

平成 31 年度

英 語

13 : 30 ~ 15 : 10

文学部英文学科
一般入学試験

注 意 事 項

1. 合図があるまでこの冊子を開いてはいけません。
2. 合図があったら受験番号を解答用紙の指定の欄に記入しなさい。
3. 問題は **I** から **V** までで、ページ数は全部で 15 ページです。落丁、乱丁、印刷不明、汚れの箇所があった場合は、すみやかに申し出てください。
4. 解答は必ず解答用紙の指定された解答欄に記入しなさい。
5. この冊子は持ち帰ってください。

I 次の文章を読んで、以下の設問に答えなさい。

この部分は著作権の関係で掲載できません。

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出典 Adapted from Alter, Charlotte. “American Dreamer.” *Time* 16 April 2018.

注

*the Pledge of Allegiance = a solemn oath of loyalty to the United States

*dub = give an unofficial name or nickname to (someone or something)

*Attorney General = the principal legal officer who represents a state in
legal proceedings

*rescind = cancel

*ensnare = catch or get control of something or someone

*fraught with = filled with

問 1 本文中の(1)~(6)の空所に、次の英単語を、必要に応じて最も適切な形に変化させて1語で書き入れなさい。ただし、1語につき1回までの使用とする。

allow	end	feed	fill	force	suspect
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問 2 コリーナがアメリカに移住する前に体験した苦難について、具体的に50字以内の日本語でまとめなさい。

問 3 DACA プログラムとは何か。本文に基づいて50字以内の日本語でまとめなさい。

問 4 コリーナは、DACA が打ち切られた場合に自分がどのような状況に置かれると考えているか。また、その際のコリーナの心情はどのようなものか。以上の点について具体的に50字以内の日本語でまとめなさい。

II 次の文章を読んで、以下の設問に答えなさい。

*Rubbish bins are a common sight at the beach and along the shores of waterways — but so much garbage still ends up in the water. Back in 2010, Andrew Turton, a boatbuilder originally from Perth, Australia, was sailing and travelling around the world when he was bothered by a simple question: “If we can have rubbish bins on land, then why not have them in the water?” ①

Both life-long surfers, over the years they had noticed an alarming (i _____) in the amount of man-made garbage floating in the *breakers. The (a) key, they agreed, would be reducing the flow of garbage before it reached the oceans, where it is causing enormous damage to sea life and marine ecosystems. ②

Their solution: build a bin that could sit upstream in calmer waterways, such as rivers, marinas and ports, and collect the plastic debris and general pollutants before it flowed into the ocean. ③

Much like any public rubbish bin, the Seabin is designed to be regularly emptied. It’s able to catch an estimated 1.5 kg of floating debris each day (depending on weather and debris volumes), and this includes tiny microplastics that are particularly harmful to (s _____) life. The original idea was to design a *suction-based floatable bin that could collect the usual (b) food wrappers, plastic bottles as well as pollutants such as oil, fuel and detergents. ④

With a background in product design and shipbuilding, Turton based the Seabin on pool filtration and pump systems common in backyard pools. Designed for calm waters, the Seabin sucks the water and debris from the surface and passes it through a catch bag inside. It runs off a *submersible water pump capable of displacing 25,000 litres per hour, and is powered by a 110/220 V outlet. The water is then pumped back into the marina leaving debris trapped in a catch net. ⑤

With the help of funding from a Perth-based marine engineering firm, the pair spent four years refining their design before seeking public support via the *crowdfunding site Indiegogo in 2015. The response was instant, with the Seabin idea receiving widespread support once news of it reached (o _____) (c) lovers around the world. A single Seabin can collect 90,000 plastic bags, 11,900 plastic bottles and 35,700 disposable coffee cups over a year. During trials in Europe, the most common item collected was cigarette butts.

Today, the Seabin is in commercial production and being sold in 32 markets around the world.

出典 Waterson, Louise. “Cleaner Waters.” *Reader’s Digest* May 2018.

注

*rubbish = garbage

*breakers = big sea waves, especially close to the shore

*suction = the process by which liquids, gases, or other substances are drawn out of something

*submersible = capable of operating under water

*crowdfunding = a method of getting money for something, for example a new film or album, by asking many people to give part of the money needed, often on the Internet

問 1 下線部(a)~(c)に入れるのに最も適切な語を一語書きなさい。最初の文字は与えてあります。

問 2 海面から Seabin に吸いとられたゴミと水はどうなりますか。日本語で具体的に答えなさい。

1. ゴミは海面から吸いとられたあと、()。
2. 水は海面から吸いとられたあと、()。

問 3 次の英語の定義に当てはまる語を一語、本文から抜き出して書きなさい。

1. all the animals and plants in a particular area, and the way in which they are related to each other and to their environment
2. to improve a method, plan, system etc. by gradually making slight changes to it
3. intended to be used once or for a short time and then thrown away

問 4 次の英文は本文の一部です。①~⑤のどの位置に補うのが最も適切か、番号を答えなさい。

- a. They then set about developing the Seabin.
- b. When he shared this conundrum with his friend Pete Ceglinski some three years later, the pair decided it was time to address the problem head on.

III 次の文章を読んで、以下の設問に答えなさい。

It was springtime in France, where I had been living several years, when I was asked to give a presentation at a human resource conference in Paris sponsored by Owens Corning. A leading global producer of residential building materials, Owens Corning is headquartered in Toledo, Ohio—a good eleven-hour drive from my home state of Minnesota, but still within the tribal boundaries of my native midwestern American culture.

When I arrived at the conference, I found fifty human resource directors assembled in a typical Parisian hotel space with high ceilings and sunshine streaming through floor-to-ceiling windows. Thirty-eight of the participants were from Toledo; the rest were from Europe and Asia, but all had been working for Owens Corning for at least a decade. I took a seat in the back corner of the room just as the presentation preceding mine was beginning.

The speaker would be David Brown, the company's CEO. Relaxed and unimposing, wearing a blazer but no tie, David strolled into the room wearing a warm smile and greeted several of the attendees by their first name. But from the *hush that descended when he stepped to the podium, it was obvious that this group of *HR directors considered him a celebrity. Brown spent sixty intense minutes describing his vision of the company's future. He spoke in simple words, repeating key points and *reinforcing his messages with bullet-pointed slides. The group listened carefully, asked a few respectful questions, and gave Brown an appreciative round of applause before he departed.

Now it was my turn. My job was to talk about the subject I know best—cross-cultural management. I worked with the group for an hour, explaining in detail the Communicating scale and its value as a tool for understanding how various cultures convey messages. As if to reinforce my theme, Kenji Takaki, a Japanese HR executive who had lived for two years in Toledo, raised his hand and offered this observation:

In Japan, we implicitly learn, as we are growing up, to communicate between the lines and to listen between the lines when others are speaking. Communicating messages without saying them directly is a deep part of our culture, so deep that we do it without even realizing it. To give an example, every year in Japan there is a vote for the most popular new word. A few years ago, the word of the year was “KY.” It stands for *kuuki yomenai*, which means “one who cannot read the air” — in other words, a person _____⁽³⁾. In Japan if you can’t read the air, you are not a good listener.

At this point one of the Americans broke in, “What do you mean, ‘read the air’?”

Takaki explained, “If I am in a meeting in Japan and one person is implicitly communicating disagreement or discomfort, we should be able to read the atmosphere to pick up on that discomfort. If someone else doesn’t pick up the message we say, ‘He is a KY guy!’”

The American chuckled, “I guess that means we Americans are all KY guys!” Takaki offered no comment, which I read as an indication that he agreed. Then Takaki continued:

When Mr. Brown was giving his presentation, I was working hard to listen with all of my senses — to make sure I was picking up all of the messages that he was trying to pass. But now as I am listening to Erin I am asking myself: ⁽⁴⁾ Is it possible there was no meaning beyond Mr. Brown’s very simple words? And with all of you in this very room, whom I have worked with for so many years, when I read the air during our discussions, am I picking up messages you had not intended to pass?

This was a very *astute question — and a very disturbing one. The group fell silent, with a few jaws hanging slightly *agape, as Takaki quietly read the air.

* * *

The contrasting styles of communication represented by the managers from Toledo and their colleague from Japan are often referred to as *low-context* and *high-context*, respectively.

In order to understand some of the implications, suppose you are having a discussion with Sally, a business colleague, and you both come from a culture that prefers low-context communication. People from such cultures are conditioned from childhood to assume a low level of shared context — that is, few shared reference points and comparatively little implicit knowledge linking speaker and listener.

Under these circumstances, it's highly likely that, while speaking with Sally, you will explicitly spell out your ideas, providing all the background knowledge and details necessary to understand your message. In low-context cultures, effective communication must be simple, clear, and explicit in order to effectively pass the message, and most communicators will obey this requirement, usually without being fully conscious of it.

(中略)

In a high-context culture like Iran, it's not necessary — indeed, it's often inappropriate — to spell out certain messages too explicitly. If Maryam replied to your first offer of food, “Yes, please serve me a big portion of whatever you have, because I am dying of hunger!” this response would be considered inelegant and perhaps quite rude. Fortunately, shared assumptions learned

from childhood make such bluntness unnecessary. You and Maryam both know that “No, thank you” likely means, “Please ask me again because I am famished.”

出典 Adapted from Meyer, Erin. *The Culture Map: Decoding How People Think, Lead, and Get Things Done Across Cultures*. PublicAffairs, 2014.

注

*hush = silence

*HR = human resource

*reinforce = strengthen or support

*astute = quick to understand

*agape = wide open

問 1 Write the number of people who participated in the conference from ⁽¹⁾ Europe and Asia.

問 2 下線部(2)について、デビッド・ブラウン(David Brown)氏は自分のメッセージを伝えるためにどのような配慮をしたか、50字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。

問 3 下線部(3)に適切な英語を書き入れて、文を完成させなさい。

- 問 4 以下の英文は、上記の文章の著者であるエリン・メイヤー(Erin Meyer)氏についての紹介とその見解についてのものです。文章の内容に合うように(1)~(5)の()内に最も適切な語を書き入れなさい。()内に文字が示されている場合には、その文字で始まる語を書きなさい。

Erin Meyer is from (1)(), U.S., and now a professor at INSEAD, an international business school with campuses in France, Singapore and the United Arab Emirates. She was invited to the conference in Paris to talk about (2)()(), and explain the Communication scale which indicates how different languages reflect the communication styles of the (3)(c) that use those languages. In a low-context culture like the U.S., good communication is considered to be precise, simple and (4)(), while it is often inappropriate to express certain messages too explicitly in a high-context culture like Iran and (5)().

- 問 5 下線部(4)について、タカキ(Takaki)氏はどのような疑問を抱いたのか、60字以内の日本語で具体的に説明しなさい。

IV Read the conversation below and fill in the gaps **A** to **J** with the appropriate expressions 1~10.

Kim: So how are your plans going for your gap year?

Joe: Not too bad. **A** That means I've got all my Embassy business out of the way. I don't have a job fixed up yet so I'll just start looking for something after I arrive.

Kim: I spoke to a couple of my friends who had done that sort of thing. **B**

Joe: That's what I heard, too. I guess I just have to keep trying. **C** I have enough money saved so I can travel around for at least seven or eight months or so.

Kim: Oh, well. I'm sure you'll be fine.

Joe: Even so, I really hope I can find some work because it'll give me more chances to see the country. **D** That would be a bit of a waste. But, talking of gap years, have you made up your mind what you're going to do next year?

Kim: Kind of. I've decided I'm going to head for beautiful but cheap destinations.

Joe: What do you mean?

Kim: Well, you know. **E** That way I can avoid the need to work.

Joe: That sounds like a nice idea. I guess it's cheap to travel around in those kinds of places.

Kim: **F** My plan is to decide on one nice, cheap beach, somewhere in the world, and stay there for as long as possible.

Joe: Like how long, for example?

Kim: **G**

Joe: How are you going to spend your time?

Kim: Easy. I'm not going to do anything.

Joe: You're joking, right?

Kim: Yes, I am joking, actually. But I'm not sure I want to tell you what my real plan is.

Joe: Why? Are you going to do something illegal?

Kim: No, nothing like that!

Joe: Oh, come on, tell me!

Kim: OK, but promise you won't laugh.

Joe: I promise. What is it?

Kim: Well, I've decided that I'm going to write a novel.

Joe: So you're going to write a bestseller and retire.

Kim: You promised you wouldn't laugh!

Joe: I'm not laughing. I'm just interested.

Kim: OK. Obviously, I'm not expecting to make a lot of money. I just want to spend some time trying to create a story.

Joe: So you want to find a nice quiet place where you can concentrate.

Kim: Yes, that's right. I was thinking that it's probably the last time in my life that I'd have the chance to just relax on my own and use my imagination.

Joe: What kind of story are you going to write?

Kim: I have no idea! I'm going to start thinking about it when I arrive on my beautiful beach.

Joe: That's incredible.

Kim: Well, if it becomes a bestseller, I might give you a copy. Otherwise, forget it.

1. They both said that it's not so difficult to find work in Canada.
2. I want to read your novel when it's finished.
3. I've got my working holiday visa already.
4. I don't want to have to come home early because I've run out of money.
5. In any case, I'm not really so worried about my finances.
6. Yes, but I'm not really interested in moving around a lot.
7. At least six months in one place.
8. I just want to try and write the best story I can and see how it turns out.
9. It's just a bit embarrassing.
10. For example, lovely, warm countries with fantastic beaches where I can live on very little money.

V Write about 100 words to complete the following email to a friend of yours (in English).

Hi!

I have to tell you something. You won't believe what happened to me at school the other day.