

2010年度 一橋大学 前期 英語



- 1 能力主義で価値が決まる分野の存在を示すことによって、世襲制が不合理であることを示すため。
- 2 お金とは、立派な親の元に生まれたという価値を除けば何ら価値も示すものではないと考えるのも当然のことであった。
- 3 経済的失敗は、恥の感覚と結びつけて考えられるようになったのだが、この感覚は、昔の小作農が人生のあらゆる機会を奪われていたにもかかわらず、幸いにも経験せずに済んだ感覚だった。
- 4 二
- 5 口
- 6 人の地位には道徳的な意味はなく、個人の資質とは無関係だということ。(33 字)
- 7 有能で知的な人は、生まれとは関係なく、自らの才能を存分に発揮し、自己実現をし、正当な評価を受け、達成感を感じることもできるが、成功できない人は、貧乏であったり社会的地位が低いのも当然と見なされ、恥ずかしい思いをすることになる。(113 字)



- 1 自分がこの理想に届いていないかのように思える時，すなわち，ふと気づくと自分がしようと思わなかったことをしている時には，私たちは自分が望むものがいったい何なのかということに関する自分の考えを巧みに作りかえることによって，その事実はなかったことにしてしまう。
- 2 ある願望を実現するための手段として生じる願望。(23字)
- 3 八
- 4 口
- 5 C - rational D - non-rational



1.

I can avoid driving a car and try to walk or use public transportation as often as possible. There will be several benefits to doing these things. Firstly, however moderate they might be, they will lead to less consumption of fossil fuels, and, if other people join me, the earth will have a supply of fossil fuels for a much longer time. Secondly, doing these things will lead to fewer emissions of CO₂ and other poisonous gases, which is good for the environment and its inhabitants (plants and animals) as well. Thirdly, by “exploring” our environment on foot, I will be able to directly experience nature, which will make me appreciate it more. So, by doing these things, I will be doing my part in making an ecological contribution to society. (131 words)

There is a wide range of ways we can make ecological contributions to society. Perhaps the most obvious one is recycling. There are so many things we use every day that can be recycled, such as plastic bottles, newspapers, cans, etc. - the list goes on and on. Simply by recycling we can reduce waste and therefore keep the environment clean. Another way is using public transport instead of a car or motorbike. The public transportation system in Japan is excellent. Trains and buses are frequent and rarely late, and even if you want to go to the most out of the way places there is usually a bus that can take you there. So there really is no reason not to use it. There is so much we can do to help the environment: we just need to work together. (141 words)

2.

If I am accepted to Hitotsubashi University, I would like to acquire a “learning process.” In other words, I would like to be taught “how to learn,” and not simply given information. The reason for this is that I once read a book that taught me that a university education should provide us not only with professional skills, but, more importantly, with a learning process. After a person has learned how to learn, they can continue to learn on their own. To achieve this purpose, I would like to have what is called a “dialogue class,” which involves debating and discussing various topics. Through such activities, I would like to develop my thinking ability and broaden my view of life. (120 words)

I would like to acquire a comprehensive knowledge of economics. There are several reasons for this. Firstly, the economy is very important to our lives. It influences almost every decision we make. Studying economics will help me make more informed decisions. Secondly, economics is not a static field, but a dynamic one which is constantly changing and expanding its range, which makes the subject all the more interesting and exciting. Thirdly, an economics degree provides a strong foundation for a variety of business careers. If you have an economics degree you can work in a variety of different fields such as finance and banking, public policy, sales and marketing, and so on. For the reasons mentioned above, I would like to acquire a comprehensive knowledge of economics, and I believe Hitotsubashi University is the best place to achieve that goal. (140 words)

3.

I believe that foreign language education should be started at a very early age. As far as learning foreign languages is concerned, the rule is simple: the earlier, the better. Think, for example, about pronunciation. Those who start studying a foreign language later in life can never speak it with a native accent, because they can never get rid of the influence of their native language. And, unless you start learning a foreign language early on in life, you will never be able to speak it fluently. Small children are not worried about making mistakes, which is very important if you are to acquire fluency. I understand that there are some people who say that starting foreign language education at an early age interferes with the acquisition of a child's native language, but that's nothing to worry about. Children can learn two, or even more, languages simultaneously. (147 words)

I do not think this is a good idea. Many parents blindly believe, even though they have never studied a foreign language seriously or used one in a real setting, that foreign language education at an early age is a desirable thing. But this is nothing more than a naive illusion. Even if you cram children with the vast amount of knowledge needed to acquire a new language, it will be totally ineffective if they have no opportunity to use it. Language acquisition is very closely linked with using language in the real world. In addition, a foreign language is not something that is easily acquired without a strong desire to use it. In other words, a foreign language should be learned only when a learner strongly feels that he or she wants to learn it. (136 words)



A 1 ホ ニ イ ハ □ (へ不要)

2 (In a company setting, new employees tend to) do things the way they have always been done, even when they do not understand why. (16 words)

[別解] (In a company setting, new employees tend to) adapt to the customs there without thinking, simply because everyone else follows them. (13 words)

B 1 He had a printed card produced because he was too busy to send individual greetings to people.

[別解] It was because he was too busy to write letters to his friends and needed some other, easier way to send Christmas greetings.

2 A new type of cheap printed Christmas postcard imported directly from Germany damaged the early American Christmas card industry.

3 In the early 1920s, there was a revival of Christmas cards sent in envelopes.

[別解] In the early 1920s, the American Christmas card industry really started to flourish.