

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）

2025 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。
5. 試験終了まで退室してはいけない。

放送の指示を注意深く聴いて解答せよ。

Part One

Join your local “Buy Nothing” Facebook Group!

A hyper-local gift economy, right in your neighborhood.

Give away items you don't need any more.

Lend items someone else needs.

Request items you need.

No buying, selling or trading of items.

Keep it legal.

No hate speech is allowed.

How to join a “Buy Nothing” group:

1. Search Facebook for “buy nothing” + your city's name.
2. Choose the group for your neighborhood.
3. Join the group.

Groups



Buy Nothing SOMA, San Francisco, CA

Private group · 2K members · 9 posts a day
To join us, click “Join Group” and answer the three membership questions. Contact local volunteer admins Vina Wang with any questions about...

Join



Buy Nothing Mission District, San Francisco, CA

Private group · 1.6K members · 10+ posts a day
To join us, click “Join Group” and answer the three questions. After submitting your request, please check for a message from the admin team...

Join



Buy Nothing Excelsior/Ingleside/Sunnyside, San Francisco, CA

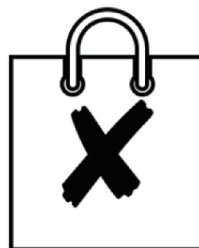
Private group · 2K members · 10+ posts a day
To join us, click “join group” and answer the membership questions. Contact

Join

How to give an item:

1. Write “Gift” and then state the item.
2. Add a photo and a short description.
3. Post to your local Facebook group.
4. Wait a few days for responses.
5. Decide who you will give the item to.
6. Arrange pick-up with the person who will receive it.
7. Update your post to “Gifted.”

Benefits of joining!



- L-1. ア. Give items away.
イ. Sell their used items.
ウ. Request to borrow something.
エ. Post requests for certain items.
- L-2. ア. The person that the giver chooses.
イ. The first person who responds to the post.
ウ. Anyone who waits 1 or 2 days.
エ. The person who lives the closest to the giver.
- L-3. ア. By mailing it to the receiver's address.
イ. By putting it on the receiver's porch.
ウ. By meeting at a local public place.
エ. By leaving it at the receiver's front door.
- L-4. ア. Joining a community.
イ. Finding other ways to save.
ウ. Getting children's toys.
エ. Saving money.
- L-5. ア. Reducing waste.
イ. Using donation centers.
ウ. Producing cleaner garbage.
エ. Being able to sell the items you receive.
- L-6. ア. Consume fewer products.
イ. Consume more products.
ウ. Order things easily on Amazon.
エ. Live in a consumer-driven culture.
- L-7. ア. Telling stories about your friends.
イ. Avoiding connecting with others.
ウ. Meeting more of your neighbors.
エ. Moving to a new neighborhood.

Part Two

- L-8. ア. Because he hasn't studied any foreign languages before.
 イ. Because he is planning to change his major.
 ウ. Because he needs to write a scientific paper in German.
 エ. Because it will help him find a good job.

- L-9. ア. German.
 イ. Science.
 ウ. Language.
 エ. English.

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

- L-10. ア. Working for an American car company.
 イ. Working for a German company.
 ウ. Working as a language teacher.
 エ. Making websites in German.

- L-11. ア. She is interested in German.
 イ. She is interested in science.
 ウ. It is a required class.
 エ. Because the man is taking it, too.

- L-12. ア. He is entertaining.
 イ. He is kind.
 ウ. He is very strict.
 エ. He is sort of boring.

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

- L-13. ア. It's old.
 イ. It's heavy.
 ウ. It's not interesting.
 エ. It's expensive.

- L-14. ア. Digital.
 イ. New.
 ウ. Secondhand.
 エ. Paperback.

Part Three

- L-15. ア. He loved it.
イ. He would like to see it again.
ウ. He thought it was OK.
エ. He didn't like it.
- L-16. ア. She wants the man to mail her letter.
イ. She wants the man to wait for her.
ウ. She wants to write a letter.
エ. She wants to go to the post office for the man.
- L-17. ア. On the road.
イ. In a parking lot.
ウ. At a car dealer.
エ. At a hospital.
- L-18. ア. His shirts don't fit.
イ. His washing machine is broken.
ウ. The dry cleaners did a poor job.
エ. He doesn't have a washing machine.
- L-19. ア. Visiting an uncle.
イ. Taking a French class.
ウ. Taking a Spanish class.
エ. Going to Spain.
- L-20. ア. He couldn't take the research class.
イ. He couldn't take the management class.
ウ. The library did not have the research materials he needs.
エ. He hasn't started the research for his class paper.

- L-21. ア. She will go to a soccer match.
イ. She will watch the soccer match at the pub.
ウ. She will work at the pub.
エ. She will stay at home.
- L-22. ア. The woman wants to leave a large tip.
イ. The woman doesn't agree with him.
ウ. The food tasted terrible.
エ. He is not satisfied with the service.
- L-23. ア. She is too tired.
イ. She is busy on the weekends.
ウ. The traffic is so noisy.
エ. The new apartment is not clean.

1

次の英文を読み、設問に答えよ。

How the Abnormal Gets Normalized—and What to Do about It

When people talk about “normalizing” something in 2024, it’s often from a positive angle. On social media and off, I’ve seen calls to normalize everything from mothers’ bodies after childbirth to having mental health conversations at work. The idea, of course, is to break down taboos that can be unhelpful, or even dangerous. But there’s another kind of normalization, and it’s one that many people are far less aware of. It is less conscious and can be harmful. This is the normalization of trends, situations, and events that really shouldn’t be “normal” at all. You also might hear it referred to as “desensitization” or “habituation.”

Think of the wars in Ukraine and Israel-Gaza. The shocking events at the start of these conflicts were new and unexpected. As time has passed, media coverage still happens, but these events are now less likely to lead the news in countries like the U.S., nor arise quite as often in cultural conversations. Sadly, when a war has lasted months or years, research suggests that an extra week of fighting does not have the impact it did on day one. This desensitization also applies to day-to-day life. For example, inner-city youth who grow up with violence are more likely to end up thinking violence is normal. In the same way, people expressed more anxiety about COVID-19 when the death toll was low than when it climbed into the hundreds of thousands.

One particularly intriguing study, undertaken by Sílvia Luí, Christin-Melanie Vauclair, and Maria Luísa Lima, shows that people living in countries that are more exposed to the negative impacts of climate change actually see climate change as being lower-risk. Other research by Neil Garrett and Stephanie C. Lazzaro shows that you can even become habituated to your own negative behavior: when volunteers lied repeatedly in order to get more money, their lies became bigger and bigger over the course of the experiment—and the parts of their brain associated with emotions were activated less and less. If you are exposed to anything enough, that thing ends up being normalized, even if it’s bad.

Of course, there is a positive side to this mental adjustment: to some degree, humans need to be able to adapt to new circumstances and situations, no matter how terrible they are. Our species likely wouldn’t have got very far—or, at least, wouldn’t have had the emotional capacity to problem-solve, imagine, and create—if we’d walked around in a perpetual state of shock and anxiety. But there are clear drawbacks, too. For one, this adaptability may be part of why

humans have difficulty grappling with what Rob Nixon calls “slow violence”—those catastrophes that unfold without seeming urgency, making it difficult to recognize how much harm has been done until months or even years later. Think of the decades-long dumping of chemical waste that created Mississippi’s “cancer alley” or the rise in global emissions.

It can also perpetuate a vicious cycle. The study on inner-city violence found that participants were more likely to carry out violence if they thought it was normal, for example. But this applies to larger, more complex issues, too. If someone doesn’t think climate change is a big deal, why would they be motivated to do anything about it? If their awareness of humanitarian disasters is fading, will they still be as likely to share their concerns with representatives or donate to relevant charities as before? When it comes to media consumption, this raises two questions: how can publishers cover a topic without desensitizing their audience to it? And—as a smart, informed media consumer—how can you navigate the news to make sure you’re not running that same risk?

Gwendolin Gurr has been exploring how being exposed to the same news issue over and over affects consumers. Gurr and Julia Metag found that news consumers were more likely to become annoyed by coverage, and even avoid it, when they felt like it was repetitive. It’s not just that viewers crave novelty, according to Gurr and Metag, but it’s also that people get especially annoyed when they perceive that nothing’s changing or improving. “Some users are particularly negative about the lack of progress and the long, drawn-out coverage of the issue, which is in part traceable to the political actors involved,” the researchers write.

This point is concerning. There are various subjects where ignoring them approves the status quo and the people who have power. Think of how much less likely businesses and governments might be to take action on climate change, for example, if no one ever talked about it. Cynically, this could mean that the more leaders make minimal progress on an issue, the more bored with hearing about it people become. Theoretically, this could lead to that issue being covered less and less—and any pressure for progress on it could decline, too.

Furthermore, according to Benjamin Toff and Rasmus Kleis Nielsen, there’s another issue, especially common when viewing news reports of other people suffering. If we feel too distressed by what we see, it can lead us to feel burnt out and want to shut out the coverage altogether. So what can we do? How can you stay on top of the news without getting overwhelmed or desensitized? How can we navigate the many issues facing the world today, striking a balance between refusing to accept them as “normal” and managing to carry on, ourselves?

When it comes to news consumption, researchers Kiki de Bruin and Yael de Haan suggest

consuming news more mindfully when feeling overwhelmed by a particular crisis. Given the importance of novelty, I'd also suggest that, to stay well-informed, you should ensure your media diet is diverse. Even if it is a particular topic or crisis that you want to know more about, don't stick to the same outlet or even type of media. If you're following the Israel-Gaza war, don't spend a lot of time reading negative breaking news headlines; seek out foreign policy analyses and first-person essays, watch documentaries, listen to audiobooks, and read poetry. And, crucially, consume perspectives from both sides of the war.

It's also important to remind yourself to zoom out. Remember that a different angle on the present is to think longer-term. Perhaps that's looking backwards, trying to understand how we got here by swapping out some of your daily news coverage for history books or documentaries. It also might mean looking forwards—what might this mean for tomorrow?—and seeking out analyses that think about what our current decisions might mean for one, 100, and even 1,000 years from now.

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

1. "Desensitization" or "habituation" refers to a state of mind where one...
 - A. considers something from a positive perspective.
 - B. aims to shatter some taboos that people are less aware of.
 - C. takes something that should be abnormal to be normal.
 - D. regards some trends and situations as abnormal.
2. Why does the author mention wars, violence, and COVID-19?
 - A. To demonstrate that people are as shocked by them as day one.
 - B. To show how people get used to being exposed to them.
 - C. To give examples of people's increasing anxiety about them.
 - D. To criticize the rapid escalation of media coverage of them.
3. The author introduces the studies in the third paragraph to show that...
 - A. the negative impact of a situation can change into a positive appreciation.
 - B. the studies help condition people to their negative behaviors.
 - C. the experiment affects the way we feel about climate change.
 - D. overexposure to particular situations and behaviors normalizes them.

4. What is the danger of people being adaptable to their circumstances?
 - A. Failing to recognize crises that gradually emerge around them.
 - B. Failing to engage themselves in their creative and imaginative work.
 - C. Falling into depression that becomes permanent.
 - D. Falling into despair causing harm for months, or even years.
5. The biggest challenge the media faces now is how to...
 - A. cover topics that its audience think are abnormal.
 - B. provide news that its smart audiences avoid consuming.
 - C. convince its audience of the disappearance of disasters.
 - D. keep its audience's interest engaged in important issues.
6. How do news consumers react to the media's long-term coverage of the same issue?
 - A. They are highly likely to embrace it in a positive way.
 - B. They demand more coverage of the same issue.
 - C. They feel frustrated at the lack of news development.
 - D. They feel annoyed by constant progress in the news.
7. The author thinks that the decline of consumers' interest in certain issues is undesirable because...
 - A. no further progress can be expected.
 - B. consumers will also ignore other relevant issues.
 - C. leaders will broadcast the issues less and less.
 - D. leaders will become increasingly bored.
8. According to the author, ideal news consumers are those who...
 - A. feel comfortable when viewing reports of people's suffering.
 - B. are well informed and able to regard abnormal issues as such.
 - C. appear on the front pages of newspapers without being distressed.
 - D. focus on some uplifting news so as not to get burnt out.

9. What is the best way for news consumers to deal with news about a particular disaster?
- A. Read breaking news headlines online.
 - B. Read foreign policy analyses in magazines.
 - C. Listen to audiobooks and read poetry.
 - D. Be open to various types of media.
10. What does the author suggest news consumers should do to expand their horizons?
- A. Seek out analyses to support their angle.
 - B. Think about particular crucial issues for a great length of time.
 - C. Gain perspectives on both the past and the future.
 - D. Throw away history books to leave room for newspapers.

問2 Complete the following table.

Researcher/Research Group	Opinions/Findings
Neil Garrett and Stephanie C. Lazzaro	Individuals' normalization of abnormal behavior can be seen when they become (11) to their own harmful actions.
Gwendolin Gurr and Julia Metag	People tend to become irritated by news coverage and even avoid it when they perceive it as (12) and see no signs of change or improvement.
Benjamin Toff and Rasmus Kleis Nielsen	When people feel overly upset by the news, they may want to (13) the coverage.
Kiki de Bruin and Yael de Haan	People should be more conscious about how they consume news if a specific crisis feels (14).

11. A. opposed
B. attracted
C. unsympathetic
D. accustomed
12. A. varied
B. unvaried
C. accurate
D. inaccurate

13. A. navigate
B. ignore
C. watch
D. read
14. A. devastating
B. mindful
C. novel
D. acceptable

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

15. Over time, wars in Ukraine and Israel-Gaza increasingly dominated top news in countries like the U.S.
16. A downside of mental adjustment is the need to adapt to new and sometimes distressing situations.
17. Research shows people are more likely to commit violent acts if they believe they are normal.
18. Ignoring certain topics can reinforce existing conditions and benefit those in power even when outcomes are damaging.

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: Do you know they won a prize for their project?
Y: Yes! They proved that the () of each member is essential to successful team work.
A. institution B. foundation C. reduction D. contribution
20. X: I heard you're moving out of the apartment next week?
Y: Yes, but it's just a () situation until they repair the kitchen.
A. temporary B. permanent C. provoking D. terminal
21. X: Our project could really help raise awareness about greenhouse gases.
Y: Absolutely, especially since so many everyday activities () CO₂.
A. emit B. omit C. submit D. transmit
22. X: I always get so stressed before a test.
Y: () is normal, but deep breathing can help.
A. Anxiety B. Entity C. Intensity D. Velocity
23. X: I missed the chemistry lab today. Did the professor give a demonstration?
Y: Yes, and there was a controlled () to show the experiment.
A. invasion B. excursion C. explosion D. illusion
24. X: I can't believe he argued with the teacher again.
Y: He's trying to () his point, but it's not going well.
A. restore B. justify C. prohibit D. restrict
25. X: Mike, how come you read so many different kinds of books all the time?
Y: Well, it's simply because I believe that reading () broadens my perspective on life.
A. narrowly B. disappointingly C. extensively D. originally
26. X: What's wrong with my thesis, Professor?
Y: I don't think there is enough evidence that supports your ().
A. majority B. satisfaction C. intensity D. hypothesis

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: Do you know Sarah's plans for the future?
Y: Yes. She () to work hard at college and go on to graduate school.
A. intends B. is intended C. intended D. will intend
28. X: When shall I return the book I borrowed from you?
Y: I'll be out of town () Friday, so you can return it next week.
A. before B. over C. until D. by
29. X: I thought everything was going according to schedule.
Y: Me, too. But now, it () that the plan will fail.
A. believes B. believed C. is believed D. being believed
30. X: I was struggling with the assignment all night.
Y: Why didn't you ask me? I () have helped you if you had just texted me.
A. could B. should C. must D. will
31. X: How did you learn to sing so well?
Y: Well, Ms. Jones has taught me () for years.
A. sing B. to be sung C. to sing D. to singing
32. X: Ann didn't answer my phone in the morning.
Y: Do you have any idea ()?
A. what she was doing B. what was she doing
C. what she was D. what was she
33. X: What time is the best for you tomorrow?
Y: Would it be too early for you if we () meet at 5:30?
A. are to B. were to
C. would be to D. would have been to
34. X: Why do you always want to go to the beach in the evening?
Y: () the sun sets, the sky turns a beautiful shade of orange.
It's the best time to be there.
A. As B. During C. On D. Unless

35. The concert was amazing. It took my () away.
A. breath B. words C. speech D. voice
36. As a (), our school's sports events have been very well organized.
A. participant B. practice C. unit D. whole

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。

Nick: Ahh... You beat me again. It was a close tennis match, though. How about another one? I'm feeling competitive today.

Taro: Me, too. I can't resist another good match. Oh, do you know what time it is? (37)

Nick: 3:30. Do you have any plans after this?

Taro: My piano lesson starts at 4:30. I need to get home a little after four to pick up my sheet music. (38)

Nick: Come on! We can still squeeze in a quick game. It'll be fun!

Taro: OK, let's play until 3:45, then. (39) Mum gets angry if I'm late for the lesson.

Nick: No problem at all. Let's make sure we finish by then.

- A. Maybe we can play tomorrow.
- B. Could you set an alarm on your phone?
- C. The match starts at 4 o'clock.
- D. My phone is in the locker room.

Aki: Doctor, I've been having bad headaches these days. They've been bothering me for a month now.

Doctor: (40) Severe, sharp, or dull?

Aki: It's mostly dull. I've noticed it gets worse after I've been staring at a computer screen for a long time.

Doctor: I see. Is there anything else significant happening in your life? (41)

Aki: I'm taking an English test next month. I've only been sleeping about three hours a night. Could that be the reason for the headaches?

Doctor: (42) Lack of sleep can lead to health problems.

Aki: I'll try to follow a better sleeping schedule.

Doctor: Also, you should reduce the number of hours you spend staring at the screen. If you still have headaches after the exam, I'd like to see you again.

- A. Make it a routine.
- B. That's a possibility.
- C. What about stress?
- D. Can you describe the pain?

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。

著作権の都合上、省略。

Peasants and Farmers of the World, toppr

Read the following information and answer the questions.

(1部および工学部受験者のみ)

Guide to Student Housing

Our university is proud of offering pleasant and adequate accommodation. This guide is to help you choose the best accommodation, so you can focus on your studies and enjoy yourself.

Housing Name	Whitehall	Green Court	Fillis Pots
Distance from Campus	On Campus	7 km	12 km
Accommodation Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One room • Communal washing, laundry and kitchens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shared apartment style: 4 people per unit with one bath and kitchen • Communal laundry facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shared apartment style: 2-3 people to a unit with private bathrooms • Shared kitchen, with a washing machine
Rent per month (All utilities included)	£720	£600	£680
Parking	Bicycles allowed	Parking for bicycles and motorbikes available	Parking for cars and bicycles
Occupancy starts	12th September	8th September	Any time

Applications open on 1st July of the year of entry through the link on the university's website housing page. Availability is limited and allotted on a first-come-first-serve basis until full occupancy. A deposit of one month's rent with your first month's rent is necessary when you apply. Deposits must be paid using a credit card through the secure system on the homepage. No payments, cash or credit card, are accepted at the housing office on campus. Whitehall and Green Court facilities must be vacated during the holidays for use by outside parties. Details about key pick up are sent to you by email after the deposit has cleared.

Note:

- No cars are to be kept on campus. Cars found parked for more than two consecutive days will be taken away.
- All rooms are single occupancy and are furnished to meet a student's need with a single bed, wardrobe, and desk. Any personal furniture brought in must be removed at the end of the occupancy.
- Pets are strictly forbidden.
- All accommodation is non-smoking.
- First-year students applying to Whitehall are given priority.
- Many students choose to house-share privately, especially if they want more flexibility regarding pets and parking options.

46. Which would best describe the university's accommodation facilities?
- A. Adequate.
 - B. Problematic.
 - C. Luxurious.
 - D. Spacious.
47. If you have a pet, you should rent a room in ...
- A. Fillis Pots.
 - B. Green Court.
 - C. private accommodation.
 - D. Whitehall.
48. If a second-year student wants to live in Whitehall, when should they submit their application?
- A. After 1st year students have submitted theirs.
 - B. After 12th September.
 - C. Before 1st July.
 - D. On or just after 1st July.
49. If a student has a car, which accommodation should they look at?
- A. Fillis Pots and Green Court.
 - B. Green Court and Whitehall.
 - C. Private accommodation and Fillis Pots.
 - D. Whitehall and private accommodation.
50. Which university accommodation is most suitable for a student with a motorbike?
- A. Fillis Pots.
 - B. Green Court.
 - C. Private accommodation.
 - D. Whitehall.

51. If you have a car parked on campus for more than 48 hours, what will happen?
- A. It will be removed.
 - B. You will be asked to drive it away.
 - C. You should pick up your car key from the housing office.
 - D. Your car key will be sent to you by mail.
52. When you apply for accommodation, what must you do?
- A. Go to the housing office to pay one month's rent.
 - B. Go to the housing office and pay two months' rent.
 - C. Pay the equivalent of one month's rent online through the website.
 - D. Pay the equivalent of two months' rent online through the website.

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