

令和 6 年度入学試験問題

英語

注意事項

1. 指示があるまでこの冊子の中を見てはいけません。
2. この冊子は、全部で 8 ページです。設問は I から IV まであります。
3. 解答用紙のマーク数字は、次の「良い例」のように、濃く正しく塗りつぶしなさい。正しく塗りつぶされていない場合、採点できないことがあります。

良い例………●

悪い例………④ × ①

4. 解答用紙には解答欄の他に次の記入欄があるので、正確に記入しなさい。
 - ① 氏名欄……………氏名を漢字とフリガナで記入しなさい。
 - ② 受験番号欄……………6 桁の受験番号を算用数字で記入し、マーク欄の数字を正しく塗りつぶしなさい。
5. 解答方法は、問題の解答に対応した解答欄の数字を塗りつぶしなさい。
例えば、(ア)と表示のある問い合わせて②と解答する場合、解答用紙の解答欄 ア の②を塗りつぶしなさい。
6. この問題冊子の余白を下書きに用いて構いません。
7. 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁および解答用紙の汚れなどに気がついた場合は、手を挙げて申し出なさい。
8. 試験中に質問がある場合は、手を挙げて申し出なさい。
9. 試験終了後、この問題冊子は持ち帰りなさい。
10. 途中退場は認めません。

I 次の(ア)～(コ)の中に入る最も適切な語句を、それぞれの①～④の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

(ア) If you leave in the morning, you should () for heavy traffic.

① make ② allow ③ avoid ④ save

(イ) I am really impressed by how logically () his analysis is.

① sound ② irrelevant ③ intriguing ④ chronological

(ウ) () had they left my apartment before I smashed the computer they had given me.

① Rarely ② Already ③ Nearly ④ Hardly

(エ) There is () a good thing we can do for the future.

① many ② little ③ no ④ much

(オ) He knows () and every person working at this big company.

① all ② any ③ each ④ some

(カ) She ran to the station; () she would have missed the train.

① if ② otherwise ③ so ④ unless

(キ) I () that to him.

① was afraid to say ② am not true to say
③ once try to say ④ got rid of saying

(ク) It is () your friend can't remember your name.

① nice when ② odd whether ③ often times ④ strange that

(ケ) () it true or not, I will do my best.

① As ② Be ③ Could ④ Do

(コ) What feels comfortable to people depends () a very large extent on the cultural environment to which they belong.

① at ② for ③ on ④ to

II 次のA～Eの文の意味が通るように、それぞれの①～⑤の語を並べ替えて空所を補い、文を完成させよ。ただし、解答は(ア)～(コ)に入るものの番号のみを解答欄にマークせよ。

A The actor () (ア) () he (イ) () happy.

① who ② speaks ③ makes ④ to ⑤ anyone

B People tend to think that for every major problem, there are always some experts () (ウ) () (エ) () solve it.

① around ② working ③ clock ④ the ⑤ to

C I waited () (オ) for () (カ) () minutes at the station.

① for ② least ③ thirty ④ her ⑤ at

D The only chance the arms and legs () (キ) () (ク) easy () when you sleep.

① take ② to ③ is ④ it ⑤ have

E Languages differ from one another—so () (ケ) () a speaker of (コ) language sometimes cannot understand a speaker of ().

① so ② much ③ that ④ another ⑤ one

III 次のA～Eの文章・対話が自然な順序になるように、それぞれの下にある①～⑤を適切に並べ替えなさい。ただし、解答は(ア)～(コ)に入るものの番号のみを解答欄にマークせよ。

A Most people nowadays are good at doing multiple tasks simultaneously. () (ア) () (イ) ()

- ① In the 1930s, John Stroop demonstrated that we are vulnerable to error when we get unexpected information while doing a routine task.
- ② Having gotten to know such drawbacks in multitasking, how can I study for the final exams watching TV?
- ③ In addition to inefficiency, other studies have reported detrimental effects on our mental health and cognitive abilities.
- ④ Or they think they are without realizing how ineffectively they are performing.
- ⑤ Since then, a number of studies have been carried out to show how unproductive multitasking is.

B Dislike of the dentist's drill seems to be universal. () (ウ) () (エ) ()

- ① Furthermore, pain relieving drugs are given whenever necessary.
- ② Naturally, it is better to have one's teeth looked at regularly.
- ③ That way things that need correcting can be taken care of before they get serious.
- ④ Many people put off going to the dentist until they are forced to.
- ⑤ Fortunately, dental techniques are quite rapid nowadays.

C SDGs are a set of global goals adopted by the United Nations (). They aim to achieve a sustainable future for all by 2030. The (オ). These () (カ) towards a more equitable, inclusive, and environmentally conscious world. By promoting collaboration and taking action, ().

- ① SDGs encompass various areas such as poverty eradication, quality education, clean energy, gender equality, and responsible consumption
- ② goals serve as a roadmap for countries and organizations worldwide
- ③ we can create a better future for ourselves and generations to come
- ④ to work together
- ⑤ to address pressing social, economic, and environmental challenges

D A : Would you like to play a game of chess?

B : ()

A : (キ)

B : ()

A : (タ)

B : ()

① If you're up for it, I could try and teach you.

② No, it always looked too difficult for me.

③ You've never learned?

④ I would if I knew how.

⑤ That might take a while.

E A : Are you a dog person or a cat person?

B : I adore dogs. ()

A : (ケ)

B : ()

A : (ロ)

B : Yes, you're quite correct. ()

① That's why you stated "live with a dog" rather than "have a dog."

② I know how difficult it is to walk and bathe a large dog.

③ There is always feeling behind someone's words.

④ Yes, but he had a sweet personality and was like family to me.

⑤ At home, I used to live with a golden retriever named Terry.

IV 次の2つの文章を読み、それぞれに続く設問に答えなさい。

(英文1)

Three key gaps illustrate the unique nature of doing business in emerging markets. The first is the tension between meeting the vast unmet demands for basic services, while confronting the reality that existing businesses struggle for access to fundamentals such as educated staff and suitable infrastructure.

The second gap is the existence of The Survival Trap. The Survival Trap is a cycle that entraps those at the Bottom of the Pyramid (BoP). Its effects can be felt at all different levels throughout the nation, including the reality that the poorest nations face complete bankruptcy in their inability to meet their operating and investments needs. (1)

Finally, conditions are such that a high proportion of potentially productive pockets of society, especially women and youth, are underutilized at significant costs to society. (2) Acknowledging these realities is fundamental to defining a new approach to doing business and creating prosperity in BoP markets.

The question becomes, why do we keep using the “tried and true” approaches? Have we become so accustomed to them that we automatically reach to these solutions, knowing they will at least produce some results, rather than breaking with convention and stepping out into the unknown?

(3) While “tried and true” approaches are important and can yield results in some instances, there is an even bigger problem than knowing what approach to apply. The bigger problem is this: People become stuck in a Survival Trap.

The Survival Trap is a vicious cycle that keeps individuals, business-people, and leaders in the developing world pursuing the same strategies in the face of chronic problems. This habitual process robs them of the power to solve their problems and catalyze significant change.

(4)

(Adapted from Eric Kacou, *Entrepreneurial Solutions for Prosperity in BoP Markets*, 2011)

(ゞ) According to the passage, what is the third key gap for businesses in emerging markets?

- ① The presence of what is called the Survival Trap
- ② The stress in locating people and support to guarantee supplies
- ③ The fact that some countries are not able to afford basic services for survival
- ④ The number of people who are not called upon to actively contribute

(ゞ) Which is the closest in meaning to the underlined part “tried and true”?

(ゞ)

- ① strong-willed
- ② well-established
- ③ newly proposed
- ④ highly innovative

(ゞ) What is the closest in meaning to the underlined part vicious?

(ゞ)

- ① bad
- ② genuine
- ③ repeated
- ④ wrong

(工) Where is the most logically appropriate place to put the sentence below?

As Albert Einstein allegedly remarked once, “the definition of insanity is to do the same thing over and over again and expect a different result.”

- ① (1)
- ② (2)
- ③ (3)
- ④ (4)

(才) According to the passage, which of the following is true?

- ① Bankruptcy is inevitable in doing businesses in emerging markets.
- ② Many markets focus on new approaches to The Survival Trap.
- ③ It is crazy to try to do business in emerging markets with untested approaches.
- ④ Suitable infrastructure is not readily accessible in doing business in emerging markets.

(英文2)

Sometimes you know there's just the right word for something, but your brain can't find it. That frustrating feeling is called the tip-of-the-tongue (TOT) state—and for decades psychologists assumed it was caused by a partial recollection of the answer. But new research suggests this experience may be largely an illusion. Being sure you know something doesn't mean you actually do. (1)

In a series of experiments published in the *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, college students attempted to answer 80 general knowledge questions with one-word answers. If they didn't provide a correct answer, they were asked if they felt like the answer was on the tip of their tongue and to provide partial information such as its first letter, its number of syllables, or what it sounded like. The team found that people in a TOT state were more likely to volunteer partial information—doing so five times as often in one experiment. (2)

(+) But that information tended to be wrong. Guesses at sounds and syllable counts were no more likely to be right in a TOT state than otherwise. Averaged across several experiments, first-letter guesses were only slightly more likely to match the correct answer (roughly 11 versus 8 percent). (3)

Previous research has shown that TOT states are not completely illusory—people better recognize correct multiple-choice answers following such states (55 versus 42 percent)—but this work joins burgeoning research indicating that we can't fully trust them. The evidence suggests that instead of partial recollection leading to a TOT state, a reverse process may be taking place: something triggers the feeling, which then motivates people to search their memories and to retrieve partial (and usually incorrect) information. (4)

The new study “demystifies this state,” says Columbia University psychologist Janet Metcalfe, whose own research has separately suggested that TOT feelings correlate with curiosity to learn the real answer. But the mechanism behind the TOT experience remains a mystery. “One possibility is that people detect familiarity with the question itself,” says the study’s senior author Anne Cleary, a psychologist at Colorado State University. “It may be signaling: ‘something relevant is here in memory — let’s do a search.’”

Cleary relates TOT to a similar state: *déjà vu*, which is especially common in people with certain neurological disorders such as epilepsy. In both cases, a compelling feeling of familiarity occurs, and we try to make sense of it by telling ourselves we must have seen or learned something before. Confabulation, she says, is more common than we realize.

(Matthew Hutson, “Wait, Wait... Do Tell Me!” *Scientific American*, vol. 328 no. 6, 2023)

(力) According to the first paragraph, what does new research about TOT suggest?

- ① It provides support for a theory that has existed for many years.
- ② It illustrates how the brain remembers something correctly.
- ③ There has been little scientific evidence to prove the validity of TOT.
- ④ It clarifies how the brain records having the correct answer.

(ヰ) Which is the closest in meaning to the underlined part volunteer?

- ① prompt
- ② present
- ③ activate
- ④ memorize

(ヶ) Which is the closest in meaning to the underlined part triggers?

- ① sets off
- ② runs over
- ③ gives up
- ④ leans to

(ヶ) According to the passage, which of the following is true?

- ① Anne Cleary's research illustrates that we are more familiar with the response than the stated question.
- ② When college students were in a TOT state and gave the first letters of their guesses, 8 percent of their answers matched the correct ones.
- ③ A study conducted by Janet Metcalfe illustrates similarities between TOT and *déjà vu*, and suggests that people often make up stories without realizing what they are doing.
- ④ It has been previously found when those in a TOT state answered the subsequent multiple-choice questions, more than half of their answers were correct.

(口) Where is the most logically appropriate place to put the sentence below?

Yet participants said they thought their guess was correct 58 percent of the time while in TOT states versus 7 percent otherwise.

- ① (1)
- ② (2)
- ③ (3)
- ④ (4)