

人間社会学部

# 試験問題冊子

(A日程 2月1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

That may cause international strife between the two countries.

- ① rib    ② stricken    ③ written    ④ archive

問2 2

To carry out this project precedes all other things.

- ① complete    ② precedence    ③ preference    ④ kettle

問3 3

I'll have a lot of work to do today.

- ① sword    ② accord    ③ worm    ④ northern

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 fan-tas-tic    ② el-e-gant    ③ sus-pi-cion    ④ com-mis-sion

問2 5

- ① dis-ci-pline    ② in-ter-ferre    ③ u-ni-verse    ④ cap-i-tal

問3 6

- ① ag-ri-cul-tur-al    ② cer-e-mo-ni-al    ③ sat-is-fac-to-ry    ④ ne-go-ti-a-tion

## 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'm sorry, but I must be leaving now.

B: My pleasure. Please stop by when you come around here.

A: I'm sure I will.

- ① Is the dinner your happiness?
- ② Was the dinner made by you?
- ③ I hope the dinner was good for us.
- ④ Thank you very much again for the dinner.

### 問2

A: Now, let me give you a more detailed explanation of the plans.

B:  There are a couple of things I can't understand.

A: Sure, go ahead. What would you like to know?

- ① I'm sorry to interrupt you, but may I ask you a couple of questions?
- ② I'm sorry, but could you say it again, please.
- ③ Excuse me, but could you speak a little louder?
- ④ Thanks. But I wouldn't like you to repeat that.

### 問3

A: I'm from Toyama City in Japan.

B: Really? I spent three months in Japan last year, but didn't have a chance to visit Toyama.

A: It's a city with the picturesque scenery, surrounded by the Japan Alps and the Sea of Japan.

- ① What does it look?
- ② How about it?
- ③ How come you visited it?
- ④ What's it like?

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: あいつはいい奴だけど、あの趣味だけはわからないね。

B: 「十人十色」ってことだよ。

- ① Where there is smoke, there is fire.
- ② Too many cooks spoil the broth.
- ③ So many men, so many minds.
- ④ It's never too late to learn.

問2 11

A: どうして俺たちがパーティーに出なきゃならないんだ？

B: まあ、「枯れ木も山の賑わい」さ。

- ① Anything is better than nothing.
- ② Easy come, easy go.
- ③ Hunger is the best sauce.
- ④ A word is enough to the wise.

C 次の問1～4では、a. b. 2文の空欄に共通の1語が入る。空欄に入れるべき適切な語を、下の①～④の中から1つずつ選べ。

問1 12

a. My flight (      ) off on time.  
(飛行機は定刻どおりに離陸した)

b. The accident last week (      ) place at this crossroads.  
(先週の事故は、この交差点で起きた)

- ① had      ② brought      ③ got      ④ took

問2 13

a. The cherry blossom is regarded (      ) a symbol of Japan.  
(桜は日本の象徴だと見なされている)

b. She looks (      ) though she had seen a ghost.  
(彼女は幽霊を見たかのような表情をしている)

- ① as      ② on      ③ after      ④ into

問3

a. He washes his car every (      ) day.

(彼は一日おきに車を洗っている)

b. I would appreciate it if you could give me your response to the questions I asked you the (      ) day.

(先日お尋ねした質問へご回答ください)

- ① another    ② each    ③ other    ④ some

問4

a. Luckily, we (      ) up with a great idea by the end of last week.

(幸い、先週末までに妙案が浮かんだ)

b. I (      ) across her in Kobe yesterday.

(昨日、神戸で偶然彼女と出会った)

- ① went    ② ran    ③ came    ④ worked

### 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 I wonder if he has forgotten what I told him.  his call for these three weeks.

- ① I would expect    ② I would have expected    ③ I'm expecting    ④ I have been expecting

問2 Mr. Nakata  Spanish for ten years by next March.

- ① will have been learning    ② will be learning    ③ had been learning    ④ has been learning

問3 I think this car  yesterday.

- ① should have repaired    ② should have been repaired    ③ should be repairing  
④ should be repaired

問4 The party last night was a lot of fun. I wish you  with us.

- ① have been    ② had been    ③ should be    ④ were

問5 I like Atsuko because she always enjoys .

- ① whatever she does    ② whatever doing for her    ③ whoever she is doing  
④ whomever comes to her

問6 Yoshiko didn't come, .

- ① didn't nor he    ② he didn't nor    ③ nor did he    ④ nor he didn't

問7 This summer is much more humid than  I have ever experienced.

- ① the other    ② other    ③ which    ④ any

問8 Her husband is the  person I would have expected to see here.

- ① most    ② worse    ③ least    ④ last

問9 The woman in charge was  understanding what I asked her to do.

- ① incapable to    ② incapable of    ③ unable of    ④ impossible to

問10 Please note that you  eat and drink in this room.

- ① are not allowed to    ② don't allow to    ③ don't permit    ④ are not permitted

**B** 次の問1～5において、日本語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 どうして彼らの申し出を断ったの？

their offer?

- ① made    ② down    ③ what    ④ turn    ⑤ you

問2 プレゼンの前に、上司は私の背中を軽く叩いた。

The boss      before the presentation.

- ① back    ② me    ③ on    ④ the    ⑤ patted

問3 パーティーが終わったら、お父さんを車でホテルまで迎えに行こうか？

Do you      at the hotel when the party is over?

- ① your father    ② want    ③ me    ④ pick up    ⑤ to

問4 あいつの話は上手くでき過ぎて、信じられないよ。

.

- ① to be true    ② that guy's story    ③ good    ④ too    ⑤ sounds

問5 襲撃されることへの恐怖で、彼らは一晩中眠れなかった。

throughout the night.

- ① of being assaulted    ② kept    ③ awake    ④ them    ⑤ the fear

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。

## Population and the Japanese economy

### Preface

When the “bubble economy” collapsed at the beginning of the 1990s, Japan entered a long tunnel. Although there is more than one reason for the sense of hopelessness that persisted over the quarter-century since that time, the shrinking population is always cited as a negative factor.

The purpose of this book is to consider population - which is a key word when thinking about twenty-first-century Japan, or for that matter the world-in connection with economics. Population might be called the final outcome of human history. Population phenomena are complex and cannot be elucidated in their entirety by any single existing field of study. This book is simply an essay on the relationship between economics and population.

During the eighteenth century, Europe, where economics was established as an emerging discipline, was undergoing a population explosion. Naturally, Adam Smith and the other economists of the day developed a lively discourse regarding population. Particularly famous among these is *An Essay on the Principle of Population* by Robert Malthus, which is invariably brought up when population is discussed. In chapter 1, after a simple review of the history of population, I introduce the arguments put forth by Malthus in the eighteenth century, along with those made by Keynes, also in England, who examined the impact of the economy in the first half of the twentieth century, and by the Swedish economists who pioneered efforts toward resolving the population problem ahead of other countries.

Since ancient times, there have been various arguments from opposing viewpoints that the population is “too large” or “too small.” But in Japan today, the decline of the population is already causing many problems. The effects on social security, public finances, and regional communities are particularly serious. Such issues are investigated in chapter 2.

The decline of the population is definitely a grave issue. Nevertheless, the “population-decline-pessimism” casting a pall over the Japanese economy has gone entirely too far. In the second half of chapter 2, I argue that what determines economic growth is not population but innovation. While some people say that, because the world population is shrinking, economic growth will be impossible and we should expect zero growth at best, others are concerned conversely that more and more people will lose their places of work because of the development of AI (artificial intelligence). Such issues are also considered in chapter 2.

In Europe, the trend towards population decline became clear at the end of the nineteenth century. This violated Malthus’ principle of population which states that, when per capita income increases, the number of children increases and population grows. Ever since Charles Darwin, drawing inspiration from Malthus, published *On the Origin of Species*, the common assumption for the world of plants and animals, as well, has been that when food supply increases, the number of organisms also increases. In human society, however, population has declined in countries with high income levels. In parallel with this, there have been remarkable increases in life expectancy. Malthus vigorously disputed that possibility. When we speak of “inequality,” one of the key words in the twenty-first century, inequalities of income and wealth come to mind, but in fact there is also inequality in life expectancy. The extension of life expectancy is closely related to innovation.

Population decline and life expectancy are examined in chapter 3.

A factor that has a large impact on both population and life expectancy is per capita income - and it is innovation that bolsters per capita income. Innovation is the wellspring of economic growth in industrialized nations.

Having said that, is economic growth desirable to begin with? Is economic growth meaningful? This is a question that has been asked since ancient times. In economic circles, the “zero growth theory” of John Stuart Mill, the nineteenth century intellectual giant, is well known. When this question is pursued to its end, it leads to the fundamental question of what economics means for people.

That is a question which twenty-first-century Japan and the world must answer; it is also the theme of chapter 4.

Yoshikawa Hiroshi (translated by Charles Stewart), *Population and the Japanese Economy*, Japan Publishing Industry Foundation for Culture, English Edition, 2020, pp. 13, 14, 15.

## NOTES

### Read through the text and notes carefully before answering.

1. Preface explains the theme of the book.
2. Shrinking means decreasing here.
3. The purpose of this book is to consider population.
4. Economics was established as a university discipline (“gakumon” in Japanese).
5. The decline of population (“jinko gensho” in Japanese) is already causing many problems.
6. Life expectancy means “heikin jumyo” in Japanese.
7. Inequality means not being equal.
8. Per capita income means “hitori atari” in Japanese.
9. Innovation means “sasshin” or “kaikaku” in Japanese.

問 1 “When the ‘bubble economy’ collapsed at the beginning of the 1990s, Japan entered a long tunnel.”

What does “a long tunnel” mean?

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- ① Japan had a period of success.
- ② Japan became a richer society.
- ③ Japan had a period of difficulty.
- ④ Japan entered a better time.

問 2 “The shrinking population is always cited as a negative factor.” Which is correct?

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- ① A decreasing population is always believed to be good news.
- ② A decreasing population is always considered bad news.
- ③ A decreasing population is always thought of as positive.
- ④ A decreasing population is always said to be welcome.



問3 “During the eighteenth century, Europe, where economics was established as an emerging discipline, was undergoing a population explosion.” Which is correct? 33

- ① Many more children were being born.
- ② There was a population decline.
- ③ The population was decreasing.
- ④ Parents were having fewer children.

問4 “But in Japan today, the decline of the population is already causing many problems.” Only three problems are mentioned. Which one is not written in the text? 34

- ① Social security
- ② Education
- ③ Public finances
- ④ Regional communities

問5 Who believes in “population-decline-pessimism?” 35

- ① Someone who thinks a declining population is quite all right.
- ② Someone who thinks a smaller population is a good idea.
- ③ Someone who thinks a declining population is a real problem.
- ④ Someone who thinks a smaller population is no problem.

問6 People are saying three things “because the world population is shrinking.” Which one is not written in the text? 36

- ① Economic growth will be impossible.
- ② There will be many more jobs because of AI.
- ③ We should expect zero growth at best.
- ④ People will lose their places of work because of AI.

問7 What was Robert Malthus’ “principle of population?” 37

- ① When per capita income increases, the number of children decreases.
- ② When per capita income increases, the number of children increases.
- ③ When per capita income increases, the population will decrease.
- ④ When per capita income increases, the population will not change.

問8 But what is true about “countries with high income levels?” 38

- ① Population has declined in countries with high income levels.
- ② Population has increased in countries with high income levels.
- ③ Population has got bigger in countries with high income levels.
- ④ Population has multiplied in countries with high income levels.

問9 How does “innovation” help an economy? Which is written in the text?

39

- ① Innovation has a zero effect on the economy.
- ② Innovation has nothing to do with economic growth.
- ③ Innovation does not increase per capita income.
- ④ Innovation is the wellspring of economic growth.

問10 At the end of the Preface, which question does the writer not ask?

40

- ① He asks if economic growth is desirable.
- ② He asks if economic growth is meaningful.
- ③ He asks why zero growth is not well known.
- ④ He asks what economics means for people.

V 次の問1・2の英文を和訳せよ。

問1 A

There was a small village in the heart of the woods where all the people seemed to live in harmony.

ヒント： seem to V... …のように思える、…のように見える

問2 B

In talking with someone you just met, you should avoid asking personal questions such as ones about age or weight.

ヒント： someone you just met 初対面の人

VI 次の問1・2の日本語を英訳せよ。

問1 C

彼が高校を卒業したのは、日本ではなくアメリカです。

ヒント： …したのはAです It was A that...

AではなくB not A but B

…を卒業する graduate from...

問2 D

近い将来日本を訪れるつもりだと書かれたメールを、彼女から受け取った。

ヒント： …と書かれたA A saying (that)...