



# 英 語 問 題 紙

経営学部 1 部（経営情報学科）

法学部 1 ・ 2 部

工学部（社会環境工学科 環境情報コース）  
生命工学科

2024 年 2 月 11 日

14 : 10 ～ 15 : 10（60分）

## 注 意 事 項

1. 英語の問題紙は全14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
経営学部 1 部（経営情報学科）	
法学部 1 部	1 2 3 4 5 6
工学部（社会環境工学科 環境情報コース） 生命工学科	
法学部 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. 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。

次の英文を読み、設問に答えよ。

### The Remarkable Development of Denim

Denim is a fabric used in a variety of clothing items including shirts, jackets, and jeans. It is made from cotton, a plant-based substance made from the fibers that grow on cotton seeds. After being separated from the cotton seeds, the fibers are combed to untangle them, which results in long strands of fiber. These strands are then spun into yarn. After it is dyed and woven, denim is in a form called “raw denim.” In some cases, raw denim may be sold as is, but this fabric is usually subjected to a process called stone washing to make it easier to wear. After the fabric is washed, it is cut and sewn into jeans and other pieces of clothing.

The denim products, such as jeans, have now spread worldwide, and in 2020 the industry was valued at 56 billion dollars and is now estimated to reach 88 billion dollars in yearly earnings by 2030. You may imagine the U.S. leads the industry, but in 2022, China led the world in denim export followed by India and Turkey. People sometimes use denim and jeans interchangeably, but do they have the same origin?

The word *jean* comes from the Italian city of Genoa. In the fifteenth century, it was intended to be a long-lasting and robust fabric. However, attempts to produce durable jean ended in failure. The word *denim* has its origins in fifteenth-century France, referring to a fabric known as *Serge de Nîmes*, or ‘fabric from Nîmes.’ It was mainly a mix of wool and silk, unlike the cotton-based denim of today. Later in the seventeenth century when French textile manufacturers took over from Italian manufacturers, jean was gradually improved by using cotton, and it eventually became the denim that we know today.

Despite its European origins, however, denim clothing has indeed become one of America’s most iconic fashion products. In 1851, a German immigrant and dry goods merchant named Levi Strauss arrived in New York. Two years later, he moved to San Francisco to work with his brother and expand his family’s dry goods and clothing business there. In addition to his dry goods, Strauss also sold a cotton fabric known as denim, which was picked up by a man called Jacob W. Davis. Davis was a tailor, and he started using the fabric Strauss sold to make things like wagon covers, tents, and blankets.

One day the wife of a local laborer asked Davis to create something new: a pair of trousers explicitly designed for hard work, so that her husband’s work trousers would not fall apart anymore. Using Strauss’s denim and copper rivets to reinforce key stress areas, Davis made the very first pair of jeans in 1873. The original design had four pockets, and later a fifth smaller pocket was added. Until the 1960’s, jeans were called ‘waist overalls,’ but now they are known as

the famous *Signature 501* jeans. Together, Strauss and Davis went on to create one of the most important clothing companies in the world which still produces denim clothing to this day.

Long before blue jeans became an everyday casual fashion item, denim trousers were used as workwear. During the nineteenth-century Gold Rush in California, a greater need arose for durable men's workwear to clothe gold miners. While denim is highly breathable, the thick fabric is resistant to scratches and tears. Denim is also easy to wash and patch, and its blue color makes it easily identifiable as workwear. Mainly for these reasons, denim jeans weren't highly popular until World War II, because of their association with hard work and a rough lifestyle.

World War II was an important time for jeans, as American soldiers posted around the world helped increase the popularity of jeans outside of America. While off-duty, these soldiers preferred to wear jeans, partly because they had a rough and rebellious look. Jeans then became popular among British soldiers and other Allied troops who served with the Americans. After the war, it became fashionable for Americans to go to the western states on vacation, in part to experience the life of the working cowboy. For people in the eastern states, this brought a whole new way of life, and blue jeans became an important symbol of this experience.

Elvis Presley was one of the first American celebrities to popularize denim jeans. This rock-and-roll icon frequently wore denim shirts and jackets, and movie star James Dean quickly followed suit. The actors Steve McQueen and Marilyn Monroe also helped popularize denim jeans throughout the late 1950s and early 1960s, and pop icons like Madonna and Michael Jackson kept the popularity of denim alive throughout the 1980s. During the 1990s, celebrity icons like Brad Pitt and Johnny Depp continued to popularize denim, and many celebrities continue to wear this fabric to this day.

Throughout its history, denim has gone through many evolutions, and its status as a counter-cultural fabric encouraged many youth style trends that continue to shape the fashion industry today. Denim remains an iconic image of Western clothing, and the adoption of jeans by Western women has also made denim a symbol of women's liberation. Now, jeans are popular among people of all ages and economic classes: they are equally enjoyed by the rich and the poor as well as the old and the young. It's possible to buy a pair of denim jeans for less than 25 dollars, just as it is possible to buy a pair of designer jeans for hundreds of dollars. In other words, denim clothing has become a status indicator for all consumer classes.

These days, you'll see jeans in most places you go to. They are symbols of comfort, and they also have the potential to be somewhat professional in the right situation. Generally speaking, they are symbols of flexibility, which is largely why they appeal to all kinds of people. What began life as a failed Italian fabric in the fifteenth century grew into a firmly established part of

modern world fashion. The durability of denim coupled with all the colors it can be dyed with means that there are styles and choices for almost everyone. The fact that just about everyone has a pair of jeans or two in their wardrobe clearly shows that jeans have had a profound impact not only on world fashion but also on our everyday lives.

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

1. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?
  - A. The different types of denim jeans.
  - B. The process of manufacturing denim.
  - C. The origin of shirts, jackets, and jeans.
  - D. The separation of seeds from cotton fibers.
2. Which of the following countries is not listed among the top 3 denim exporters?
  - A. China.
  - B. The U.S.
  - C. India.
  - D. Turkey.
3. Jean was developed in Italy, but...
  - A. it did not result in a durable product.
  - B. wool and silk were eventually unavailable.
  - C. French manufacturers slowed further development.
  - D. production fell behind in the 16th century.
4. What did Levi Strauss do?
  - A. He sold denim to a tailor named Jacob W. Davis.
  - B. He supported his family as a tailor with his sister.
  - C. He expanded his family in San Francisco.
  - D. He immigrated to Germany, where he started a new business.
5. What was the significance of the partnership between Levi Strauss and Jacob W. Davis?
  - A. With the help of Davis's wife, they created a new pair of trousers.
  - B. They provided employment in manufacturing for local laborers.
  - C. They invented a blanket for copper work.
  - D. They established a globally renowned clothing company.

6. Denim trousers were originally preferred as workwear because ...
  - A. they were indigo blue.
  - B. they were fashionable in California.
  - C. they were resistant to damage.
  - D. they were associated with a rough lifestyle.
7. What was one of the contributions American soldiers made?
  - A. The development of jeans in the Western United States.
  - B. The growing popularity of jeans around the world.
  - C. Greater collaboration between the Allied troops.
  - D. The spread of the cowboy-look around the world.
8. Various American celebrities played an important role in ...
  - A. increasing the range of denim products.
  - B. varying the uses of denim products.
  - C. improving the quality of denim jeans.
  - D. spreading the popularity of denim jeans.
9. Jeans have become ...
  - A. indispensable for people from higher economic classes.
  - B. popular among people of different backgrounds.
  - C. more popular among the poor than the rich.
  - D. less common among non-Western women.
10. What is so unique about jeans?
  - A. They represent comfort and flexibility.
  - B. They are appropriate clothes only in some situations.
  - C. They are made with an Italian fabric.
  - D. Their social impact has only been felt recently.



問2 Complete the following table.

Century	Brief History of Denim
15th Century	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• ( 11 ).</li><li>• Wool and silk were used to make <i>Serge de Nîmes</i> in France.</li></ul>
17th Century	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• French textile manufacturers used cotton to improve the quality of jean.</li></ul>
19th Century	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• ( 12 ).</li><li>• Gold Rush began. Gold miners wanted durable clothes.</li></ul>
20th Century	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• After World War II, jeans went global.</li><li>• The image of cowboys wearing jeans became popular.</li><li>• Pop music and movie stars like ( 13 ) in the 1980s helped popularize jeans.</li></ul>
21st Century	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In 2020, the global denim industry had a worth of ( 14 ) billion dollars.</li></ul>

11. A. Producing durable jean was highly successful in Italy.  
B. Genoa was famous for its wool and silk textile industry.  
C. The fabric called jean was developed in Genoa.  
D. The first usages of denim began in the Italian city of Genoa.
12. A. In 1853, Levi Strauss moved to San Francisco to expand the family business.  
B. In 1873, Jacob W. Davis made the first pair of jeans in Europe.  
C. In 1851, Levi Strauss made trousers designed for immigrants in New York.  
D. Jeans called *Signature 501* were popular in California until the 1860s.
13. A. Madonna  
B. James Dean  
C. Johnny Depp  
D. Brad Pitt
14. A. 25  
B. 56  
C. 85  
D. 88

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

15. Very few jeans are stone-washed, but instead are sold in their original condition.
16. Jeans originated in Europe and are still one of the most iconic garments in Europe today.
17. Before jeans became a popular fashion item, men used to wear them for hard work.
18. Its durability and variety of colors have helped denim become part of our daily wear.

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: I'd like to go to university, but tuition fees will be a problem for me.  
Y: Then why don't you apply for a (       )?  
A. censorship       B. scholarship       C. license       D. program
20. X: This cookbook seems to be your favorite one.  
Y: I really like it. It contains many simple yet highly (       ) meals.  
A. hybrid       B. nutritious       C. prominent       D. durable
21. X: How come you were late submitting your essay?  
Y: I'm afraid I (       ) managed my schedule.  
A. unfortunately       B. hopefully       C. decidedly       D. poorly
22. X: Did you know that Sara got the first prize?  
Y: Yeah, but it's no surprise. She always showed great (       ) to win the contest.  
A. determination       B. evolution       C. implication       D. prediction
23. X: Hi. I saw an advertisement for the research study and I'd like to participate in it.  
Y: Oh, thank you. First, please fill in this (       ).  
A. essay       B. qualification       C. questionnaire       D. publication
24. X: What do you think about the candidates for the next election?  
Y: I don't know. In addition to how they are (       ) in the media, we need more information.  
A. cooperated       B. confused       C. portrayed       D. scrambled
25. X: What's the problem with this ad?  
Y: Well, I think it (       ) the message that you have to be thin to be attractive.  
A. accuses       B. conveys       C. exhausts       D. stimulates
26. X: Our new teacher never laughs.  
Y: Yes, he obviously has no (       ) for jokes or nonsense.  
A. rules       B. tolerance       C. discipline       D. order

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: Hi, can I borrow your book?

Y: It's not mine. It's ( ).

A. my boyfriend

B. my boyfriend's

C. of my boyfriend

D. at my boyfriend

28. X: Have you tried all the yoga classes?

Y: Yes, they were all fun, but the evening class was ( ).

A. rewarding

B. more rewarding

C. the more rewarding

D. the most rewarding

29. X: I really can't stand this cold weather.

Y: You can stay indoors today ( ) you need to go shopping or do anything.

A. because

B. as

C. while

D. unless

30. X: Come on, you can stay a bit longer.

Y: Sorry. I promised ( ) late for the dinner.

A. not

B. not being

C. not to be

D. to be not

31. X: Oh, you're back to riding your bike to school again.

Y: Yes. I've ( ).

A. it fixed

B. been fixed

C. had fixed it

D. had it fixed

32. X: I have received the reports only from two students.

Y: ( ) students thought it was due next week.

A. Almost

B. Most

C. A few

D. Few

33. X: You look surprised to see me.

Y: I am! Peter said you ( ) in Hawaii. When did you come back?

A. are

B. were

C. have been

D. will be

34. X: Did you get my email? I sent it to you last night.

Y: No. You might ( ) it to the wrong address.

A. send

B. be sending

C. have sent

D. have been sending

35. Professor Clark told a funny joke to break the ( ) at the start of his lecture.

A. glass

B. wood

C. lamp

D. ice

36. After hours of trying to fix the problem, Claire finally threw in the ( ) and asked for help.

A. ball

B. towel

C. cash

D. phone

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。

*Taro:* I'd like to order a large seafood pizza, please.

*Employee:* I'm sorry, but our seafood pizza is currently unavailable. ( 37 )

*Taro:* I'm afraid my wife doesn't like the combination of salty bacon and sweet fruit. I think I'll pass on that option. ( 38 )

*Employee:* Absolutely, not a problem. By the way, we have some exciting Christmas specials going on.

*Taro:* Oh, really! What are they?

*Employee:* We have a holiday combo that includes a large pizza of your choice, together with French fries and salad.

*Taro:* Sounds great. ( 39 )

*Employee:* Sure. It'll be ready soon.

- A. Could I have a BBQ chicken pizza instead?
- B. Would you like additional toppings on your pizza?
- C. But I think I'll stick with just the BBQ chicken pizza this time.
- D. How about our Hawaiian pizza with fresh pineapple instead?

*Taku:* Have you decided what you're going to write your report about?

*Sue:* The topic is "How to maintain good health," isn't it? I'll probably write something about a balanced diet. ( 40 )

*Taku:* Honestly, I have no idea. Could you help me out?

*Sue:* ( 41 ) How about considering what actions people can take to improve their health?

*Taku:* You're absolutely right. Let me think. How about giving up smoking? I've noticed that many people around me are smokers.

*Sue:* ( 42 ) The problems with smoking are quite obvious.

*Taku:* Yes! That's what I'm going to write about.

- A. What are you thinking of writing about?
- B. Of course, with pleasure.
- C. That could be a good topic.
- D. No, I can't decide.

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。

Drinking contaminated water, or using it for cooking, washing food, preparing drinks, making ice, and brushing teeth, can make you very sick. Young children, pregnant women, older adults and people with weakened immune systems are more likely to become infected if using contaminated water. When you head to a remote location to camp or hike, or when you travel to a new place, it may be necessary to disinfect the water before using it. ( 43 ) However, when traveling to a remote location for some time, bringing all the water you need can be very difficult. Instead, there are many ways you can treat or purify contaminated water while outdoors or when traveling. Boiling water for one or two minutes, then allowing it to cool down, is the surest method to purify water. ( 44 ) Disinfectants can kill most harmful viruses and bacteria. Unfortunately, these chemicals do not kill stronger organisms. ( 45 ) A much safer option is to use a portable water filter, although most filters do not remove bacteria or viruses.

- A. Of course, bottled water is the best option.
- B. This means you may need specialized equipment.
- C. Moreover, using chemicals is dangerous if instructions are not followed carefully.
- D. If this is not possible, you can also use a chemical disinfectant such as chlorine bleach.

Read the following information and answer the questions.

(1 部および工学部受験者のみ)

## HGU Study Abroad Feedback Session Summer 2023

Come join us at Hokkai-Gakuen University for a Study Abroad Feedback Session!

Twenty students will be sharing their study abroad experiences: insight into their classes, the unique atmosphere in foreign cities, and the costs associated with studying abroad. You will hear valuable information and fascinating stories that can help you decide which study abroad program best suits you. This event is open to all Hokkai-Gakuen University students who are interested in studying abroad. Parents are also welcome to attend. We are looking forward to seeing you there!

Participants must reserve a seat in advance. Reservation forms must be filled out in person, and are available at the International Exchange Desk, on the first floor of Building 1.

Date	Location	Participation Fee	Participants
July 11, 2023	Room B41, Bldg. 8	Free of charge	Hokkai-Gakuen University students and parents

### Event Agenda

Once the speakers have concluded their presentations, we will proceed to group activities. Each speaker will be assigned to a group to engage in a casual discussion with the participants about their personal experiences.

### Preparation

Kindly prepare a list of questions to ask during the feedback session. The questions can be on any topic. Please submit your questions beforehand via email (see the bottom of this poster).

### A few words from Shohei Yoshida, one of last year's participants

*"Before the session, I had never considered studying abroad as an option. However, listening to the firsthand experiences of those who had previously studied abroad completely changed my mind. Hearing about their homestay experiences convinced me that studying abroad is the right thing for me to do at this point in my academic life. Next year, I'll be going to Portland, Oregon, for three months. I can't wait! I am also eager to attend this year's feedback session and hear more from the participants."*

Please contact for more information:

Tel: 011-000-1234

Email: hokkai.international@hgu.jp

46. Which of the following will be talked about at the feedback session?
- A. The necessary application forms.
  - B. The overall costs involved.
  - C. The required language skills.
  - D. The required activities.
47. Who is invited to the feedback session?
- A. High school students and parents.
  - B. Past Hokkai-Gakuen University students.
  - C. Hokkai-Gakuen University faculty and staff.
  - D. Hokkai-Gakuen University students and parents.
48. How can participants reserve a place at the feedback session?
- A. Via the university's SNS contact.
  - B. By filling out a form.
  - C. By emailing the International Office.
  - D. By calling the university directly.
49. How much does it cost to participate?
- A. 0 yen.
  - B. 100 yen.
  - C. 1,000 yen.
  - D. 10,000 yen.
50. What will participants do during the feedback session?
- A. Discuss with presenters in small groups.
  - B. Consult with International Exchange officers.
  - C. Select their host families.
  - D. Consult study abroad program pamphlets.
51. What are participants asked to do before the event?
- A. Prepare for their presentation.
  - B. Email questions to ask.
  - C. Decide whether to study abroad.
  - D. Think of a good group activity.



52. What made Shohei decide to study abroad?
- A. The content of the Summer 2023 feedback session.
  - B. Stories about past host family experiences.
  - C. A good presentation about group activities.
  - D. His planning of insightful group activities.

(こ の ペ ー ジ は 白 紙 で す )