

2022年度 共立女子大学 編入学試験 試験問題

No. 1

科目	学部	学科	専攻・専修・コース
外国語(英語)	文芸学部	文芸学科	
受験番号	氏名		採点

解答はすべて解答用紙に記入すること。

I 次の各空所に入れるのに最も適切な語句を a ~ d から 1つ選び、記号を解答用紙に記入しなさい。

1. The sound quality of these audio files, _____ not perfect, is quite acceptable.
a. despite b. even c. however d. while

2. A : I'm afraid that my computer is so old-fashioned.
B : Any computer will _____ so long as it is connected to the Internet.
a. ask b. do c. make d. see

3. Michael worked hard from Monday to Friday so that he might spend more time _____ camping on the weekend.
a. enjoy b. enjoyed c. enjoying d. to enjoy

4. This document will _____ you pass through the gate without being questioned.
a. enable b. force c. give d. have

5. The organizer of the event asked for the list of caterers _____ menus include vegan options.
a. which b. who c. whom d. whose

6. This library will be closed on Saturday and Monday _____ a national holiday.
a. at b. for c. in d. on

7. Before the cafeteria's _____, a limited number of students could get seated at one time.
a. destruction b. expansion c. qualification d. reduction

8. The next session will begin ten minutes late _____ the main speaker is still in another session.
a. as b. but c. or d. though

9. My boss e-mailed each of his staff to ask whether anyone would be _____ from noon to 2 pm.
a. available b. convenient c. intelligent d. remarkable

10. It is hard for the visitors to leave Jimbocho _____ buying a book.
a. by b. in c. with d. without

2022年度 共立女子大学 編入学試験 試験問題

No.2

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II 次の英文を読み、設間に答えなさい。

For the past quarter century, fans of Japanese pop culture in Australia and New Zealand have been served almost exclusively by a single distributor. Based in Melbourne, Australia, ^(A)Madman Entertainment boasts over 90 percent of the region's market share in anime home entertainment, and an even greater share of its anime theatrical business.

Not surprisingly, those statistics drew the attention of the Sony Corporation, whose Aniplex Inc. subsidiary invested in Madman two years ago and bought its anime division outright last year. Sony Pictures Television and Aniplex have now consolidated Madman Anime Group into their other recent anime distribution acquisitions: Funimation in the United States, Wakanim in France, and Manga Entertainment in the United Kingdom and Ireland.

This weekend, March 7 and 8, Madman will host an anticipated 12,000-plus fans at its second Madman Anime Festival in Sydney, Australia's largest city, after presenting similar events over the past four years in Melbourne, Brisbane and Perth. Each festival reports 10 to 20 percent annual audience growth. In a country whose entire population, 25 million, is smaller than that of the Tokyo metropolitan area, the success of such gatherings across a landmass approximately 20 times the size of Japan suggests that ^(B)Sony made a good bet.

I first became aware of Madman 10 years ago when I met Dean Prenc, now the company's general manager of pop culture, during one of my book tour stops in Melbourne. Prenc has been with Madman for 18 years. During my visit to New Zealand last month, he introduced me to marketing and sales executive Andrew Cozens, who gave me a tour of Madman's Auckland offices, and Melbourne-based co-founder and managing director Tim Anderson.

Anderson recalls his company's humble beginnings in the early 1990s as a VHS mail-order operation conducted out of his bedroom in a share house. ^(C)A self-confessed lousy student, he became a fan of classic '80s imports like "Robotech" and "Battle of the Planets," though at the time he kept his budding *otaku* passions to himself. A trip to Japan at age 21 taught Anderson more about the cultural provenance of anime aesthetics, but as an entrepreneur, he focused on other overseas markets like the U.S. and U.K., where anime distributors Central Park Media and Manga Entertainment were hitting their stride.

"I kept an eye on those markets and decided there was an opportunity for official distribution here," he says. "I was able to get licenses fairly easily because we were such a small market in the early '90s, ^(D)when anime was still an undiscovered niche."

Anderson had a part-time job at a village movie theater when he co-founded Madman in 1996 with his friend Paul Wiegard, who now oversees Madman's live-action TV and film division — which currently handles

2022年度 共立女子大学 編入学試験 試験問題

No. 3

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the Australian and New Zealand distribution rights for Bong Joon Ho's Oscar-winning "Parasite," among other A-list titles.

Madman Anime Group's first big regional hit was Hideaki Anno's apocalyptic epic, "Neon Genesis Evangelion," licensed via Houston-based U.S. distributor A.D. Vision Films (now incorporated into Sentai Filmworks) and currently streaming on Netflix. "Evangelion" remains a favorite of Anderson's ("I still think it's fantastic"), who says his personal taste leans toward titles that have crossover appeal, like Makoto Shinkai's "Your Name." and the TV series "Demon Slayer: Kimetsu no Yaiba," which debuted in 2019.

Earlier this year, Madman Anime Group's nurturing of Australia's anime community extended into (E)real-world urgency. The widespread bushfires that ravaged swathes of the country prompted Anderson and his colleagues at AnimeLab, Madman Anime Group's streaming platform, to launch "Anime Heroes for Aussie Wildlife: Bushfire Appeal" a worldwide dollar-for-dollar fundraising campaign, supported by parent company Funimation, to aid Wildlife Victoria, a nonprofit organization dedicated to helping the region's catastrophically decimated species. (Up to one billion animals are estimated to have perished in the fires.)

(F)The campaign's mascot, a firefighting koala hefting a water-blasting hose, was created by Shingo Adachi, character designer for the hit anime series "Sword Art Online" and has raised over \$190,000 to date.

"We agreed that because our reach into the anime community is so strong, we could use that messaging to raise money for certain charities involved in bushfires," Anderson says. "Adachi, from (anime studio) A-1 Pictures, very quickly agreed to draw a mascot for us on short turnaround.

"We think of Madman's activities as a virtuous circle benefiting (G)the whole anime ecosystem. Our desire is to be everything anime in Australia. It may be a relatively small market, but we are heavily invested in this space."

As elsewhere, the explosion of streaming services in recent years has expanded the anime space in Australia and New Zealand dramatically, coinciding with the spread of live participatory events driven in part by fans' rising passion for cosplay. Anderson credits his company's decision six years ago to "disrupt ourselves" by developing video-on-demand (VOD) services as a key to its current success.

"That was not an easy decision to make for a business all about physical products," he says. "We were very conscious about possibly damaging our own sales. And the whole industry in Japan at the time was very cautious and (H)reluctant to embrace VOD."

In her essay on anime fandom in Australia and New Zealand published last year, (I)Emerald L. King, a lecturer in Japanese at Melbourne La Trobe University, argues that far from isolating anime fans, the internet has fostered a regionally distinct community of cosplayers and convention-goers in Australia and New Zealand. They used to take their cues from the U.S. and Japan, she writes, but now have their own tastes and unique emphases on craftsmanship and / or performance that differ depending on cultural character.

2022年度 共立女子大学 編入学試験 試験問題

No.4

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The trans-Tasman anime ecosystem Madman has almost single-handedly cultivated has taken on a life of its own.

[Adapted from “Anime’s evolution in lands down under” By Roland Kelts, May 2, 2020.
<https://www.japantimes.co.jp/culture/2020/03/02/general/animes-evolution-lands/>]

<設問>

1. 英文全体を読み、下線部(A)の説明として正しいものを以下から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。
 - ① アニメは娯楽に過ぎないので、社会的な問題と一切関わりを持たないようにしている。
 - ② オーストラリアとニュージーランドのアニメ文化の涵養に大きな貢献をした。
 - ③ オーストラリアのアニメ配給市場で、日本のその20倍のシェアを持つ。
 - ④ 創業当初から、映像のオンデマンド配信に取り組んでいた。
2. 下線部(B)について、“a good bet”の内容を明らかにして、下線部全体を簡潔な日本語で説明しなさい。
3. ① 下線部(C)は誰か、フルネームを英語で書きなさい。
 ② 下線部(C)のあるパラグラフで、①の人物は“a fan of classic ‘80s imports”の他に何であると示されているか。該当する部分の2語を抜き書きなさい。
4. 下線部(D)は1990年代初期はどのような時代だったと述べているか、簡潔な日本語で説明しなさい。
5. 下線部(E)は何か、英単語一語で示しなさい。
6. 5に際し、Madmanが取り組んだことに当てはまるものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。
 - ① 気候変動の問題を訴えるアニメヒーローの開発
 - ② 絶滅危惧種に指定された野生動物の保護
 - ③ 被害を受けた子供を応援するアニメ製作
 - ④ 被害を受けた動物のための募金活動
7. 下線部(F)はどのようなマスコットか具体的に日本語で述べなさい。
8. 下線部(G)は何か、本文の内容に照らして最も近いものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。
 - ① アニメで描かれた地球環境と人間の相関図
 - ② アニメ業界における親会社と子会社のつながり
 - ③ アニメに関わる国際的なビジネスのつながり
 - ④ アニメに関わる人々全てのつながり

2022年度 共立女子大学 編入学試験 試験問題

No. 5

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受験番号	氏 名		採 点

9. 近年、オーストラリアやニュージーランドのアニメ業界に起こった変化として当てはまらないものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ① アニメファンのコスプレへの関心の高まり
- ② オンデマンド配信導入への懸念の高まり
- ③ 参加型のアニメイベントの広まり
- ④ ストリーミングサービスの爆発的増加

10. 下線部(H)の語について、本文中で使われている意味に最も近いものを以下から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ① forced ② pleased ③ ready ④ unwilling

11. 下線部(I)がオーストラリアやニュージーランドのアニメファンについて指摘している点に最も近いものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ① アメリカや日本の影響が色濃いアニメイベントやコスプレが現在も中心となっている。
- ② インターネットによりファンがつながりを持ち、独自の文化を反映しながら楽しんでいる。
- ③ 人口密度が低いため、ファンはつながりを持ったり、対面のイベントを開いたりすることが難しい。
- ④ タスマニアの伝統的な工芸やパフォーマンスの展示会を定期的に開催している。

III 次の英文を読み、設間に答えなさい。右肩に番号のある語は問題文の後に注があります。

If lemonade stands are symbols of the American dream, and if lemonade stands are under attack in the United States, the American dream is under attack.

Sure, it's a somewhat breathless syllogism¹ but there is truth in it.

Arguably there is no catchier, kitschier² symbol of the American spirit than a lemonade stand. It represents not only a way of life, but a way of making a living. It is capitalism and leisure, refreshment and resourcefulness, enterprise and summer skies all squeezed together—stirred in with lemons and sugar and water—and sold by the glass for whatever the market will bear.

But if you are paying attention to the news, you know that lemonade stands are (1) risk.

Just this year, The Associated Press reports: In July, police shut down a lemonade-making operation in Midway, Ga., because law enforcement officials were not sure how the lemonade was being made. In April, a 13-year-old lemonade purveyor was robbed of \$130 by dastardly customers in Warner-Robins, Ga., and, in July, kids in Strongsville, Ohio, said a handful of teenagers, including two boys sporting skinny jeans and blue hoodies, stole at least \$13.50 from their lemonade stand.

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外国語(英語)	文芸学部	文芸学科	
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During the U.S. Open in June, officials in Montgomery County, Md., fined kids \$500 for running a fancy lemonade stand — that sold bottled lemonade and other drinks — near the golf tournament. Proceeds, the children said, were going to charity. County officials finally agreed to waive the fine and allowed the kids to operate without a permit if they would move the 10-by-10-foot tent down the road a piece.

As one of the mothers of the children told WUSA news: “The message to kids is, there’s no American dreams.”

(4) For others, the dream stands tall. In suburban Detroit, students at Beverly Elementary School are planning to string together — side by side — enough 4-foot-wide structures to create the World’s Longest Lemonade Stand on Aug. 20. They hope to wind up in the *Guinness World Records*.

“The lemonade stand is often a child’s first business venture,” says Mary Ann Hupp, 41, a creative director at a marketing agency and one of the motherly promoters of the event. “We hope this project is an example for our children that they should be proactive and take initiative in life.”

Hupp believes that the mere planning of the event has kindled the entrepreneurial³ spirit in the kids. “My 9-year-old son told me yesterday that he’d like to invent a flying car before college,” she says. “[5], we love that he is dreaming big.”

Setting up a lemonade stand, says entrepreneur Bill Rancic, “can teach kids so much about life in America. They learn about profits and loss, how to make change, advertise and work with others.” As winner of the first season of the TV competition *The Apprentice*, Rancic gives motivational speeches about the importance of a solid work ethic.

Author of *Beyond the Lemonade Stand: Starting Small to Make It Big*, Rancic says, “my sisters and I had lemonade stands set up at the end of our court. We were one of the first houses built in our neighborhood, so there were a lot of construction workers working on the other houses we would hit them up all day long.”

Rancic and the Michigan kids follow a long line of lemonaders in this country. The American dream can be sweet. But it can also turn very sour.

For many New Worlders, their initial taste of America was bitter. Perhaps the first journalistic account of a lemonade stand in this country comes from a July 1867 report of what just-off-the-boat immigrants experienced when they arrived in Manhattan.

The Castle Garden in the Battery was teeming with vending carts and, according to the *New York Tribune*, “the crowning glory of these retail huckster⁴-stands is the lemonade kept by them in dirty wooden or tin pails. This delicious beverage has three ingredients or component parts, namely: molasses⁵, vinegar and water. A few decayed and repeatedly squeezed lemon rinds, intended to deceive the keen eye of the observer, float on top of the dirty looking fluid.

From the beginning, the Lemonade Stand As American Dream could be just a murky mirage⁶—(7)an

2022年度 共立女子大学 編入学試験 試験問題

No. 7

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emblem of all that should be good but isn't.

Over the decades, comedians played off the treachery symbol. In the Marx Brothers classic 1933 film *Duck Soup*, Harpo is selling peanuts from a cart next to Edgar Kennedy's lemonade stand. When Kennedy harasses Harpo, the Silent Marx rolls up his pants legs and sticks his feet in Kennedy's lemonade dispenser.

Three years later, the Our Gang kids starred in *The Lucky Corner*, a short film about setting up a lemonade stand. Competition leads to lowbrow high jinks. Starch is substituted (8) sugar. Lemonade is spit and spewed all over the place. The American dream turns into a donnybrook⁷.

Lemonade stands pop up throughout American culture. They were everywhere on Shirley Temple's *Good Ship Lollipop*. A trio of kids in a 1955 Norman Rockwell illustration sold lemonade at a stand made from crates for 5 cents a glass. Opie sold his for 2 cents on *The Andy Griffith Show* in the early 1960s.

At some point along the way, the drink — and the dream — became more diluted: Some kids stopped squeezing fresh lemons and began using frozen concentrate, powdered or store-bought lemonade. They added artificial sweetener and bottled water and occasionally tinkered with other flavors.

Despite (9)the changes, the lemonade stand continued to hang on as a go-to icon on America's cultural desktop. Sometimes with a twist.

[Adapted from Linton Weeks, "America's Attack on Lemonade Stands," NPR, July 19, 2011.
<https://www.npr.org/2011/07/19/138461324/americas-attack-on-lemonade-stands>]

注

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. syllogism : 三段論法 | 2. kitschier : 俗っぽい | 3. entrepreneurial : 起業家の |
| 4. huckster : 行商人 | 5. molasses : 糖蜜 | 6. mirage : 虐氣樓 |
| 7. donnybrook : つかみ合いの喧嘩 | | |

<設問>

1. 空所(1)に入る適切な単語を1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ① at ② in ③ on ④ with

2. The Associated Press の報道内容に合うものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ① Midway では製法が定かではないレモネード・スタンドが閉鎖された。
- ② Midway ではレモネード・スタンドを開くための許可が必要である。
- ③ Warner-Robins では13歳の子供が客からお金を騙し取った。
- ④ Strongsville では子供たちがレモネード・スタンドの設備を盗んだ。

2022年度 共立女子大学 編入学試験 試験問題

No.8

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受験番号	氏 名		採 点

3. U.S. Open 中の出来事に合うものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ① 子供たちが支払った罰金は慈善活動に寄付した。
- ② 子供たちは正式に許可を申請し、レモネード・スタンドの運営ができた。
- ③ 場所を少し移動するだけで、レモネード・スタンドの運営ができるようになった。
- ④ レモネード・スタンドを運営していた子供たちは500ドルの罰金を支払った。

4. 下線部(4)はどういうことか、本文で述べられている小学校の具体例を明らかにして説明しなさい。

5. 空所[5]に入る適切な英文になるよう、以下の英単語を並べ替え解答用紙に書きなさい。

come, fruition, likely, most, not, that, to, will

6. Bill Rancic の経験について正しいものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ① 姉と一緒にレモネード・スタンドを開きたかったが、両親に止められた。
- ② 近所に家が少なくて、子供の頃に開いたレモネード・スタンドは繁盛しなかった。
- ③ 子供の頃に住んでいた家の近所には、レモネード・スタンドがたくさんあった。
- ④ 子供の頃に開いたレモネード・スタンドは、建設工事の労働者たちに好評だった。

7. 下線部(7)は何を言い換えているのかを明らかにし、何を言っているのか説明しなさい。

8. 空所(8)に入る適切な単語を1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ① in ② for ③ of ④ up

9. 下線部(9)は何を指すか、例に挙げられているものを簡潔に説明しなさい。

2022年度 共立女子大学 編入学試験 解答用紙

No. 9

科目	学部	学科	専攻・専修・コース
外国語(英語)	文芸学部	文芸学科	
受験番号	氏名		採点

I	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10

II

1

2 _____

3 ① _____

② _____

4 _____

5 _____

6

7 _____

8 9 10 11

III

1 2 3

4 _____

5 _____

6

7 _____

8

9 _____