

公募制推薦入試

英語

I 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。(配点 17)

In 2003, the Japanese government set a goal of increasing the percentage of women in leadership positions in all fields to about 30% by 2020. The goal was based on what is happening overseas, among other circumstances. But the government's target did not much attention until 2012, when the second Cabinet of Prime Minister Shinzo Abe was inaugurated. The Abe administration made women's advancement a of its growth strategy. In 2013, the Cabinet requested that business circles include at least one woman on the board of all listed companies. The Law on the Promotion of Female Participation and Career Advancement in the Workplace, which encourages companies to promote women to higher positions, came into effect in 2016.

Outside of the economic sphere, the Law on Promotion of Gender Equality in the Political Field came into force in 2018 as part of efforts to increase the number of female legislators. But the percentage of women in the House of Representatives was 9.9% as of January 1, 2020, showing that the move to promote women has been slow in both the economic and political fields.

In other countries, women's advancement has progressed at a faster pace due mainly to the introduction of quota systems that stipulate in law the percentage of female board members. Norway has set the required percentage of female executives at 40% or more, and other countries such as Iceland, the Netherlands and Spain have also put laws into force to increase the percentage of female executives. The quota system is also expanding in the political arena, with 60 countries adopting candidate quotas, and 26 countries adopting seat quotas, according to the Cabinet Office.

The World Economic Forum, a private Swiss research organization, releases the Global Gender Gap Report annually, ranking 153 countries on their progress toward gender parity on 14 items in four areas: politics, economics, education and health. Japan came in at a record low of 121st in the gender equality ranking released in December 2019. (ア) female participation in politics in the roles of Cabinet ministers and Diet members, as well as a (イ) percentage of women in managerial positions in the economic sector were major factors.

“The promotion of women's advancement in Japan has been limited to asking for cooperation from political parties and companies. The government has not taken effective measures,” said a long-time member of the Council for Gender Equality of the Cabinet Office, and an adviser to the Japan Association for the Advancement of Working Women.

“Japan has not been able to break away from the ‘Showa model,’ which relies on

women for household chores and , as there is still widespread belief in society in the division of gender roles. The question is whether we can create a new ‘Reiwa model’ in the future,” he said.

(Source: Gender gap remains wide on company boards (The Japan News, Dec 9, 2020))

(1) 空所 ～ 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。

- | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------|--------|----------|-------------|
| <input type="text" value="1"/> | ① draw | ② pull | ③ do | ④ calculate |
| <input type="text" value="2"/> | ① defect | ② sale | ③ pillar | ④ worry |
| <input type="text" value="3"/> | ① work | ② art | ③ beauty | ④ childcare |

(2) 下線部 “quota systems” に関連して本文で述べられていること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。

- ① 女性重役の増加に努めた企業は、補助金をもらえるようになる。
- ② 日本では、この制度は他の国より遅れて導入された。
- ③ ノルウェーでは、重役の女性比率が40%以上になるように求められている。
- ④ 60か国が議席の女性比率を決めている。

(3) 空所 (ア) と (イ) に入る語の組み合わせ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。

(ア) — (イ)

- ① High — low
- ② High — high
- ③ Low — high
- ④ Low — low

(4) 本文の内容に合うもの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。

- ① 女性のリーダーを増やすという日本政府の目標は、目標設定当初から注目を集めた。
- ② 内閣は、一部上場企業の重役のうち1名は女性であるように、2016年に求め始めた。
- ③ 日本の政界では、経済界とは異なり、女性比率が急増している。
- ④ オランダは、企業の重役の女性比率を上げるための法律を施行した。

II

次の会話を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。(配点 26)

Kirk and Don are talking.

Kirk: If you could travel in time, would you rather go to the past or to the future?

Don: That's an interesting question. It's not something I've really thought about, but to be honest, I don't think I'd like to travel through time at all. It sounds too scary for me.

Kirk: Really? I can't believe that. I thought everyone would like to do that.

Don: When I watch a time travel movie, it seems great, but then I think about how many times it must have gone wrong and the time traveller died a hideous death or got stuck in the wrong part of time.

Kirk: I can see that. But wouldn't it be the ultimate adventure?

Don: I guess. How about you? You seem to have given it some thought.

Kirk: Going back in time certainly has its merits. We could go back and settle the wrongs of history.

Don: Or make a fortune betting on sports events.

Kirk: Or introduce technological breakthroughs. I'd like to think that I'd do something good for mankind rather than just making myself rich and famous.

Don: But if we can go back in time, so can others, and ultimately an infinite number of people may have gone back to right in your words "the wrongs of history." In that case, maybe history is just the consensus of all the people who will ever live.

Kirk: That's a thought. I'm for the future anyway. It's more exciting. We get to see what life will be like in another 100 or 200 years.

Don: Scientists seem to think time travel to the future is possible, too. So, who²⁾ knows, your dream may come true?

Kirk: OK. Bring it on.

Don: My science teacher at school once said, "We are all time travelling to the future at the normal rate of time," or something like that.

Kirk: I wish my science teacher had been that cool.

Don: One big advantage of going to the future is that it's likely to be more fun than now. Can you imagine what kind of games we could play in 100 years?

Kirk: Yes, I think everyone agrees that life just keeps on getting better. Fifty years ago they didn't even have games, phones, computers or anything. My dad is always telling me how lucky kids are these days.

Don: Oh yeah. Just imagine getting stuck in the past.

Kirk: Yes. I think I'm going to the future. Then I don't need to worry about that or

causing a time paradox or anything like that.

Don: But if you think about it, in the future, you might have trouble fitting in. Imagine if a stone-age man was transported into the present day. He wouldn't recognize everyday life. He might go crazy. He might not even be able to communicate.

Kirk: So you are saying we might be at a disadvantage in the future.

Don: I think so. For example, you wouldn't be able to operate the everyday technology. And you might not understand their way of thinking.

Kirk: I never thought of that.

Don: Going to the past might not be much better in that respect. I wonder if I actually have any skills that would be useful for living in the past. I don't know how to hunt animals or anything like that.

Kirk: Actually, I wasn't thinking of going that far back.

Don: I guess not. But like I said, I think I'll stick with what I know.

Kirk: Fair enough. That reminds me. I heard a famous scientist held a party for time travellers. But he only posted information after the party finished. That way only a true time traveller could know about it.

Don: Did anyone show up?

Kirk: No. What a downer.

(1) According to the conversation, what is the meaning of "I can't believe that"?

Choose the best answer and mark the number on the answer sheet.

7

- ① I can't believe that question is interesting.
- ② I can't believe you are honest.
- ③ I can't believe you haven't thought about time travel.
- ④ I can't believe you wouldn't like to travel through time.

(2) According to the conversation, which of the following is NOT a merit of going back in time? Choose the best answer and mark the number on the answer sheet.

8

- ① Settling the wrongs of history.
- ② Making money betting on sporting events.
- ③ Doing something good for mankind.
- ④ Giving time travelling some thought.

(3) According to the conversation, what is the meaning of “who knows, your dream may come true”? Choose the best answer and mark the number on the answer sheet.

- ① Who is the person that knows about your dream?
- ② Who is the person that can make your dream come true?
- ③ It is possible that your dream will come true.
- ④ It is impossible for your dream to come true.

(4) According to the conversation, what is the meaning of “I think I’ll stick with what I know”? Choose the best answer and mark the number on the answer sheet.

- ① I think I’ll only consider going time travelling to a time I know a lot about.
- ② I think I’ll stay in the present and not go time travelling.
- ③ I think I’ll go to a time I know and stay there forever.
- ④ I think I’ll consider my skills and go to an appropriate time to use those skills effectively.

(5) According to the conversation, which of the following is something that Don is worried about when thinking of going time travelling? Choose the best answer and mark the number on the answer sheet.

- ① Being able to attend the time travellers’ party in the past.
- ② Making money in the past.
- ③ Being able to understand everyday life in the future.
- ④ Having hunting skills in the future.

(6) Which of the following best summarizes the conversation? Choose the best answer and mark the number on the answer sheet.

- ① Two friends talk about time travel. Kirk is really interested in time travel but not sure which direction to travel. He seems to prefer travelling to the future. Don, on the other hand, is not so keen on time travel at all.
- ② Kirk and Don are both really interested in time travel. Kirk is interested in travelling to the future. Don wants to attend the time travellers’ party.
- ③ Kirk and Don discuss different aspects of time travel. They consider the advantages and disadvantages of travelling to the past and the future. In the end, they decide that they need to prepare so they have the necessary skills.
- ④ Kirk is told by Don about his plans to go time travelling. Kirk has not really thought about it before, but the more he hears, the more interested he becomes in time travel.

Ⅲ 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。(配点 21)

Fukuoka Prefecture has installed its first traffic signals that relay the light's color and other information to visually impaired pedestrians via a smartphone app. The number of these special signals has been slowly but steadily across Japan. And on March 19, some smartphone-wielding blind or visually impaired people were gathered at the crossing in front of Fukuoka Prefectural Police headquarters in Fukuoka's Hakata Ward for an information session and demonstration.

Though more than 24,000 audible traffic signals — which emit sounds to let people with poor vision know when the light is green — have been installed nationwide, more than 80% of them are disabled at night due to noise from neighbors and other reasons, Mainichi Shimbun reporting has revealed. The new app-based system, which works around the clock, is gathering attention as one solution to this problem.

The new function, called the "pedestrian information and communication system," is being added to audible traffic signals. When someone with a dedicated app installed on their phone approaches the new signal, it wirelessly sends the name of the crossing, which direction it's in, and the light's color to the app. The app then tells the user the information in an automated voice, helping them to cross safely.

According to the National Police Agency, at least 136 such signals had been installed in five prefectures — Miyagi, Chiba, Shizuoka, Saitama and Fukuoka — by fiscal 2020, which ends this month, and national funds have been set to install about 150 more in big cities in fiscal 2021. In Fukuoka Prefecture, police said that the new signals had started operating on March 12 at four intersections on a road connecting JR Yoshizuka Station and Kyushu University Hospital in the prefectural capital.

A 61-year-old visually impaired woman who lives in the city's Higashi Ward and participated in the March 19 information session said: "Though I (① a part of ② be ③ want ④ the system ⑤ to ⑥ improved), I think it helps when the audible traffic signal's sound is disabled. I hope it will be added to all traffic lights."

(Source: Smartphone-linked traffic lights for the visually impaired installed in Japan's Fukuoka (The mainichi Japan, Mar 22, 2021))

(1) 空所 ～ 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。

- | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| <input type="text" value="13"/> | ① rising | ② decreasing | ③ diminishing | ④ building |
| <input type="text" value="14"/> | ① pollution | ② reduction | ③ complaints | ④ emissions |
| <input type="text" value="15"/> | ① out | ② off | ③ against | ④ aside |

(2) 下線部1) “smartphone-wielding blind or visually impaired people” 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。 16

- ① スマートフォンが原因で周りに注意が払えない目の不自由な人
- ② スマートフォンを持っていない目の不自由な人
- ③ スマートフォンを巧みに使用する目の不自由な人
- ④ スマートフォンに依存している目の不自由な人

(3) 下線部2) “pedestrian information and communication system” の特徴として本文の内容に合わないものを次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。 17

- ① このシステムは、目の不自由な人々のために開発された。
- ② このシステムの利用には、スマートフォンのアプリをインストールする必要がある。
- ③ このシステムは、日中であれば、いつでも利用可能である。
- ④ このシステムは、信号機の情報について自動音声で知らせてくれる。

(4) 下線部3) (① a part of ② be ③ want ④ the system ⑤ to ⑥ improved) の①～⑥を並べかえて英文を完成させ、4番目にくるものの番号をマークせよ。 18

(5) 本文の内容に合わないものを次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。 19

- ① 信号機の新しいシステムに関する説明会が、福岡県で開催された。
- ② すでに2万以上の信号機に、新しいシステムが導入されている。
- ③ 従来の音の出る信号機には、夜間の騒音問題があった。
- ④ 信号機の新しいシステムは、2020年に5つの県で利用されている。

IV 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。(配点 18)

On the rooftop of a Singapore shopping mall, a sprawling patch of eggplants, rosemary, bananas and papayas stands in colorful contrast to the grey skyscrapers of the city-state's business district. The 930 square-meter site is among a growing number of rooftop farms in the space-starved country, part of a drive to produce more food locally and reduce a heavy reliance on imports. The government has championed the push amid concerns about climate change reducing crop yields worldwide and trade tensions affecting imports, but it has been given extra impetus by the coronavirus pandemic.

“The common misconception is that there's space for farming in Singapore because we are land scarce,” said Samuell Ang, chief executive of Edible Garden City, which runs the site on the mall. “We want to change the narrative.” Urban farms are springing up in crowded cities around the world, but the drive to create rooftop plots has taken on particular urgency in densely populated Singapore, which 90% of its food.

Farming was once in the country, but dwindled dramatically as Singapore developed into a financial hub packed with high-rises. Now less than 1% of its land is devoted to agriculture. In the past few years, however, the city of 5.7 million has seen food plots sprouting on more and more rooftops. Authorities last year said they were aiming to source 30% of the population's “nutritional needs” locally by 2030, and want to increase (① of ② as well ③ fish and eggs ④ production ⑤ as ⑥ too) ²⁾ vegetables. With coronavirus increasing fears about supply-chain disruption, the government has accelerated its efforts, announcing the rooftops of nine car parks would become urban farms and releasing S\$30 million (US\$22 million) to boost local food production.

Edible Garden City, one of several firms operating urban farms in Singapore, runs about 80 rooftop sites. But they have also created many food gardens in more unusual places, including a former prison, in shipping containers, and on high-rise apartment balconies. Their farms use only natural pesticides such as neem oil to repel pests. “What we really want to do is to spread the message of growing our own food. We want to advocate that you really do not need large parcels of land,” said the firm's chief executive Ang. The company grows more than 50 varieties of food, ranging from eggplants, red okra and wild passion fruit to leafy vegetables, edible flowers and so-called “microgreens” — vegetables harvested when they are still young.

It is also using high-tech methods. At one site inside a shipping container, they are testing a specialized system of hydroponics — growing plants without soil —

developed by a Japanese company. The system features sensors that monitor conditions, and strict hygiene rules mean crops can be grown without pesticides. Edible Garden City’s produce is harvested, packed and delivered on the same day — mainly to restaurants — but online customers can also subscribe to a regular delivery box of fruit and vegetables. Sales to restaurants slowed when Singapore shut down businesses to contain the coronavirus from April to June, but Ang said household clients grew three-fold in the same period.

(Source: Urban agriculture blossoms in Singapore (The Japan News, Oct 8, 2020))

(1) 下線部1) “the space-starved country” を文脈を変えずに置きかえられる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。

- ① the country where there is a land shortage
- ② the country where there are starving people
- ③ the country where researchers have been engaged in space development
- ④ the country where people live in spacious houses

(2) 空所 ~ 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。

- | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| <input type="text" value="21"/> | ① enough | ② few | ③ much | ④ no |
| <input type="text" value="22"/> | ① produces | ② imports | ③ exports | ④ consumes |
| <input type="text" value="23"/> | ① rare | ② common | ③ unusual | ④ strange |

(3) 下線部2) (① of ② as well ③ fish and eggs ④ production ⑤ as ⑥ too) を文脈に合うように並べかえる際、不必要なものが1つ含まれている。その番号をマークせよ。

(4) 本文の内容に合うもの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。

- ① シンガポールの食料自給率は高いと言える。
- ② かつての刑務所も菜園として使用されている。
- ③ Edible Garden City の産物を定期購入することはできない。
- ④ 4月から6月の間、一般家庭による Edible Garden City の利用は減った。

V 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。(配点 18)

Schedules, deadlines, time pressure ... we are all painfully handcuffed to the notion of time. Scheduling is a state of mind that affects how you ¹⁾organize your day, how you run a meeting, how far you must plan in advance, and how flexible those plans are. Yet what is considered appallingly late in one culture may be acceptably on time in another.

Consider the morning you wake up to that harmonica sound from your iPhone reminding you about a meeting with a supplier on the other side of town at 27 a.m. ... But your day has an unexpectedly chaotic start. Your toddler breaks a jar of raspberry jam on the floor and your older son accidentally steps in it, leading to several stressful minutes of cleanup. This is followed by a desperate search for the car keys, which finally turn up in the kitchen cupboard. You manage to drop the kids off at school just as the bells are ringing and the doors are closing. At that moment, your iPhone chimes 9:00 a.m., which means you'll be about six or seven minutes late for the important meeting — provided the crosstown traffic is no worse than usual.

What to do?

You could of course call the supplier to apologize and explain that you will be arriving exactly at 9:21. Or possibly 9:22.

Or you consider that six or seven minutes late is basically on time. You decide not to call and simply pull your car out into traffic.

And then perhaps you just don't give the time any thought at all. Whether you arrive at 9:21 or 9:22 or even 9:45, you will still be within a range of what is considered 28 on time, and neither you nor the supplier will think much of it.

If you live in a linear-time culture like Germany, Scandinavia, the United States, or the United Kingdom, you'll probably make the call. If you don't, you risk annoying your supplier as the seconds tick on and you still haven't shown up.

On the other hand, if you live in France or northern Italy, chances are you 29 feel the need to make the call, since being six or seven minutes late is within the realm of "basically on time." (If you were running twelve or fifteen minutes late, however, that would be a different story.)

And if you are from a flexible-time culture such as the Middle East, Africa, India, or South America, time may have an altogether different level of elasticity in your mind. In these societies, as you fight traffic and react to the chaos that life inevitably throws your way, it is expected that delays will happen. In this context, 9:15 differs ²⁾very little from 9:45, and everybody accepts that.

When people describe those from another culture using words like *inflexible*,

chaotic, late, rigid, disorganized, inadaptable, it's quite likely the scheduling dimension is the issue. And understanding the subtle, often unexpressed assumptions about time that control behaviors and expectations in various cultures can be quite 30.

(Source: The Culture Map by Erin Meyer Copyright © 2014 by Erin Meyer. English digital reprint published by arrangement with PublicAffairs, an imprint of Perseus Books, LLC, a subsidiary of Hachette Book Group, New York, New York, USA through Tuttle-Mori Agency Inc., Tokyo All rights reserved)

(1) 下線部1) “handcuffed” と文脈を変えずに置きかえられる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。 26

- ① bound ② fasten ③ untied ④ stick

(2) 空所 27 ~ 30 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。

- 27 ① 9:00 ② 9:05 ③ 9:10 ④ 9:15

- 28 ① surprisingly ② exactly ③ acceptably ④ doubtfully

- 29 ① should ② didn't ③ will ④ won't

- 30 ① evaluating ② influencing
③ challenging ④ recommending

(3) 下線部2) “will” と同じ用法の will を含む文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。 31

- ① I will take Keihan Line since JR Line is not moving now due to the heavy rain.
② Will you help with loading these suitcases into the bus?
③ A true friend will always stand by you in good and bad times.
④ I will marry him whatever his parents and his relatives might say.

(4) 本文の内容に合うもの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。 32

- ① Even on busy days, thirty minutes late is considered acceptable in any culture around the world.
② The person described as being awoken by iPhone has difficulty looking for the car keys, and then he or she struggles to clear the floor.
③ The author says that Japan may be situated in a linear-time culture such as Germany or the United States.
④ People in France are more strict about time than those in a flexible-time culture such as India or South America.