

試験開始の指示があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。

共立女子大学・共立女子短期大学
2023 年度入試 2 月 4 日
英 語

注意事項

1. この問題冊子は 18 ページあります。
2. 万一、落丁などがある場合は直ちに申し出ること。
3. 解答用紙は記述式解答用紙とマークシート解答用紙があります。問題文の指示に従って解答すること。
4. 解答用紙には座席番号・氏名を必ず記入すること。
5. 解答用紙に、正しく記入・マークされていない場合は、採点できないことがあります。
6. マークシート解答用紙の記入に当たっては、HB の鉛筆またはマークシートペンを使用すること。(シャープペンシルは不可)
7. マークシート解答用紙に記載の「記入上の注意」をよく読んでから解答すること。
8. マークシート解答用紙の解答欄については、例えば、

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 と表示のある問に対して㉔と解答する場合は、次の(例)のように、10 の解答欄の㉔にマークしなさい。

(例)

解 答 欄	
10	㉔●㉕○㉖○

9. 試験終了後、試験問題は持ち帰ること。

I 次の会話文を読んで、各問の解答として最も適切なものを㉠～㉥から一つずつ選びなさい。

Read the dialog between a junior staff member (J) and a senior staff member (S) concerning how to give an effective presentation, and choose the best answers for the following questions.

J : Good morning, Ms. Smith. Thanks for taking time to talk to me about next week's presentation.

S : _____, Minako. How exactly can I help you with your presentation?
(1)

J : Well, I don't have a lot of experience doing presentations, and I'd like to get your advice on how to do that effectively.

S : _____, let's consider the physical part of your presentation.
(2)

J : What do you mean, the physical part? Does that refer to gestures or how I use my voice?

S : Exactly, but _____ . The physical part also includes your posture, how you stand, and of course eye contact.
(3)

J : Well, it's a given that eye contact is important. I remember you once explaining to us that if we have eye contact with the members of the audience, then most likely we have their brains, or rather their attention as well.
(4)

S : Yes, I remember saying that. Additionally, with appropriate use (A) gestures, you can emphasize, illustrate, show sequences or the order (B) which things occur, and even compare things or show how things change (C) time.
(5)

J : You also mentioned posture and voice. What about those aspects?

S : Having good posture, basically standing up straight in a well balanced, natural way, will communicate that you're confident and comfortable with your topic. Using voice inflection, which means emphasizing key words, speaking louder or softer, or sometimes pausing for effect, can really make

your presentation much more _____.

J : What should I consider in addition to those physical aspects?

S : The second thing to consider is the visual part. That's how you design your slideshow and how you interact with your slideshow as you speak to your audience.

J : I'm confident in my ability to make a good slideshow, but _____ when you say how I interact with my slideshow?

S : Basically, when you're using a slideshow, don't look at it as you're speaking. Instead, look at your audience. Maintain eye contact as much as possible.

J : OK, I can see that's important, but what if I need to point out something in a slide for people to focus on?

S : That's not a problem. Simply turn to your slide, find the part of the slide you want the audience to look at, point to it, and then turn your eyes back to the audience and continue speaking.

J : I understand. Is there anything else I should consider?

S : Finally, _____ you have a good, balanced narrative.

J : A narrative? This is a business presentation. I'm not telling a story.

S : Well, in a way you are. Like a good story, your presentation should have a logical sequence of information, including a good introduction, a well organized body with several clear points, like the key events in a story, and a good conclusion. It's like taking your audience on an imaginary trip. First, you tell them what they're going to see, then you take them on a journey through your key points one by one, and finally you conclude by reminding them of what they've just heard and seen and what points they should remember.

J : Looking at presentations in that way makes doing one seem fun and interesting.

S : It can be if you approach your presentation as a journey of discovery for your audience. You can be their ⁽⁹⁾ _____, and they'll appreciate it.

J : Thank you, Ms. Smith.

S : You're very welcome, Minako. I know you'll ⁽¹⁰⁾ knock 'em dead.

〈設 問〉

1. Which of the following best fits in (1)? (解答はマークシート解答用紙の

にマークすること。)

- ア Is it a problem
- イ It's a problem
- ウ It's no problem
- エ There's a problem

2. Which of the following best fits in (2)? (解答はマークシート解答用紙の

にマークすること。)

- ア At last
- イ Finally
- ウ First
- エ Next

3. Which of the following best fits in (3)? (解答はマークシート解答用紙の

にマークすること。)

- ア that's enough
- イ that's not all
- ウ that's right
- エ that's wrong

4. Which of the following best describes the underlined phrase (4)? (解答はマークシート解答用紙の にマークすること。)

- ㊦ it's a gift
- ㊧ it's certain
- ㊨ it's gone
- ㊩ it's uncertain

5. Which of the following combinations best fits in the sentence in (5)? (解答はマークシート解答用紙の にマークすること。)

- ㊦ (A) from (B) to (C) over
- ㊧ (A) of (B) in (C) over
- ㊨ (A) of (B) to (C) on
- ㊩ (A) over (B) of (C) at

6. Which of the following best fits in (6)? (解答はマークシート解答用紙の にマークすること。)

- ㊦ boring
- ㊧ disgusting
- ㊨ interesting
- ㊩ tiring

7. Which of the following best fits in (7)? (解答はマークシート解答用紙の にマークすること。)

- ㊦ how mean you are
- ㊧ what do you mean
- ㊨ when you're mean
- ㊩ why are you mean

8. Which of the following best fits in (8)? (解答はマークシート解答用紙の

にマークすること。)

- ㉞ make good
- ㉟ make out
- ㊱ make sure
- ㊲ make up

9. Which of the following best fits in (9)? (解答はマークシート解答用紙の

にマークすること。)

- ㉞ guide
- ㉟ officer
- ㊱ secretary
- ㊲ servant

10. Which of the following best describes the underlined phrase (10)? (解答は

マークシート解答用紙の にマークすること。)

- ㉞ hit everyone
- ㉟ hurt everyone
- ㊱ impress everyone
- ㊲ insult everyone

II 次の英文を読んで、本文の内容に関して、あとの問いに答えなさい。各問の解答として最も適切なものを㉑～㉕から一つずつ選びなさい。丸で囲んだ数字はパラグラフ番号を表しています。

① Many people enjoy a cup of coffee at their local coffee shop, but few people know the story of coffee and how it's produced. Coffee growing is a global industry. Research shows that as many as a third of the world's population are coffee drinkers. Some people enjoy drinking coffee for its rich smell and taste. Others like the awakening effect of caffeine, a chemical in coffee.

② Coffee trees are native to eastern Africa and areas of the Arabian Peninsula. Coffee was first grown and traded in the 15th century. Back then, most coffee came from the country we now know as Yemen. Before long, coffee was in high demand all over the Middle East. By the 17th century coffee had been introduced to Europe. European traders started bringing coffee plants to other parts of the world. The Dutch brought coffee to the islands of Indonesia. By the 20th century, most of the world's production came from Central and South America. Today, Brazil is the largest producer of coffee in the world.

③ Most people know () a coffee bean looks like, but what about the plant? Coffee trees can grow up to nine meters high, but they are cut short for production. These trees have shiny dark green leaves that grow on opposite sides of each other on a stem. The plant produces fruit that is called a coffee cherry.

④ When the coffee cherries are ripe and ready to pick, they are bright, red and firm. Inside the fruits are the green coffee beans. After these beans are roasted at high temperatures, they are ready to be made into a drink.

The two most important kinds of coffee plants are arabica and robusta. Arabica coffee makes up around 70% of the world's production. These trees produce a fine and mild coffee with a rich smell.

Robusta has more caffeine than arabica. It is usually mixed with other

coffee beans or used for instant coffee. Most of the world's robusta is grown in Central and Western Africa. It can also be found in parts of Southeast Asia and Brazil. Robusta is less costly to grow because it can survive in a warmer climate.

There may only be two main kinds of coffee plants, but geography and climate have a big effect on how coffee tastes. For example, coffee grown in Ethiopia is known for its lively, sharp taste and its flowery smell. Coffee from the island of Sumatra is full bodied, with an earthy and intense taste. Coffee roasters combine beans from different areas to make coffees with different tastes and qualities.

One popular story about the discovery of coffee long ago is about Kaldi, a goat keeper. Kaldi was looking after his goats in the highlands of Ethiopia where coffee trees have grown for centuries. He noticed that his goats became very excited and active after eating small fruits from a tree. Kaldi reported this discovery to a group of religious workers. When they made a drink out of the fruit, the religious workers realized they could stay awake for long hours of prayer. This knowledge about coffee soon spread all over the world.

⑨ In the USA, the number of specialty coffee shops has increased greatly over the years. In 1995 there were around 5,000 shops and sellers specializing in coffee. By 2020, there were about 37,000 coffee shops in the United States. It is hard to walk down a street in an American city without coming across a coffee shop.

Coffee is the second most heavily traded product in the world after oil. A coffee bean goes through a series of producers, exporters, importers, roasters and sellers. The long chain of production has major social and political effects. For example, some coffee producers and drinkers are concerned about the Fair Trade movement. The aim of this movement is to make sure that coffee farmers around the world get a fair price for their harvest. Poor farmers are organized into groups called cooperatives. They are guaranteed money under this system.

Even if the market price for coffee drops, these farmers can earn enough money to live on.

Some critics of the Fair Trade movement argue that coffee farmers still do not receive a fair amount of money for their work. And some economists argue that Fair Trade creates too large a supply of coffee.

⑫ There are also environmental concerns within the coffee industry. Industrial coffee production can have a bad effect on nature. The chemical used on large coffee farms can hurt soil and water sources. The large farms also cut down many trees to make room for coffee plants. This threatens native plants and birds. Environmental organizations have worked to create rules for producing coffee in environmentally friendly ways. Many coffee drinkers buy this coffee to support their efforts.

So, the next time you enjoy your morning coffee, you can think about its rich history and wide popularity. And you can imagine the long distances it traveled to end up in your cup.

[Adapted from “The Story of Coffee” (Source: VOA - Good to the Last Drop: Coffee Culture Is Alive and Well in the U.S., June 12, 2007.) (Accessed June 23, 2022)

<https://www.esolcourses.com/content/reading/intermediate/graded-readers/the-story-of-coffee.html>]

〈設 問〉

1. Which one is stated in the 1st paragraph? (解答はマークシート解答用紙の

にマークすること。)

- ア Coffee drinkers always appreciate its effects upon their health.
- イ Many people enjoy coffee without knowing its story.
- ウ Quite a few people know how their coffee is produced.
- エ Two thirds of the world’s population prefer tea to coffee.

2. Which one is stated in the 2nd paragraph? (解答はマークシート解答用紙の にマークすること。)

- ㉞ Brazilian coffee has been planted all over the world since 2000.
- ㉟ Coffee trees originated in eastern Africa and the Arabian Peninsula.
- ㊱ Coffee was not so popular in the Middle East in the 17th century.
- ㊲ It was in the 15th century that coffee trees were brought to Indonesia.

3. Which one is appropriate to fill in the blank in the 3rd paragraph? (解答はマークシート解答用紙の にマークすること。)

- ㉞ as
- ㉟ if
- ㊱ that
- ㊲ what

4. Which one is similar in meaning to the underlined word (A) in the 4th paragraph? (解答はマークシート解答用紙の にマークすること。)

- ㉞ fresh
- ㉟ green
- ㊱ mature
- ㊲ young

5. Which one is similar in meaning to the underlined word (B) in the 4th paragraph? (解答はマークシート解答用紙の にマークすること。)

- ㉞ delicate
- ㉟ hard
- ㊱ soft
- ㊲ thick

6. Which one correctly describes a fact about coffee? (解答はマークシート解答用紙の にマークすること。)

- ㉞ A quarter of the world coffee production is arabica.
- ㉟ Coffee from Sumatra smells like flowers.
- ㊱ Coffee roasters rarely mix different beans together.
- ㊲ The taste of coffee often depends on where it is grown.

7. Which one correctly describes what Kaldi did? (解答はマークシート解答用紙の にマークすること。)

- ㉞ Kaldi made a drink from coffee and offered it to the local people.
- ㉟ Kaldi told some people how his goats' behavior changed after they ate the fruits.
- ㊱ Kaldi was excited to see that his goats found the fruits.
- ㊲ Kaldi was growing coffee in the highlands of Ethiopia.

8. Choose one which is similar in meaning to the underlined sentence in the 9th paragraph. (解答はマークシート解答用紙の にマークすること。)

- ㉞ It is hard for you to find a coffee shop when you wander around streets in America.
- ㉟ Whenever you go to an American city, you will find a coffee shop.
- ㊱ You can hardly walk through any American street without having a cup of coffee.
- ㊲ You cannot help drinking coffee when you go to an American city.

9. Choose one which describes the Fair Trade incorrectly. (解答はマークシート解答用紙の にマークすること。)

- ア It aims to help poor famers in social and political problems.
- イ It aims to pay the farmers fairly for their products.
- ウ Some people say that it has not worked so well.
- エ Some people say that it produces too much for the market.

10. What should be considered to enjoy coffee in the way underlined in the 12th paragraph? (解答はマークシート解答用紙の にマークすること。)

- ア How many plants and birds are on the farm
- イ How much the chemical used on the farms cost
- ウ How the farmers develop the farms
- エ How the water is sprinkled in the farms

Ⅲ 次の英文を読んで、本文の内容に関して、あとの問いに答えなさい。丸で囲んだ数字はパラグラフ番号を表しています。(右上に数字を付した語句には、本文の後に注があります。)

Education and information surrounding gender equality and equal rights has been on the rise, more accessible, and discussed by the broader community. I have had the opportunity to critically analyze and reflect on my time growing up, both in and out of the realms of sport, and upon reflection have been able to see times where inequality was prevalent¹, both in my own and other's experiences.

Most kids are encouraged to try most sports at least once. Sport provides a unique environment for kids to play, learn, get involved, and make friends that they (1) would not have. But currently, despite the encouragement to get involved in sport, should a little girl choose to take her sport further one day and potentially pursue it as a career, the opportunities available are lacking when compared to those of her male counterparts in all but a few sports.⁽²⁾

The debate around gender equality in sports remains a controversial² topic, unfortunately. Now we'll be the first to say that the sporting industry is making steps towards an equal future. However, there is still a way to go. Sport has long mirrored society,⁽³⁾ so the discrepancy³ in equal pay between men and women has persisted within sport, just as it has in other professions.

④ 2019 was a defining year in soccer for the conversation as the public showed their support for gender equality and in return we were provided with an insight from female athletes into the jobs and lives they must lead outside of their professional sporting career. The debate that had been simmering⁴ under the surface and was often confined as a topic of family barbeques or gatherings amongst friends, was ignited⁵ and reinvigorated globally in 2019 after the U.S. Women's National Soccer Team (USWNT) won the World Cup and the crowd chanted "Equal Pay!".

That same year, the Women's Sport Foundation highlighted some of the women in sport leading the charge in the fight for equal pay. In advance of their World Cup win, the USWNT took a stand against ⁽⁵⁾ 'institutionalized gender discrimination' against the team. The women's team has performed exceedingly better than their male counterparts, who in 2018 failed to even qualify for the men's World Cup. While the women have placed in the top three in every women's World Cup since 1991 when the tournament began.

Looking to hockey, the U.S. Women's National Ice Hockey Team, prior to their historic gold medal in the 2018 Pyeongchang Olympics, were fighting for equal pay and treatment to that of the men's team. *The New York Times* reported that at that time the women were barely scraping⁶ a living wage and were left out of pre-Olympic marketing plans (6) their continued success as a team. Their star forward Hilary Knight said: "We're passionately pursuing something for the greater good."

⑦ One of the most well-known and on-going debates, even today in 2021, are the salaries of the WNBA and their NBA counterparts. It is known that most professional women basketball players, in order to make a sustainable income playing basketball, need to compete in numerous different national leagues. This creates an extreme physical demand on the athletes by not having an off-season as they are playing in Europe, Russia, China, and Australia to make ends meet. However, it is really important to note that the WNBA players are not asking for the multimillion-dollar figure incomes that their NBA counterparts receive, they are asking for percentage equity.

Close to home, I remember having the conversation with one of my childhood friends who has gone on to play in the AFLW⁷. We were discussing her training and game schedule, in and out of season, and I was shocked to learn⁽⁸⁾ that despite her and her teammates being required to train and play the same amount of times a week as their male AFL counterparts, they were being paid 20% of what their average male counterpart was earning per game; however

they were not being paid a salary for training at all, meaning they all needed to sustain full-time jobs outside of their full-time training and playing schedule, whereas their male counterparts are being paid as full-time athletes. In that same year, the AFLW Grand Final broke their attendance record with more than 53,000 fans rolling into the stadium to watch. It was also the biggest audience for a women's sporting event in Australia, ever.

So, what's next?

Firstly, it's important to ensure you and those around you are educated on what equal pay actually means. Equal pay means equal pay for the same amount of work under the same boss. The fight is asking for female and male athletes within the same level of teams be paid the same basic wage.

What it boils down to is that we all collectively, men and women, need to do more about gender equality. We need to pave the way for the next generation of girls and women, just as we do for boys and men.⁽⁹⁾ There should be no disparity⁸ in sports, in the workplace, or in life. All athletes should be seen as, and treated as, equals in all respects. Gender should not be the thing that defines us or separates us from our fellow athletes.

Let's show the young girls everywhere that they can be whatever they want to be, and that they deserve to be paid equally for it too!⁽¹⁰⁾

[Adapted from Rebekah Box, "Gender Equality Debate: A Boost for Women in Sport," in *Athlete Assessments.Com* (Web) (Accessed May 25, 2022)
<https://www.athleteassessments.com/gender-equality-debate/>]

(注)

1. prevalent : 広がっている
2. controversial : 論争の的となる
3. discrepancy : 矛盾
4. simmer : 爆発しようとしている
5. ignite : 火をつける
6. scrape : かき集める
7. AFLW : 女性のオーストラリアン・フットボール・リーグ
8. disparity : 格差

〈設 問〉

1. 空所(1)に入れるのに最も適切なものを㉠～㉥から一つ選びなさい。(解答はマークシート解答用紙の

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 にマークすること。)

- ㉠ anyway
- ㉡ however
- ㉢ nevertheless
- ㉣ otherwise

2. 下線部(2)の内容として最も適切なものを㉠～㉥から一つ選びなさい。(解答はマークシート解答用紙の

22

 にマークすること。)

- ㉠ 女子がスポーツで活躍できないのは努力が足りないからだ。
- ㉡ 女子が男子と一緒に競い合って楽しめるスポーツは少ない。
- ㉢ 男子と比べて女子はスポーツを職業にできる機会が少ない。
- ㉣ 男子と比べて女子は積極的にスポーツに参加したからなくなる。

3. 下線部(3)の内容として最も適切なものを㉗～㉝から一つ選びなさい。(解答はマークシート解答用紙の 23 にマークすること。)

- ㉗ スポーツは社会に長期的な影響を与えてきた。
- ㉘ スポーツは社会のありようを写し出してきた。
- ㉙ スポーツは目指すべき理想の社会を示してきた。
- ㉝ スポーツを楽しむための余裕が社会に生まれた。

4. ④の段落で述べられている2019年の説明として、最も適切なものを㉗～㉝から一つ選びなさい。(解答はマークシート解答用紙の 24 にマークすること。)

- ㉗ アメリカの女子サッカーチームのサポーターが飛躍的に増えた。
- ㉘ 家族や友人と一緒に観戦する楽しさに多くの人々が気づいた。
- ㉙ 女子選手が歴史上初めて男子選手を超える報酬を手にした。
- ㉝ 世界中でスポーツにおける男女の同一賃金を求める声が上がった。

5. 下線部(5)「制度化された男女差別」とはどのような現状を表わしているか、この段落の内容に沿って日本語で説明しなさい。(解答は記述式解答用紙に記入すること。)

6. 空所(6)に入れるのに最も適切なものを㉗～㉝から一つ選びなさい。(解答はマークシート解答用紙の 25 にマークすること。)

- ㉗ because of
- ㉘ despite
- ㉙ on behalf of
- ㉝ without

7. ⑦の段落で述べられている内容に合致しないものを㉗～㉝から一つ選びなさい。(解答はマークシート解答用紙の にマークすること。)

- ㉗ 一流のプロ女子バスケット選手でも、十分な生活費を稼ぐのに苦労している。
- ㉘ 高額の報酬を手に入れるために、女子バスケット選手は世界中のリーグを渡り歩く。
- ㉙ 女子バスケット選手は複数のリーグでプレーするため、体を休める時間がない。
- ㉝ バスケット選手の男女間の賃金格差はよく知られており、活発に議論されている。

8. 下線部(8)で筆者がショックを受けた理由に合致しないものを㉗～㉝から一つ選びなさい。(解答はマークシート解答用紙の にマークすること。)

- ㉗ シーズン・オフに女子選手はトレーニングをしないから。
- ㉘ 女子選手はスポーツ以外の仕事と兼業せざるを得ないから。
- ㉙ 男女で試合ごとの報酬に大きな開きがあるから。
- ㉝ トレーニングに対する報酬が女子選手には支払われないから。

9. 下線部(9)の内容に最も近いものを㉗～㉝から一つ選びなさい。(解答はマークシート解答用紙の にマークすること。)

- ㉗ 女性も男性と同じように働いて、同じ賃金を得られるまでには時間がかかる。
- ㉘ 男性に代わって女性ができる仕事を、増やしておかなければならない。
- ㉙ 男性の将来に役立つ仕事を、女性は積極的に担わねばならない。
- ㉝ 未来のためになすべきことに、性別による区別はない。

10. 下線部(10)を日本語に直しなさい。(解答は記述式解答用紙に記入すること。)

IV Choose one foreign country you would like to visit in the near future. Explain in at least 30 words in English why you are interested in that country. (解答は記述式解答用紙に記入すること。)