

2020年度 経済学部外国人留学生入学試験

小論文 試験問題

(NO. ())

次の文章を読んで、以下の設問に答えなさい。

「口答えするな」という言葉を知っていますか。私の子ども時代、社会には対話がありませんでした。たとえば学校で、「廊下の掃除をしろ」「今日は一組の当番の日です」「口答えをするな」というふうに、対話が成り立たない時代でした。なぜ？と理由を聞くことは禁止。相手の言葉にいつも背筋をピンと伸ばして「ハイ」と答え、訳がわからなくてもすぐさま実行に移す。「口答えするな」（こんな言葉を知っている人はもういないでしょうね）。理屈の合わない命令に対して理由を聞こうとすると、必ず大きな声で「口答えをするな」と叱責され、体罰を受けることもありました。

昔も今も、人がもし、自分の考えを率直に言葉に出して話し合えば、「戦争などやめるべきだ」という結論に達するかもしれません。それをおそれて戦争当時は、自由な意見を述べることや、討論そのものが禁じられていたのです。人びとを動かしていたのは一方的に伝えられる支配者の言葉だけでした。社会全体が軍隊の延長で、人間としての言葉も判断力も奪われていた時代でした。今も言論の自由のない国のニュースが伝えられると、私は日本の過去のことを思い出します。

絶対服従の社会では、大人たちはまわりを見まわして、ひそひそと話をしたものです。食料の配給がないために子どもが「お腹がすいた」と言えば、「戦場の兵士を思え」と大人から叱責されました。対話や討論がない社会とは、支配者にとってこの上なく都合がいい社会です。誰も批判者がいない沈黙の社会ですから。

昔の話ではありません。戦後70年、言論の自由のある民主主義社会になったはずなのに、私たちの社会には、なぜか空気を読むとか、上司の気持ちを忖度して、言葉に出して質問したり意見を言ったりしない、という風習があります。

昨今、社会に大きな悪影響を及ぼした事件は、いずれも上の人への忖度が先立ち、率直な議論ができなかった点で共通しています。当事者たちのプロとしての判断基準は、上の人の中意を読むことだったようです。至当な反対意見を述べることに躊躇する人がいるのは、たぶん、個人と個人の間での対話の経験を日頃から持たなかったためではないかと思います。

対話は、上の人への忖度や自己保身のお世辞ではなく、また一般論や抽象論でなく、人間としての対等な立場で、その場その場にもっとも必要な自分の考えや感情を、自分の言葉で語る話し合いです。そこで必要な言葉とは、その時その場にもっとも適切であった一度きりの貴重な言葉でしょう。自分の考えや感情が、他者との言葉の往復によって、よりよいものに高められていく達成感、対話の醍醐味ともいえます。そのことを経験によって知っている人は、対話を忌避しようとはしません。保身のための言葉など意味がないと感じるでしょう。上司の意向を忖度することは、有害な結果さえもたらしかねないからです。

私たちが日常、大なり小なり経験していることは、次のようなことです。よりよい解決をめざして、討議・討論を重ねて決めていく社会ではないこと。物事を相対的、多角的に捉え直し、論拠を明確にして議論をし、合意に達する社会ではないこと。これに対して、それぞれの社会にはそれぞれの方法でお互いに了解し合い、社会的な合意を作る仕方があるので、対話や論争がなくてもいいではないかという反論があるかもしれません。

けれども、現実には社会が急速に個人化して、個性の違いや生活の多様化が進み、階層の分離が固定化していく中で、忖度や推察という一方的な思い込みでは、齟齬は増えることが多くなっているのではないかと思います。言葉には限界があるにしても、言葉を持つ動物である人間にとって、言葉は、やはり最良のコミュニケーションの手段です。言葉に出さなければ、誰が何を思

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っているのかわかりません。発言する人にとっても自分の考えや感情を言葉にすることは、それによって自分の持っている感情や考えを整理して再確認できる効果を持っています。分かり合っているはずの家族の中でも、あるいは、技術畑で寡黙に過ごしてきた人にとっても、いまは対話することがこれまで以上に大事な社会になっています。

個人の尊重を前提にした民主主義社会では、人びとは自分を認めてほしいという欲望を、人間的な本性として肯定しています。それは民主主義という社会制度とも適合しているために、熱心に聞く人がまわりにいれば、だれもが自然に自分の考えを話し始めます。認知症予防とケアのために、あるいは精神障害者にとって、対話がいかに必要であるかは、すでに実証されていますし、一人暮らしで黙っている生活は、健康のためにもよくない、と考えられています。言葉によって自分を表現し、応答し合うことは、小さな、けれども大切な幸せではないでしょうか。

(出典：暉峻淑子著『対話する社会へ』岩波新書 2017年より一部改題)

- 問1 「いまは対話することがこれまで以上に大事な社会になっています」と本文がありますが、筆者は対話をどのようなものと定義し、なぜ、いまそれが大事だと考えているのでしょうか。問題文に沿って200字以内でまとめてください。(40点)
- 問2 「言葉によって自分を表現し、応答し合うことは、小さな、けれども大切な幸せではないでしょうか」と本文がありますが、この筆者の意見に対してあなたはどのように思いますか。自身の経験を挙げながら、あなたの考えを600字以内で述べてください。(60点)

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英語 試験問題

(NO. ^{1/7})

I Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. (30 points)

[I] A remarkable fossil deposit found in North Dakota seems to offer an unprecedented record of the mass extinction event that wiped out most of the dinosaurs 66 million years ago. The fossils appear to be animals that were killed within minutes of an asteroid striking Earth, in a flood (a) triggered by the impact.

"I have never seen a site like it," says Phil Manning of the University of Manchester, UK, a member of the team studying the fossils. "You can almost see the event happening."

The findings were made public last week by the *New Yorker* magazine, rather than in a conventional scientific paper, leading many palaeontologists* to be publicly skeptical of the work.

However, a paper has now been published in *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS)* and researchers are expressing cautious enthusiasm.

[II] The mass extinction 66 million years ago wiped out a swathe* of species. Contrary to popular belief, it didn't obliterate* the dinosaurs: birds are a kind of dinosaur and they are still around. However, no non-avian* dinosaurs survived. The extinction allowed mammals to flourish, paving the way for the evolution of primates and (b) ultimately humans.

The main cause seems to have been a 10-kilometer-wide asteroid that slammed into what is now the Chicxulub crater on the Yucatán Peninsula in Mexico. The immediate blast was devastating, and it also led to years of cold weather because dust was thrown up into the air, blocking sunlight.

The impact would have sent vibrations through the planet, causing widespread earthquakes and floods. The fossil deposit in North Dakota preserves the site of a river, which would have experienced a flash flood as water hurtled inland. A mix of mud and sand surrounds a densely packed collection of fossilized fish and other organisms. Everything seems to have been laid down in a single flood.

[III] The site was first examined by Robert DePalma from the Palm Beach Museum of Natural History in Florida in 2012, after it was found by a private collector in the Hell Creek Formation in North Dakota. The following year, convinced that an asteroid impact was responsible, DePalma contacted a *New Yorker* journalist. Finally, DePalma and his (c) colleagues had a paper ready to go. According to Manning, the *New Yorker* and *PNAS* both agreed to publish on Monday this week.

However, on Friday last week, the *New Yorker* published its story early, triggering a media frenzy. "I found out a few seconds later because I started getting phone calls," says Manning. The universities involved rushed out their own press releases, leading to accusations of hype.

[IV] In theory, it is possible that this site has no link to the Chicxulub impact: floods happen all the time. But the team has several lines of evidence for a connection. The sediments are thick with tektites: tiny pieces of natural glass formed in meteorite impacts and scattered. The tektites match the Chicxulub meteorite on a chemical level. Many of the fish have tektites in their gills, suggesting the glass was floating. And the deposit is topped by a distinctive rock layer known to mark the extinction event.

"It's hard to (d) come up with anything other than 'this package of sediment was rapidly emplaced just after the impact'," says Manning.

[V] "While this deposit may help us understand the immediate aftermath of the Chicxulub impact, it cannot however tell us much about the cause of the mass extinction," says Courtney Sprain at the University of Liverpool, UK. Its main value will be the range of preserved fossils, she says.

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“The geological interpretation seems very credible to me, and the fish fossils do seem to record a catastrophic event at or near the asteroid impact,” says Stephen Brusatte of the University of Edinburgh, UK. “I’m very excited about this discovery.”

Brusatte’s one complaint is that the paper doesn’t describe any dinosaur fossils, whereas the *New Yorker* story says there are many, including skin and an unhatched egg. Manning says this paper focused on establishing a link between the site and the asteroid impact, and that descriptions of fossils will follow. If so, the North Dakota site could explode our understanding of one of the most violent events in Earth’s history.

出典: The day the dinosaurs died by Michael Marshall, NewScientist, 6 April 2019 (c) 2019 New Scientist Ltd. All rights reserved. Distributed by Tribune Content Agency

*palaeontologists : scientists who study fossils and ancient forms of life

*swathe : row or line

*obliterate : destroy completely

*non-avian : not relating to birds

1. For each of the words or phrases underlined in the passage, choose the word or phrase closest in meaning.

Write the number of your choice on the answer sheet.

- (a) triggered: (1) caused (2) fired (3) shot (4) trapped
- (b) ultimately: (1) accidentally (2) especially (3) finally (4) unfortunately
- (c) colleagues: (1) siblings (2) opponents (3) followers (4) associates
- (d) come up with: (1) prove (2) reject (3) think of (4) investigate
- (e) catastrophic: (1) ceaseless (2) disastrous (3) primitive (4) unprecedented

2. Answer the following questions.

(a) According to [I], which of the following sentences is true? Choose one and write the number on the answer sheet.

- (1) To Phil Manning the fossil deposit found in North Dakota was quite a common one.
- (2) The discovery of a remarkable fossil deposit in North Dakota was discussed in an academic journal before it was reported in the *New Yorker* magazine.
- (3) The findings of the fossil deposit in North Dakota has been made public in an academic journal.
- (4) Most palaeontologists accepted the importance of the findings in North Dakota immediately because the *New Yorker* is a leading magazine.

(b) According to [II], which of the following sentences is true? Choose one and write the number on the answer sheet.

- (1) The mass extinction 66 million years ago eliminated every kind of dinosaur.
- (2) Birds, which are descendants of dinosaurs, still exist today.
- (3) An asteroid crashing into the earth 66 million years ago threw up a vast amount of dust and caused global warming.

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(4) With regard to the fossil deposit in North Dakota, we can be sure that those fossils were laid down by countless floods.

(c) According to [III], which of the following sentences is true? Choose one and write the number on the answer sheet.

- (1) After Robert DePalma discovered the site, a private collector went there and offered to help him.
- (2) Having little conviction that the deposit at the site was caused by an asteroid impact, DePalma contacted a *New Yorker* journalist.
- (3) The *New Yorker* magazine published a story on the site earlier than it had agreed to.
- (4) Although the *New Yorker* published a story on the findings of the fossil deposit, there was little

(d) According to [IV], which of the following sentences is true? Choose one and write the number on the answer sheet.

- (1) It is possible that the fossil deposit in North Dakota has nothing to do with the Chicxulub impact.
- (2) Although tektites were found at this site, they don't suggest a connection to the Chicxulub impact.
- (3) On the top of the deposit there is a thick layer of rocks which makes any investigation impossible.
- (4) According to Manning, it is difficult to argue that the sediment at the site was caused by the Chicxulub impact.

(e) According to [V], which of the following sentences is true? Choose one and write the number on the answer sheet.

- (1) Courtney Sprain is convinced that the fossil deposit in North Dakota clearly explains the cause of the mass extinction of dinosaurs.
- (2) Stephen Brusatte seems to be rather confused, because he thinks the discovery is inconsistent with the asteroid impact theory of the disappearance of dinosaurs.
- (3) Brusatte seems to feel satisfied because he thinks the dinosaur fossils, which are not described in the scientific paper, are discussed in the *New Yorker* magazine story.
- (4) According to Manning, a description of fossils will be published in the future.

II Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. (30 points)

[I] The probability of flipping heads with a fair coin is $\frac{1}{2}$. The probability of flipping two heads in a row is $(\frac{1}{2})^2$, or $\frac{1}{4}$, since the likelihood of two independent events' *both* happening is the product of their individual probabilities. Now that you are armed with this powerful knowledge, let's assume that you have been promoted to head of risk management at a major airline. Your assistant informs you that the probability of a jet engine's failing for any reason during a transatlantic flight is 1 in 100,000. Given the number of transatlantic flights, this is not an acceptable risk. Fortunately each jet making such a trip has at least two engines. Your assistant has calculated that the risk of both engines' shutting down over the Atlantic must be $(\frac{1}{100,000})^2$, or 1 in 10 billion, which is a reasonable safety risk. This would be a good

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time to tell your assistant to use up his vacation days before he is fired. The two engine failures are not independent events. If a plane flies through a flock of geese while taking off, both engines are likely to be compromised in a similar way. The same would be true of many other factors that affect the performance of a jet engine, from weather to improper maintenance. If one engine fails, the probability that the second engine fails is going to be significantly higher than 1 in 100,000.

[II] Does this seem obvious? It was not obvious throughout the 1990s as British prosecutors committed a grave miscarriage of justice because of an improper use of probability. As with the hypothetical jet engine example, the statistical mistake was in assuming that several events were independent (as in flipping a coin) rather than dependent (when a certain outcome makes a similar outcome more likely in the future). This mistake was real, however, and innocent people were sent to jail as a result.

[III] The mistake arose in the context of sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS), a phenomenon in which a perfectly healthy infant dies in his or her crib*. (The Brits refer to SIDS as a "cot death.") SIDS was a medical mystery that attracted more attention as infant deaths from other causes became less common. Because these infant deaths were so mysterious and poorly understood, they bred suspicion. Sometimes that suspicion was warranted. SIDS was used on occasion to cover up parental negligence or abuse; a postmortem exam cannot necessarily distinguish natural deaths from those in which foul play is involved. British prosecutors and courts became convinced that one way to separate foul play from natural deaths would be to focus on families in which there were multiple cot deaths. Sir Roy Meadow, a prominent British pediatrician*, was a frequent expert witness on this point. As the British news magazine the *Economist* explains, "What became known as Meadow's Law – the idea that one infant death is a tragedy, two are suspicious and three are murder – is based on the notion that if an event is rare, two or more instances of it in the same family are so improbable that they are unlikely to be the result of chance." Sir Meadow explained to juries that the chance that a family could have two infants die suddenly of natural causes was an extraordinary 1 in 73 million. He explained the calculation: Since the incidence of a cot death is rare, 1 in 8,500, the chance of having two cot deaths in the same family would be $(\frac{1}{8,500})^2$ which is roughly 1 in 73 million. This reeks of foul play. That's what juries decided, sending many parents to prison on the basis of this testimony on the statistics of cot deaths (often without any corroborating medical evidence of abuse or neglect). In some cases, infants were taken away from their parents at birth because of the unexplained death of a sibling.

[IV] The *Economist* explained how a misunderstanding of statistical independence became a flaw in the Meadow testimony:

There is an obvious flaw in this reasoning, as the Royal Statistical Society, protective of its derided subject, has pointed out. The probability calculation works fine, so long as it is certain that cot deaths are entirely random and not linked by some unknown factor. But with something as mysterious as cot deaths, it is quite possible that there is a link – something genetic, for instance, which would make a family that had suffered one cot death more, not less, likely to suffer another. And since those women were convicted, scientists have been suggesting that there may be just such a link.

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In 2004, the British government announced that it would review 258 trials in which parents had been convicted of murdering their infant children.

出典: From NAKED STATISTICS: STRIPPING THE DREAD FROM THE DATA by Charles Wheelan. Copyright (c) 2013 by Charles Wheelan. Used by permission of W. W. Norton & Company, Inc.

*pediatrician : doctor who treats children

*crib : small bed for a baby

1. For each of the words or phrases underlined in the passage, choose the word or phrase closest in meaning. Write the number of your choice on the answer sheet.

- | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
| (a) in a row: | (1) in advance | (2) in fact | (3) in part | (4) in succession |
| (b) bred: | (1) reported | (2) raised | (3) overcame | (4) ignored |
| (c) warranted: | (1) created | (2) justified | (3) recorded | (4) rejected |
| (d) prominent: | (1) well-known | (2) secondary | (3) potential | (4) caring |
| (e) flaw: | (1) reward | (2) reality | (3) joke | (4) defect |

2. Answer the following questions.

(a) According to paragraphs [I] and [II], which of the following sentences **ARE** true? **Choose TWO** and write the numbers on the answer sheet.

- (1) The head of risk management at a major airline has no need to know about the risk of accidents happening.
- (2) If the probability of a plane crashing into the ocean is 1 in 100,000, we have to accept that risk.
- (3) A 1-in-10 billion chance of an airplane crash is considered to be too risky.
- (4) If you consider two jet engines of a plane failing to be independent events, you shouldn't have a job in risk management.
- (5) Poor maintenance rarely has a bad effect on the performance of a jet engine.
- (6) The reality is that it's reasonable to suppose that the probability of both engines of a jet plane failing is much higher than 1 in 100,000.
- (7) We don't know if prosecutors in Britain ever calculated probabilities improperly at the end of the 20th century.
- (8) Events do not always occur independently of one another.

(b) According to paragraph [III], which of the following sentences **ARE** true? **Choose TWO** and write the numbers on the answer sheet.

- (1) SIDS attracted a lot of attention because the total number of infant deaths from other causes increased.
- (2) SIDS has sometimes led to the suspicion of parental negligence or abuse.
- (3) Infant neglect and abuse can always be detected with a postmortem examination.
- (4) The idea of Meadow's Law was that one unusual event causes another to occur.

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- (5) Sir Meadow never calculated the probability of two infants in the same family dying suddenly of natural causes.
- (6) Testimony on the probability of cot deaths had an influence on jury decisions.
- (7) In cot death court cases, juries always found medical evidence of abuse or neglect before convicting parents.
- (8) Years ago, all infants in the U.K. were generally separated from their parents a few years after birth if their sibling died suddenly.

(c) According to paragraph [IV], which of the following sentences **IS** true? **Choose ONE** and write the number on the answer sheet.

- (1) We now know that cot deaths are entirely random.
- (2) Cot death is no longer a medical mystery.
- (3) As the Royal Statistical Society has pointed out, scientists now know that genes are not linked to cot death or any other diseases.
- (4) According to an announcement made in 2004, 258 trials that led to convictions of parents would be reviewed by the British government.

III For each of the followings, rearrange the order of words in the parentheses in order to make a grammatical and meaningful sentence. Then, write the numbers of the third and fifth words on the answer sheet. (20 points)

- (a) It may [1. to 2. as 3. no 4. come 5. learn 6. surprise] that wildlife conservation is a big concern in that country.
- (b) You must be mad at [1. dress 2. for 3. him 4. red 5. ruining 6. your] at the party.
- (c) The government should make [1. to 2. students 3. it 4. for 5. foreign 6. easier] find jobs in Japan.
- (d) The average [1. by 2. temperature 3. rise 4. two 5. global 6. will] degrees Celsius by 2100.
- (e) Many governments have [1. greenhouse 2. to 3. of 4. reduce 5. agreed 6. the amount] gases.

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IV For each of the followings, fill in the blank with the most appropriate word or phrase. Then, write the number on the answer sheet. (20 points)

(a) The girl () out and grabbed the money.

1. arrived 2. departed 3. determined 4. reached

(b) Keep a dictionary handy so that you can () it whenever necessary.

1. regard 2. refer 3. look 4. consult

(c) () which day of the week does Independence Day fall this year?

1. In 2. For 3. On 4. With

(d) After a careful examination, all the information () in this report was proven to be true.

1. given 2. giving 3. gave 4. give

(e) They're only jealous of your success, so don't take their criticism to ().

1. chest 2. head 3. heart 4. stomach

(f) No one knows precisely how () back this strange custom goes.

1. far 2. many 3. wide 4. well

(g) You cannot enter this section () a proper identification card issued by the main office.

1. although 2. unless 3. toward 4. without

(h) The final match was postponed () tomorrow because of the heavy rain.

1. by 2. while 3. until 4. on

(i) Pack some clothes and () else you need for the next journey.

1. forever 2. whatever 3. however 4. whenever

(j) () please find a description of our closing sale.

1. Attach 2. Attaching 3. Attached 4. Have attached

小論文 問題用紙 (NO.1)

次の文章を読み、設問に答えなさい(解答はすべて解答用紙に記入すること)。

社説 社会人が学び続ける環境整備急げ

人工知能(AI)やロボットの普及で懸念されるのが雇用への影響だ。銀行などでは事務作業の自動化が急速に進む。経済協力開発機構(OECD)は5割近い仕事がデジタル化で消滅するか中身が大幅に変わると予測する。

半導体技術の進歩による1980年代のマイクロエレクトロニクス(ME)革命でも、産業構造の転換に伴う雇用の減少を心配する声は多かった。

職業訓練を立て直せ

このとき多くの日本企業は、社内で職種転換を進めて雇用をほぼ守った。第4次産業革命といわれる現在の変化も、人が仕事の幅を広げる能力開発がカギを握る。

とはいえME革命とは異なる点もある。技術革新が加速度的で、競争環境の変化が速いことだ。

この先どんな能力を持った人材が必要になるか、企業は見通すのが難しくなった。必要な人材を必要なときに外部から採る動きの広がり、その表れだ。日本では社会人の能力開発を主に企業が担ってきたが、その役割をこれまでのようには期待できない。

求められるのは人が能動的に新しい知識や技能を学び続けるための環境づくりだ。先行きの不確実性から日本的な雇用保障は揺らいでおり、自己責任による能力開発は重要性が増している。

国や自治体による職業訓練の質向上など、社会人の能力開発支援の充実を急がなければならない。企業と雇用契約を結ばずフリーランスで働く人の技能向上を後押しすることにもつながる。

先進国の職業訓練には参考になる例がある。たとえばスウェーデンの「ユルケスホーグスコーラ」という高等訓練制度だ。

政府と企業の労使が協力し、人手が足りない職種や人材の需要が伸びる分野を見極め、訓練全体のメニューを決める。不要になったコースは廃止をためらわない。

期間は2年で1年目は大学や専門学校での座学、2年目を企業実習に充てる。AI技術者の養成ならAIに強いIT(情報技術)企業で働き、実践的な力を養う。

「産業界、行政、教育機関の連携が訓練を効果的にしている」と日本総合研究所の山田久主席研究員は評価する。とりわけ、企業ニーズを踏まえて内容を更新している点は、日本も学ぶべきだ。

日本の公共職業訓練は炭鉱労働者の再就職対策として始まり、内容はものづくりが中心だ。企業が体系的なカリキュラムづくりに加わる仕組みを考えてはどうか。データ分析、情報セキュリティなどIT分野の訓練をもっと拡充すべきだ。お金をかける前に知恵を絞る余地は小さい。

ドイツも第4次産業革命下の労働政策では職業訓練を重視する。労働政策研究・研修機構の山本陽大副主任研究員によれば「法改正などを通じて職業訓練政策を充実させる動きが進み始めている」。そのひとつが訓練を受ける時間を確保しやすくしたことだ。

2018年12月にパートタイム・有期労働契約法を改正し、フルタイムで働く人が一定期間、

小論文 問題用紙 (NO. 2)

パートに移って労働時間を短縮できるようにした。期間が終わればフルタイム勤務に復帰できる。個人が働き方を選べる制度に改め、能力開発の機会を広げた。

労働市場改革も重要に

日本も在職者が職業訓練を受けやすくする工夫が要る。裁量労働制の対象業務拡大など柔軟な働き方を普及させる規制改革が求められる。自宅や出先で学べるオンライン講座を設けるべきだ。

大学の役割も増す。明治大学や日本女子大学は再就職をめざす女性向けにITの活用能力などを高めるコースを開設している。企業人を講師に起用するなど実践的な力がつく社会人講座が大学に広がることを期待したい。

新たな技能を身につけることで収入が上がれば学ぶ意欲がさらにわく。山本氏によれば、ドイツでは「新しい職業資格の取得によって賃金が上がる」。これに対し日本は技能の習得が賃金上昇につながるとは限らない。「流動性の高い労働市場の整備を進め、仕事を移ることで賃金が上がるようにすることも求められる」

人が職を移ることで待遇を上げられる環境が、能力開発を促すためにも必要だ。民間の人材サービスを活用して職業紹介を受けやすくするなどの規制改革も、政府の重要な役割である。

(社説 社会人が学び続ける環境整備急げ 日本経済新聞 2019年8月22日)

問1 この社説が主張する日本政府がすべき三つのことは何か。150字以上200字以内でまとめなさい。(40点)

問2 この社説についてのあなたの意見とその理由を600字以内で論述しなさい。(60点)

外国語（英語） 問題用紙 (NO. / .)

I. 次の英文を読み、本文の内容と一致するように1～10の語句に続く最も適当なものを(A)～(D)から一つずつ選び、その記号を解答欄に書きなさい。(50点)

Which country has the second-largest number of companies listed on the NASDAQ stock exchange? We might expect it to be Germany or the UK, or perhaps Japan or China. In fact it is a country with a population 140 times smaller than China (just 9 million) and only a quarter the size of Hokkaido in area. It is surrounded by enemies and since its independence in 1948, has fought eight wars and dealt with major terrorist campaigns. It has virtually no natural resources and very little rainfall. And yet this tiny nation has more start-up companies than far larger, much more peaceful nations like Japan, China or India.

The nation we are talking about is Israel. A well-known book, *Start-up Nation: The Story of Israel's Economic Miracle*, argues that just two factors have made it so exceptionally entrepreneurial: its high rate of immigration and the fact that military service is so important in the country. Most Israelis, both male and female must do military service, men for nearly three years. The book says that Israeli soldiers "have minimal guidance from the top, and are expected to improvise, even if this means breaking some rules. If you're a junior officer, you call your higher-ups by their first names, and if you see them doing something wrong, you say so." Neither rank nor age matters much "when taxi drivers can command millionaires and 23-year-olds can train their uncles."

As for immigration, nine out of ten Israeli Jews (who make up 75% of the population) are immigrants, or the children or grandchildren of immigrants. In addition, Israel's population is young: its birthrate of 3.1 babies per woman is much the highest in the developed world.

A factor which surely helps Israel's entrepreneurs is that the nation is extraordinarily inventive; gadgets invented there include the USB memory stick, the drone, and an amazing miniature camera which can be swallowed and take 18 photos per second of the inside of a stomach. Another Israeli invention is a device which can produce small amounts of water out of the air – it was developed so that its soldiers would not need to carry so much water when moving around. The low rainfall in Israel – which is almost zero in the summer in most of the country – is a huge problem, but the country recycles 80% of the water it uses, which ensures that it has enough for its needs. The solution of the water problem is typical of Israel, a country that has always had to overcome huge challenges to survive.

What makes Israel so remarkable is how many serious disadvantages it suffers from. In addition to those listed earlier, a significant proportion of its population is economically

外国語（英語） 問題用紙（NO. 2）

unproductive: the 11% that are Haredi – very strict Jews – do not work or serve in the army; rather they spend their time studying the Jewish religion while being financially supported by the government. Its politics is a mess. Ehud Olmert, its prime minister from 2006 to 2009, went to prison for dishonesty and its president from 2000 to 2007 went to prison for five years for sexual assault. There have been two elections in 2019, and will probably have another one soon, because no party has been able to form a majority.

So, the lesson of Israel perhaps is that entrepreneurs are actually more likely to succeed in difficult environments where huge challenges have to be faced, rather than in calm, peaceful places.

出典: Biofuels and the Environment, <https://www.usingenglish.com/comprehension/42.html>

- 1 Israel has
 - A a surprisingly large number of companies listed on the NASDAQ.
 - B the second-largest number of high-tech countries in the world.
 - C the second biggest start-up companies in the world.
 - D a lower number of companies listed on the NASDAQ than Germany, the UK, Japan or China.

- 2 Israel has
 - A never been at peace.
 - B no natural resources.
 - C had economic difficulties because of the challenges it has faced.
 - D experienced a great deal of warfare since its independence.

- 3 According to *Start-up Nation: The Story of Israel's Economic Miracle*, one of the main reasons Israel has so many start-ups is because
 - A it is dangerous.
 - B it has such a powerful army.
 - C so many people have come to live there from other countries.
 - D both men and women must do military service.

- 4 According to *Start-up Nation*, the military service Israelis do
 - A means that they will disobey laws in their lives afterwards.
 - B makes them able to make decisions for themselves.
 - C ensures that men and women are treated equally.
 - D means that people do not care about age.

外国語（英語） 問題用紙（NO.3）

- 5 In Israel
- A nearly 70% of its population are immigrants, or related to immigrants.
 - B there are more babies than in other developed countries.
 - C the population is higher than in other developed countries.
 - D the population is growing fast.
- 6 According to the passage,
- A Israelis are the world's greatest inventors.
 - B Israelis are good at creating new things.
 - C most recent new high-tech devices were invented in Israel.
 - D most Israeli innovation is related to its shortage of water.
- 7 According to the passage,
- A there is not enough water in Israel.
 - B there is enough water in Israel in spite of its low rainfall.
 - C water is a huge problem in Israel.
 - D Israel will face a challenge with water in the future.
- 8 Haredi Jews
- A are a significant problem in Israel.
 - B do not have to do anything.
 - C do not earn money.
 - D have succeeded in spite of their disadvantages.
- 9 Israeli politics
- A is unstable.
 - B is mostly dishonest.
 - C is supportive of entrepreneurs.
 - D has serious legal problems.
- 10 A good title for the article would be
- A "How Israel made life easy for entrepreneurs."
 - B "How Israelis became the world's greatest inventors."
 - C "How Israel's entrepreneurs succeeded where others failed."
 - D "How Israel's situation has created entrepreneurs."

外国語（英語） 問題用紙 (NO. 4)

II. 次の英文の空所 (1)~(10) に入る最も適切な語句を、(A)~(D)の中から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。(20点)

The invention of the steam engine and its adaptation to a mechanical device that could move from place to place brought (1) social and economic changes in the history of mankind comparable to the advent of the wheel at the (2) of the Stone Age. The Industrial Revolution was rapidly developing a complex system of mass production in new factories and mills; new sources of raw materials were being discovered; and the speedy transportation of commodities and manufactured goods became (3).

Although in the eighteenth century the roads, as well as the breed of horses, had been greatly improved throughout the civilized areas of the world so that heavy, lumbering carriages could be dragged over long distances, it (4) impossible to take heavy goods – such as coal and iron – along the roads except in good weather. Even then the average speed of a carriage was (5) more than three miles an hour. River and canal traffic was as important means of transportation as roads but quite inadequate to satisfy the ever-growing needs of industry and (6). Mail coaches carried travelers, but even the shortest journey was an uncomfortable and often hazardous adventure.

When on September 27, 1825, the world's first railroad (7) by a steam locomotive was opened in the industrial northeast of England between the towns of Stockton and Darlington – a distance of eleven miles – it heralded the beginning of an era of (8) social and technical progress. In a (9) quarter of a century the communication system of the entire civilized world, and with it the development of human enterprise, was revolutionized. In that period the initial eleven miles of (10) in Britain had grown to six thousand.

出典: Excerpt(s) from ORIENT EXPRESS by E. H. Cookridge, copyright (c) 1978 by European Copyright Company Limited. Used by permission of Random House, an imprint and division of Penguin Random House LLC. All rights reserved.

1. (A) to (B) about (C) for (D) on
2. (A) dawn (B) death (C) down (D) deed
3. (A) imperative (B) implying (C) imperial (D) importing
4. (A) reset (B) revived (C) reported (D) remained
5. (A) obviously (B) timely (C) rarely (D) quickly
6. (A) company (B) comport (C) commence (D) commerce

外国語（英語） 問題用紙 (NO. 5)

7. (A) to work (B) working (C) worked (D) works
8. (A) controversial (B) skeptical (C) practical (D) phenomenal
9. (A) only (B) mere (C) one (D) single
10. (A) trick (B) track (C) truck (D) trek

III. 以下の質問に英語で答えなさい。解答は解答用紙に記入しなさい。(30点)
“What factors do you think make entrepreneurs successful?”

Do not copy from the text – if you do so, you will automatically score zero. However, you may quote short parts from it using quotation marks like this: “Neither age nor rank matters much.”
Write at least 150 words.

2020年度 総合政策学部 外国人留学生入学試験

小論文課題

問題 以下の問題文のうち一つを選び、1000字程度で解答してください。

1.

現在、様々な国で文学・人類学・宗教学・文化論など、いわゆる人文学 (humanities) 系の学問は、「社会に出てから役に立たない」として批判される傾向が強まっています。このことを踏まえて、「現代において人文学系学問を学ぶ意義」について論じなさい。この問いに答える際には、先の批判に対する自分の意見（賛成、反対、部分的賛成など）を明確にし、その理由を述べるとともに、人文学系の学問を学ぶメリットまたはデメリット（あるいはその両方）を、できるだけ具体的に説明しなさい。

2.

SNS（ソーシャルネットワークサービス）の発達によって、どの国においても社会は大きく様変わりしています。そうした中、SNSを発端とするトラブルも多く生じており、情報ツールに対するリテラシー教育の重要性が再認識されています。自分の出身国においてSNSの利用が社会的な問題となっている事例を取り上げ、それが起きた原因について考察し、今後そうしたことが起きないために社会や個人が取り組むべき方策を、具体的に示しなさい。

外国語（英語） 問題用紙

I. Read the following article and answer the following questions.

Leading investors have joined the growing chorus of concern about governments and companies rushing into producing biofuels as a solution for global warming, saying that many involved in the sector could be jeopardizing future profits if they do not consider the long-term impact of what they are doing carefully.

It is essential to build sustainability criteria into the supply chain of any green fuel project in order to ensure that there is no adverse effect on the surrounding environment and social structures. The report produced by the investors expresses concern that many companies may not be fully aware of the potential pitfalls in the biofuel sector.

Production of corn and soybeans has increased dramatically in the last years as an eco-friendly alternative to fossil fuels but environmental and human rights campaigners are worried that this will lead to the destruction of rain forests. Food prices could also go up as there is increased competition for crops as both foodstuffs and sources of fuel. Last week, the UN warned that biofuels could have dangerous side effects and said that steps need to be taken to make sure that land converted to grow biofuels does not damage the environment or cause civil unrest. There is already great concern about palm oil, which is used in many foods in addition to being an important biofuel, as rain forests are being cleared in some countries and people driven from their homes to create palm oil plantations.

An analyst and author of the investors' report says that biofuels are not a cure for climate change but they can play their part as long as governments and companies manage the social and environmental impacts thoroughly. There should also be greater measure taken to _____ efficiency and to reduce demand.

出典: Biofuels and the Environment, <https://www.usingenglish.com/comprehension/42.html>

1. The underlined word "jeopardizing" means:

- A. to expose to danger or risk B. to become more intense
C. to become warm or hot D. to present for acceptance or rejection

2. The underlined word "alternative" means:

- A. an exemplary model B. preservation from danger or destruction
C. to create a dangerous situation D. offering or expressing a choice

3. There should also be greater measure taken to _____ efficiency and to reduce demand.

- A. demand B. perform C. increase D. convert

4. _____ are not concerned about the boom in biofuels.

- A. a few people B. many people C. leading investors D. governments and companies

5. Investors believe that biofuel producers are _____ the possible problems.

- A. underestimating B. exaggerating C. acknowledging D. renouncing

6. Environmentalists believe that increased production of corn and soy

- A. has destroyed rain forests. B. will increase investors' profits.

C. will lead to the destruction of rain forests. D. will help maintain rain forests.

7. Biofuels might

- A. drive food prices up. B. increase the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.
C. be used to destroy rain forests. D. decrease the price of oil.

8. The increased production of palm oil

- A. will affect the global economy. B. affects United Nations representatives.
C. may cause anxiety among citizens. D. will affect drinking water

9. The author of the report says that biofuels

- A. have no role to play in fighting global warming.
B. can be effective in fighting global warming on their own.
C. will be a perfect solution for global warming.
D. should be part of a group of measures to fight global warming.

10. Rearrange the words in the { } referring to the Japanese line. No half points awarded. (完答)

地球温暖化の考えられる結果は、海水面の上昇であろう。

The probable { in, result, global warming, rise, will, of, sea, levels, the, be }.

II. What impact has a particular person you have met while studying abroad had on you? Describe this person who has been most influential to you during the time you've spent in your host community. (90-100 words in English)

III. Choose the most appropriate word or phrase to complete each sentence. Write your answer on the sheet provided with an alphabet.

(1) One of the great things about living in a city like Tokyo is that there is a very () transportation system.

- A. strong B. affective C. efficient D. advance

(2) The speaker had () just begun the presentation when the earthquake suddenly struck.

- A. barely B. immediately C. hard D. timely

(3) At first, no one wanted to do the job, but then after a long awkward silence, Joe () and volunteered.

- A. took upon B. grew up C. helped on D. stepped up

(4) There was no () for the decision that the judge suddenly made.

- A. prescient B. president C. presenting D. precedent

(5) We always try to do what's best for our customers. (), just the other day, we offered a discount on all future purchases to make up for the production delays we experienced earlier in the year.

A. On the other hand B. As a matter of fact C. Similarly D. Consequentially

(6) Global warming, also known as climate change, is an urgent problem that needs to be ().

A. addressed B. approached C. apprehended D. admonished

(7) I want to find a gym that is not only close to my apartment, but also ().

A. a cheap one B. affordable C. with a price that is not too high D. one with a low price

(8) We really () with this labor agreement. We secured annual salary increases, and increased the amount of time off we will get every year.

A. got the best of both worlds B. hit the nail on the head
C. saw eye to eye D. put two and two together

(9) Many animals are friendly () they are provoked.

A. provided that B. if C. unless D. whenever

(10) The law of supply and demand is a fundamental component of () economics.

A. introduction B. introductory C. introduce D. introspective

IV. Read the following article of an interview, and answer to the questions.

The roar of the crowd, the thrill of a homerun, the bright lights of the stage --- these are just a few of the things we associate with sports and entertainment, but behind the curtain is a multi-billion-dollar global industry. Derrick Heggans, CEO of Global Sports and Entertainment Business Academies, is quite familiar with this industry. Prior to his role as CEO, Heggans handled Cadillac's sports marketing, represented National Basketball Association (NBA) stars, worked as an attorney for the National Football League (NFL), and was the General Manager of AOL's Sports Channel.

Interviewer: For our younger readers, do you have to play sports in order to have a successful career in sports business?

Derrick: The key to a successful career in the business of sports and entertainment is learning about different aspects of the business and working hard at your craft. I've worked with numerous people over the years who never played a single sport.

Interviewer: What made you want to enter into this field? When did you know this was the career for you?

Derrick: I was heavily involved in sports growing up, being a multi-sport athlete in high school while also serving as a statistician/manager for the basketball team. I also played football at Duke University until an injury forced me to give up football my sophomore year. With my early "retirement", I was asked to work for the athletic department in a number of roles during the remainder of my time at Duke. At this same time, I began to pursue summer internships beginning the summer between my sophomore and junior year. I enjoyed business and I was familiar with the culture of the sports environment. It was at this time that I knew I would concentrate on pursuing a career in the industry.

Interviewer: I see. What is the most exciting thing about working in sports?

Derrick: I think what is exciting really depends upon the interests of the individual. I've had a number of friends who work as talent and they are excited by delivering news to sports fans, either from a studio or live from

events. I have friends who are producers and directors and are excited to work as part of a team to produce shows, which millions watch and enjoy. I was a Sociology major at Duke (along with Political Science), so I'm very interested in the behavioral patterns of groups of people. Helping to create and produce events, which touch the lives of tens of thousands of people in-person and tens of millions globally, is exciting to me.

Interviewer: When looking at what makes up the field of sports management, we know that just like any business there is a focus on finance, advertising, media relations, law, and technology. What makes these disciplines unique within the sports environment? Have you discovered any personal qualities, common among those who flock to this profession?

Derrick: The opportunity to work in sports and entertainment is extremely competitive. For that reason, you will find the people working in this industry to often be at the top of their disciplines. People working in sports and entertainment are generally willing to work extremely hard and become excellent at their jobs, continuing to learn and grow in a competitive environment.

出典: The Business of Sports : A Conversation with Derrick Heggans by David Johnson. Reprinted with permission from Northwestern University, Center for Talent Development.

Questions

(1) Translate the underlined sentence into Japanese.

(2) デリック・ヘガンズ氏のインタビュー記事全体を日本語 180-200 字 (横書き) で要約しなさい。