

2024 年 度

問題冊子

教 科	科 目	ページ数
外 国 語	英 語	11

試験開始の合図があるまで、問題冊子を開かないこと。

解答の書き方

1. 解答は、すべて別紙解答用紙の所定欄に、はっきりと記入すること。
2. 解答を訂正する場合は、きれいに消してから記入すること。
3. 解答用紙には、解答と志望学部及び受験番号のほかは、いっさい記入しないこと。

注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の合図の後、解答用紙に志望学部及び受験番号を必ず書くこと。
2. 試験終了時には、解答用紙の1ページ目を表にし、机上に置くこと。解答用紙は、解答の有無にかかわらず回収する。
3. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

[I] Read the following passage and answer the questions in English sentences (except question 5).

“Washing a chicken is not a difficult task,” I said to the audience. “Anyone can do it. If you are taking your bird to a poultry¹⁾ show, you really should give it a bath ahead of time to ensure the chicken looks its best. You just have to remember to keep the bird under control, use a gentle soap, and dry the chicken thoroughly so it doesn’t catch a cold.” It was a cool day in March 1973. I was eight years old and giving my first official presentation at a competition sponsored by 4-H, an organization for young people.

A team of judges listened closely; this group evaluated each presentation, considering things like structure and delivery. At the end of the day, the judges gave each participant a score and some feedback. What went well? What could have been stronger? The panel awarded a blue ribbon to the best presentations, a red ribbon to the average ones, and a white ribbon to the weaker presentations.

Pointing to my poster, I then described the process for washing a chicken in detail. After walking the audience through the steps, I bent down and pulled out a large plastic crate from behind the desk at the front of the room.

“Now, let me demonstrate precisely how to do it,” I continued. I opened up the crate and reached in. The energetic White Leghorn chicken ran to the far end of the box, just out of my reach. I stuck my head and shoulders into the crate and reached out my hand; I could just touch the bird. Concerned, the chicken started running back and forth along the back wall of the crate, clearly upset.

If you’ve ever raised chickens, you know that there is a right way and a wrong way to pick up a bird. The right way is to put your hands over the chicken’s wings and gently lift it up in the air. The chicken will quickly realize that it can’t flap its wings, and after a few minutes it will stop struggling and settle down. You can then turn the bird around to inspect it. Or, as in my case, you can give it a bath.

The wrong way to pick up a chicken is any other method. If you grab hold of a

foot, the tail, or even just one wing, the situation will quickly deteriorate²⁾. You have to have control of the wings, because the chicken — naturally concerned about its safety — will flap them wildly in a bid to escape. White Leghorns, the breed I was working with that day, are particularly nervous creatures.

As I reached into the crate, I was a bit anxious about my presentation and eager to keep everything moving along. Each presenter had only a few minutes, and the judges kept close track of the time. So I reached for the chicken and grabbed hold of the white tail and just pulled the bird out of the crate. And the chaos began.

The Leghorn, certain it was soon to meet its end as a prop³⁾ in a presentation on processing a chicken, flapped its wings, batting me in the face and chest. Dust and dirt flew while white feathers filled the room. I held on to the tail with one hand, trying to keep a chicken from getting loose in the middle of my first presentation. My audience, excited to see precisely how this lively scene would turn out, leaned forward. I did my best to calmly continue with my presentation while dealing with the chicken.

“Keeping the chicken under control is really very (). Otherwise it will panic and flap, like this chicken is doing,” I observed, as feathers snowed down and the chicken cried out in distress. “Sometimes it takes a little while to get the chicken settled.”

The battle went on for what seemed — to me — like hours. Eventually the chicken grew tired, so I was able to slip my arm over its wings and trap it next to my body.

Relieved, I continued. “Once you have the chicken under control, you simply place it in the sink,” I explained as I put the chicken in the bucket of warm soapy water in front of me. “Remember to use a very gentle soap.”

I reached for the soap, and the chicken, sensing its opportunity, tried again to escape. One wing slipped from my hands. More flapping followed: another great struggle. Only this time water was flying around, too. I was totally wet.

Eventually I regained control of the situation, completed the washing and dried

the bird using my mother's hair dryer. "It is () to dry the chicken thoroughly, but be careful when using a dryer," I cautioned. "It can be too hot. Medium heat works best." Then, keeping my hands firmly on the wings, I put the chicken back in the crate.

"And that is how you wash a chicken," I summarized. "Remember the three keys to success: keep control of the bird, use a gentle soap, and dry it thoroughly. It is really a very easy process."

I was exhausted, wet, and covered in feathers. But I was done and thrilled to put the presentation behind me. People clapped enthusiastically as I picked up my things; it was surely one of the most exciting presentations of the day. I took my seat to watch the next presentation.

Later that afternoon, when the judges handed out the awards, I found myself with a prized blue ribbon and a top score. In their comments, the judges raved about my presentation. They especially loved the demonstration with the chicken.

I learned three () things that day.

First, presenting is a thrill. It is scary, exciting, and energizing all at the same time. You are the center of attention.

Second, it helps if you follow some simple rules. Things like an introduction, a conclusion, a clear story and simple visual aids really help. The basics are not too complicated.

Third, a good presentation can make anything interesting and engaging, and if you want to capture people's attention, it is always good to have some dynamic props. A flapping, squawking chicken works pretty well. It certainly wakes people up.

[出典 : Calkins, Tim. (2018). *How to Wash a Chicken*. Page Two Books, pp. 1-4.

一部改編]

Notes:

- 1) **poultry**: birds like chickens that are kept on farms
- 2) **deteriorate**: become worse
- 3) **prop**: an object shown in a presentation

Questions

1. What did the author do when he was eight years old?
2. What did it mean for a presentation to receive a red ribbon?
3. What is the best way to make a chicken calm down?
4. Did the author pick up the chicken in the correct way?
5. Write the one word that fits in all three blanks () in the text.
6. Why was the author finally able to gain control over the chicken?
7. Who did the author get the dryer from?
8. How did the author feel after finishing his presentation?
9. What did the judges like the most about the author's presentation?
10. What effect did the chicken have on the audience?

試験問題は次に続く。

〔Ⅱ〕 次の英文を読んで、後の問いに日本語で答えなさい（問い 8 を除く）。

Who is more productive at work — the employee who stays late at the office every evening and also comes in on Saturdays and Sundays, or the one who leaves regularly at 6:00 P.M. and rarely shows up on weekends? Many managers would say the first. Count up those additional hours, they'd say, and you'll get an ^①equivalent amount of additional work.

Except that you won't. Productivity is not just about counting up hours; it's what's accomplished during those hours that matters. And since workers are humans, not machines, they get tired if they stay on the job too long. They become less efficient and they make mistakes.

Henry Ford recognized this fact in the early twentieth century when he ^②reduced working hours in his factories. The work day was cut back from nine hours to eight, and the week from six days to five. Other industrialists at the time were shocked by these changes. They thought he was just giving in to the demands of workers and unions. But they soon changed their minds and reduced the hours in their factories, too, when they realized how much companies could gain that way.

In 1937, during the New Deal, the country adopted the 40-hour week as the standard for all workers who were paid by the hour. There was solid evidence by then in industrial research to prove that workers are more alert, healthy, productive, and safe in the short and the long run if they work no more than that (except for short-term exceptions of paid overtime).

But this standard ^③has never been applied for “knowledge workers” — people in business, research, law, academics, and other professions. Since they work with their heads rather than their hands, it was — and still is — assumed that they don't tire out like factory workers. In certain professions, such as law and medicine, long hours have traditionally been part of the job. But over the past few decades, the practice ^④has spread to many other professions, partly perhaps in imitation of the work ethic that seemed so successful in Silicon Valley. In companies like HP and

Apple, bosses and employees alike dismissed¹⁾ the 40-hour week as old-fashioned and irrelevant. Everyone was expected to fit the pattern set by the early technology “geeks²⁾” of the 1980s, like those at Macintosh who wore T-shirts that said: “Working 90 hours a week and loving it!”

Additional pressure has been felt by employees in many sectors due to the economic downturn in recent years. With the fear of losing their jobs ever present in their minds, they’re afraid to say no to requests to stay late, work Saturdays, or skip vacations. Whatever the cost to their health, their relationships, or their families, they tend not to refuse or complain.

And the cost is considerable, first of all to health. A large study in 2011 involving more than 22,000 participants in seven developed countries including the United States, showed that working more than eight hours a day led to stress, higher blood pressure, and unhealthy eating — a combination that could cause serious health problems, including a 40-80 percent greater chance of heart disease.

As for the effects of long hours on relationships and families, they are not hard to imagine. Many marriages have fallen apart because of the strain of one or both partners regularly arriving home late and tired. To worsen the strain, companies now also expect employees to stay in touch electronically 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, so even when they’ve finally arrived home, they may be distracted by phone calls or emails. The employee under pressure may keep putting off a vacation, or take the vacation but ruin it for their partner or family because of the need to keep checking in with the office.

According to Tibor Scitovsky, professor emeritus³⁾ of economics at Stanford University, the physical and mental absence from the home due to long working hours has profound effects, not only on the family, but on (⑧) as a whole. A shorter work week, he says, “would help make family ties stronger, reduce divorce rates, and increase quality parenting. The number of children home alone would fall, thereby improving school performance and lowering the school dropout rate that makes so many of our youth today turn to drugs and crime because they are

unemployable.”

Ironically, there is plenty of evidence that long working days are not beneficial to companies either.^⑨ As Ford recognized a century ago, people have their limits. In fact, studies have shown that knowledge workers reach their limits sooner than factory workers — in six hours instead of eight. After six hours of intense mental work, you may continue to sit in your office as your boss requires, but you are unlikely to accomplish much.

Indeed, if you are overtired, you are more likely to create problems than to solve them. This is especially true if you’ve been putting in long hours for weeks or months. If you’re also not getting enough sleep, as is often the case, the situation can become critical. Research by the U.S. military has demonstrated that the loss of one hour of sleep per night for a week will lead to a mental state equivalent to drunkenness from alcohol. A recent Harvard study estimated that American companies lose \$63 billion a year because of sleep deprivation^④.

Perhaps it’s time to rethink our work ethic and the assumption that more hours worked equals more work done. A growing body of research suggests that, as Tony Schwarz writes, “the best way to get more done may be to spend more time doing less.” Schwarz recommends taking time for “strategic renewal,”^⑩ by which he means time away from the office, not only physically but also mentally. This would involve taking breaks during the day for workouts at the gym or naps; sleeping more at night; taking longer, more frequent vacations; and above all, turning off devices so the office cannot reach you. This is the way to boost productivity, improve creativity, and regain health.

[出典：Jeffries, Linda, & Mikulecky, Beatrice S. (2014). *Advanced Reading Power 4* (Second Edition). Pearson Education, Inc., pp. 302-303. 一部改編]

Notes:

- 1) **dismiss**: to decide that something is not important
- 2) **geek(s)**: someone who is very passionate about technology or computers
- 3) **professor emeritus**: a professor who keeps the title as an honor after retiring
- 4) **deprivation**: not having something that you need

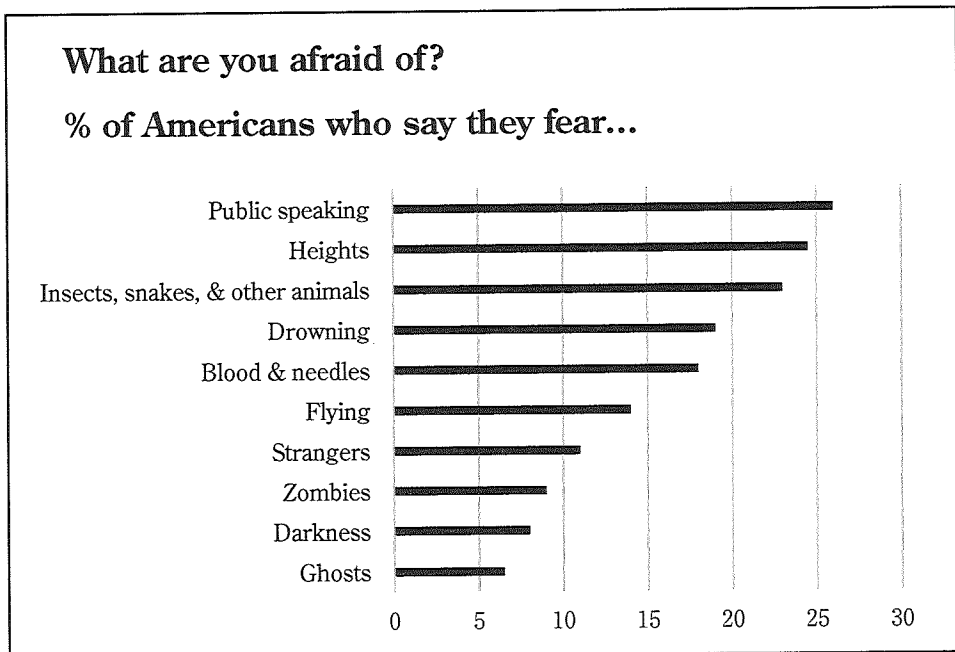
[問い]

1. 下線部①について, the first の具体的な内容を説明しなさい。
2. 下線部②について, Henry Ford が発見した fact とはどのようなものでしたか。
3. 下線部③について, これはどのような standard か説明しなさい。
4. 下線部④について, the practice の具体的な内容を説明しなさい。
5. 下線部⑤について, 労働者がこのようにふるまう理由を説明しなさい。
6. 下線部⑥について, この調査の結果, どのようなことが分かったか説明しなさい。
7. 下線部⑦について, 長時間労働が家族や人間関係に及ぼす影響として筆者が挙げている例をひとつ挙げなさい。
8. (⑧)について, ここに入る英単語 1 語を答えなさい。
9. 下線部⑨について, このように指摘できる理由を説明しなさい。
10. 下線部⑩について, これは何をすることか, 具体的に述べなさい。

(III) Look at the graph below, then answer **both** of the following questions.

- a. What does the graph show about Americans' fears?
- b. What are your reactions to this graph? Do you see anything interesting or surprising?

Your answer should be **in English** and about 120 words in total.



Adapted from the original graph in [washingtonpost.com/wonkblog](http://www.washingtonpost.com/wonkblog)

(<https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/wonk/wp/2014/10/30/clowns-are-twice-as-scary-to-democrats-as-they-are-to-republicans/>)

