

共立女子大学・共立女子短期大学
2024 年度入試 全学統一方式
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. 解答は全てマークシート解答用紙に記入すること。
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. 解答は、マークシート解答用紙の解答欄にマークしなさい。例えば、

10

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	㉔㉕●㉖㉗㉘

9. 試験終了後、試験問題は持ち帰ること。

(解答番号 1 ~ 38)

I 以下の英文1～5の下線部㍿から㍿のうち、**正しくないものを一つ**選びなさい。

1. I'd love to go to Italy ㍿ to see the historical sights, ㍿ to tasting the food, and while ㍿ walking the streets, ㍿ to enjoy the atmosphere. 1
2. ㍿ Our noses are itching because ㍿ your perfume is too strong for us. ㍿ My eyes are also watering and ㍿ hers eyes are turning red. 2
3. Today we ㍿ are going to cook omelets, tomorrow we ㍿ will go to an omelet restaurant, and later this week we ㍿ plan to had *omurice*, which we ㍿ first had yesterday. 3
4. Do you think I ㍿ should wear this shirt, or ㍿ would it be better to wear this one? I ㍿ must to make a good impression, and I ㍿ have to choose the right outfit to do that. 4
5. You're going to a wedding, ㍿ so you need to wear a suit, ㍿ and it should be a formal suit ㍿ nor at least something close to formal, ㍿ but not with a black tie. 5

以下の英文 6 ～10 の()に入るものとして、最も適切なものを一つ選びなさい。

6. When I went to America for the first time, I () understand what people were saying to me or reply to their questions. 6

- ㊦ can't
- ㊧ couldn't
- ㊨ shouldn't
- ㊩ won't

7. You can definitely improve your health by () your diet. 7

- ㊦ improve
- ㊧ improvement
- ㊨ improving
- ㊩ to improve

8. I'm trying to contact the students () don't turn in their homework.

8

- ㊦ when
- ㊧ where
- ㊨ who
- ㊩ why

9. Learning to speak Japanese takes a lot of () for people from other countries. 9

- ㊦ effect
- ㊧ effective
- ㊨ efficient
- ㊩ effort

10. Your speech () healthy sleeping habits was very interesting and
informative.

10

㉞ as

㉟ at

㊱ in

㊲ on

Ⅱ 以下の会話文 1～10 の下線部に入るものとして、最も適切なものを一つ選びなさい。

1. A : Excuse me, but do you know what time the next train is coming?

B : Well, according to the timetable, the next train will arrive _____
2:27 p.m. 11

- ㉠ at
- ㉡ from
- ㉢ in
- ㉣ on

2. A : Wow! You have the newest smartphone. Did you buy it recently?

B : No. Actually, I _____ it since May. 12

- ㉠ am having
- ㉡ had
- ㉢ have
- ㉣ have had

3. A : Can I help you?

B : Can you tell me where _____? 13

- ㉠ is located the post office
- ㉡ is the located post office
- ㉢ the locate post office
- ㉣ the post office is located

4. A : Were many students absent from class today?

B : Yes, I understand that several _____ caught a cold. 14

- ㉖ of student
- ㉗ of students
- ㉘ of the student
- ㉙ of the students

5. A : How are things different today than they were when you were a child?

B : When I was a child, we didn't have so _____ cars on the road. 15

- ㉖ a lot of
- ㉗ large
- ㉘ many
- ㉙ much

6. A : Why do you think the people in Japan have a high life expectancy?

B : The main reason is a good diet that _____ fish, fruits and vegetables. 16

- ㉖ consist of
- ㉗ consisted of
- ㉘ consisting of
- ㉙ consists of

7. A : What is the key to a low level of stress?

B : In my opinion, low stress is _____ good exercise. 17

- ㉖ associated against
- ㉗ associated with
- ㉘ associating against
- ㉙ associating with

8. A : The concert last week was great, wasn't it?

B : Yes, particularly that young pianist played _____ well. 18

- ㉠ surprise
- ㉡ surprised
- ㉢ surprising
- ㉣ surprisingly

9. A : Can I use these glasses for the party?

B : Of course. You can also use the new _____ in the cupboard.

19

- ㉠ it
- ㉡ ones
- ㉢ that
- ㉣ them

10. A : Do you happen to know Ken's phone number?

B : Sorry. I have his e-mail address, _____. 20

- ㉠ but
- ㉡ neither
- ㉢ though
- ㉣ yet

Ⅲ 以下の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。(A)から(K)は段落を表す記号です。

(右上に数字を付した語句は、本文の後に注があります。)

編集部注：問題文中の網掛け部分は個人名を置き換えています。

(A) Despite the recent nationwide review of controversial¹ school rules, there are still prominent examples of control-oriented regulations and oppressive school reactions. To what extent are “restrictions” on children necessary, if they are necessary at all? This *Mainichi Shimbun* reporter visited a Tokyo high school with “no school rules” to examine the issue.

(B) In mid-April, just as the new Japanese school year began, I visited Chuo University Senior High School in Koganei, Tokyo, where students in casual outfits were taking classes. Their hair colors included brown and gold. Some had pierced ears and wore nail polish—both commonly forbidden at schools. The atmosphere was like that of a college campus.

(C) The school is known as one with no rules, and students are free to dress and style their hair as they please. They are also allowed to wear makeup and accessories. There is quite a gap between the image of high schoolers in general and that of the students here, who enjoy dressing as they like.

(D) Principal Yuichi Ishida, who is also a professor in the Department of Law at Chuo University, said, “There isn’t much difference between second- and third-year high school students and first- and second-year university students,” adding that he personally felt no discomfort about students’ appearance at the high school. The school’s principal is a professor in the Department of Law at the university by tradition, and Ishida, who specializes in European literature, was appointed to the post two years ago. His earlier comment was a realization based on his two positions as a university professor and a high school principal.

(E) The school’s educational philosophy is “independence, autonomy² and self-governance³,” and it values students making autonomous decisions. This also applies to their personal appearance. If the adults around them interfere, “It may deprive⁴ them of the opportunity to think,” Ishida said. He added, “As an

adult, you will be faced with the question of what kind of clothing is advantageous to you. There are many decisions to make, such as whether to dress for each occasion or stick to what you want to express. I think that is something students should start learning about when they are in high school.” Even if the resulting decision is wrong, the experience itself is a positive thing, the principal said. “Suppose you have a girlfriend and when you first meet her parents you have dyed your hair. If she is from a strict family, her parents might say, ‘Don’t go out with that guy.’ If that happens, dyeing your hair is a failure. But in my opinion, it’s better to experience those kinds of failures.”

(F) However, the school did not start out with the liberal culture it has today. When it was a boys’ high school, it had strict school rules, such as not allowing students to wear anything other than high-collared, button-up jackets and requiring them to greet teachers and staff when they saw them on their way to and from school. The rules seemed designed to manage and control the students. But in 1970, when the university student movement began sweeping through⁵ high schools as well, the students ^(a)rebelled against the rules and called for their abolition. Some of them even went so far as to barricade themselves inside the school. The high school accepted the students’ demands and decided to abolish the rules.

(G) “I believe that historically speaking, students fought for and won their freedom rather than the school giving it to them, and that tradition has been carried on today,” Ishida said. Since the school became coeducational in 2001, the number of ^(b)“assertive” students has increased, but as mentioned earlier, the school respects and accepts them.

(H) What do current students think about the absence of rules? “In the first place, I don’t understand the necessity of having to keep one’s hair black,” said A, 17, a third-year student. She herself has blonde hair and wears ear piercings, but she doesn’t think it interferes with her schoolwork or other activities. She said, “No matter how strict the school rules are through high

school, once you become a college student, you're free to do whatever you want. Considering that, I think it's good that students can decide what they want to look like while still in high school.”⁽²⁾

(I) A third-year boy said, “Once we go out into the world, each one of us needs to have our own individuality to make it. It's good that this place allows us to cultivate our individuality,” and a third-year girl said, “Freedom makes us open-minded.”

(J) It is not only clothing and hairstyles that are not restricted. Smartphone use during class is also allowed at this school. Although there is a “when necessary” condition, students can generally use their own smartphones to look up any questions they have. Again, what is emphasized is the students' independence.

(K) Ishida declared, “The world is going to change rapidly. We live in an age when yesterday's common sense is no longer today's common sense. I hope they (the students) will open up a new, free-thinking future, unrestrained by common sense.”^(c)

[Adapted from “What do principal, students think of Tokyo high school with ‘no rules’?” by Yukinao Kin, May 16, 2023, *The Mainichi*,
<<https://mainichi.jp/english/articles/20230516/p2a/00m/0na/035000c>>]一部改変

(注)

1. controversial : 議論の的になる
2. autonomy : 自主性
3. governance : 統治, 管理
4. deprive A of B : A から B を奪う
5. sweep through : 駆け抜ける

1. 下線部(1) control-oriented regulations の具体例として、本文中で述べられていないものを一つ選びなさい。 21

- ㊦ 髪を染めてはならないこと。
- ㊧ 女子生徒はスカートを着用すること。
- ㊨ 男子生徒は詰め襟の制服を着用すること。
- ㊩ 登下校時には教職員に挨拶をすること。

2. 段落(A)～(D)の内容に合うものを一つ選びなさい。 22

- ㊦ 中央大学の学長が中央大学附属高校の校長も兼ねている。
- ㊧ 中央大学附属高校ではピアスやマニキュアをすることは禁止されている。
- ㊨ 中央大学附属高校の校長は欧州文学の専門家でもある。
- ㊩ 中央大学附属高校は東京で校則のない唯一の高校として知られている。

3. 段落(E)～(G)の内容に合わないものを一つ選びなさい。 23

- ㊦ 中央大学附属高校の自由な校風は生徒たちが自ら勝ち取ったものである。
- ㊧ 中央大学附属高校は男子校として設立されたが、後に男女共学になった。
- ㊨ 服装の TPO について高校生の時から考えさせる必要性を校長は感じている。
- ㊩ 身だしなみについて生徒が間違っただ判断をする可能性を校長は心配している。

4. 段落(H)～(K)の内容に合うものを一つ選びなさい。 24

- ㊦ 自由な校風は生徒の個性を伸ばしてくれると生徒は感じている。
- ㊧ 自由を求めるばかりでなく、現在の常識を尊重する重要性も校長は感じている。
- ㊨ 生徒は授業中いつでも自由にスマートフォンを使用することができる。
- ㊩ 大学生になれば自由になるので、高校の校則に我慢している生徒もいる。

5. 下線部(2) that の内容として最も適切なものを一つ選びなさい。 25

- ㊦ ある程度の校則は必要であることを理解できないこと。
- ㊧ 高校を卒業すれば厳しい校則から解放されること。
- ㊨ 自分が髪をブロンドに染めてピアスをしていること。
- ㊩ 自由であり過ぎることが学業の妨げになる場合があること。

6. この文章全体から読み取れる内容として、最も適切なものを一つ選びなさい。

26

- ㊦ 中央大学附属高校の自由な校風に、教員も生徒もおおむね満足している。
- ㊧ 中央大学附属高校の自由な校風に、生徒は満足しているが教員は問題を感じている。
- ㊨ 中央大学附属高校の生徒たちは、個性的であるため互いに衝突することもある。
- ㊩ 中央大学附属高校の生徒たちは、大多数がそのまま中央大学に進学する。

7. 本文中の二重下線部(a)～(c)を置き換えるのに、最も適切なものを一つずつ選びなさい。

(a) rebelled against 27

- ㊦ claimed
- ㊧ deprived
- ㊨ opposed

(b) assertive 28

- ㊦ outspoken
- ㊧ positive
- ㊨ reserved

(c) unrestrained by

29

㉞ independent of

㉟ interfered with

㊱ oppressed by

Ⅳ 以下の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。(右上に数字を付した語句は、本文の後に注があります。)

As people prepare for the disruptive¹ impact of artificial intelligence on jobs and everyday living, those in the world of audio books say their field is already being transformed. AI has the ability to create human-sounding recordings—at assembly-line² speed—while bypassing⁽¹⁾ at least part of the services of the human professionals who for years have made a living with their voices. Many of them are already seeing a sharp drop-off in business.

Tanya Eby has been a full-time voice actor and professional narrator for 20 years. She has a recording studio in her home. But in the past six months she has seen her workload³ fall by half. Her bookings now run only through June, while in a normal year they would extend through August. Many of her colleagues report similar declines. While other factors could be at play, she said, “It seems to make sense that AI is affecting all of us.”⁽²⁾

There is no label identifying AI-assisted recordings as such, but professionals say thousands of audio books currently in circulation use “voices”⁽³⁾ generated from a databank. Among the most cutting-edge, DeepZen offers rates that can cut the cost of producing an audio book to one-fourth, or less, that of a traditional project. The small London-based company draws from a database it created by recording the voices of several actors who were asked to speak in a variety of emotional registers. “Every voice that we are using, we sign a license agreement, and we pay for the recordings,” said DeepZen CEO Kamis Taylan. For every project, he added, “We pay royalties⁴ based on the work that we do.”

Not everyone respects that standard⁽⁴⁾, said Eby. “All these new companies are popping up⁵ who are not as ethical,” she said, and some use voices found in databases without paying for them. “There’s that gray area” being exploited by several websites, Taylan acknowledged. “They take your voice, my voice, five other people’s voices combined that just creates a separate voice ... They say

that it doesn't belong to anybody."

All the audio book companies denied using such practices.⁽⁵⁾ Speechki, a Texas-based start-up, uses both its own recordings and voices from existing databanks, said CEO Dima Abramov. But that is done only after a contract has been signed covering usage rights, he said.

Future of coexistence?

The five largest U.S. publishing houses did not respond to requests for comment. But professionals said several traditional publishers are already using so-called generative⁶ AI, which can create texts, images, videos and voices from existing content—without human intervention. "Professional narration has always been, and will remain, core to the Audible listening experience," said a spokesperson for that Amazon-related company, a giant in the American audio book sector. "However, as text-to-speech technology improves, we see a future in which human performances and text-to-speech generated content can coexist." The giants of U.S. technology, deeply involved in the explosively developing field of AI, are all pursuing the promising business of digitally narrated audio books.⁽⁶⁾

'Accessible to all'

Early this year, Apple announced it was moving into AI-narrated audio books, a move it said would make the "creation of audio books more accessible to all," notably independent authors and small publishers. Google is offering a similar service, which it describes as "auto-narration." "We have to democratize the publishing industry, because only the most famous and the big names are getting converted into audio," said Taylan.

"Synthetic⁷ narration just opened the door for old books that have never been recorded, and all the books from the future that never will be recorded

because of the economics,” added Speechki’s Abramov. Given the costs of human-based recording, he added, only some five percent of all books are turned into audio books. But Abramov insisted that the growing market would also benefit voice actors. “They will make more money, they will make more recordings,” he said.

The human element

“The essence of storytelling is teaching humanity how to be human. And we feel strongly that that should never be given to a machine to teach us about how to be human,” said Emily Ellet, an actor and audio book narrator who helped establish the Professional Audiobook Narrators Association (PANA). “Storytelling,” she added, “should remain human entirely.”

Eby underlined a frequent criticism of digitally generated recordings. When compared to a human recording, she said, an AI product “lacks in emotional connection.” Eby said she fears, however, that people will grow accustomed to the machine-generated version, “and I think that’s quietly what’s kind of happening.” Her wish is simply “that companies would let listeners know that they’re listening to an AI-generated piece ... I just want people to be honest about it.”

[Adapted from “Audio Book Narrators Say AI Is Already Taking Away Business”, May 14, 2023, <<https://www.voanews.com/a/7092661.html>>]

(注)

1. disruptive : 破壊的な
2. assembly-line : 組み立てライン, 工程
3. workload : 仕事量
4. royalty : 著作権使用料
5. pop up : 急に現れる
6. generative : 生成的な
7. synthetic : 合成の

1. Which of the following is the most appropriate to replace bypassing?
(1)

30

- ㉠ developing
- ㉡ including
- ㉢ running
- ㉣ skipping

2. What happened to Tanya Eby, a voice actor, after AI had been introduced in her industry? 31

- ㉠ Her work has become much easier.
- ㉡ Many jobs started to come between June and August.
- ㉢ She has lost a lot of recording jobs.
- ㉣ She has not been working over six months.

3. Which of the following is the closest in meaning to It seems to make sense?
(2) 32

- ㉠ It is difficult to accept
- ㉡ It is fashionable to state
- ㉢ It is impossible to expect
- ㉣ It is reasonable to conclude

4. Which of the following does the “voices” refer to? 33

- ㊦ AI voice parts replaced by live human voices
- ㊧ different human voices imitating AI
- ㊨ various human voice parts combined by AI
- ㊩ voice parts created only with AI

5. What does that standard refer to? 34

- ㊦ Audio book companies can freely choose what books to be recorded with or without AI.
- ㊧ Audio book companies must follow certain technical rules to maintain the quality of their products.
- ㊨ Audio book companies must hire at least several new voice actors for each recording.
- ㊩ Audio book companies should pay for voice actors based on proper license agreements.

6. What does such practices refer to? 35

- ㊦ creating new stories without any agreements among voice actors
- ㊧ getting permission from voice actors to use their past works
- ㊨ starting to sell audio books after getting permission from voice actors
- ㊩ using the existing recordings without having agreements from voice actors

7. Which of the following is the closest in meaning to the promising business? 36

- ㊦ the business which is expected to become larger
- ㊧ the business which is expected to decline rapidly
- ㊨ the business which is likely to create new rules
- ㊩ the business which is likely to make less profit

8. According to the text, which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as the potential benefits of AI-narrated audio books? 37

- ㊦ Even the old books published when AI was not available will likely be recorded.
- ㊧ It will allow small companies to publish their books more easily.
- ㊨ There will be more chances for the non-bestselling books to be recorded.
- ㊩ Voice actors will earn more money as the quality of their work will improve with AI.

9. Which **TWO** statements are true according to the text? 38

- ㊦ AI has been so advanced that it can mix not only voices but images and videos to create new contents.
- ㊧ AI recorded books tend to be more expensive than regular books but excellent in their sound quality.
- ㊨ Emily Ellet, an audio book narrator, believes that the future development of AI will help people more connected emotionally with others.
- ㊩ People can easily recognize which books are AI recorded because they are clearly labeled as such.
- ㊰ Recording by human voice actors would be done much faster and cheaper than AI recordings.
- ㊱ There are some companies which use previous recordings by voice actors without paying them royalties.