



2021 年 度

## 問題冊子

教 科	科 目	ページ数
外国語	英語	9

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.

In the pursuit of a good work/life balance, employees are increasingly taking sabbaticals. They are taking unpaid leave — for weeks or even months — to recharge batteries, pursue a project or even change careers. And despite knowing that some staff will not return, a growing number of companies now offer opportunities to take a break. If employees feel it is time to take a break, how do they decide what type of break they need; how do they prepare; and how do they get the best out of their time off?

Emma Rosen, 26, is author of *The Radical Sabbatical: The Millennial Handbook to the Quarter-life Crisis*. She left a job she hated and used a sabbatical to try out 25 potential new career options. Before leaving her job she still thought carefully about how she was going to spend her time and what she aimed to get out of it. “For me, going to a yoga retreat wasn’t going to solve the problem,” she says.

If you want time out because you are unhappy then it is important not to make any quick decisions, adds Ms Rosen, as it can be “quite hard to pick apart these feelings.” She recommends taking a week or a month to write a note at the end of each day. “Then you can have a more objective view.” This will help you decide whether you just need a change of job or a new industry altogether.

If you want to take a “work”-based approach to your sabbatical, Ms Rosen suggests setting out what you enjoy doing and what sort of working environment you want, without any particular jobs in mind. Then you can use these criteria to help you seek out possible work options.

In Ms Rosen’s case, she also had to think about how she would sell her career break to a new employer. She believes there is a misconception that a sabbatical is a big holiday, so it is important to make it clear to employers what you have learnt, she says. It is easier to sell the hard skills and focus less on the soft.

“I learnt about social media, marketing and advertising. I’d learnt to work in an environment of constant change. I showed I had initiative and could challenge

〔III〕 Write about the topic below. Your answer should be in English and about 12 lines in length (**at least 120 words**).

In some countries students take a “gap year” - usually a one-year break between high school and university. If you were to take a gap year, how would you spend the year and why?

norms\*,” Ms Rosen adds. Following her experience, she is now a writer and speaker recommending alternative ways of working. Others just want a break and then to return to their original roles — but perhaps with different working arrangements.

Deloitte, the professional services company, offers both unpaid leave and longer career breaks of up to two years to employees who have served three years or more. Emma Codd, the UK managing partner for talent, says some may think about what their next move might be once they are back in their job but quite often it is more a case of people wanting more flexibility on their return. “The only way to do that was to put a pause on my career,” she says.

As in the case of Ms Rosen, preparation is key. Liz Neate, an assistant director at Deloitte, informed her team and started planning for the break six months before. “The projects I was working on were very long-term ... so I had to give a lot of notice to my team,” she adds.

On returning to work, Ms Neate says one of the main benefits was renewed energy and perspective. “Stepping away for four months ... I think it definitely refreshed my approach to my projects,” she says. The feeling of coming back to projects almost with new eyes “was really beneficial.”

There were also other unintended but positive consequences. Her colleagues and clients were interested in what she had been doing. She also started an arrangement with Deloitte that allows her to work 80 per cent of the year for the company and the other 20 per cent working for another organisation.

Research suggests that companies also benefit. David Burkus, author and associate professor of leadership and innovation at Oral Roberts University, says sabbaticals allow employers to stress-test the company. Many organisations attempt to operate with as few employees as possible, he adds, and “a brief sabbatical allows an organisation to see if it could survive a more unexpected employee departure.” And when managers and senior leaders take sabbaticals, Prof Burkus says “a company can try new talent in temporary leadership roles.”

Ms Codd says the benefit for the company is that people return feeling “raring to go\*.” “Employees come back really engaged with the company and in a great place,” she says. The downside to taking a sabbatical is loss of income. Even if you do not leave your job, extended time off is generally unpaid so you will need to have funding in place to support yourself. Ms Rosen decided to leave her job completely, so had lived frugally\* and saved as much of her salary as she could in the months leading up to her sabbatical. The downside for employers is the loss of an employee for a time, but, as Prof Burkus adds: “It would be better to know that in a temporary and reversible setting than to learn it the hard way should that employee depart permanently.”

Organisations and employees can clearly benefit from sabbaticals. Either they reconnect refreshed staff with their original companies, or provide encouragement for a new direction for both parties: there might be a new corporate hire and a new job for the employee.

When employers realise the ( ) of career breaks, they should create an environment where workers feel they can actually take time off. “People won’t take you up on it unless you have a culture that encourages people to feel able to do it,” Ms Codd says.

[出典：Janina Conboye. “How a sabbatical can benefit you - and your employer.”

*The Financial Times*. February 20, 2019. 一部改編]

**Notes(\*):**

**norms**: culturally acceptable behavior

**raring to go**: full of energy

**frugally**: spending money carefully

[問い]

1. “it” を明らかにして、下線部①を日本語にしてください。
2. どのようにして、人は物が現実存在していることを確信するかを説明してください。
3. ( )に入る適切な一語を答えなさい。
4. どのようにして、人は見たり聞いたりすることができない物の存在を認識するかを説明してください。
5. 恐竜の死体にしみ込んだ鉱水は、どのようにして化石となるか説明してください。
6. 下線部②の例を一つ挙げなさい。
7. なぜ天体望遠鏡はタイムマシンに例えられるのか、説明してください。
8. 下線部③の理由を説明してください。
9. 将来、宇宙人の存在が現実となるのはどのような状況か。一つ挙げなさい。
10. 下線部④ “That” が指している内容を説明してください。

see them colliding 280 million years ago. If there are aliens in one of those galaxies with a telescope powerful enough to see us, what they are seeing on Earth, at this very moment, is the early ancestors of the dinosaurs.<sup>③</sup>

Are there really aliens in outer space? We've never seen or heard them. Are they a part of reality? Nobody knows; but we do know what kind of things could one day tell us if they are. If ever we got near to an alien, our sense organs could tell us about it. Perhaps somebody will one day invent a telescope powerful enough to detect life on other planets from here. Or perhaps our radio telescopes will pick up messages that could only have come from an alien intelligence. For reality doesn't just consist of the thing we already know about: it also includes things that exist but that we don't know about yet and won't know about until some future time, perhaps when we have built better instruments to assist our five senses.

Atoms have always existed, but it was only rather recently that we became sure of their existence, and it is likely that our descendants will know about many more things that, for now, we do not. That is the wonder and the joy of science: it goes on and on uncovering new things.<sup>④</sup> This doesn't mean we should believe just *anything* that anybody might dream up: there are a million things we can imagine but which are highly unlikely to be real — fairies and hobgoblins, leprechauns and hippogriffs\*. We should always be open-minded, but the only good reason to believe that something exists is if there is real evidence that it does.

[出典：Richard Dawkins. (2012). *The Magic of Reality — How we know what's really true.* pp. 12-15. London: Black Swan. 一部改編]

Notes(\*):

**hobgoblins, leprechauns and hippogriffs**: imaginary creatures

## Questions

1. Find one word in the first paragraph that means “time spent away from work without pay when someone can rest, travel, study, or try different jobs.”
2. What two things did Ms Rosen consider before leaving her job?
3. According to Ms Rosen, what should people do to get an objective view of their jobs?
4. What misunderstanding is there about career breaks?
5. How long must employees at Deloitte have worked before they can take a career break?
6. Why did Ms Neate tell her team her decision to leave six months before she left?
7. What was Ms Neate's work arrangement with Deloitte after her career break?
8. What is a disadvantage of taking a career break for employees?
9. For companies, what is a disadvantage of allowing employees to take career breaks?
10. Fill in the blank in the final paragraph with the most appropriate word.

〔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3を除く）。

Reality is everything that exists. That sounds straightforward, doesn't it? Actually, it isn't. There are various problems. What about dinosaurs, which once existed but exist no longer? What about stars, which are so far away that, by the time their light reaches us and we can see them, they may have died out?

We'll come to dinosaurs and stars in a moment. But in any case, how do we know things exist, even in the present? Well, our five senses — sight, smell, touch, hearing and taste — do a pretty good job of convincing us that many things are real: rocks and camels, newly cut grass and freshly ground coffee, sandpaper and velvet, waterfalls and doorbells, sugar and salt. But are we only going to call something 'real' if we can detect it directly with one of our five senses?

What about a distant galaxy, too far away to be seen with the naked eye? What about bacteria, too small to be seen without a powerful microscope? Must we say that these do not exist because we can't see them? No. Obviously we can enhance our senses through the use of special instruments: telescopes for the galaxy, microscopes for bacteria. Because we understand telescopes and microscopes, and how they work, we can use them to extend the reach of our senses — in this case, the sense of ( ) — and what they enable us to see convinces us that galaxies and bacteria exist.

How about radio waves? Do they exist? Our eyes can't detect them, nor can our ears, but again special instruments — television sets, for example — convert them into signals that we can see and hear. So, although we can't see or hear radio waves, we know they are a part of reality. As with telescopes and microscopes, we understand how radios and televisions work. So they help our senses to build a picture of what exists: the real world — reality. Radio telescopes (and X-ray telescopes) show us stars and galaxies through what seem like different eyes: another way to expand our view of reality.

Back to those dinosaurs. How do we know that they once lived on Earth? We

have never seen them or heard them or had to run away from them. Unfortunately, we don't have a time machine to show them to us directly. But here we have a different kind of aid to our senses: we have fossils, and we can see them with the naked eye. Fossils don't run and jump but, because we understand how fossils are formed, they can tell us something of what happened millions of years ago. We understand how water, with minerals dissolved in it, goes into a dead body buried in layers of mud and rock. We understand how the minerals crystallize out of the water and replace the materials of the dead body, atom by atom, leaving some trace of the original animal's form on the stone. So, although we can't see dinosaurs directly with our senses, we can work out that they must have existed, using indirect evidence that still ultimately reaches us through our senses: we see and touch the stony traces of ancient life.

In a different sense, a telescope can work like a kind of time machine. What we see when we look at anything is actually light, and light takes time to travel. Even when you look at a friend's face you are seeing them in the past, because the light from their face takes a tiny fraction of a second to travel to your eye. Sound travels much more slowly, which is why you see a firework burst in the sky noticeably earlier than you hear the bang. When you watch a man chopping down a tree in the distance, there is an odd delay in the sound of his axe hitting the tree.

Light travels so fast that we normally assume anything we see happens at the instant we see it. But stars are another matter. Even the sun is eight light-minutes away. If the sun blew up, this catastrophic event wouldn't become a part of our reality until eight minutes later. And that would be the end of us! As for the next nearest star, Proxima Centauri, if you look at it in 2012, what you are seeing is happening in 2008. Galaxies are huge collections of stars. We are in one galaxy called the Milky Way. When you look at the Milky Way's next-door neighbour, the Andromeda galaxy, your telescope is a time machine taking you back two and a half million years. There's a cluster of five galaxies called Stephan's Quintet, which we see through the Hubble telescope spectacularly crashing into each other. But we