

令和 2 年度

一般入試前期日程

英 語

(経済経営学類・食農学類)

1～5 ページの「英語」は経済経営学類

6～10 ページの「英語」は食農学類の問題です



英 語 ・ 小 論 文

試 験 科 目		ページ	解答用 紙枚数	時 間	
英 語	（コミュニケーション英語Ⅰ・ コミュニケーション英語Ⅱ・ コミュニケーション英語Ⅲ・ 英語表現Ⅰ・英語表現Ⅱ）	から1科目	1～ 4	2 枚	70 分
小論文			5～10	1 枚	90 分

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ない。
2. この問題冊子は10ページある。印刷不鮮明の箇所などがある場合には監督者に申し出ること。
3. あらかじめ届け出た試験科目(英語、小論文の内の1科目)を解答すること。
4. 解答はすべて別紙の解答用紙に記入すること。
5. 解答用紙の指定欄には必ず受験番号を記入すること。
6. 解答用紙の評点欄には何も記入しないこと。
7. 英語の解答用紙の右下にある破線枠内には何も記入しないこと。
8. 解答用紙は持ち帰らないこと。

英 語

I 次の英文を読み、下の設問(1)～(6)に日本語で答えなさい。

We find simple ideas very attractive. We enjoy that moment of insight,
(a) we enjoy feeling we really understand or know something. And it is easy to go down a slippery slope, from one attention-grabbing simple idea to a feeling that this idea beautifully explains, or is the beautiful solution for, lots of other things. The world becomes simple. All problems have a single cause — something we must always be completely against. Or all problems have a single solution — something we must always be for. Everything is simple. There's just one small issue. We completely misunderstand the world.
(b) I call this preference for single causes and single solutions the single perspective instinct.

For example, the simple and beautiful idea of the free market can lead to the simplistic idea that all problems have a single cause — government interference — which we must always oppose; and that the solution to all problems is to liberate market forces by reducing taxes and removing regulations, which we must always support.

Alternatively, the simple and beautiful idea of equality can lead to the simplistic idea that all problems are caused by inequality, which we should always oppose; and that the solution to all problems is redistribution of resources, which we should always support.

It saves a lot of time to think like this. You can have opinions and answers without having to learn about a problem from the beginning and you can continue using your brain for other tasks. But it's not so useful if you like to understand the world. Being always in favor of or always against any particular idea makes you blind to information that doesn't fit your perspective.

(c) This is usually a bad approach if you like to understand reality.

Instead, constantly test your favorite ideas for weaknesses. Be humble about the extent of your expertise. Be curious about new information that doesn't fit, and information from other fields. And rather than talking only to people who agree with you, or collecting examples that fit your ideas, see people who contradict you, disagree with you, and put forward different ideas as a great resource for understanding the world. I have been wrong about the world so many times. Sometimes, facing reality is what helps me see my mistakes, but often it is talking to, and trying to understand, someone with different ideas.

If this means you don't have time to form so many opinions, so what? Wouldn't you rather have few opinions that are right than many that are
(d) wrong?

[Adapted from Hans Rosling, Ola Rosling, and Anna Rosling Rönnlund (2018), *Factfulness: Ten Reasons We're Wrong about the World — and Why Things Are Better than You Think*]

[設問]

- (1) 下線部(a)から(b)までの内容を著者はどのようなフレーズ(句)で要約していますか。また、それをなと呼んでいますか。
- (2) 「自由市場という単純で美しい観念」は、原因についてどんな考えをもたらすかもしれないと述べられていますか。
- (3) 「平等という単純で美しい観念」は、解決策に関するどのような考えにつながるがありうると述べられていますか。
- (4) 下線部(c)は何を指していますか。
- (5) 「あなたに賛成する人々とだけ話をしたり、あなたの考えに合う実例を集めたりするよりもむしろ」、何をすることを著者は勧めていますか。
- (6) 下線部(d)の意味を日本語にしてください。

Ⅱ 次の(1)~(5)の空所()に最も適当な英語の単語(1語)を入れて、対話の意味が通じるようにしなさい。

- (1) A : Could you () me know where you're staying?
B : I'm staying at the hotel in front of the station.
- (2) A : If you don't have any plans, would you like to go out with me this weekend?
B : Sure, () not? Do you have anything in mind?
- (3) A : I am very sorry to have kept you waiting.
B : Please don't worry () it. It wasn't that long.
- (4) A : I was wondering () we could meet a bit later. Would that be all right?
B : Yes, fine, no problem.
- (5) A : Please refrain () using your cell phone here.
B : Oh, sorry. But may I ask why?

Ⅲ 次の(1)~(5)が正しい英文になるように、それぞれの()の中の単語を並べかえなさい。解答用紙には()内のみを記入すること。

- (1) I (are, know, study, supposed, students, to, hard), but I don't think we should necessarily force them to do so.
- (2) It is admirable that Sue wishes (by, to, the, solve, problems, herself, all).
- (3) Like air and water, (electricity, granted, tend, for, take, to, we).
- (4) I'm sorry that (such, consequence, it, in, a, resulted, bad).
- (5) Many business people in Japan are now (communicative, order, remain, English, to, in, learning) competitive.

Ⅳ 次の英語の質問から 1 つを選び、解答用紙の()に選択した質問の番号を記入の上、100 語程度の英語で自分の考えを書きなさい。(How are you? は 3 語と数えます。)

- (1) What are the advantages or disadvantages of hosting the Olympics?
- (2) Is it better to make decisions on your own, or consult with other people?



学 力 検 査

教 科	試 験 科 目	ペー ジ	解 答 用 紙 枚 数	時 間
数 学	数学Ⅰ・数学Ⅱ 数学Ⅳ・数学Ⅲ	1～ 2	4 枚	2 科目で 120 分
理 科	物理基礎・物理 化学基礎・化学 生物基礎・生物	3～ 8 9～12 13～16	3 枚 3 枚 3 枚	
から 2 科目				
英 語	（コミュニケーション英語Ⅰ・ コミュニケーション英語Ⅱ・ コミュニケーション英語Ⅲ・ 英語表現Ⅰ・英語表現Ⅱ）	17～20	2 枚	

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ない。
2. この問題冊子は 20 ページある。印刷不鮮明の箇所などがある場合には、監督者に申し出ること。
3. あらかじめ届け出た試験科目 2 科目を解答すること。
4. 解答はすべて別紙の解答用紙に記入すること。
5. 解答用紙の指定欄には必ず氏名および受験番号を記入すること。
6. 解答用紙の評点欄には何も記入しないこと。
7. 解答用紙は持ち帰らないこと。

英 語

I 次の英文を読み、下の設問(1)～(6)に日本語で答えなさい。

(a) We find simple ideas very attractive. We enjoy that moment of insight, we enjoy feeling we really understand or know something. And it is easy to go down a slippery slope, from one attention-grabbing simple idea to a feeling that this idea beautifully explains, or is the beautiful solution for, lots of other things. The world becomes simple. All problems have a single cause — something we must always be completely against. Or all problems have a single solution — something we must always be for. Everything is simple. There's just one small issue. We completely misunderstand the world.

(b) I call this preference for single causes and single solutions the single perspective instinct.

For example, the simple and beautiful idea of the free market can lead to the simplistic idea that all problems have a single cause — government interference — which we must always oppose; and that the solution to all problems is to liberate market forces by reducing taxes and removing regulations, which we must always support.

Alternatively, the simple and beautiful idea of equality can lead to the simplistic idea that all problems are caused by inequality, which we should always oppose; and that the solution to all problems is redistribution of resources, which we should always support.

It saves a lot of time to think like this. You can have opinions and answers without having to learn about a problem from the beginning and you can continue using your brain for other tasks. But it's not so useful if you like to understand the world. Being always in favor of or always against any particular idea makes you blind to information that doesn't fit your perspective.

(c) This is usually a bad approach if you like to understand reality.

Instead, constantly test your favorite ideas for weaknesses. Be humble about the extent of your expertise. Be curious about new information that doesn't fit, and information from other fields. And rather than talking only to people who agree with you, or collecting examples that fit your ideas, see people who contradict you, disagree with you, and put forward different ideas as a great resource for understanding the world. I have been wrong about the world so many times. Sometimes, facing reality is what helps me see my mistakes, but often it is talking to, and trying to understand, someone with different ideas.

If this means you don't have time to form so many opinions, so what? Wouldn't you rather have few opinions that are right than many that are
(d) wrong?

【Adapted from Hans Rosling, Ola Rosling, and Anna Rosling Rönnlund (2018), *Factfulness: Ten Reasons We're Wrong about the World — and Why Things Are Better than You Think*】

〔設問〕

- (1) 下線部(a)から(b)までの内容を著者はどのようなフレーズ(句)で要約していますか。また、それをなんと呼んでいますか。
- (2) 「自由市場という単純で美しい観念」は、原因についてどんな考えをもたらすかもしれないと述べられていますか。
- (3) 「平等という単純で美しい観念」は、解決策に関するどのような考えにつながることもありうるかと述べられていますか。
- (4) 下線部(c)は何を指していますか。
- (5) 「あなたに賛成する人々とだけ話をしたり、あなたの考えに合う事例を集めたりするよりもむしろ」、何をすることを著者は勧めていますか。
- (6) 下線部(d)の意味を日本語にしてください。

Ⅱ 次の(1)～(5)の空所()に最も適当な英語の単語(1語)を入れて、対話の意味が通じるようにしなさい。

(1) A : Could you () me know where you're staying?

B : I'm staying at the hotel in front of the station.

(2) A : If you don't have any plans, would you like to go out with me this weekend?

B : Sure, () not? Do you have anything in mind?

(3) A : I am very sorry to have kept you waiting.

B : Please don't worry () it. It wasn't that long.

(4) A : I was wondering () we could meet a bit later. Would that be all right?

B : Yes, fine, no problem.

(5) A : Please refrain () using your cell phone here.

B : Oh, sorry. But may I ask why?

Ⅲ 次の英語の質問から 1 つを選び、解答用紙の()に選択した質問の番号を記入の上、100 語程度の英語で自分の考えを書きなさい。(How are you? は 3 語と数えます。)

- (1) What are the advantages or disadvantages of hosting the Olympics?
- (2) Is it better to make decisions on your own, or consult with other people?