

英語

(1～12ページ)

注意

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、問題用紙を開いてはいけません。
2. 解答は解答用紙にマークしなさい。ただし、使用しない解答欄があります。
3. 解答用紙に受験番号と氏名を記入しなさい。
受験番号は、下記の「受験番号欄記入例」に従って正確にマークしなさい。
4. 試験時間は **60分** です。
5. 試験開始後、問題用紙に不備(ページのふぞろい・印刷不鮮明など)があったら申し出なさい。
6. 問題の内容についての質問には、いっさい応じられません。

解答用紙の受験番号欄記入例

数字の位置	受 験 番 号				
	万	千	百	十	一
	2	/	9	0	/
0	/	0	0	●	0
1	①	●	①	①	●
2	●	②	②	②	②
3	③	③	③	③	③
4	④	④	④	④	④
5	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤
6	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥
7	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦
8	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧
9	⑨	⑨	●	⑨	⑨

数字の位置に注意してマークしなさい

マーク式解答欄記入上の注意

1. 解答は、HBの黒鉛筆を使用して丁寧にマークしなさい。
《マーク例》
良い例 ●
悪い例 ○ ⊗ ⊘ ⊙ ○
2. 訂正する場合は、プラスチック消しゴムで、きれいにマークを消し取りなさい。
3. 所定の記入欄以外には、何も記入してはいけません。
4. 解答用紙を汚したり、折り曲げたりしてはいけません。

I 次の英文を読み、その文意に沿って ～ の英文を完成させるのに最も適切なものを、下の からそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。

It is April. Japan is in the middle of mass hiring season, when a wave of college graduates join companies in formal ceremonies after sweating through the job-interview process. While this ritual had a different look in 2022, with Covid-19 forcing many companies to scale down or go online, the goal has long been the same: to kick off what was often a lifetime devoted to one company. In exchange for long working hours, personal sacrifices and a prescribed career path, employees would receive job security, a salary and status that rise with age, and the honor of contributing to corporate glory.

However, this model that sustained Japan's economic rise is slowly changing. Employers have been weakening the system for years, arguing that greater flexibility will improve competitiveness. And now, with the pandemic, pressure is building from the other side: Working from home, people have had more time to rethink their careers and lives. Many want a change. For some, the objective is to have more say on when and where they work, as well as more autonomy and control over their careers. "Ikigai," or purpose for living, has become a buzzword. Many people are giving top priority to family, while others are seeking side jobs that better match their interests, something disapproved of by companies until recently.

Although Japan isn't yet experiencing a U.S.-style "Great Resignation," a growing number of workers are considering switching jobs — nearly nine million, government data show. And some are jumping ship, a risky and somewhat unusual step in Japan, especially for those in their 40s, 50s and 60s with stable jobs and families that rely on them. Among young employees, the percentage who quit jobs at major companies within three years has risen to 26.5 percent from 20.5 percent eight years ago, according to a study by the Recruit Works Institute, a research group. Some people are even leaving Japan's congested cities for remote areas. For the first time since 1996, the population of Tokyo declined in 2021, to just under 14 million, a drop experts attributed in part to the shift to remote work.

In a survey by Sampo Holdings, a large insurance company, 44 percent of respondents said their work priorities had shifted during the Covid-19 pandemic, with a higher value placed on free time, family and career goals. The change was particularly sharp among younger workers. They are increasingly putting their own goals above those of the company. If they don't see a stimulating future at one company, they are more willing to quit, even from top corporations, because they risk less than older workers. More are going to new companies because they see them as more exciting places to work, with more potential for growth.

Rikako Furumoto, a 21-year-old university student, said that while she wanted to join a big,

reputable company, “if the job isn’t something I end up liking, I’ll quit and find something else.” She wants a brand name on her résumé in case she does need to switch jobs. And while salary and prestige are important, she wants the freedom to work remotely at least a couple of days a week and to pursue side jobs so that she can have a creative outlet.

Companies are beginning to adapt, reorganizing their recruiting and personnel systems in order to grab the best talent in a shrinking pool of candidates as Japan’s population declines and ages. Some businesses are shifting from the traditional “membership” corporate model, in which employees are essentially owned by the company and moved around from job to job and often city to city without much consultation, to a “self-directed” or “job” model that links employees to specific skills and knowledge and gives them a more active role in designing their careers.

Tomoe Ueyama, a former Sony employee who founded Project MINT, said that many participants felt stuck in less-than-fulfilling lives, and that some are worried that the social security system will run out of money by the time they retire — one reason side jobs have become more popular. Ms. Ueyama said that the pandemic had brought positive changes in Japan’s work culture. “Even if it’s slow,” she said, “Japan is moving toward a society where people can have a more purposeful career and life because organizations are realizing that creativity and flexibility are crucial to survive in a chaotic world.”

出典：Foster, Malcolm. *The New York Times*. April 19, 2022. (一部改変)
From The New York Times. © 2022 The New York Times Company. All rights reserved. Used under license.

1 In return for a difficult working environment, Japanese corporate workers have typically

1. been offered financial support to study abroad.
2. provided satisfying welfare programs and retirement pay.
3. got job security and steadily increasing salary and status.
4. avoided the traditional lifetime employment and seniority system.

2 Japan’s employers have been gradually changing the traditional employment system because

1. working in a different environment will improve the work-life balance of young workers.
2. the purpose for living can be fulfilled only when employees can support their family.
3. an increasing number of people want to leave the company and start a new business.
4. companies’ competitiveness will be strengthened by a more flexible working environment.

3 Experts partly attribute Tokyo's population decline in 2021 to

1. longing for country life.
2. fear of Covid-19 infection.
3. fatigue of living in a congested city.
4. transition to teleworking.

4 The Covid-19 pandemic seems to have

1. encouraged many young people to work at a company they think is more exciting.
2. reminded employees of the convenience of living in a big city.
3. made older workers aware that they have a lower risk in switching jobs.
4. given new companies the opportunities to grow and expand.

5 The underlined part she can have a creative outlet in paragraph 5 suggests that

1. she will be able to run her own unique outlet store as her side job.
2. she will have a way to exercise her creativity.
3. she will be able to create her original products that will be sold remotely.
4. she will have good coworkers who can properly assess her creative products.

6 Following the recent changes in recruiting and personnel systems,

1. employees are more likely to apply their individual skills to developing their careers.
2. employees with special abilities are given preferential treatment.
3. the company orders their employees to transfer all over the country.
4. mutual loyalty between employers and employees is reinforced.

7 According to Ms. Ueyama, a positive aspect of the pandemic is that

1. the problems of the social security system will be resolved.
2. side jobs will improve people's less-than-fulfilling lives.
3. people will be able to work and live with clearer aims.
4. companies will ignore creativity and flexibility when hiring new employees.

8 One of the most important ideas of the whole article is that

1. changing jobs is the only way to discover the meaning of life.
2. Japan's new employment systems will be supported by the government.
3. Japanese workers want more flexibility and control over their careers.
4. Japanese workers are placing less importance on side jobs than before.

II 次の英文(1)～(7)の空所 [9] ~ [15] を埋めるのに最も適切なものを、下の [] からそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。

- (1) The new restaurant is ([9]) popular that we will have to wait more than one hour to get served.

1. so 2. much 3. very 4. too

- (2) The keynote address by the president will be given ([10]) the conference organizer's welcome remarks.

1. later 2. behind 3. following 4. up

- (3) ([11]) arriving at the school, the student visited her academic adviser's office.

1. At 2. By 3. Of 4. On

- (4) The members of the experimental physics lab were surprised at ([12]) they found out in the process of data analysis.

1. which 2. what 3. where 4. why

- (5) Not until the 1960s ([13]) civil rights in the U.S.

1. black people have won 2. black people won
3. did black people win 4. does black people win

- (6) My professor gave me a helpful piece of ([14]) to complete the project.

1. advises 2. advise 3. advices 4. advice

- (7) According to the policy maker, airlines should be fined ([15]) departure delays.

1. by 2. for 3. in 4. to

Ⅲ 次の [16] ~ [21] の英訳文を完成させるように、()内の1~7を並べかえ、その7つの中で5番目に来る語句の番号を選びなさい。なお、文頭に来るものも小文字で表記してある。

[16] お忙しい中、お時間を割いていただき、誠にありがとうございました。
(1. you 2. was 3. it 4. kind 5. very 6. to 7. of) take time out of your busy schedule.

[17] 上司は契約が成立するのは当然と思っているようだった。
Our boss seemed (1. granted 2. it 3. the contract 4. to 5. take 6. that 7. for) would be concluded.

[18] この企業は、2010年代にその国における全てのスマートフォンの売り上げのほぼ半分を占めていたかもしれない。
This company (1. of all 2. accounted 3. half 4. have 5. nearly 6. may 7. for) smartphone sales in that country in the 2010s.

[19] この教育プログラムは、遠隔教育システムを有効に活用するように設計されている。
This educational program (1. use 2. designed 3. effective 4. is 5. make 6. to 7. of) the distance learning system.

[20] プロジェクトチームは、この問題について話し合うためにもう一度会議を設定する必要があると考えた。
The project team (1. set 2. it 3. another 4. necessary 5. up 6. found 7. to) meeting to discuss the matter.

[21] 政府が新しい政策を発表したことにより、マスコミや国民から批判が相次いで生じた。
(1. the new policy 2. rise 3. announcement 4. of 5. gave 6. the government's 7. to) a series of criticisms from the press and public.

IV 次の英文を読み、空所 [22] ~ [25] を埋めるのに文脈上最も適切なものを、下の [] からそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。

April is the beginning of the academic year in Japan and that means many children across the country are enrolling in new after-school activities. Many parents have high hopes for their child's potential when they register them in English and music classes, among other educational activities. But at the same time, they are worried about whether their children will be motivated enough to continue with those activities and whether their efforts will [22]. When it comes to keeping children motivated, however, an expert in brain science says the science is clear: It's better to praise a child's progress rather than offer materialistic rewards.

According to Chihiro Hosoda, an associate professor of neuroscience at Tohoku University, the occipital lobe¹, which is responsible for processing and interpreting vision and color at the back of the brain, is the first to develop in children. The parietal lobe², which is responsible for motor functions and helps people understand space, touch, and volume, develops [23]. The development of the parietal lobe, near the back of the brain, peaks around the age of 5 — an ideal age for children to start taking piano or swimming lessons. [24], the development of the frontal lobe³ — which is associated with thinking, creativity and intelligence — peaks around the age of 13.

A key to brain development is improving the ability to keep making efforts, which is acquired when children, for instance, start taking lessons around age 5 and continue on through their own [25] despite the difficulties they face or temptations to play. “In fact, this ability to keep making efforts will be useful in any field,” Hosoda noted. “Even something as simple as memorizing one English phrase a day can help develop such ability.”

出典： *The Japan Times*, April 8, 2022. (一部改変) 『共同通信配信』

¹ the occipital lobe 「後頭葉」 ² the parietal lobe 「頭頂葉」 ³ the frontal lobe 「前頭葉」

[22]	1. cause similar problems	2. attract more talent		
	3. bear fruit	4. begin soon		
[23]	1. beforehand	2. initially	3. afterward	4. instantly
[24]	1. Meanwhile	2. For example	3. Therefore	4. In short
[25]	1. issues	2. destiny	3. imagination	4. willpower

V 次の英文 [26] ~ [33] の下線部に最も近い意味を表すものを、下の [] からそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。

[26] The new residents of the town will enjoy the local music and cuisine.

- | | | | |
|--------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. art | 2. cooking | 3. culture | 4. shopping |
|--------|------------|------------|-------------|

[27] The students in Sociology 101 have to submit a 10-page term paper by the end of this week.

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. turn up | 2. turn by | 3. turn in | 4. turn on |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|

[28] All the climbers were left speechless by the breathhtaking scenery from the top of the mountain.

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. astounding | 2. clear | 3. dangerous | 4. disgusting |
|---------------|----------|--------------|---------------|

[29] The participants gave terrific presentations at the International Marketing Strategy Conference.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. boring | 2. moderate | 3. fabulous | 4. terrible |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|

[30] One of the secrets of a successful presentation is to keep your explanation clear and concise.

- | | | | |
|------------|----------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. complex | 2. brief | 3. friendly | 4. interesting |
|------------|----------|-------------|----------------|

[31] The researchers accepted the claims by the high-profile archaeologists at face value rather than questioning them.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1. insignificant | 2. prosperous | 3. knowledgeable | 4. prominent |
|------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|

[32] Thomas built his own company from scratch and became a billionaire in his 40s.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. from nothing | 2. from instinct |
| 3. from inheritance | 4. from injury |

[33] The vice chairperson visited the construction site on behalf of the committee.

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. attending | 2. convincing | 3. representing | 4. skipping |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------|

VI 次の英文を読み、**34**～**36**の問いの答えとして最も適切なものを、下の□からそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。

Broaden Your Horizons This Summer!

The University of Global Studies invites you to broaden your horizons with us at our Summer Academic Camp.

This is a unique opportunity for motivated high-school students (ages 15-18) to explore their academic interests. Daily workshops will help students develop the fundamental critical thinking and research skills they need to succeed in their university applications and beyond. Students can also experience a wide range of introductory lectures and seminars in the arts and sciences.

Participants will live on campus in the college's residence halls. Residence hall staff and student leaders are available to support students who have questions or concerns. There is an 11 pm curfew, but outside class time students can organize their time however they choose.

The camp offers a wide range of recreational activities, including hiking, scavenger hunts, competitions, and movies. Camp participants are invited to make use of the Sports Centre, with its large modern tennis courts, football pitch, running track, swimming pool and gymnasium. Personal training is also available: please make arrangements in advance.

We also offer regular excursions to local museums and sightseeing spots. Other activities can be arranged by request. The campus is situated in an area of stunning natural beauty, and we encourage camp participants to explore the many well-tended walking trails.

Tuition Fees

Prices vary depending on the length of stay and whether students remain on campus over weekends. The fees below include academic tuition (workshops, lectures & seminars), use of facilities, accommodation, use of the Sports Centre, and three meals a day (for the time spent on campus).

2 weeks (weekends on campus) \$6,000	2 weeks (weekends off campus) \$3,330
3 weeks (weekends on campus) \$8,000	3 weeks (weekends off campus) \$4,440
4 weeks (weekends on campus) \$10,000	4 weeks (weekends off campus) \$5,550

Applications must be received by April 30th. Successful applicants will receive confirmation, and further details, by mail.

In addition to the fees above there is a one-off registration fee of \$100. Participants who pay this fee once will not have to pay again if attending in subsequent years.

Important Note: Participation in this program does not guarantee admission to degree programs at the University of Global Studies.

(書き下ろし)

34 What is the main focus of the summer camp?

1. Supporting undergraduate students who are finding their university study difficult.
2. Helping high school students to complete their university applications.
3. Giving high school students a chance to experience study at university.
4. Giving participants a chance to visit local museums and sightseeing spots.

35 How much would a student participating for the first time pay for three weeks at the summer camp, if they went home on weekends?

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. \$3,330 | 2. \$4,540 | 3. \$6,100 | 4. \$8,000 |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|

36 According to the Important Note, which of the following statements is TRUE?

1. Participating in the summer camp means that students will not be admitted to degree programs at the university.
2. Students participating in the summer camp have all applied for degree programs at the university.
3. Students participating in the summer camp are all enrolled in degree programs at the university.
4. Participating in the summer camp does not mean that students will be admitted to degree programs at the university.

VII 次の対話文の空所 [37] ~ [41] を埋めるのに文脈上最も適切なものを、下の [] からそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。

Librarian: Good evening, what can I do for you?

Student: Well, [37] I had a hard time using the self-checkout machine over there.

Librarian: Ok, let me check your account. May I see your student ID, please?

Student: Here you are.

Librarian: Hmm, now I understand why you could not use the self-checkout machine. [38]

Student: What do you mean? Students are allowed to borrow up to ten books, right?

Librarian: Yes, you are right. But, it appears that you have not returned two books that you borrowed from the library. According to our computer, [39] You missed the due date for these books, which was last Friday. That's why you could not check out the books today.

Student: Oh, I remember borrowing those books. Actually, I am still reading them to write a term paper. [40]

Librarian: I am afraid you can't. Items that are more than two days overdue are not eligible for that. Besides, one of those books has a "hold request" placed by another student. [41]

Student: It looks like I totally overlooked it. Sorry about that.

Librarian: Please return the books as soon as possible.

Student: I will do that first thing tomorrow morning.

[37]

1. I would like to check in, please.
2. I would like to check my temperature here.
3. I would like to check out these three books.
4. I would like to check in this baggage for my flight.

[38]

1. Your account is currently blocked.
2. You have to pay fees to open the bank account.
3. The machine is temporarily out of service.
4. The machine is only for faculty members.

39

1. you could buy these books at the university bookstore.
2. you could borrow eight more books.
3. you borrowed them on January 10th.
4. you destroyed these books.

40

1. Can I renew the books?
2. Can I buy the books?
3. Can I pay taxes online?
4. Can I fix the checkout machine now?

41

1. Recommendation letters were written for you.
2. A reminder mail was sent to your e-mail address.
3. Please submit your paper by the due date.
4. Return the books whenever you can.