

人間社会学部

試験問題冊子

(A日程 1月31日)

英 語

注 意

- ① 試験監督者の指示があるまで、問題冊子を開かないこと。
- ② 問題冊子に落丁、乱丁があった場合は、試験監督者に申し出ること。
- ③ 試験監督者が試験開始の指示をしたら、ただちに解答用紙の所定欄に受験番号を記入し、マークすること。
- ④ 解答は全て解答用紙に記入すること。
- ⑤ マーク式解答欄および裏面の記述式解答欄の指定された箇所以外は使用しないこと。
- ⑥ 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

英 語

注意 この試験には、問題がⅠ～Ⅵまでの全44問ある。解答はすべて、各問の□内に示された番号または記号に応じて、解答欄の該当箇所に正解を記入せよ。尚、解答欄とは、この試験で使用するマーク式解答欄 1 ～ 40、および記述式解答欄 A ～ D のことである。

Ⅰ

A 次の問1～3の英文中に示された単語について、その下線部と発音が同じものを①～④の内から1つずつ選べ。

問1 1

He made a sour smile.

- ① pour ② courtesy ③ devour ④ journey

問2 2

I'm afraid he will not be suitable for the position.

- ① cruise ② guilty ③ build ④ disguise

問3 3

She will deny the rumor that she has seen the man before.

- ① ugly ② imply ③ funny ④ symptom

B 次の問1～3に示された単語①～④の内、第1アクセント（最も強く発音される部分）の位置が、他の3つの場合と異なるものを1つずつ選べ。

問1 4

- ① al-pha-bet ② as-sis-tant ③ po-lice-man ④ um-brel-la

問2 5

- ① a-gree ② in-form ③ re-gret ④ e-qual

問3 6

- ① de-liv-er ② de-vel-op ③ dis-turb-ance ④ def-i-nite

Ⅱ

A 次の問1～3の空欄に入れるべき最も適切な英文を、下の①～④の内から1つずつ選べ。

問1

A: I've been overworking for the last two weeks.

B:

A: Yeah, you look tired, too.

B: Yes, I am.

- ① That's why you look exhausted.
- ② That's because you look worn out.
- ③ This is how you're tired.
- ④ This is the way you're tired.

問2

A: Are there many campuses?

B: Well,

A: It's Japanese literature I'm looking for.

- ① there are few. What's your special talent?
- ② there are several. What's your specialization?
- ③ there are a few. What's your special point?
- ④ there are some. What's your special campus?

問3

A: Good morning! What can I do for you?

B: I'd like to have a look at some of your PCs.

A:

- ① You must be kidding! I'm not free to help you now.
- ② Never mind! I'll be back if you like.
- ③ Sure, go right ahead. If you find anything you like, let me know.
- ④ You're welcome. Tell me beforehand, please.

B 次の問1～2に示された下線部の諺を英訳した場合、最も自然で適切なものを下の①～④の中から1つずつ選べ。

問1 10

A: あの人、本当に頭いいね!

B: まさに、「一を聞いて十を知る」とは彼のことさ。

- ① Misfortunes never come singly.
- ② All is well that ends well.
- ③ A word is enough for the wise.
- ④ After the storm comes a calm.

問2 11

A: その喧嘩、どっちが悪いの?

B: まあ、どっちもどっちさ。

- ① Time heals all wounds.
- ② Nothing comes of nothing.
- ③ Kill two birds with one stone.
- ④ It takes two to tango.

C 次の日本語の意味に合うように、問1～4の空欄に入れるべき適切な語句の組み合わせを、下の①～④の中から1つずつ選べ。

問1 12

この毒は、適量で用いると、薬としての効果がある。

This poison, () in the proper quantity, () as a medicine.

- ① using, makes ② use, do ③ used, works ④ to use, takes

問2 13

彼を見た瞬間に、晶子は満面笑みとなった。

() seeing him, she broke () a big smile.

- ① On, into ② With, from ③ From, for ④ About, at

問3 14

彼の発言内容から判断して、真実を話したことがわかる。

We can tell () he told us the truth by () he said.

- ① if, whether ② that, what ③ whether, that ④ that, which

問4

彼に、自分が間違っていることを納得させるのに何時間もかかった。

I () many hours () him that he was in the wrong.

- ① had, convince ② got, to be convinced ③ spent, convincing ④ used, convinced

Ⅲ

A 次の問1～10の空欄に入れるべき適切なものを、下の①～④の内から1つずつ選べ。

問1 It me thirty million yen to get a new house.

- ① needed ② spent ③ cost ④ used

問2 “ we go for a drive for a change?” “Yes, let’s.”

- ① Will ② Shall ③ Would ④ Should

問3 I’m really thirsty. Will you give me , please?

- ① something cold to drink ② cold something to drink ③ drinking cold something
④ cold drinking something

問4 The people ran away as fast as they could.

- ① terrifying ② terrified ③ terrify ④ having terrified

問5 The population of Japan is about twice as large as Korea.

- ① one of ② it with ③ that of ④ that with

問6 Look at the girls and the dog are playing in the schoolyard.

- ① that ② whom ③ which ④ who

問7 You can stay in this room you make too much noise.

- ① or ② until ③ unless ④ if

問8 Keiko told us that she to Takeshi the following month.

- ① had got married ② was getting married ③ has got married ④ was marrying

問9 There must be this PC. It doesn’t work perfectly.

- ① wrong something with ② with something wrong ③ with wrong something
④ something wrong with

問10 Our boss made that we were all bored and tired.

- ① so a long speech ② such long a speech ③ such a long speech ④ a so long speech

B 次の問1～5において、日本文の意味に合うように、下の①～⑤の語句を並べ換えて空所を補い、文を完成させよ。但し、解答は3番目に入るものの番号のみをマークせよ。尚、文頭に置かれる語もすべて小文字で記してある。

問1 あと5分早く来るべきだったな。

You 26 .

- ① five minutes ② come ③ should ④ earlier ⑤ have

問2 その頂上から見える夕日は、言葉では尽くせない。

27 beyond description.

- ① the summit ② seen ③ is ④ the sunset ⑤ from

問3 このワイシャツは、私には小さ過ぎる。

This shirt is 28 .

- ① wear ② too small ③ to ④ me ⑤ for

問4 兄をサッカー選手に持つ友人が、昨日、ロンドンから来日した。

29 came to Japan from London yesterday.

- ① a football player ② a friend ③ whose ④ is ⑤ brother

問5 3回観て、やっとその映画を理解できた。

I 30 it.

- ① three times ② I could understand ③ the movie ④ had watched ⑤ before

IV 次の英文を読み、下の問1～10に答えよ。尚、解答は各問に記されている①～④の内から1つずつ選べ。

Future of Community Association

Create organizations that residents will want to join

Membership has been declining in community associations, which has played a core role in local communities, and there is a shortage of people to serve as executives of these groups. It is important to change the organizations so that residents can see the merits of joining.

A community association is a voluntary association for people living in the same area that promotes friendship and information sharing. Members can join or leave without any restrictions. These associations are not a system established by law, unlike the prewar and wartime “chonaikai” that were organizations subordinate to municipalities.

There are about 300,000 community associations nationwide, but the overall participation rate in fiscal 2020 was 72%, down six percentage points from 10 years ago. In some municipalities in urban areas, the

participation rate was around 50%.

The decline in participation rate is said to have resulted in greying executive members who have been in their positions for a long time. In some cases, operations have stagnated, including the distribution of administrative public relations brochures for municipalities, the collection of membership fees and fund-raising activities.

Local governments are increasingly concerned about the situation. According to a survey by the Internal Affairs and Communications Ministry last year on all municipalities nationwide, 64% said they were making efforts to reduce the burden on community association.

Specific measures included securing places for community associations to conduct their activities and integrating the sections of local governments that deal with issues related to community associations.

However, community associations' executive members feel burdened by such tasks as distributing administrative public relations brochures for municipalities and recommending candidates for local social welfare commissioners. Only a few municipalities nationwide are working to reduce these responsibilities.

Local governments should consider more carefully whether work done on the premise of cooperation from community associations is really necessary, and whether only such associations can actually do that work.

An increasing number of nonprofit organizations specialize in matters that have been handled by local communities, such as looking after children and creating places for the elderly to socially integrate. To ease the burden on community associations, it will be important for local governments to play a role in getting NPOs and other organizations involved.

Community associations serve as a foundation for residents to share information and help each other in times of disasters and other emergencies. Events such as festivals can strengthen solidarity among residents. It is also essential for efforts to be made to expand this role and the appeal of community associations, and increase the number of members.

Some community associations are promoting the digitization of "kairanban," community circulars that are distributed among residents, and the use of social media to confirm the safety of residents in the event of disasters. This approach may help deepen interest and understanding among younger generations about the activities of community associations.

Community associations will have to reform themselves. There must be no pressure to make residents feel obligated to join the associations to live in communities or serve as executive members. If activities are perceived as closed off, there will be no prospect of increasing the number of participants.

Associations need to curb the decline in their membership through such measures as enhancing transparency by revealing how they use membership fees, and by making themselves organizations that act based on the needs of residents.

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NOTES

1. Membership of the **community associations** (chounaikai in Japanese)
2. **Local municipalities** are also called **local governments**.
3. **Decline** (gensho in Japanese)

4. **executive members** (kanbu in Japanese)
5. **public relations brochures** (kairanban in Japanese)
6. **reform** (kaikaku in Japanese)
7. **enhance** (takameru in Japanese)
8. **transparency** (toumeisei in Japanese)
9. **curb** (yokuseisuru in Japanese)

問 1 “Membership **has been declining** in community associations.” What does this mean? (Paragraph 1)

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- ① More people are joining.
- ② More people are participating.
- ③ More people are leaving.
- ④ More people are coming in.

問 2 “A community association is a voluntary association for people living in the same area.” What does the word **voluntary** mean? (Paragraph 2)

32

- ① Anybody can join who wants to.
- ② Everybody in the community must join.
- ③ Everybody must participate as volunteers.
- ④ Nobody can join without permission.

問 3 What is “**the overall participation rate**” of community associations nationwide in 2020, compared with ten years ago? (Paragraph 3)

33

- ① Down by zero percentage points.
- ② Down by six percentage points.
- ③ Down by ten percentage points.
- ④ Down by sixteen percentage points.

問 4 “**The decline in the participation rate**” has affected the work of the community associations. Which example is **not** about their work? (Paragraph 4)

34

- ① The older age of executive members.
- ② The distribution of public relations brochures.
- ③ The collection of membership fees.
- ④ The fund raising activities.

問 5 64% of municipalities nationwide said, “**they were making efforts to reduce the burden on community associations.**” What does this mean? (Paragraph 5)

35

- ① Asking the associations to add to the amount of work.
- ② Decreasing the amount of work by the associations.
- ③ Increasing the burden of work on the associations.
- ④ Asking the associations to take on extra work.

問6 Nonprofit organizations (NPOs) are now helping local communities. Which work can **only** be done by local governments? (Paragraph 9) 36

- ① Caring for the children in the community.
- ② Making places for the elderly to get together.
- ③ Lowering the burden on community associations.
- ④ Getting NPOs and other organizations to help.

問7 How can community associations help local people? Which is **not** written? (Paragraph 10) 37

- ① Share information in times of disasters.
- ② Help each other in times of emergencies.
- ③ Strengthen solidarity among residents.
- ④ Increase the role of local businesses.

問8 Which group may be most attracted by the **digitization** of **kairanban**? (Paragraph 11) 38

- ① The elderly in the area.
- ② The younger residents.
- ③ Very young children.
- ④ Non-computer users.

問9 What will the community associations have to do? (Paragraph 12) 39

- ① Put members under more pressure.
- ② Bring in reforms to improve their work.
- ③ Have fewer members in the associations.
- ④ Give every member an executive role.

問10 What can be done to **curb the decline in membership**? Which answer is **not** correct? (Paragraph 13)

40

- ① Enhance transparency.
- ② Reveal how they use membership fees.
- ③ Discourage people from participating.
- ④ Act based on the needs of residents.

V 次の問1・2の英文を和訳せよ。

問1 A

All languages change with time, though they change rather slowly compared to the length of human life.

ヒント： SV..., though S'V～ とは言っても～だが
rather かなり

問2

You should have the ability to learn from reality because life experiences are more complicated than the stories you see on the TV screen.

ヒント： complicated 複雑な

Ⅵ 次の問1・2の日本語を英訳せよ。

問1

彼女の写真を見て、青春時代の思い出が甦（よみがえ）った。

ヒント： 青春時代 one's youth, one's young(er) days
…が甦る remember...

問2

彼が会議に出席しようがしまいが、重要ではない。

ヒント： 重要である matter, be important
出席する attend
…しようがしまいが whether SV... (or not)