

2025(令和7)年度 個別学力検査 前期日程

外国語学部 英語

【注 意】

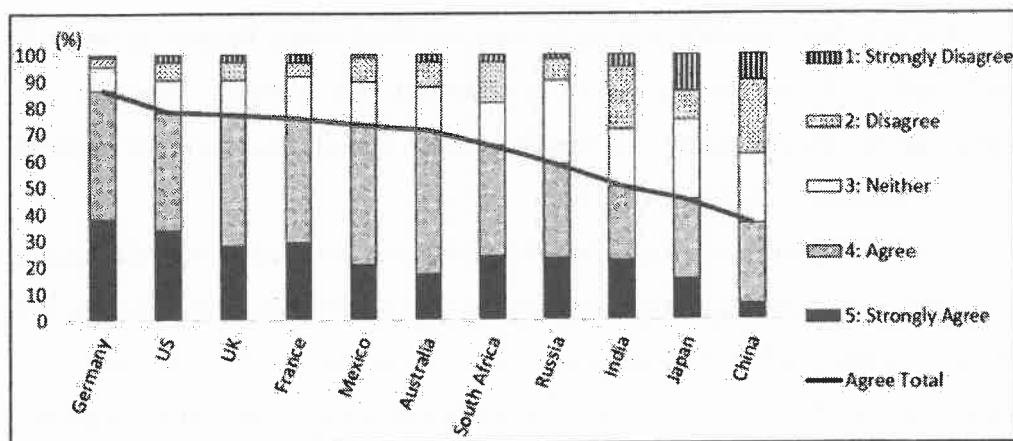
1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
2. 試験時間は9時30分から11時10分まで(100分間)です。
3. この問題冊子は表紙以外に9ページあり、解答用紙は3枚あります。
4. 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁および解答用紙の汚れ等に気付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
5. 解答はすべて解答用紙に記入してください。
6. 解答用紙の氏名欄を除き、受験者本人の特定につながるような氏名、住所、学校名等は記述しないでください。
7. 解答用紙を持ち出してはいけません。持ち出した場合、試験をすべて無効とします。
8. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。

問題 1 次の英文を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。(100 点)

In the workplace, greater interest in a job is expected to promote employees' voluntary learning, which is crucial in today's rapidly changing technological world and extended years of work due to living longer. A researcher, Asuyama, found that individuals who think that their job is interesting work harder, have greater job satisfaction and commitment to an organization, are more willing to continue working at their current organization, and enjoy better mental health. Thus, higher job interestingness* is a benefit for both employees and firms.

How many people find their job interesting? The answer to this question is that it varies substantially by country. Figure 1 illustrates the percentage of workers who agree or disagree that their job is interesting in several G20* countries, the data for which were available in 2015. The proportion of workers who find their job interesting tends to be greater in high-income countries, excluding Japan. A total of 86.8% of German and 78.6% of American workers agree that their jobs are interesting. By contrast, the figures are relatively low in lower-income countries as well as Japan. Only 45.1% of Japanese and 36.3% of Chinese workers agree that their jobs are interesting.

Figure 1: Do You Agree That Your Job Is Interesting? Answers across the Available Data for G20 Countries in 2015



What explains these differences? Looking at the psychology literature, Asuyama emphasized these seven key job characteristics as factors that affect job interestingness.

Competence*: Feeling capable, which can be experienced by developing and effectively exercising one's skill in the workplace.

Autonomy*: Feeling free in one's behavior, which can be experienced when one enjoys job freedom and works independently.

Relatedness*: Feeling connected to others, which can be experienced through good interpersonal workplace relationships.

Prosocial* meaning: Feeling that one's own job helps others or is useful to society.

Economic meaning: Feeling that one's own job leads to financial rewards such as a higher income and a greater possibility of promotion, as well as a lower probability of losing one's job.

Pressure: Feeling pressure in the workplace such as work-life conflict and deadline pressure.

Interest match: Feeling that one's own interests and the actual work environment are matched.

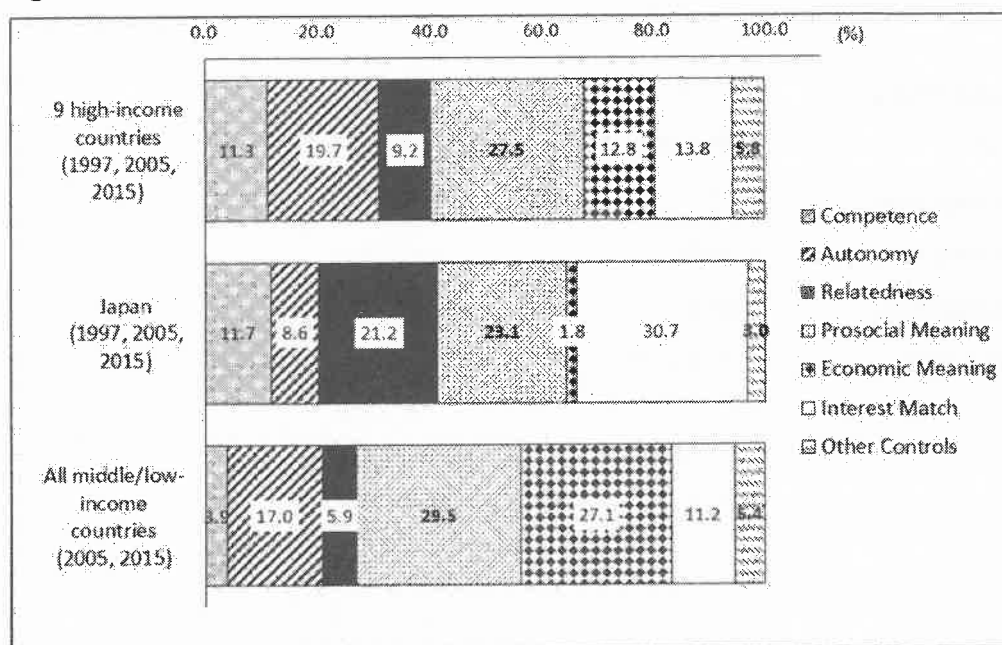
Based on the literature, it is expected that more “pressure” will lower job interestingness, “economic meaning” will either raise or lower job interestingness, and more of the remaining five factors will increase job interestingness.

Using worker-level data from the International Social Survey Programme for 1997, 2005, and 2015, research by Asuyama confirmed that “pressure” decreases job interestingness, whereas more of the remaining six job characteristics generally increases job interestingness, regardless of country.

Figure 2 illustrates the relative importance of the key job characteristics that explain the variations in job interestingness among workers in high-income countries (nine countries excluding Japan), Japan, and middle- and low-income countries. As shown in Figure 2, all three country groups share the fact that prosocial job meaning and job interest match are two of the four most important factors to predict job interestingness. In both high-income

and middle/low-income country groups, autonomy and a job's economic meaning are also ranked in the top four; however, the power of a job's economic meaning (such as a higher income and greater possibility of promotion) to explain interestingness is much larger in middle- and low-income countries. Japan is unique in that the power of relatedness (good relationships with management and colleagues) is much higher than the other two groups, whereas that of economic meaning is much lower.

Figure 2: Power of Each Factor to Explain Job Interestingness



Asuyama showed that the lower power of job autonomy to explain interestingness in Japan is partly explained by the fact that the country has a group culture. She also found that the greater importance of relatedness in Japan is associated with the limited work independence of Japanese workers. It is very likely that Japanese workers must consult with colleagues frequently and thus work less independently as a result of the way decisions are made by group consensus in Japan.

Increasing job interestingness increases worker well-being and job performance. However, studies on how to make a job more interesting are still limited. The above results

suggest that policies such as informing employees about how their jobs are socially meaningful and increasing a job's interest-matching qualities using public or private job matching services might be effective for improving job interestingness in most countries. On the other hand, the results also imply that the effective ways to make a job more interesting are likely to differ across cultures, work organizations, and development stages.

(Adapted from Yoko Asuyama, "What Makes One's Job Interesting? A Cross-Country Comparison," IDE Research Column, No.16, 2022, https://www.ide.go.jp/English/ResearchColumns/Columns/2022/asuyama_yoko.html)

ただし、著者の許可を得て、一部文章を削除した箇所、英語表現を変更した箇所がある。

*interestingness	面白さ
*G20	金融・世界経済に関する首脳会合
*Competence	能力
*Autonomy	自律性
*Relatedness	関係性
*Prosocial	向社会的な

- 問 1 Compare the Japanese trends with the trends of the other two groups shown in Figure 2. What are the similarities and differences observed among them? Explain in complete sentences in Japanese. (40 点)
- 問 2 Imagine a job which lets employees feel competence in their work and is useful for society but where the pay is low and few people's interests match the job. Which worker would feel the work was more interesting, a German worker or a Chinese worker? Explain in complete sentences in English. (60 点)

問題 2 次の英文を、句読点を含め 200 字以内の日本語で要約しなさい。(100 点)

著作権保護の観点から、公開していません。

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(Adapted from Sarah Chassé, “Meet the Man Who Raises Money for the Homeless by Painting Their Portraits,” *Reader’s Digest*, June 14, 2023)

*Santa Ana	アメリカ合衆国カリフォルニア州サンタアナ市
*Kentucky	アメリカ合衆国ケンタッキー州
*non-profit organization	非営利組織
*Miami	アメリカ合衆国フロリダ州マイアミ市

問題3 次の日本語の下線部を英訳しなさい。(100点)

ある学生は、「食べログの評価が 3.6 以上のお店しか予約して行かないと決めている」という。そこで私が「じゃあ、それで行ってみるとどうなるの?」と聞くと、「え、普通においしいですよ」と満足そうに答える。それはそうだろう、と思う。評価のよい店に行き、評判通りのおいしさの料理が出てくる。そこに不思議はないし、驚きもない。学生からしてみれば、驚く必要も、不満を持つ必要も特にないのだ。むしろ損をしたり、失敗をしたり、時間を無駄にしたりはしたくないという思いのほうが強い。

私はこの予約というのが、物心ついてからずっと苦手だ。予約という行為も、予約をしてしまった後の心持ちもすこぶる苦手である。心がギュッとしぼられる感じがする。どうして予約なんかしてしまったのだろう、と後悔し、落ち込むこともよくある。これとは逆に、スケジュールが予定で埋まらないほうが不安だという話はしばしば聞く。これも分からなくはない、暇が怖いからである。しかし、では、自分の場合のこのメンタリティ、これがいったい何に由来するのか、いまだによく分からない。

ただこのメンタリティがあるからなのか、たとえば誰かにご飯に誘われて行ったりするさい、相手の人から「お店予約してないんですね」と伝えられても特に気にならない。「じゃあ、どこか探しましょう」となるだけである。その間に、あそこはどうか、とか、こっちのほうがいいかも、とか、うろうろ街を歩いたりする時間が意外と好きだったりする。「この人とこんなふうに街をうろつくことは、今後、二度とないかもしれないな」と、ひとり考えながら、店が満杯で断られたり、予約がないと入れないところだったりして、当てもなくぶらぶらする。そんなこんなで、ふと入ったお店が意外とおいしくて、今後も通う機縁となることもあれば、反対に二度と行きたくないようなひどい味や対応に遭遇して、お互いに顔を見合わせてびっくりすることもある。

(稲垣 諭『「くぐり抜け」の哲学』による。ただし、出題に際して原文の一部を改めた。)

問題 4 次の英文を読んで、あなたの意見を 100 語程度の英文で答えなさい。必ず最後に語数を記入しなさい。(100 点)

A 2023 article argues that recent increases in depression and anxiety among young people were caused by the invention of smartphones and their common use which started in the 2010s. Research indicates that the following four rules may help reduce the damage that smartphones can cause in young people:

1. No smartphones before high school
2. No social media before 16 years old
3. No phones used in school
4. More independence, free play and responsibility in the real world

Do you agree or disagree? Choose any of these items and explain your opinion.