

- I . 次の英文を読み, (1) ~ (9) の設問について最も適切なものを選択肢 1 ~ 4 から選び, その番号を解答用紙 A (マークシート) の解答欄 にマークしなさい。

Today we think of the Disney Corporation as a huge, successful, multinational business involved in all aspects of media and entertainment from films, television, and music to theme parks in the United States, Japan, France, and China. But like many successful enterprises, the vast Disney entertainment empire had very humble beginnings in the founder's imagination. Surprisingly, it was years of hard work and the opening of Disneyland in California in the mid-1950s that the company stopped borrowing money and began to make large profits. When the company made \$70 million and paid off its bank loans in 1960, Walt Disney said, "For the first time the banks owe me money."

Walt Disney was born poor in 1904 in the American Midwest—the very heart of the country. It was a time when society was becoming less rural and more urban, less agricultural and more industrial, but his strongest and best childhood memories would always be of the small farming town of Marceline, Missouri. Walt had little formal education but loved to draw. When he was older, he started several small advertising companies specializing in animation. All of them failed, but he never gave up. When his brother Roy moved to Los Angeles, Walt soon followed. In the 1930s, they formed Disney Brothers to make short silent films. Roy was the "money man," while Walt managed the creative side of the business. He thought and lived as an artist. What mattered to him was creating something beautiful and perfect. He hired a group of talented young artists for the Disney studio and often paid himself less than his new recruits, believing, correctly, in my view, that money was simply a tool to achieve dreams, one after another. Under Walt's leadership and with little money, working long hours over many years, they produced thousands of drawings for the early animated films, *Pinocchio* and their masterpiece, *Snow White*. That was the golden age of the studio, which was not unlike the modern start-ups, Apple Computer or Microsoft, in their early days. In all three cases, a small group of dedicated people, working in poor conditions for little pay because they were determined and excited, changed the world: Disney turned animation, which had been just a cheap new amusement for children, into a great form of art with a place of honor in popular culture.

By the end of the 1940s, the team spirit that had characterized the Disney animation company ten years earlier was gone. Many of the pioneering animators had left the studio, and there were tensions between management and workers. Walt became increasingly depressed and began spending more and more time working alone in his own workshop or riding around his house on the model trains he had built. But he emerged from this period with a brilliant idea: his love for miniature railroads and machines, his interest in fairy tales, and his memories of the small town he had grown up in all in his mind to form a vision of a new kind of amusement park, a clean, safe place for the whole family. It would be, he dreamed, "a better reality than the one outside." The year 1955 was the perfect time for the park to open. There was an economic boom and a baby boom. People looked back nostalgically to the small towns they had left but also looked ahead hopefully to the technological future. Disneyland combined both. Within a few years it had grown into the most popular tourist attraction in the western United States.

[Source of data and quotes: Neal Gabler, *Walt Disney*, 2006]

(i) Choose the most appropriate expression to fill in each blank.

(1) The answer is: .

- 1 never from 2 only after 3 rather than 4 in spite of

(2) The answer is: .

- 1 came together 2 linked with 3 went to pieces 4 reached back

(ii) Choose the most appropriate answer to each question in the context of this passage.

(3) Which of the following is the most appropriate title for this passage?

The answer is: .

- 1 The Disney Brothers in Los Angeles 2 The Roots of Disney's Success
3 Art and Animation: Disney's Studio 4 Disneyland and 1950s America

(4) Walt Disney's life story shows that he believed all of the following EXCEPT: .

- 1 Imagination was the key to realizing his dream
2 Profits were less important than a great product
3 Workers who were paid more in fact produced more
4 He could achieve his goals through hard work

(5) All of the following statements are true EXCEPT: .

- 1 Roy was far more practical than Walt
2 Walt was not a genius in advertising
3 Animation was time-consuming work
4 Walt ignored the reality outside the park

(6) Disneyland's opening was timely for all of the following reasons EXCEPT: .

- 1 Americans were curious about Walt's money problems
2 Americans had an optimistic view about technology
3 Americans missed some aspects of life in small towns
4 Americans had more children and more money than before

(7) Which one of the following does the passage imply? The answer is: .

- 1 Walt could work well as the leader of a group but not on his own
2 Walt did not care about the management problems in the 1940s
3 Lack of training as an artist did not stop Walt from succeeding
4 Growing up in the American Midwest made little impression on Walt

(8) What was the Disney studio's greatest cultural achievement in the 1930s?

The answer is: .

- 1 It made a new business model in which money was a tool to achieve dreams
2 It got a group of talented young creative artists to work in poor conditions
3 It produced thousands of drawings for the films *Snow White* and *Pinocchio*
4 It recreated and popularized animation as a type of artistic expression

(9) Which best describes the author's opinion of Walt's attitude toward money?

The answer is: .

- 1 The author sees it as careless 2 The author agrees with it
3 The author finds it cautious 4 The author gives no opinion

- Ⅱ. 次の英文を読み、(10) ～ (16) の設問について最も適切なものを選択肢 1 ～ 4 から選び、その番号を解答用紙 A (マークシート) の解答欄

(10)

(11)

(12)

(13)

(14)

(15)

(16)

 にマークしなさい。

Learning to think sociologically—looking, in other words, at the broader view—means developing the imagination. Studying sociology cannot be just a routine process of acquiring knowledge. A sociologist is someone who is able to break free from the immediacy of personal circumstances and put things in a wider context. Sociological work depends on what the American author C. Wright Mills, in a famous phrase, called the “sociological imagination.”

The sociological imagination requires us, above all, to “think ourselves away” from the familiar routines and things in our daily lives, such as what, when, and how we eat and drink, in order to look at them anew. Consider the simple act of drinking a cup of coffee. What could we find to say, from a sociological point of view, about such an apparently uninteresting piece of behavior? An enormous amount.

We could point out first of all that coffee is not just a refreshment. It possesses symbolic value as part of our day-to-day social activities. Often the ritual associated with coffee drinking is much more important than the act of consuming the drink itself. For many Westerners the morning cup of coffee stands at the center of a personal routine. It is an essential first step to starting the day. Morning coffee is often followed later in the day by coffee with others—the basis of a social ritual. Two people who arrange to meet for coffee are probably more interested in getting together and chatting than in what they actually drink. Drinking and eating in all societies, in fact, provide occasions for social interaction and the performance of rituals—and these offer a rich subject for sociological study.

Second, an individual who drinks a cup of coffee is caught up in a complicated set of social and economic relationships stretching across the world. Coffee is a product which links people in some of the wealthiest and poorest parts of the planet: it is consumed mainly in wealthy countries, but is grown primarily in poor ones. Next to oil, coffee is the most valuable commodity in international trade; it provides many developing countries with their largest source of foreign currency. The production, transportation, and distribution of coffee require continuous transactions between people thousands of miles away from the coffee drinker. Studying such global transactions is an important task of sociology, since many aspects of our lives are now affected by worldwide social influences and communications.

Third, the act of sipping a coffee—like the acts of drinking tea with sugar or eating bananas—presumes a whole process of past social and economic development. Along with other now familiar items of Western diets—tea, bananas, potatoes, and white sugar—coffee came to be widely consumed beginning in the 1800s. Although the drink originated in the Middle East, its mass consumption dates from the period of Western colonial expansion about two centuries ago. It is in no sense a “natural” part of the Western diet. Virtually all the coffee we drink today comes from areas that were colonized by Europeans. It was mainly grown using African slaves, forced labor, or underpaid workers. Colonialism ended in the 20th century, but the colonial legacy has had an enormous impact on the development of the global coffee trade.

Fourth, coffee is a product that stands at the heart of contemporary debates about globalization, international trade, human rights, and environmental destruction. As coffee has grown in popularity, it has been “branded” and politicized: the decisions that consumers make about what kind of coffee to drink and where to purchase it are now considered to be lifestyle choices. Individuals may choose to drink only organic coffee or coffee that has been “fairly traded.” They may choose to patronize “independent”

coffee houses, rather than “corporate” coffee chains. Coffee drinkers might decide to (10) coffee from certain countries with poor human rights and environmental records. Sociologists are interested in understanding how globalization increases people’s awareness of such issues occurring in distant corners of the planet and prompts them to act on new knowledge in their own lives.

[Adapted from Anthony Giddens, *Sociology*, 2006]

- (10) Choose the most appropriate expression to fill in the blank. The answer is: (10).
- 1 avoid buying 2 break up into 3 stop operating 4 lose favor with
- (11) The passage suggests that (11).
- 1 true knowledge is acquired through imaginative analysis and self-sacrifice
2 studying ourselves is one of the least complex and difficult things we can do
3 common things we use daily are often products of strong historical and social forces
4 the historical and economic backgrounds of coffee seldom deserve people's interest
- (12) According to the passage, the act of coffee drinking (12).
- 1 can hardly be examined from a contemporary sociological point of view
2 often plays a role in enriching people's daily activities, both personal and social
3 has developed into the most elaborate among the social rituals in Western cultures
4 looks more interesting from a symbolic, rather than an economic, point of view
- (13) According to the passage, coffee is now a source of income for (13).
- 1 ritualistic people 2 political organizations
3 colonies today 4 developing countries
- (14) According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE? The answer is: (14).
- 1 Coffee imported from certain countries contains more artificial ingredients than before
2 Coffee came to be widely accepted as effective in promoting health in the 19th century
3 The modernization of the coffee industry in the Middle East reached European countries
4 The production of coffee was largely based on the exploitation of labor in the colonies
- (15) According to the passage, coffee interests sociologists for all of the following reasons EXCEPT: (15).
- 1 The politics of coffee can influence the type of coffee people drink
2 Coffee is a neglected issue in current discussions about globalization
3 The purchasing habits of coffee drinkers affect international commerce
4 Coffee consumers continue to be linked to faraway coffee producers
- (16) The principal aim of the passage is to (16).
- 1 demonstrate that the sociological perspective raises our cultural consciousness
2 describe how sociologists' interests were formerly centered on the culture of coffee
3 show how a sociologist collaborated with economists in the systematic study of human societies
4 indicate that the sociological imagination has urged global interactions over the past 200 years

- Ⅲ. 次の英文を読み、(17) ～ (24) の設問について最も適切なものを選択肢 1 ～ 4 から選び、その番号を解答用紙 A (マークシート) の解答欄 (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) にマークしなさい。

The following discussion between representatives of a government (Govt.) and a non-governmental organization (NGO) is from a 2007 conference on environmental protection and economic development.

NGO: Look at the facts. The United States is responsible for the largest proportion of the world's greenhouse gasses. Most of the world agreed on measures to limit *emissions—the Kyoto Protocol—in 1991, but the US refuses to sign it. The US and other industrialized economies rely on oil produced in some of the most politically unstable regions of the globe, yet they have no serious policy to promote alternative energy sources or restore political stability to the Middle East. In short, the US and other developed countries selfishly continue to promote their own economic growth (17) of environmental protection for the whole planet.

Govt.: First of all, (18). The truth is that China overtook the US as the largest *emitter of CO₂ in 2007.

NGO: That data came from an energy agency in the Netherlands. The IEA, which is a more widely-trusted source, disagrees.

Govt.: You're right, but even the IEA projected that China would overtake the US by 2008. In either case, the US is the world's largest economy, China will be the third. Yet China contributes more CO₂ in relation to its economic size than the US. What's more, unlike the US, China and the other rising economic giant, India, are not required to follow the limits Kyoto put on CO₂, which means that they are allowed to pollute as much as they want. This is unfair, so the US opposes it. Any agreement to limit CO₂ emissions should link the amount of emissions allowed to the size of the country's economy. Emissions limits must be in proportion to economic size and hold every country to the same rules.

NGO: Look at history. From the Industrial Revolution to the mid-20th century, rich countries developed their economies by polluting the environment. They had almost no laws to protect the air, water, soil, or people. Now they can afford technology to limit pollution; developing countries cannot. The rich countries unjustly demand that China, for example, should limit CO₂ emissions. China must have the same chance to grow its economy that the US, Europe, and Japan had. Citizens in developing countries should have the same right to the benefits of a growing economy—better housing, medical care, transportation, and so on. Developed countries should be willing to sacrifice some economic growth (19) people in the developing world, many of whom live on less than \$1 per day.

Govt.: We can balance continuing economic growth and a clean environment. The developed countries need to assist the developing world to progress, but in a clean, green way. I'm optimistic that we will find new technology that allows us to do that. A better environment is in the interest of every country. A better standard of living in the developing world means more political stability and fewer problems such as illegal immigration for the developed world.

NGO: I wish we could be so optimistic about continuing worldwide economic growth, but, frankly, our experience tells us that you need to be more (20).

注) *emissions : 排出 *emitter : 排出者, 排出国

[Sources of data: International Monetary Fund (IMF); Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (NEAA), International Energy Agency (IEA)]

(i) Choose the most appropriate expression to fill in each blank.

(17) The answer is: (17) .

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1 with a view | 2 to the degree |
| 3 in a sense | 4 at the expense |

(18) The answer is: (18) .

- 1 you have not given us facts but your opinions
- 2 I completely agree with your point of view
- 3 we can say that with a renewed confidence
- 4 it was never intended for that specific purpose

(19) The answer is: (19) .

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1 unless asked by | 2 after a fashion with |
| 3 before bringing to | 4 for the sake of |

(20) The answer is: (20) .

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1 realistic | 2 subjective |
| 3 economic | 4 ironic |

(ii) Choose the most appropriate answer to each question in the context of this passage.

(21) The government representative's logic implies that (21) .

- 1 the US refusal to sign the Kyoto Protocol was wrong
- 2 China need not be included in agreements to limit CO₂
- 3 the US ought to be allowed to emit more CO₂ than China
- 4 India should obey a different set of standards from the US

(22) The NGO representative suggests all of the following EXCEPT: (22) .

- 1 Developed countries overlook the political instability in the Middle East
- 2 Developed countries try to limit economic growth in the developing world
- 3 Developed countries industrialized with little regard for the environment
- 4 Developed countries improved standards of living in the developing world

(23) All of the following statements are true EXCEPT: (23) .

- 1 The government representative believes that new technology will enable green development
- 2 The government representative states that more economic growth will benefit the world
- 3 The NGO representative doubts that economic growth in China improves people's lives there
- 4 The NGO representative questions the reliability of the government representative's data

- (24) Each representative presents a very different argument. However, each argument appeals to one common idea. This idea that is central to BOTH speakers' arguments is .

1 optimism 2 fairness
3 pride 4 security

IV. 各設問の条件を満たす最も適切な解答を選択肢 1 ～ 4 から選び、その番号を解答用紙 A (マークシート) の解答欄 にマークしなさい。

- (25) Four events, A, B, C, and D, took place in a particular sequence. The following conditions explain the sequence: two events occurred between D and B; C took place before D. Choose the correct sequence from the list below. The answer is: .

1 C-A-D-B 2 D-A-C-B
3 B-C-A-D 4 A-D-C-B

- (26) Alex, Bob, Cathy, Don, and Ellen want to join a team project requiring a high level of cooperation among the participants. Alex and Don do not work well together, Bob dislikes Cathy, Ellen gets along with everyone but Cathy, Don will not join if Bob is chosen. Choose the people who would make the most cooperative team. The answer is: .

1 Alex, Bob, Ellen 2 Bob, Don, Ellen
3 Alex, Cathy, Don 4 Bob, Cathy, Ellen

- (27) A bank executive needs to create a new password. The password must be a combination of five symbols—four letters of the alphabet and one number; the number must precede a letter whose order in the alphabet (example: A=1, Z=26) is smaller than the number; and the number cannot follow a letter whose order in the alphabet is smaller than the number. Choose the most appropriate password from the list below. The answer is: .

1 A-2-X-C-L 2 N-S-U-3-B
3 G-R-4-D-R 4 F-H-C-5-D

- (28) A drug company is creating a new medicine using a combination of three out of the following five ingredients: A, B, C, D, and E. Given the following conditions, choose the combination of ingredients that would have the maximum general medical effect: C and E cannot be combined; A cancels out D's effect; B increases the effect of E but decreases the effect of D. The answer is: .

1 B, C, D 2 A, B, D
3 A, B, E 4 C, D, E

V. 次の英文 (29) ～ (32) には下線部 1 ～ 4 のいずれか一つに誤りがある。その誤りを含む部分の番号を、解答用紙 A (マークシート) の解答欄 (29) (30) (31) (32) にマークしなさい。

- (29) Taiwan has 1 some of the toughest gun-control laws in the world. Private ownership of guns 2 is largely illegal; people 3 convicted of illegally making or selling guns can 4 face with the death penalty.
- (30) Basketball 1 was invented in 1891 by Canadians 2 as the sports which could 3 be played indoors during bitterly cold 4 winter months.
- (31) Growing up in a factory town, where he saw 1 how workers were subjected to the hardships of life as the working poor, 2 left him with a real sense that some things 3 were lacked to be 4 set right.
- (32) We are not going to make 1 any statements about 2 what we talked. The only thing we can say 3 for now is that the discussion really 4 covered a lot of ground.

VI. 次の英文 (33) ～ (38) の空所に入る最も適切な語を選択肢 1 ～ 4 から選び、その番号を解答用紙 A (マークシート) の解答欄 (33) (34) (35) (36) (37) (38) にマークしなさい。

- (33) We sat under the trees, _____ the campfire with some twigs and leaves.
1 mending 2 heating 3 feeding 4 treating
- (34) Their sons, John and Martin, are thirteen and ten years of age _____.
1 elderly 2 recently 3 friendly 4 respectively
- (35) Appointments are made on the basis of test scores, _____ of age, sex, or nationality.
1 pointless 2 regardless 3 reckless 4 useless
- (36) He _____ his inspiration largely from the works of his predecessors in his scientific field.
1 drew 2 cost 3 bound 4 flew
- (37) Regrettably, the benefits gained _____ short of our original expectation.
1 fell 2 gave 3 broke 4 set
- (38) _____ is anything you see or read that causes you to believe that something is true.
1 Persistence 2 Innocence 3 Evidence 4 Insistence

VII. 次の電子メール文の空所 (39) ~ (44) に入る最も適切な語を選択肢 1 ~ 4 から選び, その番号を解答用紙 A (マークシート) の解答欄 (39) (40) (41) (42) (43) (44) にマークしなさい。

To: ABC Corporation

From: JAPAN Corporation

Subject: Your Merchandise

Dear Sir or Madam:

We run a business in Japan and are aiming to (39) our service to Europe. We visited your Web site and wish to collect (40) information (41) your merchandise and franchise system. (42) you have any (43) information on your service available, please send it to us at your earliest (44).

Sincerely yours,
K. KEIO

Kei KEIO
Product Manager
JAPAN Corporation

- (39) The answer is: (39).
1 prevent 2 search 3 extend 4 convince
- (40) The answer is: (40).
1 least 2 many 3 grateful 4 further
- (41) The answer is: (41).
1 concerning 2 complaining 3 hoping 4 importing
- (42) The answer is: (42).
1 Will 2 Should 3 Must 4 Shall
- (43) The answer is: (43).
1 quick 2 implicit 3 familiar 4 relevant
- (44) The answer is: (44).
1 convenience 2 request 3 proposal 4 time

ここからは解答用紙 B を使用しなさい。

VIII. 次の (a) ~ (f) には異なる内容の英文 (ア) (イ) が与えられており、それぞれに空所がある。(ア) (イ) の空所に共通して補うべき最も適切な一語を解答欄に記入しなさい。

- (a) (ア) I met Professor Smith downtown () chance last weekend.
 (イ) The average crime rate has decreased () 15% since last year.
- (b) (ア) I asked my friend to () her last e-mail to my new e-mail address.
 (イ) We should not move () unless we are sure of our next step.
- (c) (ア) His irresponsible behavior necessarily forced us to () doubt on his way of thinking.
 (イ) The musical *The Lion King* will be performed in Tokyo by the original Broadway ().
- (d) (ア) Tom's () in college was economics, which he continued to study in graduate school.
 (イ) The growing number of dropouts is a serious—perhaps the ()—problem in contemporary Japanese society.
- (e) (ア) After the failure of his firm, he got into () with the law.
 (イ) I am sorry to () you, but would you mind moving your car?
- (f) (ア) Shaking one's () can be interpreted as “yes” or “no” depending on the culture.
 (イ) On hot summer days, people often () for the seaside to cool off.

IX. 次の英文を読み、空所 (a) ~ (g) に入る最も適切な動詞を下記の語群から選び、必要に応じて語形を変えて解答欄に記入しなさい。ただし各解答欄に記入する語は一語のみとし、同じ語を二回以上使ってはいけない。

become	derive	educate	give	help	put	travel
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Maintaining a daily journal is one of the best personal growth initiatives you will ever take. Writing down your daily experiences along with the lessons you have (a) from them will make you wiser with each passing day. The act of (b) your thoughts down on paper every day offers you the opportunity to have regular one-on-one conversations with yourself. It forces you to do some deep thinking in a world where deep thinking has (c) a thing of the past. It will make you a clearer thinker by (d) you on your life. It allows you to (e) through the events of the day again the way you read a novel.

A journal is not a diary. A diary is a place where you record events, while a journal is a place where you analyze and evaluate them. Keeping a journal (f) you consider what you do, why you do it, and what you have learned from all you have done. And writing in a journal promotes personal growth and wisdom by (g) you a forum to study your past for your future self.

[Adapted from Robin Sharma, *Who Will Cry When You Die*, 2002]