



# 学力検査「英語」

(経済経営学類・食農学類)

## 経済経営学類

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〕	1～4	2枚	70分

## 食農学類

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〕	1～4	2枚	60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4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と問題冊子が一致しているか確認すること。
4. 経済経営学類受験者は、**I**～**IV**すべてに解答すること。
5. 食農学類受験者は、**I**，**II**，**IV**を解答すること。
6. 解答はすべて別紙の解答用紙に記入すること。
7. 解答用紙の指定欄には必ず受験番号を記入すること。
8. 解答用紙の評点欄には何も記入しないこと。
9. 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。

As machines invade the labor market, entrepreneurship will be increasingly valuable as a means for people to distinguish themselves in the digital workplace. To put it plainly, as machines fill old jobs, we will need to <sup>(a)</sup>invent new ones. Indeed, because of the technologizing of the workforce, we probably will feel more pressure as a society to do so. One estimate from the World Economic Forum claims that 65 percent of children entering primary school today will eventually work in jobs that do not yet exist. These jobs will be invented by entrepreneurs who strive to push the boundaries of discovery and invention, as well as to generate wealth. From this point of view, technology is not a threat but a source of opportunity. It does not destroy jobs; it generates potential new ones. The distinction is a matter of entrepreneurship.

This is one of the most important reasons why entrepreneurship should be a baseline capacity for all college learners. This capacity functions in two dimensions. The first dimension is the traditional startup model. As machines fill our existing roles in the labor market, we need to think of new roles in which we can expand that market by launching new ventures and new industries. The second dimension functions within the context of established institutions and businesses. Employees with an innovative mindset will invent new ways to bring value to their companies and new fields that no technology can yet master. In this way, entrepreneurial energies are reformative. For example, it was through an entrepreneurial mindset that GE's management pushed the firm to reinvent itself from a twentieth-century manufacturing company into one that now focuses primarily on twenty-first-century

technology and services. This shift fundamentally reinvented the company but did not start a business from nothing. These two sides of the entrepreneurial coin — startup and evolution — make use of the same passion for creation but connect it to different business activities.

As a matter of fact, entrepreneurship is a capacity that can be applied to  
<sup>(b)</sup>any business context, including ones that have no intention of generating profits. Entrepreneurs who bring original ideas to bear on social inequities can use the tools for the marketplace to ease poverty, speed up development, and encourage social justice. Teaching entrepreneurship — especially social entrepreneurship — should thus be a matter of national consequence and a priority for universities.

[Adapted from Aoun, J. E. (2017). *Robot-proof: Higher Education in the Age of Artificial Intelligence*]

[注]

entrepreneurship : 起業家精神

World Economic Forum : 世界経済フォーラム

mindset : 考え方, 見方

reformative : 改革志向の

GE : ゼネラル・エレクトリック(アメリカの大手家電メーカー)

inequity : 不公正, 不道德

[設問]

- (1) 下線部(a)を日本語に訳しなさい。
- (2) 世界経済フォーラムの推定によれば, 将来の子供たちはどうなりますか。
- (3) 技術が脅威ではなく, チャンスだと考えられるのはなぜですか。
- (4) 下線部 in this way は具体的に何を表していますか。
- (5) 下線部(b)を日本語に訳しなさい。
- (6) 起業家精神を育成することが国家的事業であり, 大学で優先順位が高いのはなぜですか。

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

- (1) Our school building has (damage, to, a lot of, flood, due, the) last year.
- (2) A (are, of, sold, fruit and vegetables, variety, being) at the market.
- (3) The train (couldn't, crowded, I, that, was, so) move.
- (4) The security is (importance, of, for, game, the, utmost).
- (5) Regardless (what, of, may, about, you, think) Paul, he is truly a gentle person.

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) Which do you prefer, shopping online or shopping in stores?
- (2) We learn from our mistakes and not from our success. Do you agree or disagree?