

2024年度

一般選抜 前期日程

グローバルマネジメント学部
グローバルマネジメント学科

英語

(90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ません。
- 2 問題冊子は16ページあります。解答用紙は3枚あります。解答用紙1はマークシートです。設問Ⅰ，設問Ⅱ，設問Ⅲ，設問Ⅳの間1の解答は、解答用紙1（マークシート方式）の所定の解答欄にマークしてください。

(マークの例)

設問Ⅰ.	
1	(a) (b) (c) (d)

- 解答用紙2と3は記述式です。設問Ⅳの間2，問3と設問Ⅴの解答は、解答用紙2に、設問Ⅵの解答は、解答用紙3の所定の解答欄に横書きで記入してください。
- 3 設問Ⅳの解答に算用数字を用いる場合、1マスに2文字ずつ入れてください。(ただし、字数が奇数の場合は、末尾の1文字は1マスに入れてください。) 解答にアルファベットを用いる場合、1文字1マス分とすること。
 - 4 試験開始の合図後、まず、問題冊子、解答用紙の落丁、乱丁、印刷不鮮明等がないか確認し、気付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
 - 5 試験開始後、受験番号、氏名を解答用紙の所定欄（解答用紙1枚につき、受験番号2箇所、氏名1箇所）に記入してください。
 - 6 試験開始後は、原則として、試験が終了し退出許可が出るまで退出できません。
 - 7 解答用紙は持ち帰らないでください。
 - 8 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。

設問 I . 次の太字の英単語に最も近い意味を， 選択肢 a . ～ d . の中から 1 つ 選びなさい。 解答は解答用紙 1 枚目（マークシート方式）の所定の解答欄にマークしなさい。

(1) **facilitate**

- a . give someone more control
- b . make it easier for something to happen
- c . start something, usually something important
- d . argue strongly in public for something

(2) **incident**

- a . a tax on goods coming into or going out of a country
- b . something that a company owns, that can be sold to pay debts
- c . a plan or list of the places to visit on a journey
- d . an event, especially one that is unusual, important, or violent

(3) **assess**

- a . say what something or someone is like by giving details
- b . make a judgment about someone or something after thinking carefully
- c . come up to something and go past it
- d . find someone or something by accident

(4) **exception**

- a . something that does not follow a general rule or pattern
- b . the extra money that you must pay back when you borrow money
- c . a way of training someone so that they control their behavior and obey rules
- d . a part of a company's profit divided among the shareholders

(5) **complicated**

- a . involving the use of imagination to produce new ideas or things
- b . difficult to understand because many parts or details are involved
- c . related to the development of something over a period of time
- d . available or belonging only to particular people and not shared

(6) **infrastructure**

- a . business deals or actions, such as buying or selling something
- b . payments made to the writer of a book or piece of music based on sales
- c . the most usual ideas or methods, or the people who have these ideas or methods
- d . the systems a country needs to function, for example, roads, railways, or banks

(7) **venue**

- a . a place where an organized meeting, concert, or event takes place
- b . a service such as gas or electricity provided for people to use
- c . a part of the cost of something that is paid before the rest is paid
- d . the additional effectiveness when two or more things combine together

(8) **anticipate**

- a . be present in a particular situation or place
- b . go to an event such as a meeting or a class
- c . expect that something will happen
- d . tell or show what you are feeling or thinking

(9) **confidential**

- a . related to a whole nation as opposed to any of its parts
- b . not done by the time expected
- c . spoken or written in secret and intended to be kept secret
- d . existing in nature and not caused, made, or controlled by people

(10) **monopolize**

- a . have complete control or ownership over something
- b . give an explanation for something that other people think is unreasonable
- c . make something from the past exist again in a new form
- d . do something to entertain people, for example by performing a play

設問Ⅱ. 次の英文の空欄 (11) から (22) に入る最も適切な語句を, a. ~ d. の中から1つ選びなさい。解答は解答用紙1枚目(マークシート方式)の所定の解答欄にマークしなさい。

In an era when sugar is widely seen as enemy No. 1, sugar-free drinks and treats, sweetened with low-calorie (11), promise guilt-free sweetness. Some people deliberately choose low-sugar (12) in the hope of losing weight or managing illness; others just enjoy the taste. But even if you aren't seeking them out, it's hard to avoid artificial sweeteners. Researchers (13) at foods for sale in Hong Kong found that sweeteners were present not just in products where you would expect them, such as sugarless chewing gum, but (14) in salad dressings, breads, instant noodles and many crisps.

"Sweeteners" is a catch-all term for a diverse range of chemicals, most of which are (15) sweeter than sugar, gram for gram, but contain few or no calories. One sweetener approved for use in the US, advantame, is 20,000 times sweeter than sugar. Other sweeteners, such as xylitol, which is commonly used in chewing gum, are (16) in sweetness to sugar.

But at just the point when this range of substances have worked their way into so many products, questions are rising as to (17) they really have the benefits that have been attributed to them. Researchers for the WHO (World Health Organization) conducted a vast new review of the scientific evidence, examining hundreds of studies on the effects of sweeteners (18) humans.

One problem with sweeteners in the diet of children, says Vicky Sibson, a public nutritionist, is (19) the more children consume them, the more they desire sweetness in all its forms, with or without sugar. Research (20) in the US found that children and teenagers who drank more diet sodas also ended up consuming more sugar overall than children who drank water.

There are small signs of a shift to a (21) highly sweetened diet. Over the past few years, the soft drinks industry has (22) heavily in "seltzers": sparkling waters that are flavoured but totally unsweetened. In addition, many people are making their own "low-sugar" fizzy drinks at home by adding a dash of fruit juice to a big glass of sparkling water with or without a slice of lemon.

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- (11) a . acquisitions
b . exclusions
c . additives
d . perceptions
- (12) a . options
b . enterprises
c . transitions
d . dimensions
- (13) a . look
b . looked
c . to look
d . looking
- (14) a . not
b . only
c . both
d . also
- (15) a . never
b . far
c . low
d . very
- (16) a . comparable
b . responsible
c . contextual
d . principal
- (17) a . how
b . what
c . whether
d . either
- (18) a . to
b . on
c . with
d . of
- (19) a . if
b . that
c . because
d . as
- (20) a . do
b . did
c . doing
d . done
- (21) a . more
b . much
c . less
d . little
- (22) a . invested
b . predicted
c . selected
d . secured

設問Ⅲ. Gavin が雑誌の記事を執筆するため、Naomi にインタビューしています。2 人の間に、自然な会話が成立するように、空欄（ 23 ）から（ 27 ）に入る最も適切な語句を、 a. ～ d. の中から 1 つ選びなさい。解答は解答用紙 1 枚目（マークシート方式）の所定の解答欄にマークしなさい。

Gavin: Thanks again for agreeing to do this. It'll look great in our next issue. So, shall we continue the interview? Earlier I asked a bit about how your parents raised you. Let's move on to the next question. (23) when you were growing up?

Naomi: I thought about doing a lot of things. Things like sailing huge oceangoing ships and being some kind of photographer in the Amazon. (24) about becoming a lawyer or a doctor, though.

Gavin: That's so interesting. Why didn't you combine them and become a lawyer for a cruise ship company or something?

Naomi: (25) I really wanted to get out there, doing something active and physical and even a little dangerous. I wanted an unconventional job, (26) every day.

Gavin: Could you tell me more about your current job?

Naomi: The company that hired me wanted to do something different, so I was asked to design a new style of safari trip. Recently, there has been a growing interest in eco-friendly safaris, (27) For example, one safari includes a two-day stay in which participants plant trees to help reduce carbon in the atmosphere.

- (23) a . How did you think
b . What did you worry about
c . What did you want to be
d . Where did you want to live
- (24) a . I never worried
b . My parents said I should think
c . That's not the most important thing
d . I couldn't understand
- (25) a . That just wouldn't have been the same.
b . That's a great idea!
c . Don't you think it's better that way?
d . Well, that's your opinion.
- (26) a . not one where you can be out of the office doing something different
b . one where you are working in an office for eight hours
c . one where nothing surprising happens and the work is identical
d . not one where you wear a suit and tie and do the same thing
- (27) a . but carbon-neutral options are not available.
b . including those options that are not especially carbon neutral.
c . though carbon-neutral safaris are also popular.
d . especially those that are carbon neutral.

設問Ⅳ. 次の英文を読み、以下の問いに答えなさい。問1は、解答用紙1枚目（マークシート方式）の所定の解答欄にマークしなさい。問2と問3は、解答用紙2枚目（記述式）に記入しなさい。

London is one of the world's major financial centres, and is the home of some of the world's oldest financial institutions, including the London Stock Exchange^(注1), Lloyd's of London, and the Bank of England. However, what is less well known is that some of these famous institutions began life in coffee shops.

The sale of stocks and shares is an extremely important part of modern finance, and has a long history. The first stocks were sold in France in the 11th century to help finance agricultural communities. The first bourse^(注2) began in late 13th century Holland (they are named after a man called Van de Burse, in whose house the Dutch traders met). The Dutch East India Company^(注3) was both the first joint-stock company and the first company to sell shares on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange in 1602.

In 1555, the Muscovy Company^(注4) was the first joint-stock company to be traded in England. Traders did much of their business privately or in the Royal Exchange in London, which opened in 1565. However, in 1698 the stock traders were banned from doing business in the Royal Exchange because of their bad manners and behaviour. As a result, the traders began to do business in two coffee shops in a small street next to the Royal Exchange^(注5) called Exchange Alley. These coffee shops, Jonathan's and Garraway's, soon became the centre of stock trading in London. Jonathan's coffee shop burnt down in 1748, and was rebuilt at a new location. It was soon referred to as simply the Stock Exchange. Today, the London Stock Exchange is one of the most important stock exchanges in the world, with 9.14 trillion dollars' worth of shares traded there in 2007 alone.

Another famous London financial institution that began in a coffee shop is Lloyd's of London, which specialises in insurance. Lloyd's of London began as Edward Lloyd's coffee shop in 1688. Many of the customers at the coffee shop were sailors, the owners of ships, and businessmen who used the ships to transport their goods. Edward Lloyd's coffee shop was popular with them because he provided them with regular news about shipping. Naturally, shipping and insurance for shipping were among the topics discussed by the customers as they drank their coffee. Some of these customers organised private insurance deals amongst themselves; this was the birth of Lloyd's of London. Although Edward Lloyd died in 1713, the business continued in his coffee shop until 1774, when it moved to the Royal Exchange. Today, Lloyd's of London is still an important part of the international insurance market, and is famous for insuring some very unusual things, such as the singer Celine Dion's voice. The first passengers to fly on the Virgin Galactic space ship may also be insured by Lloyd's of London.

Lloyd's of London was only one of three different companies that began in Edward Lloyd's coffee shop. His weekly shipping news, which he began to publish in 1692 as *Lloyd's List*, is still published today, making it one of the world's oldest continuously published newspapers. The third company to originate there is Lloyd's Register. Among the information that Edward Lloyd collected about ships was whether they were in good or bad condition. This information was very important for sailors, merchants, and insurers who needed to know the value of the ship and how likely it was to sink. In 1760, the coffee shop's customers formed the company Lloyd's Register to continue providing ^(A) **this information**.

The first *Register of Ships* was published in 1764, and it used a system of letters to grade the hulls of the ships^(注6), and numbers to grade the ship's equipment. A ship with the grade A1 was the best possible grade. Today, we still use the expression 'A1' to indicate that something is good or of top quality.

Coffee shops are great places to relax, work, and talk business, which is why they are as popular today as they were 300 years ago. Back then, customers of two coffee shops created four companies that changed the world of finance forever. Perhaps the people drinking café latte at the table next to you could have an idea that will change the world.

出典：*Made in Britain* (Seibido, 2021 Edition), 35-38 頁（一部改変）

- | | | |
|------|--------------------------|---|
| (注1) | London Stock Exchange | ロンドン証券取引所 |
| (注2) | bourse | ヨーロッパ、特にパリの証券取引所 |
| (注3) | Dutch East India Company | オランダ東インド会社 1602年結成 |
| (注4) | Muscovy Company | モスクワ会社。ロンドン商人の共同出資による先駆的株式会社。ロシア貿易を独占していたため、この名がある。 |
| (注5) | Royal Exchange | 王立取引所 |
| (注6) | the hulls of the ships | 船体 |

(問1の解答は、解答用紙1枚目(マークシート方式)の所定の解答欄にマークしなさい。)

問1. (28)から(32)の各質問に対する最も適切な解答を選択肢 a. ~ d. の中から1つ選びなさい。

- (28) Among the following events, which is the oldest by date?
- There was a fire at Jonathan's Coffee Shop.
 - The Royal Exchange welcomed Lloyd's of London.
 - Traders of stocks had to stop doing business at the Royal Exchange.
 - The London Stock Exchange traded more than 9 trillion dollars worth of shares.
- (29) According to the text, which is true?
- The first stock exchange began in France in the 13th century.
 - The Dutch East India Company began in Amsterdam in the 13th century.
 - Jonathan's and Garraway's were both destroyed by fire.
 - The London Stock Exchange began as a coffee shop.
- (30) According to the text, which is not true?
- Traders in Holland met at the house of a man named Van de Burse.
 - The Muscovy company was the first joint-stock company in the world.
 - The buying and selling of company shares (or company stocks) has a long history.
 - Several of the oldest businesses in the world related to finance were established in London.
- (31) Which company began in London?
- The Van de Burse Company
 - The Dutch East India Company
 - Edward Garraway's London Exchange
 - Lloyd's List

- (32) What would be the best title for this text?
- a. Van de Burse, Jonathan's, and Garraway's: Men Who Grew the Economy
 - b. The History of British Financial Institutions
 - c. The Economic Benefits of Coffee
 - d. From France to Holland: The Role of Famous Trading Countries

(問2と問3の解答は、すべて解答用紙2枚目に記入しなさい。)

問2. Edward Lloyd's coffee shop でなぜ保険のビジネスが始まったのか、その経緯を100字程度の日本語で説明しなさい。

問3. (1) 第5段落の下線部(A)の **this information** は何をさしているのか、20字程度の日本語で説明しなさい。

(2) **this information** はなぜ非常に重要だったのか、その理由を50字程度の日本語で説明しなさい。

設問Ⅴ. (1)から(5)の各問いにおいて、1.～5.の語句を並べ替えて空所を補い、最も適当な英文を完成させなさい。解答は解答用紙2枚目(記述式)の所定の解答欄に、(A)と(B)に入る語句の番号を記入すること。

(1) One of our most common fears is the fear of public speaking. Some researchers say about 75% of people () (A) () (B) () others. In fact, many people around the world list public speaking as their number one fear.

- | | | |
|------------|----------------|--------|
| 1. nervous | 2. speaking | 3. get |
| 4. before | 5. in front of | |

(2) Body language is very important when speaking a second language. Some people appear to be very good at speaking English even though they make a lot of grammar mistakes. These people usually stand straight up and make eye contact () (A) () (B) ().

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|--------|
| 1. talking to | 2. the person | 3. are |
| 4. they | 5. with | |

(3) Isaac Newton was a very intelligent scientist and his theories about gravity changed the way we see the world. What () (A) () (B) () a smartphone when he was growing up? Maybe, he would have spent long hours playing smartphone games and never really studied.

- | | | |
|-------|------------------|--------------|
| 1. if | 2. would | 3. had owned |
| 4. he | 5. have happened | |

(4) Improving your English skills can help you get a better job in the future, but learning a second language will also make () (A) () (B) (). Do you want to go abroad? If you answered “yes,” it is time to really focus on learning a second language.

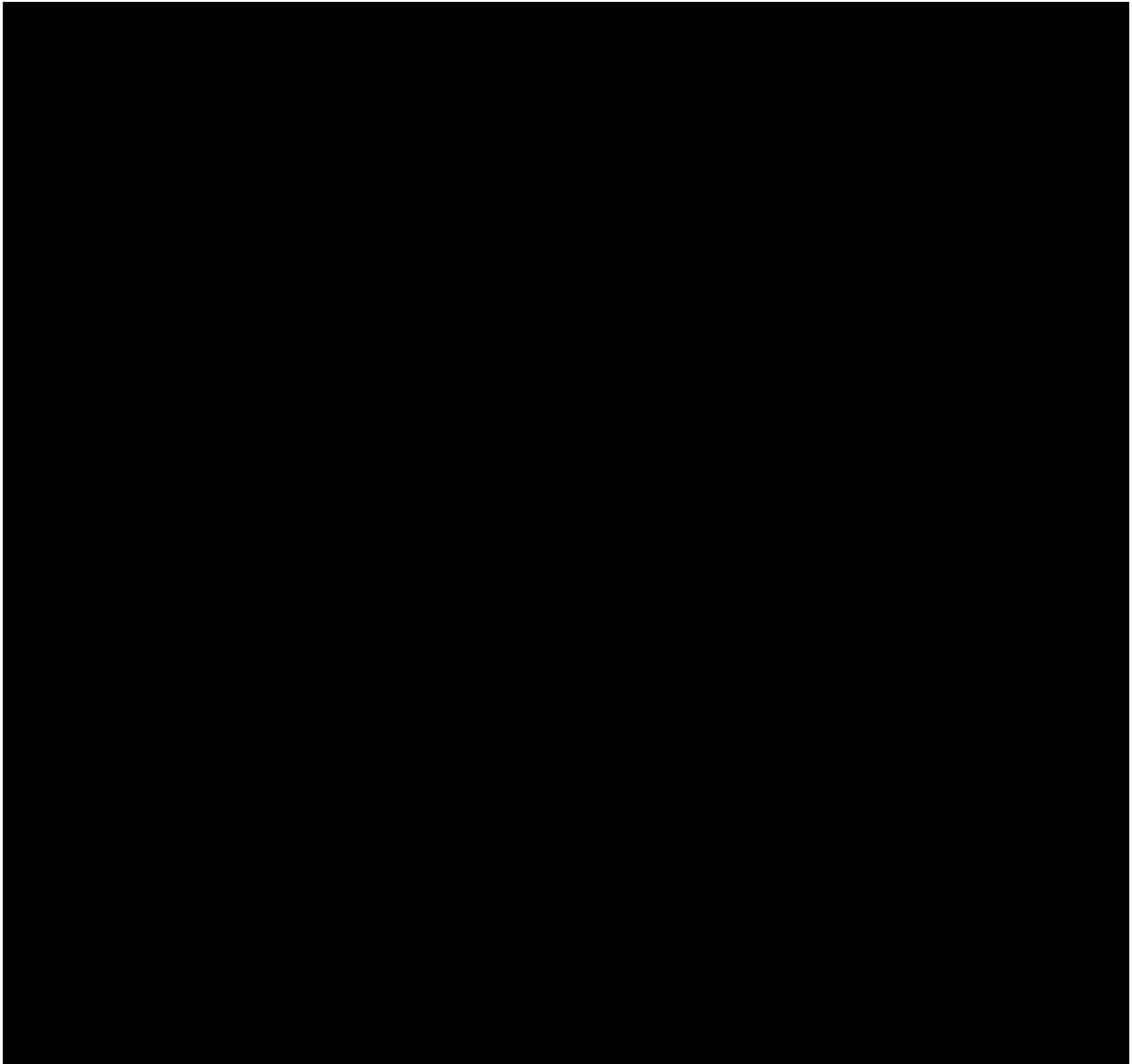
- | | | |
|--------------------|---------|---------|
| 1. other countries | 2. fun | 3. much |
| 4. traveling to | 5. more | |

(5) How do you greet people? These days, some people () (A) () (B) () greeting others. Are you one of these people? If you want to be successful in job interviews, it is very important to greet people positively and naturally.

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. their smartphones | 2. have stopped | 3. so focused on |
| 4. they | 5. are | |

出典： *Good English Vibes: Learning for a Brighter Future* (朝日出版社，2022年)，4，10，46，74，80頁(一部改変)

設問Ⅵ. 次のグラフを参照しながら英文を読み、以下の問いに答えなさい。解答は解答用紙 3 枚目（記述式）に記入しなさい。



問い. Look at Figure 1. First, choose one category from the chart and describe the data, comparing it to two other categories. Then, explain why you think the category you chose has been in business for such a long time. Give a detailed explanation of your reasons. Include at least one specific example. Write your answer in **ONE** complete paragraph. Write around 100 words.

出典：Zachary Crockett, “Why Are so Many of the World’s Oldest Businesses in Japan?”, *Priceonomics*, 15 July, 2015. (<https://priceonomics.com/why-are-so-many-of-the-worlds-oldest-businesses-in/>) (一部改変)

