2024 年度入学試験問題　212

経済学部Ａ方式Ⅱ日程・社会学部Ａ方式Ⅱ日程
スポーツ健康学部Ａ方式

1　限　英　　語　(90 分)

〈注意事項〉

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで，問題冊子を開かないこと。
2. 解答はすべて解答用紙に記入しなさい。
3. マークシート解答方法については以下の注意事項を読みなさい。

マークシート解答方法についての注意

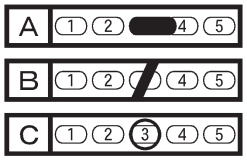
マークシート解答では，鉛筆でマークしたものを機械が直接読みとって採点する。したがって解答は HB の黒鉛筆でマークすること(万年筆，ボールペン，シャープペンシルなどを使用しないこと)。

記入上の注意

1. 記入例　　解答を 3 にマークする場合。

(1)　正しいマークの例

(2)　悪いマークの例



枠外にはみださないこと。

○でかこまないこと。

2. 解答を訂正する場合は，消しゴムでよく消してから，あらためてマークすること。
3. 解答用紙をよごしたり，折りまげたりしないこと。
4. 問題に指定された数よりも多くマークしないこと。

4. 問題冊子のページを切り離さないこと。

〔Ⅰ〕 つぎの問１～問15の各文の空欄に入る最も適切なものを，ａ～ｄからそれぞれ一つ選び，その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

問１ We will come home late so don't forget（　　）the door tonight.

ａ．lock　　ｂ．to lock　　ｃ．for locking　　ｄ．locked

問２ Computers make our lives more complex and（　　）.

ａ．stress　　ｂ．stresses　　ｃ．stressful　　ｄ．stressfully

問３ The students haven't attended the history seminar.（　　）, they can't discuss it well.

ａ．Therefore　　ｂ．However

ｃ．Since　　ｄ．Beforehand

問４ The Prime Minister is used to（　　）by the press.

ａ．be attacked　　ｂ．be attacking

ｃ．being attacked　　ｄ．being attacking

問５ We（　　）that you were sent an old book instead of a new one. We apologize for any inconvenience.

ａ．remind　　ｂ．return　　ｃ．reconsider　　ｄ．regret

問６ Their university did not（　　）overseas until 2000.

ａ．being expanded　　ｂ．having expanded

ｃ．begin expanding　　ｄ．have expanded

問７ Judy is feeling（　　）after the operation. So, she still can't walk now.

ａ．naturally　　ｂ．ill　　ｃ．fit　　ｄ．hardly

問８　In the past, there have been many endangered animals. The（　　）of these animals would have had a big impact on the earth.

a．absence　　b．appearance

c．avoidance　　d．audience

問９　Students are more likely to show（　　）when they can choose classes that they like.

a．embarrassment　　b．entertaining

c．envious　　d．enthusiasm

問10　The majority of knowledge on public attitudes towards driverless trains（　　）from the news.

a．come　　b．comes　　c．coming　　d．to come

問11　If families don't meet regularly, their（　　）are likely to become weaker.

a．relates　　b．relative

c．relating　　d．relationships

問12　（　　）children grow up, they learn more from parents about social etiquette.

a．Anything　　b．As　　c．Alongside　　d．Above

問13　Maria has a favorite color: green, which is（　　）she tends to wear it a lot.

a．what　　b．how　　c．why　　d．where

問14　Those foreign companies could（　　）our products easily by using the same design.

a．invite　　b．interest　　c．inspect　　d．imitate

問15　The chocolate company（　　）with local grocery stores in Taiwan.

a．cooperates　　b．corporates　　c．commutes　　d．comforts

〔Ⅱ〕 つぎの英会話を読んで下の問いに答えなさい。

［**Conversation: Gender Equality**］

This is a conversation between university students Ayaka and Haruto.

Haruto: I just saw this poster on campus for hiring more female professors. It seems the department will get financial support if the new professor is female, so female applicants have a big [1] to get hired.

Ayaka: It's too bad that I don't want to be a professor in the future. It would be nice to get extra support to get a job.

Haruto: Don't you think it's unfair? The job should go to the most talented person. It should not depend on whether the person is male or female.

Ayaka: I understand what you are saying, but right now in Japan only about 26% of professors are female. We need to make [2] to achieve gender equality in our society.

Haruto: Of course, I also want gender equality in our society. But that number also means about 74% of professors are men, so maybe men are just naturally better professors. I think, [3] , that women are far better teachers of young children than men.

Ayaka: Wait, so you think because 74% of men are professors, it shows that men are better professors? Let me (ア) put it this way. About 100 years ago, there were very few women university students. Most university students were men. (イ) Does that really mean that men are naturally better university students than women?

Haruto: Of course not. Women and men are equal as university students.

Ayaka: Yes, today we know that. But 100 years ago that was not the

case. Many years of special support was needed for gender equality to become a reality for university students. The [4] of women's universities was one example of special support needed to improve the (ウ) status of women in university education over time.

Haruto: Okay, I see (エ) your point. So, even though 26% of professors are currently female, with special support over time, society can eventually achieve gender equality.

Ayaka: Yes, after there are many female professors who are visible in society, it will become [オ] for young girls to dream of becoming professors. They can see the future image of themselves through female professor role models. Career decisions for young people are based on these images.

Haruto: I never really thought about it before. Are role models that important?

Ayaka: Remember, I just mentioned that I don't want to be a professor in the future, right? Well, I think this is because there are no women professors among my relatives. Also, I personally have not heard of many famous female professors in my life.

Haruto: Oh, I see. Yeah, if you [5] saw female professors on the news, on posters, or on social media, I'm sure eventually you could find one that inspired you.

Ayaka: Right, I'd probably say, "Wow! She's so cool. I want to be just like her!" I think that is (カ) the simple way a lot of people's careers begin.

Haruto: Actually, this talk is making me think about my hometown elections that are happening now. Do you know the board with the posters of all the politicians seeking to be elected?

Ayaka: Yes, of course I know. The posters have a big picture of the

politician's face and their name written in large font.

Haruto: Well, the board in my town has about 29 male candidates and only one woman candidate. I can totally understand how young girls walking by those posters every day would start to believe that politicians are basically men. Before this conversation, I would probably have explained this situation by saying [キ] .

Ayaka: Yes, and you know, I do understand why you might think that being a politician is a man's job because there are so many male politicians now. But, I know that's not the true [ク] of society. Over time, if we encourage and support more women to participate in politics, half of those posters on the board will be women someday.

問１　空欄 [1] ～ [5] に入る最も適切な単語を，つぎのａ～ｅからそれぞれ一つ選び，その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。ただし，各単語は一度のみ使えるものとする。

ａ．efforts　　ｂ．creation　　ｃ．advantage

ｄ．constantly　　ｅ．however

問２　下線部(ア) <u>put it this way</u> の意味として最も適切なものを，つぎのａ～ｅから一つ選び，その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

ａ．change the meaning　　ｂ．directly disagree

ｃ．give an example　　ｄ．teach about history

ｅ．show my agreement

問３　Ayaka の質問の下線部(イ) Does that really mean that men are naturally better university students than women? にはどのような意図があるのか，会話の内容に合う最も適切なものを，つぎのａ～ｅから一つ選び，その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

ａ．She would like to know more about the ability of women.

ｂ．She wants to know the ability of both men and women.

ｃ．She is questioning university policies around the world.

ｄ．She wants to ask about the history of women's universities.

ｅ．She is asking a question that she already knows the answer to.

問４　下線部(ウ) status of women in university education が示す内容に合う最も適切なものを，つぎのａ～ｅから一つ選び，その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

ａ．test scores of women applicants

ｂ．respect of women as students

ｃ．leadership ability of women

ｄ．number of women's universities

ｅ．number of women professors

問５　下線部(エ) your point が示す内容に合う最も適切なものを，つぎのａ～ｅから一つ選び，その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

ａ．Women's universities can hire more female professors.

ｂ．There are few female professors currently.

ｃ．Eventually, more women professors will not be hired.

ｄ．Change requires continuous action during a long period.

ｅ．Gender equality has been ignored for many years.

問６　空欄 オ に入る最も適切なものをつぎのａ～ｅから一つ選び，その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

ａ．more common　　ｂ．very unpredictable

ｃ．extremely challenging　　ｄ．totally unique

ｅ．less adoptable

問７　下線部(カ) the simple way に該当するものとして最も適切なものを，つぎのａ～ｅから一つ選び，その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

ａ．taking the easiest possible way

ｂ．thinking about many factors carefully

ｃ．considering many careers deeply

ｄ．getting a simple plan accomplished

ｅ．being quickly impressed by an image

問８　空欄 キ に入る最も適切なものをつぎのａ～ｅから一つ選び，その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

ａ．the same thing I did about professors earlier

ｂ．there should not be 29 candidates

ｃ．the condition of the board should be improved

ｄ．it is important to participate in the election

ｅ．both girls and boys should look at the posters

問９　空欄 ク に入る最も適切なものをつぎのａ～ｅから一つ選び，その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

ａ．time　　ｂ．cost　　ｃ．size

ｄ．space　　ｅ．nature

問10　会話の内容に合わないものを，つぎのａ～ｅから一つ選び，その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

ａ．Financial support for certain job applicants is one way to promote gender equality.

ｂ．If more women hold a certain type of job, it shows that women are better at it.

ｃ．The presence of role models has a big impact on children's future career paths.

ｄ．It is important to focus on gender equality issues to move forward from the past.

ｅ．Women and men have the same potential to become good politicians.

〔Ⅲ〕 つぎの英文を読んで下の問いに答えなさい。

Your employer can limit what you say on social media. In some cases, you can even be dismissed (ア) because of your online activities. In today's digital age, it is likely that your employment contract contains a *1social media policy. Failure to follow that policy could at best get you in trouble with your boss, and at worst, [イ] . If you don't want to lose your job, here's what you need to know.

For your employer to prove that you didn't follow their social media guidelines, the policy must clearly state, with examples where possible, what you cannot say. It must also clearly identify who will be affected by the policy. Failure to have a clear policy leaves you with rights to appeal (ウ). If you have been dismissed, you could argue that it was unfair and take the case to an *2employment tribunal.

This was made clear in a 2011 case involving a manager at a British pub, who lost her job after posting several offensive comments about customers on her social media page. The daughter of one of the customers spotted the comments and complained to the pub. The employee was later dismissed for gross misconduct (エ). An employment tribunal agreed to the decision, finding that the pub had a clear social media policy in place, which was highlighted in the employment contract.

Even if you post on a private social media account, and don't specifically name your employer, they may still be within their right to ask you to [オ] , as an employee. Even in your private online life, you need some self-control when choosing what you write.

In another 2011 case, an employee in the U.K. was dismissed after posting negative comments about his company, including making fun of the company's slogan, on his private, personal social media page. An employment tribunal found that he was fairly dismissed, [カ] not

mentioning the company's name, and deleting the comments soon after posting them because his manager was unhappy. He argued that only his online friends were able to see the comments. But in the employment tribunal's view, (キ)it should have been obvious to the employee that he needed to follow the company's social media policy. The company had provided training courses on social media use, specifically stressing the importance of protecting the company's image.

In the UK, (ク)[1][2][3][4][5] freedom of expression. In other words, even in the course of our employment, all people are protected under human rights laws. However, this is not an absolute right. It can be restricted and limited in certain situations.

That's not to say your employer can restrict everything you say. Even when a case comes before an employment tribunal, freedom of expression must be considered. But these and other cases make clear that, if a social media policy is part of the terms and conditions of your employment, your employer can restrict what you put online, [ケ] .

注：*1social media policy　企業などの組織におけるソーシャルメディア利用に関するガイドライン

*2employment tribunal　雇用主と労働者の間の問題などを扱う裁判所

Adapted from an article by Laura Higson-Bliss, The Conversation, March 21, 2023

問１　下線部(ア) dismissed と最も意味が近いものをつぎのａ～ｅから一つ選び，その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

ａ．ignored　　ｂ．shocked　　ｃ．trapped

ｄ．demotivated　　ｅ．fired

問２　空欄 イ に入る最も適切なものをつぎのａ～ｅから一つ選び，その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

ａ．underestimate your business plan

ｂ．decrease your financial incentive

ｃ．make you work harder than before

ｄ．break your employment contract

ｅ．reduce your vacation time each year

問３　下線部(ウ) appeal の説明として最も適切なものをつぎのａ～ｅから一つ選び，その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

ａ．including someone in an activity

ｂ．asking a court to reverse the decision

ｃ．paying someone regularly to do a job

ｄ．making a legal agreement between people

ｅ．recognizing someone for hard work

問４　下線部(エ) gross misconduct の具体例として最も適切なものをつぎのａ～ｅから一つ選び，その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

ａ．planning a detailed policy　　ｂ．having a contract

ｃ．making offensive comments　　ｄ．being a bad manager

ｅ．using social media

問５　空欄 オ に入る最も適切なものをつぎのａ～ｅから一つ選び，その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

ａ．change your opinion　　ｂ．make every post public

ｃ．delete your account　　ｄ．delay your comments

ｅ．limit what you post

問６　空欄 カ に入る最も適切なものをつぎのａ～ｅから一つ選び，その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

ａ．whenever　　ｂ．on behalf of　　ｃ．despite

ｄ．except for　　ｅ．due to

問７　下線部(キ) it should have been obvious to the employee that he needed to follow the company's social media policy の理由として最も適切なものをつぎのａ～ｅから一つ選び，その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

ａ．He received guidance to protect the company.

ｂ．His comments got abused on the Internet.

ｃ．His friend contacted him through social media.

ｄ．He lacked the ability to perform the task.

ｅ．He successfully promoted the brand image.

問８　下線部(ク) 1 2 3 4 5 が本文の文脈に合うような文となるように１～５に以下の語を当てはめ，その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。ただし，それぞれの語は１度のみ使うものとし，１つ使わない語も含まれている。

ａ．has　　ｂ．to　　ｃ．right

ｄ．contract　　ｅ．the　　ｆ．everyone

問９　空欄 ケ に入る最も適切なものをつぎのａ～ｅから一つ選び，その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

ａ．although it improves your account

ｂ．even when you think it is private

ｃ．without rules for their private time

ｄ．as long as you never post comments

ｅ．unless your employer sends messages

問10　本文の内容を踏まえて，以下の文の空欄にあてはまる最も適切なものをつぎのａ～ｄから一つ選び，その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

The discussion in the passage is mainly about [　　] .

ａ．what the pros and cons are of social media when people post some controversial comments

ｂ．what parts of freedom of expression on social media have been modified by private groups

ｃ．how important it is for employees to be responsible with their online behavior

ｄ．why employees have struggled with social media policies in order to increase their happiness as well

〔Ⅳ〕 つぎの英文を読んで，問１～問10の答えとして最も適切なものをａ～ｄからそれぞれ一つ選び，その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

Many animals are known to engage in play — usually large-brained mammals, like humans and birds. Now scientists think they have observed "play behavior" in bees, which were filmed rolling small colored wooden balls during recent studies. "This research provides a strong indication that bee brains are far more complex than we first imagined," said Lars Chittka of Queen Mary University. "There are lots of animals who play just for the purpose of enjoyment, but most examples come from young mammals and birds."

"Play behavior" is typically divided into three broad categories. *Social play* involves playful interactions between animals, usually young ones, engaged in play-fighting. For instance, there has been evidence in previous studies of social play among groups of ants and also groups of young *[1]wasps. *Locomotor play* involves running, jumping, or similar intense and continued movement that is not clearly connected to a specific survival goal. And *object play* involves the use of an object as a toy.

Chittka's research team conducted their first experiment in 2017 in which they showed that bees could be trained to roll little wooden balls in order to receive a reward. But they also saw instances where the bees chose to roll the balls even when there wasn't a clear reward or benefit. The balls had been placed in a tunnel that connected their home to an experimental area where the food was. Several bees walked over the balls or stopped to roll them on their way back and forth from the food. Chittka and his team wondered if this might be actual play behavior, and decided to investigate further.

But it's not easy to design an experiment to find out if bees, or other animals, are actually engaged in play behavior. It's not like you can just

ask the bees if they're playing. According to previous research, five basic criteria must be met. First, the behavior should not be performed in order to get food, attract other animals, or find shelter. Second, the play behavior should be voluntary and rewarding in itself, instead of being connected to a reward of some kind. Third, the actions for the play behavior should be different from the actions performed when searching for food or shelter for example. Fourth, the play behavior should be repeated, to show that it is not a one-time occurrence. Finally, the chance for play should be given when the animal is relaxed. This makes sure it is not stress-related behavior, like walking up and down, which is often observed in caged zoo animals.

For their second experiment, Chittka and his team used a similar setup to their first experiment. They placed 45 bees in a square arena and let them choose to walk along a straight line to an area with food, or wander off that path through an area with colored wooden balls. Even when they were finished eating, 37 of the bees chose to roll balls for at least one extra day after, with 29 bees rolling balls for two extra days after eating. Each bee rolled balls between one and 117 times across the experiment, suggesting that at least some of the bees found the activity rewarding.

In their third experiment to help determine whether this qualified as play, another 42 bees were provided access to two color-coded rooms, one of which was empty while the other always contained wooden balls. Then the balls were removed and the bees were given a choice of which room to spend time in. They showed a strong preference for the room with a color that was previously connected to the wooden balls. The experiment also revealed that younger bees rolled balls more frequently than older bees, and male bees rolled balls for a longer time than female bees.

Chittka and his team argue that the behavior of the bees in their experiments met the five basic criteria for play. "It is certainly amazing,

and funny at times, to watch bees show something like play," said Samadi Galpayage, a graduate student in Chittka's team. "They approach and use these 'toys' again and again. It goes to show, once more, that although they are small and have tiny brains, they are more than just small robotic beings. They may actually experience some kind of positive emotions, like other larger animals do."

注：*1wasps　スズメバチ

Adapted from an article by Jennifer Ouellette, Ars Technica, December 22, 2022

問１　What have scientists found out about bees?

a. Bees may have more complex brains than mammals.

b. Colored wooden balls may be bees' favorite toys.

c. Bees may play like animals with bigger brains.

d. Filming them playing with balls may be fun for bees.

問２　Which statement best describes ONE category of "play behavior"?

a. Play-fighting with other animals because they are stronger

b. Actively moving around for a while for an unclear reason

c. Ants running and jumping with wasps because it is fun

d. Using an object as a toy with a specific survival goal

問３　How did Chittka's research team test bee behavior in their 2017 experiment?

a. Bees which could roll the balls back and forth were allowed to return to their home.

b. They used balls as rewards for bees if they could find the food in the area.

c. Bees were trained to enjoy playing with small wooden balls and were rewarded.

d. They used rewards to try and make bees move small wooden balls along a tunnel.

問４　What surprised Chittka and his team during their 2017 experiment?

a. Some bees took time to stop and roll the balls when there was no clear reward.

b. They saw that some bees were surprised that there were balls in the tunnel.

c. Some bees clearly enjoyed playing with the balls more than finding the food.

d. They saw instances where the bees chose to roll the balls for a clear reward.

問 5　Why is it difficult to find out if bees are actually playing?

a. You cannot see what bees are doing so you have to communicate with them somehow.

b. Designing experiments with bees is difficult so you need to give them rewards for play.

c. You cannot communicate well with bees so you must use special rules to look for play.

d. Bees do not want to engage in experiments so they are harder to test than other animals.

問 6　Which statement is TRUE about play behavior criteria?

a. An animal who walks up and down in a cage is showing typical play behavior.

b. The actions of the animal should be a one-time occurrence and not repeated.

c. An animal who receives a reward for its actions is showing play behavior.

d. The actions of the animal are different from when it is looking for shelter.

問 7　What did Chittka and his team see during the second experiment?

a. After they had stopped eating, 37 of the bees decided to roll the balls.

b. Each bee rolled between one and 117 different balls during the experiment.

c. For two extra days before eating, 29 of the bees chose to roll the balls.

d. All 45 of the bees rolled the balls before they went to the food area.

問 8　Which statement is FALSE about Chittka's third experiment?

a. The bees were allowed to enter two different areas that had a different color.

b. Female bees chose to roll the balls for a shorter time than the male bees.

c. The bees continued to visit the rooms after their colors were changed.

d. Older bees rolled the balls around less often than the younger bees did.

問 9　What did Samadi Galpayage say about bees?

a. Bees may experience positive emotions when they notice us watching them.

b. They are funny to watch at times because they enjoy playing like other robotic beings.

c. Bees may enjoy playing with toys because of the size of their brains and bodies.

d. They are interesting to watch because they show similar behavior to larger animals.

問10　Which statement correctly describes the research in the passage?

a. Five types of criteria have shown that bees may enjoy playing and looking for food.

b. Bees can be trained to take actions to receive rewards and they may enjoy playing.

c. Putting bees in tunnels and rooms will train them to play and look for rewards.

d. Bees can remember the colors of balls and may play with toys like other animals do.