

経済学部A方式Ⅱ日程・社会学部A方式Ⅱ日程
スポーツ健康学部A方式

1 限 英 語 (90 分)

〈注意事項〉

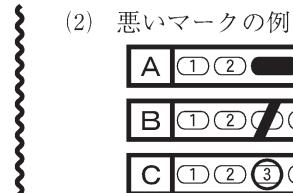
1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、問題冊子を開かないこと。
2. 解答はすべて解答用紙に記入しなさい。
3. マークシート解答方法については以下の注意事項を読みなさい。

マークシート解答方法についての注意

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

記入上の注意

1. 記入例 解答を3にマークする場合。



○でかこまないこと。

2. 解答を訂正する場合は、消しゴムでよく消してから、あらためてマークすること。
3. 解答用紙をよごしたり、折りまげたりしないこと。
4. 問題に指定された数よりも多くマークしないこと。

4. 問題冊子のページを切り離さないこと。

[I] つぎの問1～問15の各文の空欄に入る最も適切なものを、a～dからそれぞれ一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

問1 Jane asked her brother not () too fast.

- a. driving b. to drive c. drive d. to driven

問2 Is it () for me to see Mike on Sunday? I ask because he is always busy on weekends.

- a. deniable b. possible
c. capable d. extendable

問3 Jason was talked () buying the new apartment because the price was too high.

- a. about b. to c. with for d. out of

問4 The airplane experienced some technical difficulties. The company () that it won't happen again.

- a. preserves b. contradicts c. promises d. permits

問5 The puppy at the rescue center looked happy to have () by the little girl.

- a. be choiced b. been choiced
c. being chosen d. been chosen

問6 The number of tourists coming to Japan is increasing sharply () of the cheap prices.

- a. as a result b. on the contrary
c. instead d. accused

問7 You missed a great party last night. You () come.

- a. ought to have
- b. won't have to
- c. must have
- d. shouldn't have

問8 () Japanese since his childhood, David speaks it fluently.

- a. Teach
- b. To teach
- c. Taught
- d. Be taught

問9 () what to say, I did not say anything.

- a. Didn't know
- b. Not knowing
- c. Within knowing
- d. Couldn't know

問10 The company is going to sell a new computer () low cost will make it attractive to customers.

- a. at which
- b. its
- c. which
- d. whose

問11 Because of the terrible thunderstorm, my grandmother suggested () go home early.

- a. if I
- b. me that
- c. that I
- d. for me

問12 William may () get angry with Janet because she made him wait for an hour.

- a. as well as
- b. well
- c. much
- d. as much as

問13 () my suits were made in Japan.

- a. Almost all
- b. Most all
- c. Most
- d. Almost

問14 This is the reason () prevents John from becoming a member of the new project team.

- a. that
- b. for which
- c. for that
- d. why

問15 Brian could not attend, so the meeting was postponed () next Wednesday.

- a. in
- b. until
- c. by
- d. after

[Ⅱ] つぎの会話文を読んで下の問い合わせに答えなさい。

[Conversation: Climate Change]

This is a conversation between two friends, Lindsay and Margaret.

Lindsay: I just read some news about global warming. Is it really happening?

Margaret: Of course it is. Global warming is common knowledge now, isn't it?

Lindsay: But how can you actually prove it?

Margaret: By measuring CO₂ levels in the air over time. The global CO₂ level has increased 33% since the year 1960. That may seem like a long time ago, but considering the long ア of the Earth, it's actually a short amount of time to have such a huge increase. CO₂ traps heat and warms the Earth. It has only increased drastically since humans started building factories that pollute the air. We need clean energy stations that don't イ CO₂ in the air.

Lindsay: The increase may be "drastic," but this change isn't so
significant for human society. Just because CO₂ is rising, it doesn't mean that global warming is actually causing harmful changes.

Margaret: Scientists have recorded large amounts of polar ice melting, causing harm to animals like polar bears. Also, sea levels are rising. For example, in the state of Florida in the USA, the water level has risen about 20 centimeters since 1950. Eventually, roads will be underwater and buildings will be flooded.

Lindsay: Okay, I agree that it's bad if the sea level rises and destroys

cities near the coast. But what if this is just a cycle in nature?

The polar ice is melting now, but maybe it will freeze again and the sea levels will go back down. You know, that happened thousands of years ago during an ice age.

Margaret: That won't happen if global warming continues. As I mentioned, CO₂ is rising and global temperature rises with CO₂ levels. It's not a natural cycle, it's just going up because of humans.

Lindsay: Wait, you said that temperature is rising, but we just had the worst snow storm ever this past year. Some elderly people died in their homes because it was too cold. It's getting colder, not hotter.

Margaret: Actually, you've mentioned a good point. The term "global warming" is misleading. There are still cold days and hot days. But the average temperature is rising and the number and power of extreme weather conditions, like storms, is increasing. Therefore, it is more appropriate for us to say "climate change" instead of "global warming."

Lindsay: Well, I'm not going to deny the scientific proof you've mentioned.
But every day these past years, I don't feel any 力.

Nothing has changed in my life. I don't understand why people are upset about climate change. So, I feel frustrated sometimes.

Margaret: Lindsay, I know your father works at the local *coal-fired power station, and that's a perfectly good reason to be upset. If the government makes clean energy laws, the power station could close, and your father could lose his job.

Lindsay: Yes, but ≠ because it would seem like I only care about my family and I don't care about the world and other people.

But the fact is that fighting climate change with clean energy doesn't benefit everyone. Some families will be very hurt by this.

Margaret: You're right of course, and honestly I haven't put enough thought into what happens to workers like your father who would be displaced by clean energy policies. When power stations close, we need to find new jobs for those workers. It shouldn't be if one side wins, the other side must lose. There should be a way for everyone to move forward together.

Lindsay: Yes. Or... maybe a new AI technology will solve the problem for us!

Margaret: That would be nice, but probably people around the world will just have to come together and make some hard choices to solve climate change.

注: *coal-fired power station 石炭火力発電所

問1 空欄 ア に入る最も適切なものをつぎのa～eから一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

- a. size
- b. mountains
- c. history
- d. oceans
- e. beauty

問2 空欄 イ に入る最も適切なものをつぎのa～eから一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

- a. transform
- b. trap
- c. lessen
- d. reverse
- e. increase

問3 下線部(ウ) this change isn't so significant for human society が示す内容に合う最も適切なものを、つぎの a～e から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

- a. Clean energy stations won't have an effect on the Earth, only people.
- b. The change in air quality has affected human society and factories.
- c. Building many factories has changed the CO₂ levels in society.
- d. Global CO₂ change is clear, but there isn't much effect on people.
- e. The Earth has drastically changed people, but not global CO₂ levels.

問4 Lindsay の質問の下線部(エ) But what if this is just a cycle in nature? にどのような意図があるか、会話の内容に合う最も適切なものを、つぎの a～e から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

- a. Lindsay is questioning the nature of sea levels.
- b. Lindsay wants to know if polar ice will melt.
- c. Lindsay is asking if destroying cities is a cycle.
- d. Lindsay is suggesting global warming is natural.
- e. Lindsay believes that human activity is the cause.

問5 下線部(オ) the scientific proof you've mentioned が示す内容に合う最も適切なものを、つぎの a～e から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

- a. CO₂ levels have increased a lot, but not much recently.
- b. Polar ice has expanded, causing harm to many animals.
- c. Rising sea levels have destroyed cities along the coast.
- d. CO₂ levels are only rising and showing signs of a cycle.
- e. The average temperature around the world is increasing.

問6 空欄 力 に入る最も適切なものをつぎのa～eから一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

- a. imagination
- b. difference
- c. balance
- d. direction
- e. relaxation

問7 空欄 キ に入る最も適切なものをつぎのa～eから一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

- a. it is best to say it clearly
- b. he always talks about it
- c. we're friends for a long time
- d. you could understand more
- e. I don't like to mention that

問8 下線部(ク) displaced が示す内容に合う最も適切なものを、つぎのa～eから一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

- a. receive lower salary
- b. become unemployed
- c. get less responsibility
- d. reduce company rank
- e. decrease workload

問9 Margaret の発言の下線部(ヶ) There should be a way for everyone to move forward together. にはどのような意図があるか、会話の内容に合う最も適切なものを、つぎの a ~ e から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

- a. Margaret doesn't want the local coal-fired power stations to close quickly.
- b. Margaret wishes to prevent global warming from progressing too extremely.
- c. Margaret wants to find climate change solutions that don't hurt people.
- d. Margaret hopes people will have similar lives because of climate change.
- e. Margaret cares about clean energy policies and the effect on the Earth.

問10 この会話のテーマとして最も適切なものを、つぎの a ~ e から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

- a. Whether climate change exists and what it takes to solve the problem
- b. Whether polar ice is causing sea levels to rise and if it is harmful to animals
- c. Whether ice is melting because CO₂ levels are rising with global temperature
- d. Whether there are harmful effects of climate change that repeat in a cycle
- e. Whether we can save some families that are hurt by clean energy policies

〔III〕 つぎの英文を読んで下の問い合わせに答えなさい。

In Japan, where a shortage of taxi drivers has become a serious concern, there are plans to ease restrictions on ride-hailing services, such as Go and Uber. Under the government plan, イ in specific areas at certain times. This will happen under the guidance of taxi companies when there is a lack of rides available.

The plan was discussed at a government meeting and was proposed as a way of solving the nationwide shortage of taxi drivers. “Based on the severe challenges in regional transportation that we face all over the country, we have decided to begin ride-hailing services using personal vehicles and personal drivers,” the prime minister said at the meeting.

The government plans to collect data from currently operating taxi-hailing apps to determine which areas and times are experiencing the most severe ride shortages. Then, it will decide when and where personal drivers can act as taxi drivers. The lifting of the ban is intended to be implemented in not only rural areas but also city centers.

In order to ensure the safety of passengers and to control payments, the plan proposes that existing taxi companies manage the ride-hailing services for now. Allowing other businesses to join the service as middlemen, to help connect customers more, is also being considered.

Currently, ride-hailing apps only allow users in Japan to call taxi companies. However, this is unlike in countries such as the U.S. where anyone with a driver’s license, after going through a screening process, オ to drive passengers to their selected destination for a fee. According to the Hire-Taxi Association in Japan, the COVID-19 pandemic and the country’s aging population has led to a significant decline in taxi drivers — as much as 20% between 2019 and 2023.

Ride-hailing services have been discussed over the past year as demand for transportation services has grown 力 the increase in tourism. “We conducted discussions with the understanding that the shortage of rides is not just an issue in rural areas with a lack of regional transportation, but also in tourist spots and cities. We would like to create a system that would be easy to use for tourists as well,” said the transport minister.

However, opposition by the taxi industry remains strong. They claim that the introduction of ride-hailing services will result in unfair competition caused by their low prices, and take jobs away from professional drivers without solving 1 2 3 4 5 drivers. In a statement released last week, the union said that the introduction of ride-hailing services will actually worsen the driver shortage. “Benefits will be reduced, with bus and taxi companies experiencing a further decline in revenue and taxi drivers receiving lower pay, resulting in a more severe driver shortage,” they said.

The government plan aims to at least partially help by easing taxi industry regulations ケ. It proposes getting rid of the street-map test, just using car navigation technology, as well as shortening parts of the driver training period.

Adapted from an article by Yukana Inoue, *The Japan Times*, December 20, 2023

問1 下線部(ア) hailing と最も意味が近いものをつぎの a ~ e から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

- a. enjoying
- b. seating
- c. calling
- d. selling
- e. freeing

問2 空欄 イ に入る最も適切なものをつぎのa～eから一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

- a. taxi drivers will quit their jobs
- b. companies will send more taxis
- c. customers will rent their favorite taxis
- d. personal drivers will be able to operate
- e. taxi companies will open their shops

問3 下線部(ウ) lifting of the ban の説明として最も適切なものをつぎのa～eから一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

- a. removing the prohibition
- b. raising the workers' wages
- c. changing of rural areas
- d. postponing the decision
- e. moving a taxi elsewhere

問4 下線部(エ) middlemen の具体例として最も適切なものをつぎのa～eから一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

- a. repairmen
- b. drivers
- c. tourists
- d. agents
- e. creators

問5 空欄 オ に入る最も適切なものをつぎのa～eから一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

- a. can use their company's cars
- b. must use the night time
- c. can share cars with taxi companies
- d. must use the working time
- e. can use their personal vehicle

問6 空欄 **力** に入る最も適切なものをつぎのa～eから一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

- a. apart from
- b. due to
- c. followed by
- d. except for
- e. exclusive of

問7 下線部(キ) opposition by the taxi industry remains strong の理由として最も適切なものをつぎのa～eから一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

- a. Ride-hailing will result in a further shortage of drivers.
- b. Ride-hailing will benefit not only drivers but also passengers.
- c. Ride-hailing will only increase the benefits for taxi companies.
- d. Ride-hailing will put the passengers in dangerous situations.
- e. Ride-hailing will require drivers to undergo a screening test.

問8 下線部(ケ) **1** **2** **3** **4** **5** が本文の文脈に合うように1～5に以下のa～fの語を当てはめ、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。ただし、それぞれの語は一度のみ使うものとし、一つ使わない語も含まれている。

- a. issue
- b. enough
- c. of
- d. license
- e. having
- f. the

問9 空欄 **ケ** に入る最も適切なものをつぎのa～eから一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

- a. to provide taxi companies with many more benefits
- b. to make it easier to become a taxi-company driver
- c. to motivate drivers to study street maps carefully
- d. to encourage passengers to use taxis frequently
- e. to strengthen drivers' networks at driving school

問10 本文の内容を踏まえて、以下の文の空欄にあてはまる最も適切なものをつぎの a ~ e から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

The discussion in the passage is mainly about .

- a. what kinds of social situations cause tourists inconvenience when using taxis
- b. when the government will solve the shortage of drivers with ride-hailing services
- c. how taxi drivers have difficulties satisfying passengers caused by the strict rules
- d. how necessary it is for taxi companies to obtain benefits without ride-hailing
- e. what the good and bad points are of ride-hailing to address driver shortages

〔IV〕 つぎの英文を読んで、問1～問10の答えとして最も適切なものを a～d からそれぞれ一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

To understand how Japan is changing, consider the 7-Eleven convenience store in Minami-Azabu 1-chome, in central Tokyo. All the staff are from Myanmar, including the owner, May Zin Chit, the first person from Myanmar to own a Japanese 7-Eleven franchise.

Konbini are the lifeblood of modern Japan. Originally developed in America as a place to get coffee and fast food, *konbini* emerged in Japan in 1969. Since then, they have outgrown the American version, becoming an essential part of the country's social infrastructure — and a \$77 billion-a-year industry. The four main chains — 7-Eleven, FamilyMart, Lawson, and MiniStop — boast a total of 55,700 branches, dotted across every city and town. Japanese rely on them as places to buy fresh food, pay bills, pick up sumo tickets, send parcels, and much more, 24 hours a day. Foreign tourists are impressed by the range of their offerings and famous international chefs praise their egg sandwiches.

Yet there are ever fewer Japanese to make the *konbini* magic happen. Japan's working-age population peaked at 87 million in 1995 and is projected to fall to 55 million by 2050. Bringing more women and elderly Japanese into the workforce can help reverse the trend, but only to a limited extent. Japanese politicians do not want to say it out loud, but immigration is also part of the answer — as Ms. May's journey to finally owning a *konbini* demonstrates. Ms. May first came to Japan as an exchange student. When she began working at 7-Eleven in 2008, there were just 500,000 foreign workers in Japan. People would stare at her. Customers often asked to speak with Japanese staff.

While avoiding talk of an official “immigration policy,” the Japanese government has quietly opened the door for more foreigners to enter the

country in recent years. The number of foreign workers has increased since 2008, reaching the 2 million mark for the first time in 2023. Another 1.2 million foreigners live in Japan, but do not officially work. On March 29th, 2024 the government expanded the list of fields eligible for skilled-worker visas.

The number will have to rise faster. Japan needs 4.2 million foreign workers by 2030 to sustain even its modest economic growth targets. Though worries about large-scale immigration are still widespread, the lack of workers has convinced many business leaders and officials of the necessity of a more multicultural Japan. Foreigners make up roughly 2.5% of Japan's population today, but according to the government's own estimates, the ratio will climb above 10% by 2070, similar to current levels in France.

Inside Japan's *konbini* that era has already arrived. Some 80,000 foreigners work in the industry, accounting for 9% of the workforce; in many big cities, half of 7-Eleven staff are foreigners. Many of them are students. At Ms. May's shop, she seeks to "provide a Japanese level of service," stressing to staff the importance of the "little details," such as how to bag products and not damage them.

At 7-Eleven, Ms. May is respected as the kind of worker the company hopes to employ. Yet too many roadblocks remain for others to follow in her path. Many of the students who work at *konbini* struggle to get visas to continue working there after graduation. Few rise to the level of store manager, much less an owner. Ms. May had to secure permanent residence, a difficult process, in order to achieve her dream of owning a shop. For all the government's changes to the migration rules, it is still far too difficult for migrants to build a life in Japan.

Ms. May, for her part, hopes to stay in the country forever. She is raising two young children, who speak *Burmese at home and Japanese at

school. “Now that I have a family here, Japan feels like home,” she says. Like many native-born Japanese, she enjoys traveling to hot springs and has a favorite *konbini* snack of her own: *gyu meshi*. Becoming a store manager gave her confidence. “It made me think that it doesn’t matter if I’m a foreigner, as long as I work hard,” she says. Japan, slowly but surely, may be learning the same lesson.

注：*Burmese ミャンマー語

Adapted from an article in *The Economist*, April 24, 2024

問1 According to the article, what is the difference between Japanese and American *konbini*?

- a. American *konbini* make better coffee than Japanese *konbini*.
- b. There are more *konbini* in America than there are in Japan.
- c. Japanese *konbini* provide a wider range of services for daily life.
- d. There are more foreigners currently working in American *konbini*.

問2 According to the article, what is a challenge facing *konbini* in Japan?

- a. There is too much competition among the four main chains.
- b. There are too many *konbini* in Japan.
- c. Japanese people rely heavily on *konbini* for their daily needs.
- d. *Konbini* face a possible lack of workers.

問3 Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a way to sustain Japan's working population?

- a. Increasing the number of elderly workers
- b. Increasing the number of female workers
- c. Increasing the number of immigrants
- d. Increasing the number of foreign students

問4 According to the article, which is TRUE about the declining working-age population in Japan?

- a. It will probably improve the environment.
- b. It is projected to reduce Japan's global influence.
- c. It is expected to continue falling for decades.
- d. It will likely lead to a lack of jobs for immigrants.

問5 Why did people stare at Ms. May when she began working at 7-Eleven?

- a. She was too young to be the manager of a store.
- b. It was unusual for foreigners to work at *konbini*.
- c. It was a long journey to become a *konbini* owner.
- d. She would speak only to the Japanese staff.

問6 According to the article, why has Japan's foreign population increased in recent years?

- a. Politicians have openly supported more immigration.
- b. The government has made it easier to immigrate to Japan.
- c. Japanese have pressured the government to increase immigration.
- d. Foreign students are currently finding jobs more easily in Japan.

問7 According to the article, which of the following statements is FALSE?

- a. The percentage of foreign workers in Japan has increased since 2008.
- b. The ratio of foreign workers in Japan is expected to increase by 2070.
- c. Foreigners are a larger part of the population in France than in Japan.
- d. Less than half of the foreigners living in Japan are currently working.

問8 How is Ms. May viewed within 7-Eleven?

- a. She is a good employee that puts many roadblocks in paths.
- b. Everyone expects that Ms. May will run the company in the future.
- c. She is an ideal foreign worker that 7-Eleven wants to hire more of.
- d. She has potential and may be an owner one day in the future.

問9 According to the article, why is it difficult for migrants to build a life in Japan?

- a. The process for migrants to stay and work in Japan is difficult.
- b. Learning to speak Japanese is too challenging to overcome.
- c. They lack the necessary education to succeed in Japanese society.
- d. Their home cultures are too different from Japanese culture.

問10 According to the final paragraph, what does the sentence Japan, slowly but surely, may be learning the same lesson. mean?

- a. Foreigners can become productive members of Japanese society.
- b. Foreigners can learn the lesson of hard work from Japanese.
- c. Foreigners can become more confident by becoming store managers.
- d. Foreigners can marry and have children to build a life in Japan.