

# 英 語 問 題 紙

経済学部 1・2 部

人文学部 1・2 部（英米文化学科）

工学部（建築学科）

2023 年 2 月 9 日

経済学部 1・2 部, 人文学部 2 部（英米文化学科）, 工学部（建築学科）は 14:10～15:10（60分）

人文学部 1 部（英米文化学科）は 14:10～15:30（80分）

## 注 意 事 項

1. 英語の問題紙は全20ページである。

問題は学部（1・2部の区別を含む）によって異なる。受験者は下表にしたがって問題に解答すること。

学 部 名	問 題
人文学部 1 部（英米文化学科）	リスニング 1 2 3 4 5 6
経済学部 1 部 工学部（建築学科）	1 2 3 4 5 6
人文学部 2 部（英米文化学科） 経済学部 2 部	1 2 3 4 5

2. 解答は選択肢の中から選び、その記号を解答用紙の指定された欄にマークすること。
3. リスニングの問題(人文学部 1 部(英米文化学科)のみ解答)は、スピーカーから流れる音声の指示に従うこと。
4. 試験開始の合図があるまで問題紙を開いてはいけない。  
試験終了まで退室してはいけない。

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

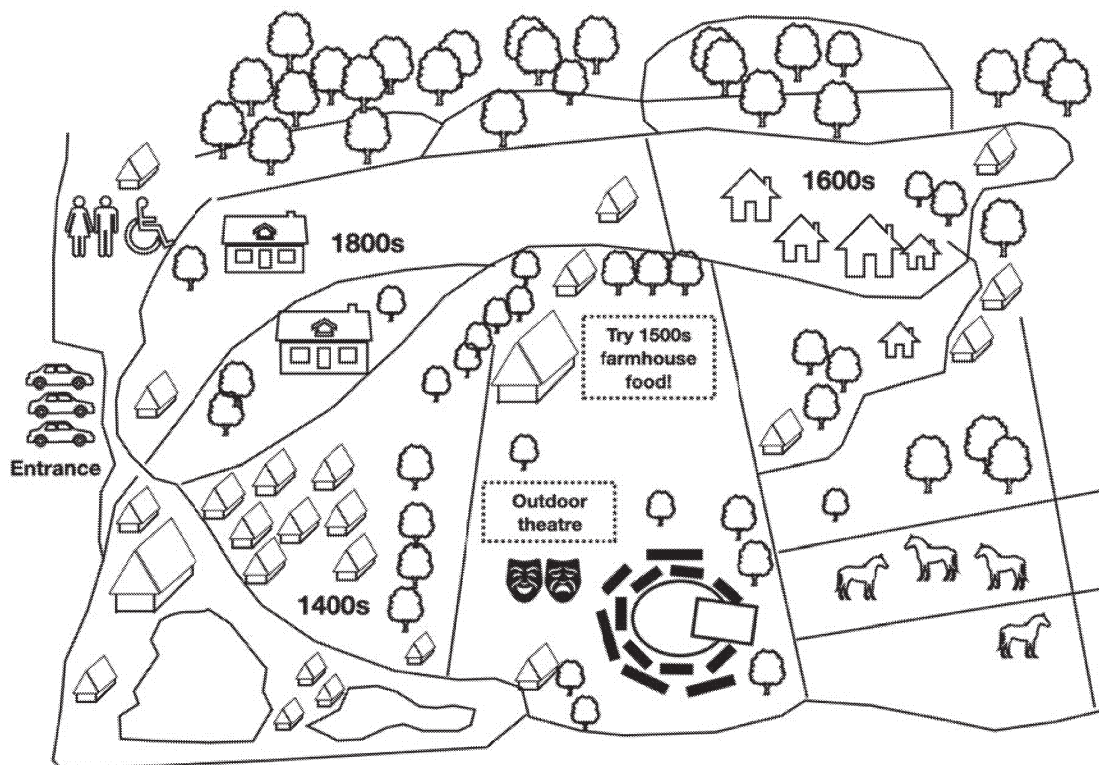
Patty's Podcast  
For intermediate English language learners  
Episode for Feb. 9, 2023: A Living Museum

#### Weald and Downland Living Museum

Chichester, West Sussex, U.K.

Over 50 historic buildings, period gardens, traditional farm animals, and walking trails!

Immerse yourself in the past and experience over 1000 years of history!



Opening times: 10:30 am to 6:00 pm

Outdoor theatre: Evenings only

- L-1.   ア. A tour guide.  
          イ. A podcaster.  
          ウ. A museum worker.  
          エ. An English professor.
- L-2.   ア. The daily life of people long ago.  
          イ. The history of Chichester Church.  
          ウ. South-east England in the 1100s.  
          エ. The powerful people who built churches.
- L-3.   ア. About 15 buildings from nearby areas.  
          イ. About 17 buildings originally used for work.  
          ウ. Over 50 buildings that have been restored.  
          エ. About 70 buildings in new condition.
- L-4.   ア. From about 1000 to 1100.  
          イ. From about 1200 to 1300.  
          ウ. From about 1400 to 1600.  
          エ. From about 1800 to 1900.
- L-5.   ア. They are sewn by hand.  
          イ. They are historically accurate.  
          ウ. They are colored with natural dyes.  
          エ. They use fabric made from chemicals.
- L-6.   ア. It is fresh and delicious.  
          イ. People in those days ate mostly meat.  
          ウ. The soup is not so different from today's.  
          エ. Some flavor combinations are quite unusual.
- L-7.   ア. All year round.  
          イ. In spring.  
          ウ. During summer.  
          エ. In autumn.

Part Two

- L-8. ア. Outside.  
 イ. In the library.  
 ウ. In the cafeteria.  
 エ. In an apartment hallway.

- L-9. ア. To study.  
 イ. To work as a carpenter.  
 ウ. To find a job.  
 エ. To do sightseeing.

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

- L-10. ア. About several days.  
 イ. About a month.  
 ウ. About six months.  
 エ. About a year.

- L-11. ア. A cook.  
 イ. A server.  
 ウ. A social worker.  
 エ. A carpenter.

- L-12. ア. Working in a restaurant.  
 イ. Working in a store.  
 ウ. Working as a social worker.  
 エ. Working as a construction worker.

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

- L-13. ア. Every two or three minutes.  
イ. Every five to ten minutes.  
ウ. Every fifteen minutes.  
エ. Every thirty minutes.

- L-14. ア. 10 dollars.  
イ. 50 dollars.  
ウ. 110 dollars.  
エ. 220 dollars.

### Part Three

- L-15. ア. No more medicine.  
イ. The same medicine as before.  
ウ. A different medicine.  
エ. Another doctor.
- L-16. ア. He doesn't like studying.  
イ. The father isn't coming home tonight.  
ウ. The light in his room isn't working.  
エ. The light in the living room isn't working.

- L-17. ア. It's the man's first time to break a glass.  
イ. It's the man's third time this month to break a glass.  
ウ. The man won't talk about the incident.  
エ. The man lied about the incident.

- L-18. ア. Studying together.  
イ. Asking their teacher some questions.  
ウ. Meeting their friends.  
エ. Talking to the new student.

- L-19. ア. She's angry at the man.  
イ. She's angry at the woman.  
ウ. She's having a bad time at work.  
エ. She's pretending to feel bad.
- L-20. ア. Planting roses in her garden.  
イ. Starting her garden in August.  
ウ. Planting roses too late.  
エ. Cutting back her roses too early.
- L-21. ア. He should stop eating bread.  
イ. He has to make more effort to diet.  
ウ. He is making a good effort to diet.  
エ. He doesn't need to lose weight.
- L-22. ア. Practice reading the sentences.  
イ. Put on her glasses.  
ウ. Get new contact lenses.  
エ. Buy new glasses.
- L-23. ア. She wants to walk to the bank.  
イ. She wants to find a parking place around here.  
ウ. She wants the man to park closer to the bank.  
エ. She wants to check the weather forecast.

1

次の英文を読み、設問に答えよ。

In early March 2020, Sheridan Block, 30, had just finished a year abroad in Marseilles, France, as a volunteer English teacher to refugees. She flew home to Jacksonville, Florida, to spend time with her maternal grandparents. Her plan was to stay a few months to help care for them while also saving money, and paying off some student debt and credit card bills before returning abroad. Then, the pandemic hit. “It was kind of a spiral,” says Block. In exchange for living rent-free, she helped drive her grandparents to appointments, ran errands, cooked, and did chores around the house. She ended up staying for nearly two years. “I was able to save enough money to pay off all those debts that I had, to finance a car, and then ultimately to move out,” she explains. It was beneficial financially, she says, and good to be close to family, but it required her to adjust her ideas of what adulthood should look like.

Block is among a growing group of so-called boomerang kids—adult children who return to their parents’ or grandparents’ homes after moving out. This group of adults is on the rise, and not just because of the pandemic. According to a Pew Research Center analysis in July 2020, 52% of young adults in the U.S. resided with one or both of their parents, the highest percentage the United States has seen since the end of the Great Depression in 1940. In the U.K., the proportion of single, child-free 20-to-34-year-olds living with their parents went up 55% between 2008 to 2017, according to research from Loughborough University.

In Western cultures particularly, moving away from home has traditionally been considered a crucial step in becoming an independent adult. But as the number of boomerang kids continues to rise in countries such as the U.S., the U.K., and Canada, this may be set to change, and with it, our notion of what the stages of adult independence look like. When she moved in with her grandparents, Block noticed she was far from alone among her peers. “I found that a lot of friends were kind of in the same boat,” she says. “I had met one guy on a date who moved from San Francisco back in with his mom in Jacksonville. That’s just a reality now, to do whatever you’ve got to do to save money.”

There are many reasons for young people to move back home, says Joanne Hipplewith, family psychologist and clinical supervisor at the Institute for Family Therapy in London. The primary reason is the high cost of living in major cities, though university tuition is another factor in the U.S. and U.K. “There is a trend of staying at home longer, because everything is so expensive,” says Hipplewith. Staying home, for many, means financial support from family as they prepare for advanced degrees or starting a career. And it’s becoming increasingly normal: “Young people

are prepared to go back home,” says Hipplewith.

Though the boomerang stage has been on the rise for at least the last decade, the pandemic has added a few new contributing factors. Many who planned to go away for college could not because university campuses closed across the world, and others who might have otherwise moved for a job after college delayed leaving home because in-office work has not been available.

For many, the boomerang phase is temporary. But it still may last many months or even years, like it did for Block, to enable boomerangers to pay off student debt, save money for the future, or establish themselves in a career without worrying about high rents, tuition, and student debt. “It’s usually a one-year, two-year, or five-year plan,” says Jenna Abetz, associate professor of communication at the College of Charleston, U.S. “This is just a transition chapter.” However, for many, a return home after living away or directly after university can feel like a regression and loss of recently won independence. “You learn to become an adult in university,” says Hipplewith. “So, it can be quite devastating because you’re coming back under someone else’s rules.”

Boomeranging forces adults in their 20s and 30s to reconsider assumptions about independence, and this can come with anxiety. Beyond feeling they have regressed by moving home, many adult children feel they have regressed regarding other life events. Abetz says that 20- and 30-somethings living with their parents are getting married later and also delaying having children, which can leave them feeling even more behind. “I expected something very different from adulthood,” agrees Block. By her 30s, she says, she had once thought she’d have a successful career, own a home, be married, and have a family, along with a solid savings and retirement plan. “Unfortunately, that didn’t happen,” she says. At times, living with her grandparents made her feel “like a failure not having those adulthood dreams checked off.”

Still, there are benefits to boomeranging, say experts. Many of these adults are developing an ability to do work they find meaningful, rather than take a job that simply pays the bills, says Abetz. During the COVID-19 pandemic, this has also meant some boomerangers have been able to choose jobs with lower risk factors, though this is largely dependent on their socioeconomic situation. Socially, boomerang kids also have an opportunity to strengthen relationships with their parents at a time when they typically would have been establishing ties with new friends. It’s an unexpected “opportunity for mutual support and closeness with families,” says Abetz. “Parents sometimes like to have kids back home for a little while,” says Abetz. “They view that as a special time they wouldn’t necessarily have gotten.”

Abetz and Hipplewith both believe this is not just a pandemic-induced trend, and foresee



an increasing number of adults staying with parents as costs of living continue to rise. In the future, after moving away for university or college, says Abetz, life paths may be a little less linear. Hipplewith hopes that as boomerang stages become more common in Western cultures, young adults will feel less pressure to conform to societal expectations of going to university, moving out, and finding a job. Hipplewith encourages young people to view a return to home, or remaining home, as informed decision-making. She says, “Let’s unlink becoming an adult with the act of moving away.”

Moreover, some research indicates perceptions have already begun to change. “When I was traveling, my friends from other countries, especially those where family is super close, like in Asia, would say how funny it was that Americans are so obsessed with moving out at 18. Even my grandma, who is from the Philippines, would make comments about how strange this American custom is,” Block says. “I think my generation is learning to be OK with the idea that not everyone’s path is meant to look the same, and success is all about perception,” continues Block. “Adulthood is really just being old enough to have responsibilities and pay bills; that doesn’t go away if you move in with parents again.”

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

1. During the pandemic, how did Sheridan Block help her grandparents?
  - A. She paid rent while she lived in their home.
  - B. She saved enough money to pay off their debts.
  - C. She helped them with health issues for a few months.
  - D. She helped them around the house in exchange for free rent.
2. What does the term “boomerang kids” refer to?
  - A. Children who live with one or both of their parents.
  - B. Young adults who move back to the family home.
  - C. Young adults who have recently moved away from home.
  - D. 20-to-34-year-olds who are unmarried and have no children.
3. Traditionally in Western societies, moving away from home has...
  - A. been an important way for young people to save money.
  - B. been an important step in becoming an independent adult.
  - C. contradicted the notion that adulthood occurs in stages.
  - D. continued to rise, especially in the U.S., U.K., and Canada.

4. According to Hipplewith, what is the main reason why young people move back home?
  - A. It is easy for them to attend a nearby university.
  - B. They need time to prepare for a new career.
  - C. It is extremely expensive to live in major cities.
  - D. They no longer feel a sense of shame in doing so.
5. How has the pandemic led to an increase in the number of boomerang kids?
  - A. More had to leave home to find job opportunities.
  - B. More went away to college earlier than they had planned.
  - C. More stayed at home because university campuses closed.
  - D. More planned new careers that required going away to school.
6. How long do most boomerang kids stay with their parents?
  - A. For five years or more.
  - B. Until they become adults.
  - C. Most never leave their parents' home again.
  - D. It's generally a temporary phase in their lives.
7. What do boomerang kids in their 20s and 30s tend to do?
  - A. Put off marriage and having children.
  - B. Use their savings to buy a home.
  - C. Give up their dreams of adulthood.
  - D. Avoid thinking about their independence.
8. According to experts, what is a benefit of moving back home?
  - A. Having the opportunity to establish new friendships.
  - B. Being able to strengthen the parent-child relationship.
  - C. Finding a job that pays reasonably well.
  - D. Choosing a job with health insurance.
9. The boomerang trend is predicted to grow in the West because...
  - A. the cost of living will continue to rise.
  - B. young people will be able to make better decisions.
  - C. young adults are feeling pressure to follow this trend.
  - D. most people's life paths will continue to follow traditional stages.

10. For young Americans, what is the new perception of adulthood?
- A. Moving back home means you don't need to pay bills.
  - B. Young people don't have to take the same path to adulthood.
  - C. Following similar life paths creates the perception of success.
  - D. Moving away from home at age 18 is a clear sign of being an adult.

問2 Complete the following table.

Researcher/Research Group	Opinions/Findings
Pew Research Center	The proportion of young adults in the U.S. who lived with their parents reached ( 11 ) in 2020.
Loughborough University	In the U.K., the proportion of single people aged 20 to 34 without children who lived with their parents ( 12 ) from 2008 to 2017.
Joanne Hipplewith	Young people today tend to stay with their parents or grandparents longer for ( 13 ) reasons.
Jenna Abetz	( 14 )

11. A. 20%  
B. 34%  
C. 52%  
D. 55%
12. A. greatly decreased  
B. slightly decreased  
C. slightly increased  
D. greatly increased
13. A. psychological  
B. health  
C. educational  
D. financial
14. A. Young people who return home may find it difficult to regain their independence.  
B. Many boomerang kids increase their ability to do work that is meaningful to them.  
C. Young people should think of staying at home as an informed decision.  
D. Americans feel pressured to live by themselves after they graduate from high school.

英

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

15. During her stay with her grandparents, Sheridan Block was able to pay off her debts.
16. Block found many of her friends were staying with their parents or grandparents.
17. Block achieved a successful career by living with her grandparents.
18. Block's grandmother considers it unacceptable to stay at home even after 18.

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: What is the manager's purpose with this project?  
Y: He just wants something to create ( ).  
A. deduction      B. finance      C. revenue      D. voucher
20. X: What do you think of the government's new policy?  
Y: It's totally different from the current policy. It's going to be ( ) reform.  
A. an initial      B. an identical      C. a radical      D. an ordinary
21. X: Do you really want to leave the company?  
Y: Yeah, I see no ( ) of things improving here.  
A. aspect      B. instinct      C. respect      D. prospect
22. X: I'm not confident about my essay this time. What do you think of it, Professor?  
Y: I'm really impressed. Your writing has improved ( ).  
A. considerably      B. hardly      C. scarcely      D. barely
23. X: I heard Amy is leaving the company. What should we do?  
Y: It's going to be a big loss for us. We need to ( ) a list of candidates to succeed her.  
A. assemble      B. combine      C. integrate      D. demolish
24. X: So, did you quit your job?  
Y: No, no, no. I said I felt like quitting, but I didn't mean it ( ).  
A. partially      B. literally      C. typically      D. virtually
25. X: Don't worry, Jess. You made just one careless mistake. It's nothing.  
Y: No, Andy. My boss doesn't ( ) mistakes.  
A. dedicate      B. frustrate      C. tolerate      D. violate
26. X: Why hasn't our boss approved the project yet?  
Y: Maybe she needs more ( ) before making her decision.  
A. regime      B. revival      C. reflection      D. representation

英

3

次の 27 ～ 36 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。

27. X: I have no idea how to use this machine.

Y: If you (        ), I'm sure you can make it work.

- A. careful read the manual                      B. read carefully the manual  
C. read the manual carefully                      D. read the careful manual

28. X: So, which one's Paula?

Y: Paula? Yes, she's the one sitting on (        ) closest to the door.

- A. chair                      B. a chair                      C. the chair                      D. chairs

29. X: I really love this hotel.

Y: Me, too. This is one of (        ) in this city.

- A. best hotel                      B. best hotels  
C. the best hotel                      D. the best hotels

30. X: How was the driving test?

Y: Please don't ask. I suddenly felt sick (        ) I was taking it.

- A. during                      B. while                      C. before                      D. after

31. X: Sorry I'm late. Did you wait long?

Y: Not really. And I don't mind (        ) waiting.

- A. to keep                      B. keeping                      C. to be kept                      D. being kept

32. X: Why do you like soccer more than baseball?

Y: You know, soccer (        ) in a lot more countries.

- A. plays                      B. played                      C. is played                      D. is playing

33. X: Professor Greene spoke rather fast today.

Y: Yeah. I think I understood most of the lecture, but not (        ) word.

- A. a single                      B. the                      C. a                      D. every

34. X: You don't look happy. Is anything wrong?

Y: Well, unfortunately I didn't get the job (        ).

- A. I applied                      B. I applied for                      C. applied                      D. applied for

35. You should have known (       ) than to drink that milk. It wasn't even in the fridge.

- A. more                      B. less                      C. better                      D. worse

36. Everything is expensive today, and with our current salary, it's difficult to make ends (       ).

- A. match                      B. stay                      C. reach                      D. meet

英

4

それぞれの会話の空所に入れる最も適切な選択肢を A ～ Dの中から選べ。ただし、同じ選択肢が2箇所に入ることはない。

*Mr. Sato:* Hello, Ms. Holmes? This is Mr. Sato from ABC Marketing.

*Ms. Holmes:* Hi, Mr. Sato.

*Mr. Sato:* Oh, I'm sorry. Could you speak a little louder, please? ( 37 )

*Ms. Holmes:* I'm terribly sorry, but I'm just getting on a plane now. ( 38 )

*Mr. Sato:* Okay. What time would you like me to call you? ( 39 )

*Ms. Holmes:* How about 4 pm?

*Mr. Sato:* Okay, 4 o'clock works for me. Good-bye.

*Ms. Holmes:* Bye.

- A. I can hardly hear you.
- B. I'm sorry I cannot make it.
- C. Please call me back this afternoon.
- D. I want to clarify some important matters.

*Todd:* Do you like to read?

*Kerri:* Yes, I do!

*Todd:* ( 40 )

*Kerri:* I enjoy both fiction and non-fiction.

*Todd:* Nice. What are you reading now?

*Kerri:* I'm reading two books now. *The Ethics of Star Trek* and I just started *A Spy in the Start-up*.

*Todd:* Oh, *A Spy in the Start-up*, that sounds like an interesting book. ( 41 )

*Kerri:* Basically, a college dropout who starts an IT company with his close friend.

*Todd:* I see. ( 42 )

*Kerri:* I read on the train while I'm commuting to work. I also read at night on weekends.

- A. What's it about?
- B. What do you usually read?
- C. Where do you buy your books?
- D. When do you find time to read?



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。

A geyser is a rare kind of hot spring that is under pressure and erupts, sending jets of water and steam into the air. Geysers are made from a hole in the Earth's surface that is like a tube that runs deep into the crust. ( 43 ) Near the bottom of the tube is hot molten rock called magma, which heats the water in the tube. Water in the lower part of the tube, close to the magma, becomes superhot. Gradually, it begins to boil, and some of the water is forced upward. ( 44 ) The steam rushes toward the surface, pushing the column of water above it into the air. The eruption continues until all the water is forced out of the tube, or until the temperature inside the geyser drops below boiling. After the eruption, water slowly flows back into the tube, and the process begins again. In some small geysers, the eruption process can take just a few minutes. ( 45 ) Because geysers are rare, tourists often visit them to see the water spray high into the air.

- A. The tube is filled with water.
- B. However, in larger geysers, it can take days.
- C. Then the boiling water begins to turn into steam.
- D. There are a number of reasons why a geyser will form.

英

6

Read the following information and answer the questions.

(1部および工学部受験者のみ)

From:	Ted.MacDonald@crt.com
To:	Satoshi.Ueda@hgu.com
Date:	August 1, 2022 – 3:30 pm
Subject:	CN Rail Boarding Pass
Dear Dr. Satoshi Ueda,	
How are you? You must be busy preparing for your business trip to Canada. Your Tokyo-to-Montreal plane ticket for August 15 has been sent to you.	
Now, I am writing about your flight from Montreal to Toronto on August 31. Unfortunately, this flight has been cancelled because of schedule changes. The airline company cannot afford another aircraft, so your original booking must be changed. Instead, I have booked a CN Rail ticket for you. Even though the trip will take longer, it will be comfortable. I am attaching the CN Rail eTicket with this email. Please print it out and show it when you board the train. You can get on the CN Rail train at Central Station in Montreal.	
Warm regards,	
Ted MacDonald Canada Royal Travel Agency	

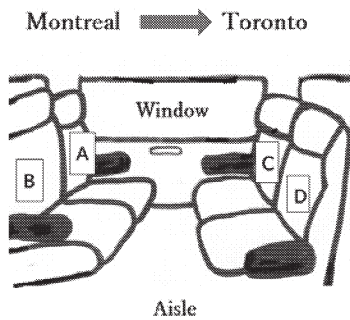
(Attached eTicket)

<b>eTicket</b> Please present this document for boarding				
PASSENGER: SATOSHI UEDA				
MONTREAL Date: Wed. Aug. 31, 2022 Departure: 10:50		TORONTO UNION STATION Date: Wed. Aug. 31, 2022 Arrival: 15:20		
Train # 63	Carrier CN Rail Canada	Class Economy	Car 1	Seat 7 Window Rear facing
<b>Refund/Exchange Conditions</b> Before departure: Exchangeable and refundable. After departure: Non-exchangeable and non-refundable.  Please note that a lunch meal is offered on this train in Business class.				
<b>COVID-19 Infection Control</b> In line with federal directives and recommendations from public health, we remind you that current COVID-19 protective measures remain in place, including the obligation to wear a mask or face covering aboard all CN Rail trains and in stations except when eating or drinking.				

46. Who is Ted MacDonald?
- A. A travel agent.
  - B. A medical doctor.
  - C. A flight attendant.
  - D. CN Rail staff.
47. What did Ted do for Dr. Ueda?
- A. He introduced a business partner.
  - B. He booked a CN Rail ticket.
  - C. He arranged a flight cancellation refund.
  - D. He met Dr. Ueda at Central Station.
48. Why will Dr. Ueda take a train to Toronto?
- A. Because his flight to Toronto was cancelled.
  - B. Because it's cheaper than an airplane.
  - C. Because he prefers trains to airplanes.
  - D. Because it's the fastest way to travel to Toronto.
49. Before boarding CN Rail, Dr. Ueda must ...
- A. buy his eTicket.
  - B. print his train ticket.
  - C. meet Ted.
  - D. go to Union Station.
50. What time is Dr. Ueda arriving at Toronto?
- A. At 6:30.
  - B. At 10:50.
  - C. At 13:30.
  - D. At 15:20.

英

51. Which letter in the picture shows Dr. Ueda's seat?



52. All train passengers must . . .

- A. get tested for COVID-19.
- B. remain in place at all times.
- C. bring their own lunch.
- D. wear a mask or face covering.

(こ の ペ ー ジ は 白 紙 で す )

( こ の ペ ー ジ は 白 紙 で す )

(こ の ペ ー ジ は 白 紙 で す )