英語（工学部・情報科学部・知的財産学部）

Ⅰ　次の英文を読み，下記の設問に答えよ。（配点 23）

“Go forward a little, two more steps to the left!” Under the direction of the instructor’s voice, a man wearing an eye mask pursues a soccer ball, which emits a sound.

The event, called “Off Time,” aims at polishing[1)] players’ communication skills by having them [1] as blind soccer players.

The event was held at the Shinjuku NPO Collaboration Promotion Center late last month.

The Japan Blind Football Association（JBFA）in Shinjuku Ward, Tokyo, launched the event in February with the aim of helping people learn how to communicate from another person’s viewpoint. *Participants experience soccer in pairs, with one acting as an instructor and the other wearing an eye mask.

Ten people, including company employees and students, participated in the event. This reporter also wore an eye mask and tried to play soccer, but the darkness felt so overwhelming that taking a first step was scary. Participants had difficulty even [2] a line, and it was challenging[2)] for them to move only with verbal instructions. Some moved in the opposite direction to where the ball was, while others moved past it.

However, the pairs established a rhythm the longer they worked together. When a player successfully received the ball by moving as [3] by his partner, the spectators cheered and *applauded. More applause and smiles came when another pair successfully passed the ball.

As the event progressed, a sense of trust seemed to grow among the participants[3)]. “If you lose your eyesight, simple words like [4] become meaningless,” said one of the participants, **Ms. A, 24, a company employee from Sagamihara.**

“I keenly felt how much I depend on my [5] in my daily life,” she added as she wiped sweat from her face.

注　*participants　参加者　　*applaud　拍手する

（“Kicking a soccer ball you can’t see.” The Japan News. 22 Mar. 2014.）

（1） 空所 1 ～ 5 に入る最も適切なものを，次の中からそれぞれ１つ選び，その番号をマークせよ。

1	①	perform	②	performed	③	performance	④	to perform
2	①	form	②	formed	③	forming	④	to forming
3	①	instruct	②	instructed	③	instructing	④	instruction
4	①	‘that,’ ‘this’ and ‘there’	②	‘shoot,’ ‘pass’ and ‘go’				
	③	‘left,’ ‘right’ and ‘back’	④	‘OK,’ ‘good’ and ‘thanks’				
5	①	friends	②	smartphone	③	eyes	④	parents

（2） 下線部 polishing[1)] と challenging[2)] を文脈を変えずに置き換えられる最も適切なものを，次の中からそれぞれ１つ選び，その番号をマークせよ。

6	下線部 polishing[1)]	①	teaching	②	improving
		③	waxing	④	helping
7	下線部 challenging[2)]	①	easy	②	simple
		③	effortless	④	tough

（3） 下線部 a sense of trust seemed to grow among the participants[3)] が表す内容として最も適切なものを，次の中から１つ選び，その番号をマークせよ。 8

① Participants seemed to trust their growth.

② Participants seemed to grow up to be trusting people.

③ Participants seemed to grow to trust one another.

④ Participants seemed to be more trusting as they grew.

Ⅱ Taro がアメリカでホームステイしていた時の Taro と Mrs. Pitt の会話と，その後に Mrs. Pitt から Taro へ送られた手紙を読み，下記の設問に答えよ。（配点 18）

Washing clothes

Taro: Excuse me, Mrs. Pitt. [9] it be possible for me to do some washing? I'm running out of clean clothes.

Mrs. Pitt: Of course, Taro. The washing machine is out back. Come with me. I'll show you.

Taro: Thank you.

After dinner

Taro: That was lovely, Mrs. Pitt. You're a really good cook.

Mrs. Pitt: Thank you, Taro. [10]

Taro: I'd like to show my appreciation for all your help. Can I cook you and Mr. Pitt a Japanese dinner tomorrow?

Mrs. Pitt: Of course. That'd be fantastic. I love Japanese food. But it'll be just you and me. My husband will be working tomorrow.

Going out in the evening

Taro: I'm going out for a while, Mrs. Pitt.

Mrs. Pitt: OK, be careful.

Taro: I expect to come home by 10 pm. I'll call if I'm going to be late.

Mrs. Pitt: OK. [11] a nice time.

Saying Goodbye

Mrs. Pitt: Goodbye, Taro.

Taro: Goodbye, Mrs. Pitt. Thank you so much for all your help. I had a [12] fun.

Mrs. Pitt: We hope to see you again one day.

Taro: Please come to Japan if you get the chance.

Mrs. Pitt: That'd be lovely.

Forgotten items

Dear Taro,

How are you doing? I hope you are not too busy at work.

I am *enclosing a sock that I found behind the washing machine. I think it is [13] .

Take care,

Angie Pitt

注　*enclose　～を同封する

（1）　空所 [9] ～ [13] に入る最も適切なものを，次の中からそれぞれ1つ選び，その番号をマークせよ。

[9]	①	Is	②	Did	③	Would	④	How
[10]	①	I'm glad you liked it.	②	I'm happy you hardly ate it.				
	③	I'm sure you cooked it.	④	I'm not sure, Mrs. Pitt.				
[11]	①	Do	②	Fun	③	Have	④	Make
[12]	①	lot of	②	such	③	very	④	whole
[13]	①	you	②	you're	③	your	④	yours

（2）　下線部I expect to come home by 10 pm. の意味として最も適切なものを，次の中から1つ選び，その番号をマークせよ。 [14]

① I expect to back up by 10 pm.

② I expect to get back by 10 pm.

③ I expect to go by 10 pm.

④ I expect to call by 10 pm.

（3）　本文の内容と合うものを，次の中から1つ選び，その番号をマークせよ。 [15]

① Taro is the host family parent for Mrs. Pitt.

② Taro and Mrs. Pitt both live in Japan.

③ Mr. Pitt could not enjoy Taro's cooking because he was working.

④ Mrs. Pitt sent Taro a sock she found under the bed.

Ⅲ 次の英文を読み，下記の設問に答えよ。(配点 29)

Time management

Time management is about managing one's time to effectively achieve goals. Time management skills include planning, *allocating, setting goals, monitoring and organizing the time one has to achieve tasks. Poor *allocation of time may increase stress and subsequently impair performance. Time management research indicates that ineffective time management can affect productivity in the workplace and have negative effects on one's private life. Studies have shown that time management is associated with increases in job satisfaction, health, and stress relief.

What to do first — How much time do you have?

First, you have to know how much effective time you have. For instance, if you want to manage your day at work, you have to figure out how long you have to do work. This is harder than it appears. You may work[1)] an eight hour day, but it is doubtful that you have eight hours of effective working time in that day. Meetings, trips to the water cooler, discussions about last night's TV shows, interruptions by phone or email all cut into your working time. If you don't know how much effective time you have, you can do an informal time study (see **Note A** on the next page).

Next — What do you have to do?

This is the simple step — you simply record what you have to do. This can be done on a piece of paper, in an electronic organizer, or in some other form. Make sure it is not just in your head, though — while you might have a fantastic memory, you need the information in a form you can *manipulate. Pick the form you are happiest with, as you have to work with it.

What is important?

Next thing is ranking the items. Make three lists, A, B and C. A is the list of items to do today; B are things that need to be done in the next week or so, and C are in the next month or so. Next, put a number starting at one beside each A list item, until you run out of items in your A list. Don't order the B or C list right now.

How much time will it take?

Now go through the various A list items and estimate how much time they will take[2)]. Don't worry too much about being perfect. Just be as reasonable as you can.

Do the planning

Based on what time you have available from your first step, schedule based on your estimate of how long it will take. For example, after meetings and daily tasks, let's say you have five hours you can do work. You have twenty tasks, eight of which are on your A list. Give the eight tasks an order, and estimate that it will take one hour to do each task. Now, from your plan, you know that you won't finish your A list today. Review to see if any of the bottom three items is due today (if they are, they should have been a higher *priority, but double check) and then finalize your ordering, drawing a line after the fifth item. Then do the work.

Review the progress

Review your progress as soon as you can after your effective time is up. For example, you only got through three items — item A2 was two hours instead of one hour, and just as you got started on item A4 you got called out on an emergency. You can learn a few things in this example. First, you underestimated item A2 — so similar items should get more accurate in the future. You also learned that five hours is the maximum time that you have available, but you might have less. You can cross three things off today's list.

Note A — Time Study

A Time Study is a log kept over a period of time (typically a week) to give you an idea what use you are making of your time. The log should at least consist of the date, type of activity, start time, and *duration. For those that aren't good with keeping track of time, use a timer that rings after one hour. At that time, you can record what you did in the last hour. After the period is up, you review how many hours you spent doing what types of activities. The idea is to identify which activities are regular activities, and what activities vary from day to day/week to week. To review progress, time studies can be conducted every so often.

注　*allocating　割り当てること　　*allocation　割り当て
　　*manipulate　～をうまく処理する　　*priority　優先事項
　　*duration　実施時間

("First Line Management." Wikiversity. (http://en.wikiversity.org/wiki/First_Line_Management)

（1） 下線部 work[1)] と take[2)] の意味に最も近いものを，次の中からそれぞれ1つ選び，その番号をマークせよ。

16 下線部 work[1)]

① The telephones work now. I fixed them yesterday.

② I visited my son's school yesterday. His teacher says he needs to work on his spelling before the test.

③ I don't want to work more than three days a week.

④ This math problem is difficult, but I think I can work it out.

17 下線部 take[2)]

① Take it or leave it, the choice is yours.

② You take after your father in so many ways.

③ Can you take my homework and give it to the teacher for me?

④ Why do you always take so long to decide what to eat for lunch?

（2） 本文で述べられている順番になるように，次のA～Fを並べ替えるとき，正しい順番になっているものを次の中から1つ選び，その番号をマークせよ。 18

A: Calculate how much time each task will take.

B: Decide how much working time you have.

C: Make a list of tasks that need doing.

D: Make your plan for today.

E: Reflect on your time management after finishing the day's tasks.

F: Sort the tasks according to urgency.

① A B F D C E ② B C F A D E ③ A B E C F D ④ B C A F D E

（3） 本文の内容と合うものを，次の中から1つ選び，その番号をマークせよ。 19

① Poor allocation of time usually reduces stress.

② When recording what you have to do, it is best to just do it in your head.

③ Put items that need to be done today on the B list.

④ After you do your work, it is best to review your plan as soon as possible.

（4） **Note A** に書かれている内容から判断して，記録（log）が正しく書かれているものを次の中から1つ選び，その番号をマークせよ。 20

① A　② B　③ C　④ D

A	*August 8*	*mailing clients*	*12:30*	*45 minutes*
B	*First period*	*mailing clients*	*lunch time*	*Room 214*
C	*August 8*	*once a day*	*12:30*	*45 minutes*
D	*First period*	*once a day*	*lunch time*	*Room 214*

Ⅳ 次は，Fumikoがアメリカからの友人Carlaを案内するために集めた情報である。FumikoとCarlaの希望と京都案内の詳細を読み，地図を参照して，下記の設問に答えよ。（配点 30）

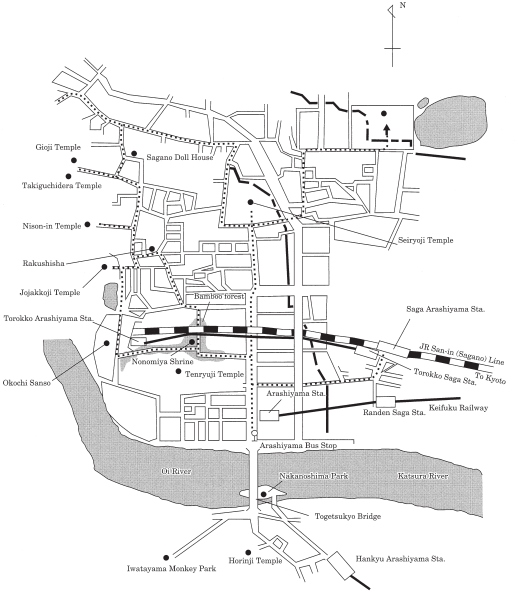
Fumiko and Carla want to meet at Kyoto Station on Friday and start from there. Carla does not want to miss the *bamboo forest near Nonomiya Shrine. She would also like to visit one or two museums in the city. She hopes she does not have to spend a lot of money.

注 *bamboo 竹

KYOTO WALKS

The best things in Kyoto are reserved for those willing to walk. So try walking at leisure through some small parts of Kyoto simply to *savor the atmosphere and life of the city. Given on page 10 is the map of Arashiyama Area. The *dotted lines on the map indicate the suggested routes.

注 *savor ～を心ゆくまで楽しむ *dotted lines 点線



Arashiyama Area

Bus & train: Kyoto Bus No.71, No.72 or No.73 from Kyoto Station or Kyoto Bus No.61, No.62 or No.63 from Sanjo Keihan Station. Get off at Arashiyama. ¥240.

JR train from Kyoto Station to Saga Arashiyama Station. ¥230.

Time required for walking: about 1-4 hours depending on the route.

Bus and Subway Passes and Pre-paid Cards

- Kyoto City Bus Exclusive One Day Card ¥500
  Can be used for one day on all Kyoto City bus lines that charge a flat fee.
- Kyoto Subway One Day Card ¥600
  Can be used for one day on all Kyoto City subway lines.
- Kyoto Sightseeing Card (one day or two days) ¥1,200 (one day) or ¥2,000 (two days)
  Can be used for one or two days on all Kyoto City buses and subways, and Kyoto Bus lines within the designated area. This ticket comes with a guide map with discount and privilege coupons for some temples, museums, shops, etc.
- Traffica Kyo Card ¥3,000 (worth ¥3,300)
  Valid on all Kyoto City buses and subway lines.
- Surutto Kansai Miyako Card ¥1,000, ¥2,000, ¥3,000 or ¥5,000
  Valid on all Kyoto City buses and subway lines and cooperating private trains and buses such as Hankyu, Keihan, Kintetsu and others.
- City Bus Card ¥2,000 (worth ¥2,250)
  Valid on all Kyoto City bus lines.

Where to Purchase these Cards

Available at automatic subway ticket machines (except for the City Bus Card and the Kyoto City Bus Exclusive One Day Card), at Kyoto City bus and subway information centers, transportation ticket dealers, and some automatic ticket vending machines.

Tourist Information

Kyoto Tourist Information Bureau
9th fl., Kyoto Station Bldg., Shiokoji-sagaru, Karasuma-dori, Shimogyo-ku, Kyoto Pref. 600-8216 Tel. (075) 344-3300. 10:00-18:00. Closed: every 2nd & 4th Tues.

("KYOTO WALKS," Japan National Tourist Organization. 2007.)

（1） Which of the following statements is correct according to the information on transport given on pages 10 and 11? Choose the best answer and mark the number on the answer sheet. 21

① They can catch Kyoto Bus No.62 at Kyoto Station and get off at Arashiyama.

② They can buy Kyoto City Bus Exclusive One Day Card to make use of the buses and subways in the City of Kyoto.

③ They can buy Kyoto Sightseeing Card and take advantage of some discount coupons for museums.

④ They can purchase any listed pass or card at any automatic ticket machine in Kyoto at their convenience.

（2） Which of the following suggestions does NOT match the plans of Fumiko and Carla? Choose the best answer and mark the number on the answer sheet. 22

① Make use of the tourist information bureau near Kyoto Station on Thursday afternoon prior to the excursion to get some advice on how to explore inexpensively.

② Walk to the bamboo forest following the suggested route from Keifuku Railway Arashiyama Station.

③ Hire a taxi at Kyoto Station for a full day.

④ Check the home pages of museums in Kyoto for their opening hours.

（3） A desk clerk at the Kyoto Tourist Information Office recommends three places for Fumiko and Carla to visit. Choose the correct name of the place from the map for each recommendation and mark the number on the answer sheet.

1） If you come by bus, get off at Arashiyama Bus Stop, walk north all the way following the suggested route, crossing the railway lines, until you get to a big *T-junction. This place is right in front of you. 23

2） From the bamboo forest, come down south passing Nonomiya Shrine, turn right and right again. You will see this place once you walk past a small pond. 24

3） This is not on the suggested route, but if you start from Keifuku Railway Arashiyama Station, cross the river, turn left and left again, you will reach this place. 25

① Nakanoshima Park ② Takiguchidera Temple ③ Seiryoji Temple
④ Nison-in Temple ⑤ Jojakkoji Temple ⑥ Rakushisha
⑦ Iwatayama Monkey Park ⑧ Gioji Temple

注 *T-junction T字形三叉路