

英語問題紙

経済学部 1・2 部

経営学部 1・2 部 (経営学科)

工学部 (社会環境工学科 社会環境コース)
電子情報工学科

2023 年 2 月 10 日

14 : 10 ~ 15 : 10 (60分)

注意事項

- 英語の問題紙は全15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
経済学部 1 部 経営学部 1 部 (経営学科) 工学部 (社会環境工学科 社会環境コース) 電子情報工学科	1 2 3 4 5 6
経済学部 2 部 経営学部 2 部 (経営学科)	1 2 3 4 5

- 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。
- 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。

英

1

次の英文を読み、設問に答えよ。

The United States changed in the 2010s and became a deeply divided country. If you watch American news nowadays, it seems that Americans have lost the ability to speak the same language or recognize the same truth. Moreover, American democracy now seems like an ongoing war between people on the political left and people on the political right. What happened, and why did it happen in the 2010s? The short answer is this: social media are now having deeply negative effects on how human beings communicate with each other, and on democracy itself.

Things have not always been like that. In fact, the internet has long been perceived as important to the rise of democracies around the world. For example, in 2011, the widespread use of social media led to a democratic movement called the Arab Spring. Social media allowed citizens of many North African and Middle Eastern countries to gather together very quickly, plan very large demonstrations, and ultimately change their governments. Around 2011, the world also saw widespread use of Google Translate. This free service allows people to understand messages in any foreign language. This helps them to share information from anywhere and report news from around the world very rapidly.

The early internet of the 1990s was simple. It had chat rooms, message boards, and email. Then came the first wave of social-media platforms, which launched around 2003. Myspace, Friendster, and Facebook made it easy to connect with friends and strangers to talk about common interests, for free, and at a scale never before imaginable. By 2008, Facebook had emerged as the dominant platform, with more than 100 million monthly users, on its way to roughly 3 billion today. In the first decade of the new century, social media were widely believed to facilitate democracy.

In their early stages, platforms such as Myspace and Facebook were relatively harmless. They allowed users to create pages on which to post photos, family updates, and links to the mostly simple pages of their friends and favorite bands. At first, social media were an important technological improvement, as communication moved from regular postal mail, to the telephone, to email, and then to texting. All of these changes in communication actually helped people maintain and increase their social ties. So why have social media created this intense level of social disharmony in the United States?

Although social media have not always been a negative social force, the problem is how they changed in the 2010s. During that time, Facebook hoped to radically change the ways people

spread and consume information by giving them the power to share other users' posts. This idea, it was originally believed, would help people transform social institutions and industries, and strengthen democracies everywhere. In the 10 years since then, however, things have not worked out as expected. Democracy around the world is under constant threat, misinformation spreads rapidly and without much pushback, and people's trust in governments is falling. To understand why, let's begin with the impact of social media on human communication.

By changing the ways people spread and consume information, social media companies actually changed the ways humans communicate with each other. Instead of sharing information, developing ideas, and debating important issues, people nowadays share intimate details of their lives with strangers and large companies. Now that most social media allow users to publicly "like" or share posts with the click of a button, a new aspect of human communication emerged. This is the "going viral" phenomenon, which is when a post is widely shared and re-shared. More people are now creating posts that "go viral" and make them "internet famous" for a few days. However, if they make a mistake or say something people don't like, they can find themselves buried in hateful comments.

The result is that people have become used to "performing their own brands" rather than sharing and improving ideas with other human beings, which is most often possible through face-to-face communication. This new social media communication game has encouraged dishonesty and very negative group thinking. Social media users no longer follow their true beliefs or values. Instead, they act based on how they think others will react to their social media behaviors. This is because they hope their posts will be very popular or even "go viral."

So, how have social media affected democracy? It's simple. Historically, civilizations have become strong because of shared identities based on blood ties, shared religions, and enemies. These shared identities motivated them to stick together as communities. Social scientists have identified at least four major forces that bind together successful democracies: strong and wide social connections, high levels of trust in government, strong democratic institutions, and shared identities. In the United States, social media have weakened all of these forces.

To be fair, it's not everyone who is attacking others on social media. A study by the pro-democracy group More in Common surveyed 8,000 Americans in 2017 and 2018 and identified seven large political groups. The one furthest to the right, the "devoted conservatives," comprised 6 percent of the U.S. population. The group furthest to the left, the "progressive activists," comprised 8 percent of the population. The progressive activists were by far the most active group on social media: 70 percent of them had shared political content over the

previous year. The devoted conservatives followed at 56 percent. Even though the most radical and combative people in the United States are a minority, they occupy a very large part of the negative public discourse we see in the media, especially in the news.

Is there hope for the future? Although we can never return to the way things were before, there are things we can do now. First, we must strengthen our democratic institutions so that they can survive the pressures of constant public anger and mistrust. We can also reform social media and their uses so that they become more positive social forces. Finally, we need to prepare the next generation of people so that they understand what democracy is, how it can be damaged, and how it should be protected. One sure way to do this is to put our smartphones down, go back to face-to-face communication, debate ideas, and learn the importance of compromise.

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

1. What caused the United States to become deeply divided in the 2010s?
 - A. The lack of American news sources.
 - B. The war on democracy.
 - C. The growth of social media.
 - D. The use of English.

2. How does the internet contribute to the spread of democracy in the world?
 - A. People can communicate in many languages anytime.
 - B. People can control their personal information.
 - C. Governments can rule their countries with greater ease.
 - D. News media can manage the information people receive.

3. Social media are different from earlier communication tools because they . . .
 - A. connect a large number of people easily.
 - B. have more than 100 million monthly users.
 - C. rely on one-to-one communication.
 - D. allow users to communicate without the internet.

4. What was an advantage of early social media?
 - A. They were more private than postal mail.
 - B. They made it easier for people to expand their social contacts.
 - C. They created social welfare around the world.
 - D. They allowed people to connect through telephone lines.

5. How have social media become a negative social problem?
 - A. They have become a source of misinformation.
 - B. They pressure people to consume more information.
 - C. They strengthen social institutions and industries.
 - D. They give governments too much power.

6. How have social media companies changed the ways humans communicate with each other?
 - A. The companies make users debate important issues.
 - B. People now share more personal information publicly.
 - C. It is more difficult than ever for a post to go viral.
 - D. People don't have to worry about making mistakes in their posts.

7. People "performing their own brands" has resulted in . . .
 - A. certain brands becoming more popular.
 - B. people developing ideas with others.
 - C. people placing less priority on their own values.
 - D. people thinking more negatively.

8. What is one major force that strengthens democracies?
 - A. Strong and wide transportation networks.
 - B. High levels of trust in social media.
 - C. Strong democratic institutions.
 - D. Individual identities.

9. The most combative users on social media are . . .
 - A. large political groups.
 - B. politically neutral groups.
 - C. a large majority.
 - D. a small minority.

10. What would be a good title for this passage?
- A. Social Media, Human Communication, and Democracy
 - B. Facebook's Impact on Other Social Media
 - C. The Current State of Democracy in the World
 - D. The Positive Impact of Social Media

問2 Complete the following table.

Approx. date	Social media on the internet	Social outcome
1990s	(11)	Increased social ties
2003	Myspace, Friendster, Facebook	Ability to communicate about common interests with a large number of strangers
2008–2011	Facebook becomes the most important platform; Google Translate	(12)
2010–2019	(13)	Domination of social media by users on the political far left or far right
2022	Over 3,000,000,000 Facebook users	(14)

11. A. Chat rooms, message boards, and email
 B. Facebook users are able to share other users' posts
 C. Focus on "going viral" by performing to others rather than communicating
 D. Rise of democratic movements such as the Arab Spring
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- B. Facebook users are able to share other users' posts
- C. Focus on "going viral" by performing to others rather than communicating
- D. Rise of democratic movements such as the Arab Spring

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

15. Facebook had roughly 3 billion users in 2008.
16. It was originally hoped that the ability to share posts would strengthen democracies everywhere.
17. More in Common found seven main political groups in the U.S.
18. According to More in Common, political content was shared the most by devoted conservatives.

英**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: Did you know her latest movie won an international prize?
Y: I heard that she directed it with more energy and () than ever.
A. convention B. commitment C. conservation D. commerce
20. X: Mark is not only well-educated but also very interested in literature.
Y: Yes, he is very ().
A. intangible B. incurable C. intellectual D. integrative
21. X: Is everything ready in your new apartment?
Y: Pretty much everything, but I still have to buy () like a coffee maker and a toaster.
A. appliances B. furniture C. tableware D. interior
22. X: How's the preparation for the report going?
Y: I don't have enough data. I wondered if I could () yours with mine.
A. incorporate B. immigrate C. imitate D. originate
23. X: How much are those knives and forks?
Y: Oh, they are \$25 and \$30 ().
A. alternatively B. exclusively C. extensively D. respectively
24. X: The Bears lost another game.
Y: I'm afraid their recent defeats will () the team's confidence.
A. heighten B. boost C. create D. undermine
25. X: Do you miss your hometown?
Y: Yeah, I have friends there, and I have a strong () to my grandmother.
A. attachment B. attendance C. association D. access
26. X: I cannot imagine a bright future ahead of me.
Y: Come on! You should be more () about your future.
A. optimistic B. critical C. mystical D. cosmetic

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: I heard Peter has got an A in Chemistry.
Y: That's great, but I'm not (). He was studying so hard for the exam.
A. surprise B. surprises C. surprising D. surprised
28. X: How did you like the movie?
Y: It wasn't very good, but I liked ().
A. music B. the music C. a music D. this music
29. X: We're going to the beach tomorrow. Do you want to join us?
Y: Oh, I wish I () to work tomorrow. Maybe next time!
A. had B. have C. didn't have D. don't have
30. X: Bob, are you coming to the BBQ tomorrow?
Y: I don't know. Do you know what time ()?
A. does it start B. start C. it starts D. starting
31. X: This is so good! Can I have another glass?
Y: That's your third glass! You () be very thirsty.
A. can B. will C. may D. must
32. X: What are you doing outside?
Y: The office () right now, so we can't go in.
A. is cleaning B. cleans C. is cleaned D. is being cleaned
33. X: Sapporo City Dental Clinic. How may I help you?
Y: Hello. () is Kota Tanaka speaking. I'd like to reschedule my appointment.
A. This B. That C. It D. He
34. X: My sister moved to Okinawa last month.
Y: I envy her. I'd like to live in a place () the weather is nice even in winter.
A. which B. whose C. that D. where

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35. If we can find the cause of the problem, we'll be able to () out how to prevent it from happening again.
- A. catch B. figure C. turn D. run
36. It's already 7 pm, and we've been very efficient today, so let's call it ().
- A. a morning B. an afternoon C. an evening D. a day

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。

Mark: Could I speak with Susumu, please?

Receptionist: I'm afraid he's in a meeting right now. (37)

Mark: Yes, please. It's really crucial he gets it.

Receptionist: Don't worry. I'll relay the message as soon as he finishes. (38)

Mark: This is Mark Takahashi from the Head Office. (39) Can you also tell him to call me back as soon as possible?

Receptionist: No problem. What is your contact number?

Mark: It's 011-789-0123.

- A. Who shall I say called?
- B. Do you want to leave a message?
- C. Please keep in touch with me to get the updated information.
- D. Please tell him the meeting on Friday in Sapporo has been called off.

George: I think my job is boring.

Sophia: Oh, really? Why do you say that?

George: Well, I always do the same work routine every day: check the schedules, prepare reports, file papers and so on and so forth.

Sophia: Yeah, it does sound repetitive but that's normal in your line of work. But if you get bored often, you might get depressed. (40) I think it would be very good for you to find new ways to make it more interesting.

George: How? (41)

Sophia: I think you should do your usual routine in a different order.

George: That sounds sort of refreshing. (42)

Sophia: Well, it's either that, or look for a new job.

- A. Do your best.
- B. And that's not good.
- C. But do you think it will work?
- D. Do you have something in mind?

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- 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。

Active listening skills – How to support children with poor listening skills, Teach Early Years by Eleanor Johnson

- A. It is important to note that not all children will follow these stages rigidly.
- B. Eventually, children learn to identify specific words and understand them.
- C. However, just because children can hear doesn't mean that they are listening.
- D. The third action, learning to pay attention, takes a long time.

6

Read the following information and answer the questions.

(1 部および工学部受験者のみ)

From:	Harry.ROCKLEAR@texbbq.com
To:	AILEEN.WHITE@austin.com
Date:	July 11, 2022 – 3:30 pm
Subject:	Re: Unsatisfactory BBQ lunch
<p>Dear Aileen,</p> <p>Thanks for your email of July 3 concerning your recent visit to our Texas BBQ restaurant in Austin. I am very sorry you didn't have an enjoyable time at our restaurant. I'm sorry to hear that you had to wait for more than 30 minutes after you placed the order. Actually, we had two reasons for that incident. One is the malfunctioning of the freezers. They suddenly stopped working the night before and the meat was not usable. So, we needed to get meat from another source. The other reason is that on that day we had a staff shortage due to COVID-19. As a result, our customers had to wait for more than 30 minutes. I apologize for this matter.</p> <p>To make amends for this unfortunate incident, I am sending you a complimentary coupon that you can use at one of our BBQ restaurants in either Austin, Dallas, Houston, or San Antonio. Please see the attached file. I hope you and your grandkids will return to one of our Texas BBQ venues soon. If you have further questions or comments, please do not hesitate to email me.</p> <p>With sincere gratitude for your patience and understanding,</p> <p>Harry Rocklear Manager, Texas BBQ, Austin</p>	

(Attached file)

Texas BBQ Complementary Coupon
The best BBQ in Texas!

**Ms. Aileen White is entitled to 3 items
free of charge at any Texas BBQ restaurant.**

Restaurant Locations: Austin, Dallas, Houston, San Antonio
Expires: December 31, 2022

For customer service or inquiries, email to GuestRelations@texbbq.com
or contact by telephone at 512-234-3111

46. Why did Aileen send the previous email?
- A. She was happy.
 - B. She was satisfied.
 - C. She was worried.
 - D. She was angry.
47. What was the main problem that Aileen complained about?
- A. The staff was rude to her.
 - B. She received her order late.
 - C. Her steak was not well cooked.
 - D. She had to go to another restaurant instead.
48. What happened inside the restaurant kitchen?
- A. The electricity stopped suddenly.
 - B. The restaurant didn't have any staff.
 - C. The freezers stopped working.
 - D. They ran out of BBQ sauce.
49. What does Harry offer Aileen to apologize for this incident?
- A. A refund for the meal.
 - B. A refund for the next meal.
 - C. A coupon for 3 free meals.
 - D. A coupon for 3 items on the menu.
50. With whom did Aileen go to the restaurant?
- A. With a friend.
 - B. With her grandchildren.
 - C. With her grandparents.
 - D. With Harry Rocklear.
51. Aileen can use the coupon until . . .
- A. July 3.
 - B. July 11.
 - C. October 31.
 - D. December 31.

52. If she has a question about the coupon, Aileen should . . .
- A. write an email or call.
 - B. write an inquiry on the web site.
 - C. meet Harry in person.
 - D. go to the restaurant directly.