  - C. Four times.
  - D. Five times.
51. National Express Coach is...
- A. an airplane service.
  - B. a bus service.
  - C. a railway service.
  - D. a taxi service.

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52. You need to make a reservation for ...
- A. a large-sized taxi.
  - B. the 285 bus.
  - C. London Underground.
  - D. TfL Rail.