

'24

前期日程

# 英 語

(情報学部)

## 注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
2. 問題冊子は1冊(15頁)、解答用紙は7枚です。落丁、乱丁、印刷不鮮明の箇所等があった場合には申し出てください。
3. 氏名と受験番号は解答用紙の所定の欄に記入してください。
4. 解答は指定の解答用紙に記入してください。
5. 解答用紙は持ち帰ってはいけません。
6. 問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。





1

次の英文は学生の留学準備について述べたものである。これを読んで下記の設問に答えなさい。解答は解答用紙の所定の欄に書きなさい。(①～⑨の数字は段落番号を表す。)

- ① Sometimes young people interested in studying abroad have difficulty knowing how to get started, and that is entirely understandable. Planning to study abroad can seem daunting at the start. ( a ), there is a whole world and moving away from home can be scary. If you've never been an international student before, everything is new! So, let's take things one step at a time.
- ② The first step is to better understand where your desire to study<sup>(b)</sup>elsewhere comes from. Have you had a long-standing desire to learn a particular language or culture? Or is it because of what friends have reported to you about their experiences living in another country? Or your parents think studying abroad is a good idea? Or you would like a fresh start where no one knows you? You can classify reasons into pull factors<sup>(c)</sup>and push factors. Pull factors are those tugging you to study abroad: perhaps an exotic locale, the opportunity of a scholarship, or the chance to learn a language and make new friends. Push factors are those shoving you away from your current situation. Maybe you're miserable with your current courses and degree, or unhappy about living at home, or worried about your post-graduation employment options. All reasons are valid and important ones, but it helps to understand what they are before you begin the journey.
- ③ The next step is to consider the options you have for international studies. Perhaps there is only enough time for a semester. Or, you would like to study abroad for a year or an entire degree? Don't limit yourself at the start of your thinking and planning. If you are currently a student at a university or college, look for your international studies office. The staff

and online resources will help you by showing the options your university has already prepared. Most universities have agreements with partner institutions abroad. The agreements will make your study abroad experience smoother and easier. Look at the list of universities that have partner agreements. If you are currently in high school, check out your guidance office and speak to your teachers. Searching online is also a great way to obtain general knowledge about your study abroad options.

- ④ You can also talk with your professors and teachers. They can make useful recommendations. But, avoid going to see them with ( d ) questions like “I’m thinking about studying somewhere else, but am not sure. What should I do?” Rather, go to your history teacher with a ( e ) question like “I’m keen on learning more about classical Greek culture by studying abroad. Might you be able to recommend universities and programs in Greece?” The most valuable advice you will get is from other international students. Find them online, or from your group of friends or work colleagues, or family members. Get feedback from people who are similar to you in age, background, and interests.
- ⑤ An online search for the best universities for “foreign students” or “international students” will help you as well, and expand your perspective. But remember, that the definition of “best university” will ( f ) greatly.
- ⑥ You may have cities, regions, or countries that you’ve always dreamed you would visit and live in, or particular universities that have held a long attraction. Alternatively, you may be quite open and flexible about the location, but have a particular program or area of studies that is at the top of your list. Slowly develop a list of possible universities based on your interests, time frame, and agreements that your current university may have in place if you are currently enrolled in school. Keep an open mind at this time as the list may change as you move through the next steps.
- ⑦ International study takes some money. But don’t be discouraged with

your venture due to money as you will likely be surprised at the ways you can receive financial help for your studies. In many cases some costs will be covered by your current university (if you are an exchange student). Many universities are keen to entice international students who are applying straight from high school with tuition waivers, scholarships, or other sources of funding. Financial assistance is even more abundant for those applying for Master's and PhD programs. You will need to do research on the particular program or institution you are interested in. Be warned that you will not find this on a single website, and also be aware that fees and financial assistance systems change each year.

- ⑧ As you learn more about the costs, you might revise your list of universities or programs that appeal to you. But as you learn about costs also start to conduct research on how to minimize these. You will be astounded with what you will find. Searching for “scholarships for international students” on Google.com returns more than 125 million hits.<sup>(j)</sup> Various organizations and groups offer funds specifically for international students. You may be eligible for funding because of where you are planning to study, or the particular program, or due to other characteristics. Again, research will help you locate funds.
- ⑨ Some students are interested in studying in nations or locales with which they have a personal connection. For example, you might wish to study in the land that one of your parents was born. If that is the case,<sup>(k)</sup> check if you might be eligible for citizenship in that country or some other consideration, which will reduce your tuition fees and other costs. Be flexible in searching for funds and remember that information found online is a guideline, not something carved in stone.<sup>(l)</sup>

(Thomas R. Klassen and Christine Menges, *The Essential Guide to Studying Abroad: From Success in the Classroom to a Fulfilling Career*, 2019 から一部

内容を変更して引用)

注

- 第①段落 daunting おじけづかせる  
scary 恐ろしい
- 第②段落 tug 強く引く  
exotic 異国的な  
locale 場所  
shove 押す  
degree 学位  
valid (議論や理由が)妥当である
- 第③段落 semester 学期  
international studies office 留学相談室  
guidance office 生活・進路の指導室
- 第④段落 classical Greek culture ギリシアの古典文化
- 第⑥段落 enroll 入学させる
- 第⑦段落 discourage: to make someone less enthusiastic about something  
entice 勧誘する  
tuition 授業料  
waiver 免除, 放棄  
abundant 豊富な  
Master's and PhD programs 修士および博士の課程
- 第⑧段落 revise 変える  
minimize 最小限にする  
astound 仰天させる  
specifically 特に  
eligible 適格の, 資格のある  
locate 見つける
- 第⑨段落 citizenship 市民権

設 問

問 1 空欄( a )に入る最も適切な語句を以下の選択肢の中から1つ選んで記号で答えなさい。

- (ア) After all
- (イ) As a result
- (ウ) For example
- (エ) However

問 2 下線部(b)を和訳しなさい。

問 3 下線部(c)の“pull factors”と“push factors”の具体例にはどのようなものがあるか、第②段落の中から日本語で3つずつ挙げなさい。

問 4 以下の文が第③段落の内容と一致している場合には○、一致していない場合には×を書き入れなさい。

- (ア) 留学期間は1学期で十分である。
- (イ) 多くの大学は外国のパートナー機関との間に協定を結んでいる。
- (ウ) あなたが現在高校生なら、大学の先生に相談してみるとよい。
- (エ) オンラインでの検索も、留学についての先端的な知識を得るための重要な手法である。



問 5 空欄( d )と( e )に入る最も適切な単語の組み合わせを以下の  
選択肢の中から1つ選んで記号で答えなさい。

	( d )	( e )
(ア)	general	fascinating
(イ)	rude	polite
(ウ)	vague	clear
(エ)	wrong	smart

問 6 空欄( f )に入る最も適切な単語を以下の選択肢の中から1つ選ん  
で記号で答えなさい。

- (ア) attract
- (イ) cost
- (ウ) recommend
- (エ) vary

問 7 下線部(g)を和訳しなさい。

問 8 下線部(h)を和訳しなさい。

問 9 下線部(i)を和訳しなさい。

問10 以下の文が第⑦段落の内容と一致している場合には○，一致していな  
い場合には×を書き入れなさい。

- (ア) 留学費用の一部を現在所属する大学が負担することはない。
- (イ) 多くの大学が高校から直接志願する留学生のために授業料免除を行  
う。
- (ウ) 修士課程や博士課程においては，経済的な支援はあまりない。
- (エ) 学費や経済的支援の仕組みは，めったに変更されないことに注意す  
べきである。

問11 下線部(j)の“125 million”について、(1)対応する表記を以下の選択肢の中から1つ選んで記号で答え、(2)何の数を示したものが、本文に即して日本語で説明しなさい。

- (ア) 125,000
- (イ) 125,000,000
- (ウ) 125,000,000,000
- (エ) 1,250,000,000,000

問12 下線部(k)の“that is the case”とはどのようなことか、第⑨段落の中から具体例を挙げて日本語で説明しなさい。

問13 下線部(l)の“carved in stone”の意味に最も近いものを以下の選択肢の中から1つ選んで記号で答えなさい。

- (ア) 明らかな
- (イ) 重々しい
- (ウ) 隠された
- (エ) 変わらない



2

次の英文は“waste”（一般的に、無駄や廃棄物を意味する）について書かれた本の序文である。これを読んで下記の設問に答えなさい。解答は解答用紙の所定の欄に書きなさい。（①～⑧の数字は段落番号を表す。）

- ① Socrates once said, “The beginning of wisdom is the definition of terms.” While definitions seem like a straightforward place to start, for many complex concepts, they are often elusive. For instance, there is no universal definition of life, which seems <sup>(a)</sup> odd since it is the biological fact with which we have the most firsthand experience. Likewise, there are several definitions of death. In fact, most of life’s most complex concepts are more intuited than defined. Right and wrong, love and hate, family and friends, home, health, faith, and art are nebulously defined in most of our minds, and your notion of them is probably different from that of the people around you.
- ② That brings us to waste. What is it? <sup>(b)</sup> At first glance, it might not seem such a difficult concept to define. We all know more or less what we’re talking about, right? Maybe we should skip definitions <sup>(c)</sup> altogether. But Socrates would shake his head disappointingly at this reasoning and find it a sloppy way to begin, and rightly so.
- ③ Waste is actually a challenging concept to understand, primarily because we use it in so many contexts. Waste can be an unwanted byproduct, or something otherwise useful that gets damaged or destroyed. Our bodies can waste away, and we might speak of “wastelands,” both literally as geographic features and metaphorically.
- ④ Sometimes, however, we use the word “waste” to describe things that aren’t really waste at all. For instance, when it comes to hydrogen fuel cells that produce power, the only byproduct is water. Although this water is referred to as “waste,” <sup>(d)</sup> few would regard it as so—certainly not in the way that we look at the carbon dioxide that results from burning fossil

fuels to produce energy.

- ⑤ Let's start by considering an expansive definition of waste. Can waste be thought of as not achieving the most optimal outcome in any situation? In any given twenty-four hours, could we count up the minutes spent doing unnecessary or unwanted tasks and call that time "wasted"? Could we count as waste every extra step we had to take to get where we wanted to go or every minute we spent sitting in traffic?<sup>(e)</sup>
- ⑥ We could, but this way of looking at waste would be inadequate for two reasons.<sup>(f)</sup> First, it is only an individual understanding — a relative rather than absolute measure. You may have been stuck in traffic for a minute because an ambulance was speeding a heart-attack victim toward lifesaving care. From a societal view, the allocation of everyone's time in traffic may or may not have been optimal; we just don't know. Second, in some cases certain events are unavoidable, given the limits of human power and understanding, and so cannot be characterized as waste. You may have had to take those extra steps because a sinkhole appeared in the middle of the road, forcing you to walk around it.
- ⑦ While the broad definition of waste we've outlined has some problems, it is useful, for it highlights three elements<sup>(g)</sup> that need to be incorporated in our understanding of waste. First, waste is undesirable. In other words, the pleasant aroma that wafts from your oven while baking chocolate chip cookies isn't waste, while the sulfurous reek from an industrial smokestack is. Second, it must incur a cost of some kind *without some net offsetting benefit*. Thus, we can't say that the night you had trouble sleeping because the music at your neighbor's party kept you up is *necessarily* waste, because there *was* a benefit — just not to you. And third, waste must be avoidable. If it isn't, such as the damage to an island town caused by a tsunami, we can call the event a tragedy, but it isn't waste.
- ⑧ With these pillars — that waste is undesirable, incurs a net negative cost,

and can be avoided — we have another question: What sort of thing is waste? The word itself can, after all, be a noun, a verb, and an adjective. Further complicating matters, waste can involve the creation of something or the destruction of something (or both). In this book, you will mostly find the word “waste” used in its noun form, and we use it to mean both a wasted item itself as well as the unrealized difference between what occurs and what could potentially occur.<sup>(h)</sup>

(Byron Reese and Scott Hoffman, *Wasted: How We Squander Time, Money, and Natural Resources — and What We Can Do About It*, 2021 から一部内容を変更して引用)

#### 注

- 第①段落 Socrates ソクラテス, 古代ギリシアの哲学者  
straightforward わかりやすい  
elusive とらえどころがない  
firsthand 直接の  
intuit 直観的に理解する  
nebulously 漠然と
- 第②段落 disappointingly がっかりして  
sloppy ずさんな
- 第③段落 byproduct: a secondary product  
wasteland: an area of land that cannot be used  
metaphorically 隠喩的に
- 第④段落 hydrogen fuel cells 水素燃料電池  
carbon dioxide 二酸化炭素, 炭酸ガス  
fossil fuel (石炭, 石油などの)化石燃料
- 第⑤段落 expansive 幅広い  
optimal 最適の

第⑥段落 inadequate 不適當な

lifesaving 人命救助のための

societal 社会の

allocation 割り当て, 配分

characterize 特徴づける

sinkhole くぼみ

第⑦段落 highlight 強調する

be incorporated in ～に組み込まれる

aroma 香り

waft 漂う

sulfurous reek 硫黄の悪臭

industrial smokestack 工場の煙突

incur (損害などを)伴う

net offsetting benefit (損害を)相殺するほどの正味の利益

第⑧段落 pillar 柱, (議論などの)要

noun 名詞

verb 動詞

adjective 形容詞

## 設 問

問 1 下線部(a)の“odd”について、何が、なぜ、奇妙に思われるのか、第①段落の内容に即して日本語で説明しなさい。

問 2 下線部(b)の“At first glance”の意味に最も近い単語を以下の選択肢の中から1つ選んで記号で答えなさい。

(ア) Immediately

(イ) Initially

(ウ) Occasionally

(エ) Suddenly

問 3 下線部(c)の“altogether”の意味に最も近いものを以下の選択肢の中から1つ選んで記号で答えなさい。

- (ア) 一緒に
- (イ) 完全に
- (ウ) 総計で
- (エ) 要するに

問 4 以下の文が第③段落の内容と一致している場合には○，一致していない場合は×を書き入れなさい。

- (ア) “waste”は多くの文脈で使われるため理解するのが難しい概念である。
- (イ) “waste”は必要な副産物を指すことがある。
- (ウ) “waste”は私たちのからだに衰弱(消耗)する状況を指すために用いられることがある。
- (エ) “wastelands”は地理的な特性としての荒れ地を指すことがある。

問 5 以下の文章は、下線部(d)の“few would regard it as so”について、第④段落の内容に即して説明したものである。文章中の空欄(ア)～(オ)について、適切な日本語を記入しなさい。

(ア)で電力を作る場合、副産物は(イ)だけで、これは“waste”と呼ばれる。しかし、(ウ)を燃やして(エ)を生産する際に発生する(オ)と同じような意味で(イ)を“waste”とみなす人はほとんどいない。

問 6 下線部(e)を和訳しなさい。

問 7 下線部(f)の“two reasons”とは何か、第⑥段落の内容に即して日本語で説明しなさい。



問 8 以下の表は、下線部(g)の“three elements”について、第⑦段落の内容に即して整理したものである。表中の空欄(ア)～(カ)について、日本語で説明を加えて表を完成させなさい。

	要素の説明	具体例
第1の要素	“waste”は(ア)ものである。	(イ)は“waste”ではないが、 (ウ)は“waste”である。
第2の要素	利益を得る人がいれば、“waste”にはならない。	隣家のパーティーの音楽が気になって眠れなかった夜は、あなたにとって利益でなくとも、 (エ)には利益になっているので、必ずしも“waste”とは言えない。
第3の要素	“waste”は(オ)ものでなければならぬ。	津波被害は(カ)と呼べるが、“waste”とは呼べない。

問 9 下線部(h)を和訳しなさい。(ただし“waste”については“waste”という英語のまま訳文中に用いてよい。)

3

次の日本語を英訳しなさい。解答は解答用紙の所定の欄に書きなさい。

A：今年の国政選挙の女性候補者の割合は全体の3分の1だったって知ってた？

B：知らなかった。どうしてそんなにも少ないの？

A：信じられないよね。そして、あなたをもっと驚かせるかもしれないけれど、  
これでも前回よりはよくなってるんだ。女性が選ばれるにはあまりにも多くの障壁があるから、単純な解決方法はおそらくないよ。