

**☑ 関西大学の英語・段落整序(第1問B)・直近10か年過去問演習 全95問**

氏名 [ ]

演習問題

**I 関西大学の段落整序(第1問B)直近10年分** ..... (1)

**I-i 2021年(7回分)** ..... (9)

- 【1】2021 **関西大学** 2/1, 全学日程1(2・3教科)・共通テスト利用含む 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策創造 外国語 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]
- 【2】2021 **関西大学** 2/2, 全学日程1(2・3教科)・共通テスト利用含む 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策創造 外国語 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]
- 【3】2021 **関西大学** 2/3, 全学日程1(2・3教科)・共通テスト利用含む 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策創造 外国語 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]
- 【4】2021 **関西大学** 2/4, 学部独自(2教科)・共通テスト利用含む 文 経済 総合情報 社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]
- 【5】2021 **関西大学** 2/5, 全学日程2(2・3教科)・共通テスト利用含む 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策創造 外国語 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]
- 【6】2021 **関西大学** 2/6, 全学日程2(2・3教科)・共通テスト利用含む 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策創造 外国語 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]
- 【7】2021 **関西大学** 2/7, 全学日程2(2・3教科)・共通テスト利用含む 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策創造 外国語 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]

**I-ii 2020年(9回分)** ..... (16)

- 【8】2020 **関西大学** 2/1, 学部個別(3教科・2教科選択) 文 経済 社会 政策創造 総合情報 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]
- 【9】2020 **関西大学** 2/2, 学部個別(3教科(理科1科目選択・理科設問選択(2科目))) システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]

- 【10】2020 関西大学 2/3, 学部個別(3教科) 経済 商 政策創造 外国語 人間健康 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]
- 【11】2020 関西大学 2/4, 学部個別(3教科・2教科(英数)) 法 文 商 総合情報 社会安全 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]
- 【12】2020 関西大学 2/5, 学部個別(3教科(理科設問選択)) システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]
- 【13】2020 関西大学 2/6, 学部個別(3教科) 法 社会 外国語 人間健康 社会安全 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]
- 【14】2020 関西大学 2/7, 全学部(2・3教科)・センター中期 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策創造 外国語 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]
- 【15】2020 関西大学 2/8, 全学部(2・3教科)・センター中期 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策創造 外国語 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]
- 【16】2020 関西大学 3/4, 後期(2・3教科) 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策創造 外国語 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]

**I-iii 2019年(9回分)** ..... (25)

- 【17】2019 関西大学 2/1, 学部個別(3教科・2教科選択) 経済 社会 政策創造 総合情報 文 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]
- 【18】2019 関西大学 2/2, 学部個別(3教科(理科1科目選択・理科設問選択(2科目))) システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]
- 【19】2019 関西大学 2/3, 学部個別(3教科) 経済 商 政策創造 外国語 人間健康 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]
- 【20】2019 関西大学 2/4, 学部個別(3教科・2教科(英数)) 法 文 商 総合情報 社会安全 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]
- 【21】2019 関西大学 2/5, 学部個別(3教科(理科設問選択方式)) システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]
- 【22】2019 関西大学 2/6, 学部個別(3教科) 法 社会 外国語 人間健康 社会安全 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]
- 【23】2019 関西大学 2/7, 全学部(2・3教科)・センター中期 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策創造 外国語 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]

□ 【24】2019 関西大学 2/8, 全学部(2・3教科)・センター中期 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策創造 外国語 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]

□ 【25】2019 関西大学 3/4, 後期(2・3教科) 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策創造 外国語 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]

**I-iv 2018年(10回分)** ..... (34)

□ 【26】2018 関西大学 2/1, 学部個別(3教科・2教科選択) 経済 社会 政策創造 総合情報 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]

□ 【27】2018 関西大学 2/2, 学部個別(3教科(理科1科目選択・理科設問選択(2科目))) システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]

□ 【28】2018 関西大学 2/3, 学部個別(3教科) 経済 商 政策創造 外国語 人間健康 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]

□ 【29】2018 関西大学 2/4, 学部個別(3教科・2教科(英数)) 法 文 商 総合情報 社会安全 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]

□ 【30】2018 関西大学 2/5, 学部個別(2教科(漢英)・3教科(理科設問選択)) 文 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]

□ 【31】2018 関西大学 2/6, 学部個別(3教科) 法 社会 外国語 人間健康 社会安全 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]

□ 【32】2018 関西大学 2/7, 全学部(2・3教科)・センター中期 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策創造 外国語 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]

□ 【33】2018 関西大学 2/8, 全学部(2・3教科)・センター中期 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策創造 外国語 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]

□ 【34】2018 関西大学 3/3, 後期(3教科・2教科(英語+1教科選択)) 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策創造 外国語 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]

□ 【35】2018 関西大学 3/4, 後期(2教科(英数)・3教科(理科1科目)) 総合情報 社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]

**I-v 2017年(10回分)** ..... (44)

□ 【36】2017 関西大学 2/1, 学部個別日程(3教科・2教科選択) 文 経済 社会 政策創造 総合情報 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]

- 【37】2017 関西大学 2/2, 学部個別(3教科(理科1科目選択・理科設問選択(2科目))) システム理工  
環境都市工 化学生命工 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]
- 【38】2017 関西大学 2/3, 学部個別(3教科) 経済 商 政策創造 外国語 人間健康 [宿題: 月  
日まで] [済: 月 日]
- 【39】2017 関西大学 2/4, 学部個別日程(3教科・2教科(英数)・2教科英語外部試験利用) 法 文 商  
総合情報 社会安全 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]
- 【40】2017 関西大学 2/5, 学部個別(2教科(漢英)・3教科(理科設問選択)) 文 システム理工 環境  
都市工 化学生命工 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]
- 【41】2017 関西大学 2/6, 学部個別(3教科) 法 社会 外国語 人間健康 社会安全 [宿題: 月  
日まで] [済: 月 日]
- 【42】2017 関西大学 2/7, 全学部(3教科)・センター中期 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策創造 外国  
語 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工 [宿題:  
月 日まで] [済: 月 日]
- 【43】2017 関西大学 2/8, 全学部日程(2・3教科)・センター中期 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策創  
造 外国語 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工  
[宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]
- 【44】2017 関西大学 3/3, 後期日程(3教科・2教科(英語+1教科選択)) 法 文 経済 商 社会 政  
策創造 外国語 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済:  
月 日]
- 【45】2017 関西大学 3/4, 後期(2教科(英数)・3教科(理科1科目)) 総合情報 社会安全 システム  
理工 環境都市工 化学生命工 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]
- I-vi 2016年(10回分)** ..... (54)
- 【46】2016 関西大学 2/1, 学部個別日程(3教科・2教科選択) 文 経済 社会 政策創造 総合情報  
[宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]
- 【47】2016 関西大学 2/2, 学部個別(3教科(理科1科目選択・理科設問選択(2科目))) システム理工  
環境都市工 化学生命工 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]
- 【48】2016 関西大学 2/3, 学部個別(3教科) 経済 商 政策創造 外国語 人間健康 [宿題: 月  
日まで] [済: 月 日]
- 【49】2016 関西大学 2/4, 学部個別日程(3教科・2教科(英数)) 法 文 商 総合情報 社会安全 [宿  
題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]
- 【50】2016 関西大学 2/5, 学部個別(2教科(漢英)・3教科(理科設問選択)) 文 システム理工 環境  
都市工 化学生命工 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]
- 【51】2016 関西大学 2/6, 学部個別(3教科) 法 社会 外国語 人間健康 社会安全 [宿題: 月

日まで) [済: 月 日]

- 【52】2016 関西大学 2/7, 全学部 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策創造 外国語 人間健康 総合情報  
社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工 [宿題: 月 日まで) [済:  
月 日]
- 【53】2016 関西大学 2/8, 全学部 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策創造 外国語 人間健康 総合情報  
社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工 [宿題: 月 日まで) [済:  
月 日]
- 【54】2016 関西大学 3/3, 後期(3教科・1教科(英語)) 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策創造 外国語  
人間健康 総合情報 社会安全 [宿題: 月 日まで) [済: 月 日]
- 【55】2016 関西大学 3/4, 後期(2教科(英数)・3教科(理科1科目)) 総合情報 社会安全 システム  
理工 環境都市工 化学生命工 [宿題: 月 日まで) [済: 月 日]

**I-vii 2015年(10回分)** ..... (64)

- 【56】2015 関西大学 2/1, 学部個別日程(3教科・2教科選択) 文 経済 社会 政策創造 総合情報  
[宿題: 月 日まで) [済: 月 日]
- 【57】2015 関西大学 2/2, 学部個別日程(3教科(理科1科目選択・理科設問選択(2科目))) システム  
理工 環境都市工 化学生命工 [宿題: 月 日まで) [済: 月 日]
- 【58】2015 関西大学 2/3, 学部個別日程(3教科) 経済 商 政策創造 外国語 人間健康 [宿題:  
月 日まで) [済: 月 日]
- 【59】2015 関西大学 2/4, 学部個別日程(3教科・2教科(英数)) 法 文 商 総合情報 社会安全 [宿  
題: 月 日まで) [済: 月 日]
- 【60】2015 関西大学 2/5, 学部個別日程(2教科(漢英)・(3教科(理科設問選択))) 文 システム理工 環  
境都市工 化学生命工 [宿題: 月 日まで) [済: 月 日]
- 【61】2015 関西大学 2/6, 学部個別日程(3教科) 法 社会 外国語 人間健康 社会安全 [宿題:  
月 日まで) [済: 月 日]
- 【62】2015 関西大学 2/7, 全学部日程(2・3教科型)・センター中期 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策  
創造 外国語 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工  
[宿題: 月 日まで) [済: 月 日]
- 【63】2015 関西大学 2/8, 全学部日程(2・3教科型)・センター中期 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策  
創造 外国語 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工  
[宿題: 月 日まで) [済: 月 日]
- 【64】2015 関西大学 3/3, 後期日程(3教科・1教科(英語)) 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策創造 外  
国語 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全 [宿題: 月 日まで) [済: 月  
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- 【65】2015 関西大学 3/4, 後期日程(2教科(英数)・3教科(理科1科目)) 総合情報 社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]

**I-viii 2014年(10回分)** ..... (74)

- 【66】2014 関西大学 2/1, 学部個別日程(3教科・2教科選択) 文 経済 社会 政策創造 総合情報 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]
- 【67】2014 関西大学 2/2, 学部個別日程(2教科(漢英)・3教科(理科1科目選択)・3教科(理科設問選択(2科目))) 文 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]
- 【68】2014 関西大学 2/3, 学部個別日程(3教科) 法 経済 商 外国語 人間健康 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]
- 【69】2014 関西大学 2/4, 学部個別日程(3教科・2教科(英数)) 法 文 商 総合情報 社会安全 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]
- 【70】2014 関西大学 2/5, 学部個別日程(3教科(理科設問選択)) システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]
- 【71】2014 関西大学 2/6, 学部個別日程(3教科) 社会 政策創造 外国語 人間健康 社会安全 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]
- 【72】2014 関西大学 2/7, 全学部日程(2教科(英国・英数)・3教科)・センター中期 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策創造 外国語 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]
- 【73】2014 関西大学 2/8, 全学部日程(2教科(英国・英数)・3教科)・センター中期 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策創造 外国語 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]
- 【74】2014 関西大学 3/3, 後期日程(3教科・1教科(英語)) 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策創造 外国語 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]
- 【75】2014 関西大学 3/4, 後期日程(2教科(英数)・3教科(理科1科目)) 総合情報 社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]

**I-ix 2013年(10回分)** ..... (84)

- 【76】2013 関西大学 2/1, 学部個別日程(2教科選択・3教科) 文 経済 社会 政策創造 総合情報 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]
- 【77】2013 関西大学 2/2, 学部個別日程(2教科(漢英)・3教科型(理科1科目選択)) 文 システム理

- 工 環境都市工 化学生命工〔宿題： 月 日まで〕〔済： 月 日〕
- 【78】2013 関西大学 2/3, 学部個別日程(3教科) 経済 商 政策創造 外国語 社会安全〔宿題： 月 日まで〕〔済： 月 日〕
- 【79】2013 関西大学 2/4, 学部個別日程(2教科(英数)・3教科) 法 文 商 人間健康 総合情報〔宿題： 月 日まで〕〔済： 月 日〕
- 【80】2013 関西大学 2/5, 学部個別日程(3教科(理科設問選択)) システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工〔宿題： 月 日まで〕〔済： 月 日〕
- 【81】2013 関西大学 2/6, 学部個別日程(3教科) 法 社会 外国語 人間健康 社会安全〔宿題： 月 日まで〕〔済： 月 日〕
- 【82】2013 関西大学 2/7, 全学部日程(2・3教科)・センター中期 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策創造 外国語 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工〔宿題： 月 日まで〕〔済： 月 日〕
- 【83】2013 関西大学 2/8, 全学部日程(2・3教科)・センター中期 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策創造 外国語 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工〔宿題： 月 日まで〕〔済： 月 日〕
- 【84】2013 関西大学 3/3, 後期日程(3教科・1教科(英語)) 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策創造 外国語 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全〔宿題： 月 日まで〕〔済： 月 日〕
- 【85】2013 関西大学 3/4, 後期日程(2教科(英数)・3教科(理科1科目)) 総合情報 社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工〔宿題： 月 日まで〕〔済： 月 日〕
- I-x 2012年(10回分) ..... (94)**
- 【86】2012 関西大学 2/1, 学部個別日程(2教科(漢英)・3教科(理科1科目選択)) 文 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工〔宿題： 月 日まで〕〔済： 月 日〕
- 【87】2012 関西大学 2/2, 学部個別日程(2教科選択・3教科) 商 政策創造 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全〔宿題： 月 日まで〕〔済： 月 日〕
- 【88】2012 関西大学 2/3, 学部個別日程(2教科(英数)・3教科) 法 経済 政策創造 外国語 総合情報〔宿題： 月 日まで〕〔済： 月 日〕
- 【89】2012 関西大学 2/4, 学部個別日程(3教科) 法 文 商 社会 人間健康〔宿題： 月 日まで〕〔済： 月 日〕
- 【90】2012 関西大学 2/5, 学部個別日程(3教科(理科設問選択)) システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工〔宿題： 月 日まで〕〔済： 月 日〕
- 【91】2012 関西大学 2/6, 学部個別日程(3教科) 文 経済 社会 外国語 社会安全〔宿題： 月

日まで] [済: 月 日]

- 【9 2】2012 関西大学 2/7, センター中期・全学部日程 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策創造 外国語 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]
- 【9 3】2012 関西大学 2/8, センター中期・全学部日程 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策創造 外国語 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]
- 【9 4】2012 関西大学 3/3, 後期日程(3教科・1教科(英語)) 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策創造 外国語 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]
- 【9 5】2012 関西大学 3/4, 後期日程(2教科(英数)・3教科(理科1科目)) 総合情報 社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]

\* 解答..... (104)



【1】2021 関西大学 2/1, 全学日程1(2・3教科)・共通テスト利用含む 法 文 経 済 商 社 会 政 策 創 造  
外国語 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全

B. 下の英文 A～F は、一つのまとまった文章を、6つの部分に分け、順番をばらばらに入れ替えたものです。ただし、文章の最初には A がきます。A に続けて B～F を正しく並べ替えなさい。その上で、次の(1)～(6)に当てはまるものの記号をマークしなさい。ただし、当てはまるものがないもの(それが文章の最後であるもの)については、Z をマークしなさい。

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| (4) D の次にくるもの | (5) E の次にくるもの | (6) F の次にくるもの |

A. It's one of our favorite treats, and it seems like it's been around forever. But chocolate as we know it today is very different from chocolate of the past.

B. New inventions from the Industrial Revolution changed how quickly and easily the cacao seeds could be processed, and in 1847 a man named Joseph Fry was able to create the first solid chocolate.

C. Cacao trees, which grow the pods that contain the seeds that chocolate is made from, were originally located in South America. The seeds are brownish-red and shaped like an almond. When the first visitors from Spain arrived in South America, they were given a drink made from cacao, but they thought the taste was too bitter.

D. The next step in the development of chocolate was new technology to enhance the speed of production and taste of chocolate, and then, finally, to increase its availability. By the early 1900s, chocolate was available almost everywhere in the world, being sold by famous companies such as Cadbury, Lindt, and Hershey's.

E. Cacao was later introduced to Europe, where sugar or honey was added to it. This added sweetness made it very popular, and cacao-tree plantations were established by the English, French, and Dutch.

F. In fact, chocolate was not eaten until it was available in Europe about 150 years ago. Before that, chocolate was drunk as a liquid. The history of chocolate began as far back as 5,000 years ago in a region far from Europe.

【2】2021 関西大学 2/2, 全学日程 1 (2・3 教科)・共通テスト利用含む 法 文 経 済 商 社 会 政 策 創 造  
外国語 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工

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A. Plant collecting is the acquisition of plants for research or cultivation, or as a hobby. Sometimes the plant is kept alive with light and water, but more commonly the plant is dried and pressed onto special paper.

B. Proper pressing techniques are critical to the length of time the plant can be kept. Carefully preserved plant samples can last for hundreds of years. But what essential steps should we follow if we want to collect and keep pressed plants ourselves?

C. This is a plant press, which consists of two flat, smooth pieces of wood with bolts that tighten to press the plant sample. A sheet of newspaper is placed between the pieces of wood to protect the plant and absorb the last traces of water it might contain.

D. After a few days, you can take the plant out of the press and mount it on special paper. Some collectors frame the pressed plant and hang it on the wall. Others keep it in a drawer away from the light. With careful storage, you and your family can enjoy your plant collections for years to come.

E. The first stage of plant pressing begins with the collection of the plant. Look for plants that have strong leaves, flowers, and stems. Dig them up carefully and clean them.

F. After dirt is removed from the plant specimen, it should be dried for a few days. Hang it in a dry, dark place for best results. In the meantime, prepare your pressing tool.

【3】2021 関西大学 2/3, 全学日程 1 (2・3 教科)・共通テスト利用含む 法 文 経 済 商 社 会 政 策 創 造  
外国語 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全

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A. Nearly everyone is familiar with the concept of “news,” but have you heard of “personalized news”? Modern technology such as the Internet and smartphones means the number of media sources is now very large.

B. This reinforces their current beliefs rather than offering them alternative ideas that go against their belief system. The effect this can have on a society is very worrying. A healthy society welcomes the free exchange of ideas. When people only receive news that tells them what they want to hear, society can become more divided.

C. However, one method of bringing people together is to raise awareness about the dangers of personalized news. If people have greater awareness about the ways in which personalized news screens them from outside ideas, they might be more willing to seek out news that contradicts their existing beliefs. This could promote mutual understanding and goodwill among people with different ideas.

D. For example, those who identify with one political or social ideology sometimes view those outside their group as the enemy. There is no simple solution to this problem.

E. Thanks to this, people now have more options than ever from which to choose the news they want to read. Though it offers people freedom of choice, there is a cost to such personalized news.

F. The biggest problem with personalized news is that it does not expose people to a variety of ideas. Instead, personalized news feeds its readers, viewers, and listeners what they want to read, see, and hear.

【4】2021 関西大学 2/4, 学部独自(2教科)・共通テスト利用含む 文 経済 総合情報 社会安全 システム  
理工 環境都市工 化学生命工

B. 下の英文 A～F は、一つのまとまった文章を、6つの部分に分け、順番をばらばらに入れ替えたものです。ただし、文章の最初には A がきます。A に続けて B～F を正しく並べ替えなさい。その上で、次の(1)～(6)に当てはまるものの記号をマークしなさい。ただし、当てはまるものがないもの(それが文章の最後であるもの)については、Z をマークしなさい。

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A. Today, when we think about what an electric guitar is, we probably imagine something similar to what we find in most music shops all over the world. Before the electric guitar was created, large, hollow guitars were played by musicians so that they could play as loudly as possible.

B. About 10 years later, the Beatles became very popular, showing the world their electric guitars on TV and in live concert performances. Fans of such bands wanted electric guitars, so music companies rushed to make as many guitars as possible, continuing to sell every guitar they produced.

C. Electric-guitar sales have recently started to increase again, making them more popular instruments than ever. Though they look a lot different from their ancestors, they share the ability to make memorable and exciting music.

D. As guitars became more common in bands, musicians needed to make them even louder, and playing through a microphone was too noisy. Along with the popularity of Hawaiian music, two American inventors created the first electric guitar, which was made of metal and nicknamed the *Frying Pan* because of its shape.

E. Despite the worldwide fame of such groups, sales started to fall over time as many companies closed or joined with other companies in order to survive. Yet this was only a temporary trend.

F. Further experiments with electric guitars were done by the musician Les Paul and the inventor Leo Fender. The Gibson Guitar Corporation, which began in 1902, worked with Paul to create the famous guitar with his name on it in 1952, while Fender released their famous *Stratocaster* guitar in 1954.

【5】2021 関西大学 2/5, 全学日程2(2・3教科)・共通テスト利用含む 法 文 経 済 商 社 会 政 策 創 造  
外国語 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工

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A. Artificial intelligence (AI) is defined as “the ability of a computer program or machine to think and learn.” In practice, this means that AI can teach itself how to perform a task more effectively, to the benefit of humans.

B. One worry is that robots with AI will replace humans in the workforce in the future. Indeed, this has already started to happen in areas such as retail and transportation, through online shopping. It is clear that this trend will continue as AI becomes more advanced.

C. In fact, some AI is so advanced that people might not even realize that they are conversing with a robot! More and more, AI will be able to do things we thought only people could do. Such advances in AI have raised some concerns about what lies ahead.

D. Furthermore, loss of employment to AI will not be limited to low-skill jobs. It is possible that even doctors and lawyers could be replaced by AI in the future.

E. AI has improved a lot in recent years. There is AI in some robots, for instance, that can now interact with humans by listening to what they say and responding in real time.

F. Ultimately, it is clear that AI is here to stay. Because of this, it is important that we carefully consider how to deal with the consequences AI will bring.

【6】2021 関西大学 2/6, 全学日程2(2・3教科)・共通テスト利用含む 法 文 経 済 商 社 会 政 策 創 造  
外国語 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工

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- A. If you have ever stayed in a large, circular tent, you have probably experienced a yurt. These are the circle tents traditionally used by those Mongolian people who have to move frequently to care for their animals.
- B. This gives you a clue as to the order of construction. Firstly, four or five flexible cedar frames are joined together to form a circular wall. This is called the *khana*. Then eighty wooden sticks in a circle form the roof.
- C. At the very beginning, trees and animals provide all that is needed to build a Mongolian yurt. It relies upon cedar wood sourced from trees native to Mongolia to make the frames for the tent, and animal skins for the tent cover.
- D. Once these two crucial structures are in place, two central columns called *bagana* support the whole and give it height and airflow. Then, seven sections of animal felt made from sheep's wool are sewn together to wrap the tent. The door always faces south to let more light in.
- E. As you can see, both the ease of access to materials and the simplicity of construction make the yurt the ideal home for a people who have to follow their animals over great distances. So next time you're camping in a yurt, remember its original purpose and the people who invented it.
- F. Why is this type of tent so essential to the Mongolians? Let's look for answers from the materials it requires to build and the technique with which it is constructed.

【7】2021 関西大学 2/7, 全学日程2(2・3教科)・共通テスト利用含む 法 文 経 済 商 社 会 政 策 創 造  
外国語 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工

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- A. Several types of plants and creatures produce light through a process known as “bioluminescence.” One of these is the glowworm. It may not be as romantic as the firefly, but it is just as interesting.
- B. What is more difficult to understand is *how* the biochemical process allows the worms to produce light. Surprisingly, it is one of the most efficient uses of energy in the history of living creatures on Earth.
- C. Actually, neither are flies or worms: Fireflies are beetles, and glowworms are usually either beetles or their larvae (babies). The major difference between them is that fireflies fly, while glowworms remain stationary. Fireflies glow to attract a mate, so why do glowworms glow?
- D. The glow of a glowworm is only about two to 10% heat; the rest is light. That means a glowworm wastes hardly any energy. By comparison, the best LED lights still lose about 50% of their energy in heat.
- E. In this way, glowworms offer a hint about how humans can develop better technologies. The humble glowworm may hide away in a cave, but its biochemistry may help shine a light on future energy efficiencies that can benefit humankind.
- F. They do so to catch their dinner, suspending sticky threads from the cave ceilings in the hope that flying insects will follow their light and be caught in the threads. In this respect, they resemble some spiders.

【8】2020 関西大学 2/1, 学部個別(3教科・2教科選択) 文 経済 社会 政策創造 総合情報

B. 下の英文 A～F は、一つのまとまった文章を、6つの部分に分け、順番をばらばらに入れ替えたものです。ただし、文章の最初には A がきます。A に続けて B～F を正しく並べ替えなさい。その上で、次の(1)～(6)に当てはまるものの記号をマークしなさい。ただし、当てはまるものがないもの(それが文章の最後であるもの)については、Z をマークしなさい。

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A. I know that stealing is wrong. But sometimes we take things that do not belong to us. These items bring out our mischievous side and give us secrets to treasure.

B. So memories of these people in this place are why I stole. The print has only been in my possession for a few months, but I already feel like I couldn't live without it. If my apartment caught on fire, it would be the first item I'd take.

C. And so, inspired by these stories, I decided to share a story about a stolen object of my own. I didn't steal it, exactly, but when I discovered this photo of my grandparents in a family album, I knew I had to make it my own.

D. Sometimes, they become our most loved possessions. The blog called "I Stole This From You" is a website for posting about these bits of wrongdoing.

E. My grandmother, Josephine Amitrano, and grandfather, Vincent Caporimo, are standing beneath a pier in Brooklyn's Coney Island, quite near to where they met when they were nine and ten years old and started dating. Although they've both passed away, I still see these smiles when I think of them.

F. Accompanied by beautiful hand-drawn images and submitted anonymously, these tales come together to create an online forum where old photos are stolen from ex-boyfriends and a pair of dancing shoes mysteriously disappear from your closet. These confessions have both guilt and delight, and something beautiful about them.



【9】2020 関西大学 2/2, 学部個別(3教科(理科1科目選択・理科設問選択(2科目))) システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工

B. 下の英文 A～F は、一つのまとまった文章を、6つの部分に分け、順番をばらばらに入れ替えたものです。ただし、文章の最初には A がきます。A に続けて B～F を正しく並べ替えなさい。その上で、次の(1)～(6)に当てはまるものの記号をマークしなさい。ただし、当てはまるものがないもの(それが文章の最後であるもの)については、Z をマークしなさい。

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A. For thousands of years, people have used clocks to tell the time. They are an essential part of our daily lives. Present-day clocks are electronic, but many other types preceded them.

B. Of course, our modern electronic clocks are even more accurate than pendulum clocks. These days we have no excuse for being late!

C. One type that doesn't have that problem is the sand clock. It uses gravity to tell the time. Sand flows down from one container into another through a small hole. Such a design remains in use in many of our kitchens: The egg timer is in fact a very small sand clock.

D. A long time ago, there were "sundials." A sundial is a disk laid flat on the ground with a rod sticking up from it. The rod's shadow moves across the dial as the sun moves, marking the passing of time. But the sundial's big disadvantage, of course, is that it can't be used at night.

E. The pendulum was invented by Dutch scientist Christiaan Huygens. It's a weight on the end of a rod that swings back and forth at a regular speed and turns the small wheels inside a clock. This simple device increased the accuracy of clocks from about 15 minutes per day to 15 seconds per day.

F. While such clocks are simple to make, they aren't very accurate over a whole day, and often need to be refilled. The big breakthrough in clock technology came in the seventeenth century.

【10】2020 関西大学 2/3, 学部個別(3教科) 経済 商 政策創造 外国語 人間健康

B. 下の英文 A～F は、一つのまとまった文章を、6つの部分に分け、順番をばらばらに入れ替えたものです。ただし、文章の最初には A がきます。A に続けて B～F を正しく並べ替えなさい。その上で、次の(1)～(6)に当てはまるものの記号をマークしなさい。ただし、当てはまるものがないもの(それが文章の最後であるもの)については、Z をマークしなさい。

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A. Do you remember, from your school life, other students preventing you from seeing their answers by placing their arm around their notebook or essay paper? Why did they do that? Maybe the students were shy or lacked confidence in sharing their answers. Maybe they wanted to keep their work for themselves.

B. If you give away everything you have, you are left with nothing. Yet, this forces you to look further, engage with others, search deeper, become aware, and find new inspiration. This way, the more you give away, the more that comes back to you. Your ability to be open, inquisitive, and creative will grow as a result.

C. How can this be a problem — at school, at work, or in life generally — and what can we do to overcome it? What could you gain from a fresh approach to *ideas*? There is a simple answer.

D. This situation doesn't only happen at school. It is the same in many places of work. People are often secretive with ideas: "Don't tell them that idea, or they'll copy it and claim credit for it."

E. So, remember to think that ideas are *open knowledge*. Don't hide your work or keep it secret. Ideas are never entirely our own; they are all around us. You just have to put yourself in an open, sharing frame of mind in order to pick them up.

F. The problem with keeping ideas for yourself is that eventually you may run out of them. Unless you are naturally very creative, you will end up using all your inspiration and not have anything left. Whether at work or school, sharing is the answer.

B. 下の英文 A～F は、一つのまとまった文章を、6つの部分に分け、順番をばらばらに入れ替えたものです。ただし、文章の最初には A がきます。A に続けて B～F を正しく並べ替えなさい。その上で、次の(1)～(6)に当てはまるものの記号をマークしなさい。ただし、当てはまるものがないもの(それが文章の最後であるもの)については、Z をマークしなさい。

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A. One of the biggest human impacts on the environment is our choice of housing. The size, design, and power use of our housing leaves a mark on the world around us. A new trend in house design is trying to reduce this effect.

B. On top of the clever design elements required by micro-shelters, comfortable living also requires a change in attitude by the owner. You must change your habits about what you buy and what you keep. If you can reduce the number of your personal items, you can be happy living in a smaller place. But it is harder than you think!

C. Clearly, giving up personal treasures is not for everyone, but if you can change your lifestyle to rely on less stuff, you might be happy in one of these environmentally friendly and unique homes.

D. Micro-shelters are a recent attempt at re-imagining traditional housing to lessen damage to the environment. They are basically smaller, smarter, and less wasteful of materials and energy than the houses we have built until now. But what defines a micro-shelter?

E. Intelligent space saving could be underfloor storage, beds that fold into the wall, or tables that include hidden seating, for example. Energy can be provided by solar panels, and a smaller space is easier to heat efficiently. But is it only a case of smart design?

F. Generally speaking, a micro-shelter is thought of as a way to provide our basic needs of comfort, warmth, storage, and security in as small a living space as possible. It is characterized by clever use of space, multi-functional furniture, and efficient energy use. It may also be mobile and easy to relocate.

【12】2020 関西大学 2/5, 学部個別(3教科(理科設問選択)) システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工

B. 下の英文 A～F は、一つのまとまった文章を、6つの部分に分け、順番をばらばらに入れ替えたものです。ただし、文章の最初には A がきます。A に続けて B～F を正しく並べ替えなさい。その上で、次の(1)～(6)に当てはまるものの記号をマークしなさい。ただし、当てはまるものがないもの(それが文章の最後であるもの)については、Z をマークしなさい。

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A. It can get lonely in a big city. You may not have a chance to interact with any of your neighbors, especially if you're renting a house. A possible solution to this issue is what is called "co-housing."

B. This applies equally both inside and out. If you cook, you will need to clean up after yourself — unless you share the food, and thus the washing up, with others. On the other hand, the task of growing the vegetables you use in your meals might not be shared, and will take quite a bit of time in the garden.

C. Such items need to be chosen and bought by the group as a whole, which shows that along with the benefits of being a co-housing member comes a responsibility to the group. All members need both to pay for equipment and to take their turns maintaining the shared spaces.

D. Recreational areas outside might include gardens and barbecue areas. Such areas will often also feature equipment that is for common use. The co-housing group will likely need such things as spades for the garden and a gas barbecue for summer evenings on the deck.

E. But the advantages surely surpass such burdens. Co-housing offers companionship while still allowing people their privacy.

F. A common definition for this is "a group of private homes built around shared spaces." These spaces are a great opportunity for neighbors to get to know each other. The most frequently shared spaces are kitchens, dining rooms, laundry, and play areas. Not all of these spaces need to be inside, however.

【13】2020 関西大学 2/6, 学部個別(3教科) 法 社会 外国語 人間健康 社会安全

B. 下の英文 A～F は、一つのまとまった文章を、6つの部分に分け、順番をばらばらに入れ替えたものです。ただし、文章の最初には A がきます。A に続けて B～F を正しく並べ替えなさい。その上で、次の(1)～(6)に当てはまるものの記号をマークしなさい。ただし、当てはまるものがないもの(それが文章の最後であるもの)については、Z をマークしなさい。

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- A. Most hotels provide things like fresh sheets, heavy curtains, a Bible, and free ice machines. Although the last one might seem like a random amenity, ice machines have a special place in hotel history and American culture. We owe this trend to Kemmons Wilson.
- B. Nowadays, hotel guests still use ice machines for everything, from serving ice water to cocktails.
- C. He was the founder of Holiday Inn, which was the first hotel chain to offer guests free access to ice machines. Wilson introduced these free ice machines in his hotels after staying at competing hotels that charged high prices for ice — yes, people had to pay for every ice cube. His business move worked.
- D. Before ice machines, this was a problem in the hotel industry as well. In those early days, when they had to buy ice from suppliers, keeping up with demand was expensive for hotels, so when ice machines came along, hotels were some of the first customers. The machines not only made it easy for customers to get their own ice, but they also kept costs down for hotels.
- E. By contrast, Americans love ice, and the success of Wilson's marketing move proves it. At one point it was an expensive luxury good, but as ice became more plentiful and less costly, more and more people had a desire for cold drinks. Before refrigerators and freezers were available, however, people only had ice boxes requiring a large block of ice to keep food cool and prevent it from spoiling.
- F. As the Holiday Inn franchises spread, the free ice trend spread across the country, too. This love of ice, however, did not really extend across the ocean — the British are not as fond of putting ice in their drinks.

【14】2020 関西大学 2/7, 全学部(2・3教科)・センター中期 法 文 経 済 商 社 会 政 策 創 造 外 国 語  
人 間 健 康 総 合 情 報 社 会 安 全 シ ス テ ム 理 工 環 境 都 市 工 化 学 生 命 工

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A. One of the world's favorite nuts is the walnut. Most of us enjoy them, but few of us know much about them. Did you know, for instance, that there are two major types?

B. Apart from packaging walnuts on their own or mixed with other nuts, raw or toasted, companies sometimes pickle them or blend them into butters. Consumers, of course, do many more things with the nuts. They mix them in breakfast cereal, put them into soups and pies, and add them as toppings to cakes and cookies. There is even a salad, called the Waldorf salad, which is famous for containing walnuts.

C. By far the largest commercial grower of walnuts is China, which at 1.8 million tons a year, produces almost three times as much as the United States, in second place. Manufacturers do a number of things with the walnuts that are grown.

D. But though walnuts are very familiar to us in such kinds of cooking, it may surprise you to learn that, according to plant science, walnuts are not actually nuts. In fact, they are seeds!

E. One reason is that the black walnut is difficult to “shell” — that is, to remove the shell. The shell of the English walnut is not as hard, which means that factories can process them fairly easily.

F. The most important varieties are the English walnut and the black walnut. The English walnut actually came from Persia, while the black walnut originated in North America. However, only the English walnut is grown commercially.

【15】2020 関西大学 2/8, 全学部(2・3教科)・センター中期 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策創造 外国語  
人間健康 総合情報 社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工

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A. A duck in a cage looked down as the earth slowly drifted away. Above the duck, a balloon, constructed of paper and fabric, carried the duck and its companions, a sheep and a rooster, high in the sky.

B. The balloon stayed aloft for 15 minutes and then landed safely nearby. A month later, the same man and a companion, the Marquis d'Arlandes, flew to 500 feet without being tied to the ground and traveled about five and a half miles in a 20-minute flight — the first “free flight” made by man.

C. Although these early, comparatively crude balloons made by the Montgolfiers and those who followed were much simpler than today's high-tech balloons, the science of ballooning and sending humans aloft had begun. These early attempts marked the beginning of human flight, and there was more to come.

D. This balloon the Montgolfier brothers designed to carry people was heated by a straw fire. Actually, this fire ended up destroying the balloon sometime after these early flights. But the Montgolfier brothers did not stop. They went on to design other balloons. Not all were successful, but slowly they learned how to make balloons that could fly.

E. In the following years, humans had access to the skies like never before, and with the advent of hydrogen ballooning, even the sky seemed to offer no limit.

F. Never before had anyone, not even an animal, flown in a balloon. The year was 1783, an important year for aviation — the dream of flying had finally been realized. On October 15 of that year, a few months after the duck's historic flight, another balloon called Aerostat Reveillon, launched in France and carrying scientist De Rozier, rose to the end of its 250-foot rope.

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A. One of the tasks of linguists — scholars who analyze language — is to determine the origins of the different languages of the world and their relations to one other.

B. They clearly show how it developed in relation to other languages of northern Europe, such as German, Dutch, and Swedish. However, old written records are not always available. Even when this is the case, linguists can find interesting connections by looking at individual words.

C. Of course, Japanese shares a writing system and a lot of vocabulary with Chinese, but this is due to long-term cultural contact with China rather than origin.

D. This alternative way of doing research, in which words that seem similar across languages are systematically compared, is called “historical reconstruction.” Through this process, it has been shown that English is distantly related to some of the languages of India, including Hindi.

E. This is fairly easy to do with English, which has roots common to other contemporary languages. Historical documents, for example, show how English evolved over the last one thousand years or so.

F. When it comes to languages such as Japanese, however, finding relations to other languages is more complicated. While some researchers believe that spoken Japanese may be historically related to Korean or to languages of Southeast Asia, none of these connections has been proven.



【17】2019 関西大学 2/1, 学部個別(3教科・2教科選択) 経済 社会 政策創造 総合情報 文

B. 下の英文 A～F は、一つのまとまった文章を、6つの部分に分け、順番をばらばらに入れ替えたものです。ただし、文章の最初には A がきます。A に続けて B～F を正しく並べ替えなさい。その上で、次の(1)～(6)に当てはまるものの記号をマークしなさい。ただし、当てはまるものがないもの(それが文章の最後であるもの)については、Z をマークしなさい。

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A. The world is better today, in almost every way, than it has ever been before. This is true, but many people find it very difficult to believe. When most people hear the idea, they are sure that it must be wrong.

B. It is easy for us to forget that what people are most interested in hearing about, and, therefore, what is mostly reported, are problems: conflicts, disasters, and so on. With communication now nearly instantaneous, and with news constantly available, it is easy to fall into the trap of believing that the modern world is just a matter of one crisis after another. We lose sight of the bigger picture.

C. They believe that the world must be getting worse. For example, about two-thirds of Americans believe that the number of people living in extreme poverty has doubled in the last 20 years. People also point to international conflicts as evidence of a world in chaos. Yet, the data does not support such a pessimistic view.

D. Instead, we tend to forget the good and only remember the bad. Moreover, the news itself tends to mislead us about what the world is really like.

E. In reality, extreme poverty has nearly halved in the last 20 years — about a billion people have escaped it. Moreover, the number of people killed in war and other conflicts has decreased by 75 percent during the same time.

F. So, why do so many people believe that the world is getting worse? Largely because our biases distort our view of the world. For example, we tend not to remember the past as it really was.

【18】2019 関西大学 2/2, 学部個別(3教科(理科1科目選択・理科設問選択(2科目))) システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工

B. 下の英文 A~F は、一つのまとまった文章を、6つの部分に分け、順番をばらばらに入れ替えたものです。ただし、文章の最初には A がきます。A に続けて B~F を正しく並べ替えなさい。その上で、次の(1)~(6)に当てはまるものの記号をマークしなさい。ただし、当てはまるものがないもの(それが文章の最後であるもの)については、Z をマークしなさい。

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- A. Foreign residents of Japan sometimes express surprise at how often they are asked about their blood type. Although, in some cases, they were unaware of their own blood type on first arriving, they soon found the topic arising in a variety of situations.
- B. In spite of little evidence to support it, the theory quickly spread and was even used by the government to recruit soldiers depending on their blood type. It was felt that people with Type O blood were more passionate, and would therefore make better soldiers.
- C. Ultimately, although it is not recommended that you base your life decisions on a theory of character based on blood types, it does no harm to show an interest in an aspect of culture that most Japanese find amusing.
- D. When meeting someone for the first time, some people report having been asked about their blood type before most other basic introductory topics. Although it is a very common form of small talk, it doesn't have the ancient roots one might expect.
- E. In recent decades, the phenomenon has spread into the world of popular culture. Many books, comics, and songs have referred to character types based on blood types. There is even a tendency to consider the compatibility of a potential partner based on blood type.
- F. The origins of the theory that human character can somehow be linked to, or affected by, blood type date back just over one hundred years to an article written by a Japanese psychology professor titled "The Study of Temperament Through Blood Type."

【19】2019 関西大学 2/3, 学部個別(3教科) 経済 商 政策創造 外国語 人間健康

B. 下の英文 A～F は、一つのまとまった文章を、6つの部分に分け、順番をばらばらに入れ替えたものです。ただし、文章の最初には A がきます。A に続けて B～F を正しく並べ替えなさい。その上で、次の(1)～(6)に当てはまるものの記号をマークしなさい。ただし、当てはまるものがないもの(それが文章の最後であるもの)については、Z をマークしなさい。

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A. The endings of romantic movies generally leave us with the impression that the couple lived happily ever after. Sadly, the reality for many men and women is that, after a happy beginning, little misunderstandings start occurring, which lead to arguments.

B. This leads them to misunderstand how their partner really feels and what their partner really needs. In fact, men and women have very different emotional needs and respond to problems in very different ways.

C. Over the years, countless writers and scholars have suggested theories to explain the problem. Nowadays, the basic cause is generally agreed to be that men and women do not understand just how different they are emotionally.

D. Women, for example, usually react to problems by talking about how they feel. Dealing practically with the problem itself may not be the top priority. What really matters to women is expressing themselves, and feeling that they are understood.

E. Our busy, modern lifestyles are likely to create stress at times, so a man and woman might easily annoy one another: he with his silence and she with her complaining. If men and women can understand each other better and learn to respect their differences, they will probably enjoy happier relationships.

F. On the other hand, men generally prefer to have time alone to focus on solving their problems. A man's pride is based on his sense of how competent he is. Therefore, men may view admitting to being upset or confused as a sign of weakness.

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- A. Sometime early in this century, it seems, the consumption of things, and thus the consumption of raw materials, actually started to decline in several countries.
- B. Everyone is aware of how music and film downloads have almost replaced CDs and DVDs. But consumption has gone down in other areas also. Car purchases are no longer increasing, and the amount that people in some countries are driving is also declining.
- C. It might surprise you to learn that half of US 18-year-olds do not have a driver's license. There seem to be several reasons for the decline in material consumption. One of them may be simply that people have had enough of consuming things. Now that flying is affordable for most people, it can seem just as interesting to go on vacation closer to home.
- D. Another reason is that people are becoming more interested in brands and small differences between goods. Consuming what you feel is just the right product for you, or what is the most fashionable product, is becoming more important than simply consuming greater quantities of products.
- E. In the UK, for example, government data shows a reduction in material use from about 12 tons a year per person to around 9 tons from 2000 to 2013. Japan shows a similar pattern. Many people cannot believe that this is true.
- F. But, in fact, there is enough evidence worldwide to show that patterns of consumption and status-seeking are changing, and that non-physical goods are replacing physical ones in many areas. Some examples of this change are obvious and are connected to changes in technology.

【21】2019 関西大学 2/5, 学部個別(3教科(理科設問選択方式)) システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工

B. 下の英文 A～F は、一つのまとまった文章を、6つの部分に分け、順番をばらばらに入れ替えたものです。ただし、文章の最初には A がきます。A に続けて B～F を正しく並べ替えなさい。その上で、次の(1)～(6)に当てはまるものの記号をマークしなさい。ただし、当てはまるものがないもの(それが文章の最後であるもの)については、Z をマークしなさい。

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A. For much of modern history, one thing has held true: there are always more babies. Even though the global fertility rate has been falling since the 1960s, the number of women has grown faster, so the number of babies has kept rising.

B. Furthermore, for governments, fewer births mean fewer children to educate. Therefore, more public spending can be directed to the economy. Increasing prosperity and more women entering the workforce is a sign of success, but the trend also hints at new problems.

C. Births fell in the 1970s, and again in the 1990s, but those were minor interruptions in a continual climb upwards. Now the world is reaching the limit. Researchers at the UN estimate that there will be 140.6 million births this year. That is 61,000 fewer than the previous year.

D. Cities across the developed and developing worlds are already full of fertility clinics. Many cater to couples who put off having babies while they pursued careers and are now struggling to conceive children later in life. It is clear that what was once a rich-world problem is now affecting every society on earth.

E. For example, a declining birthrate may be a sign that women have more control over their lives. A high birthrate can be a sign that women are unable to control their childbearing, because they lack proper birth control or because they have no power in the household.

F. Despite the declining birthrates for most countries, the new balance between generations facing most societies will likely see more positive than negative changes in our lives.

【22】2019 関西大学 2/6, 学部個別(3教科) 法 社会 外国語 人間健康 社会安全

B. 下の英文 A～F は、一つのまとまった文章を、6つの部分に分け、順番をばらばらに入れ替えたものです。ただし、文章の最初には A がきます。A に続けて B～F を正しく並べ替えなさい。その上で、次の(1)～(6)に当てはまるものの記号をマークしなさい。ただし、当てはまるものがないもの(それが文章の最後であるもの)については、Z をマークしなさい。

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A. An Australian nurse who spent several years caring for people in the last 12 weeks of their lives has recently published a book in which she records the thoughts of her patients as they looked back over their lives. In particular, she focuses on their regrets.

B. They all said that, given another chance, they would focus more on their personal lives. Insights such as these are almost certainly relevant for various nationalities and cultures. Collecting them in a book offers others a chance to learn from the wisdom that people gain at the end of their lives.

C. Most felt they might have been able to show their true feelings more if they had kept in touch with their friends. Sadly, however, people often became so involved in their own lives that they neglected good friends and lost touch.

D. The case was similar with regret over missed chances in family life. Men in particular felt that they had concentrated on work too much and, as a result, had not properly experienced time with their wives and children.

E. Patients regretted their lack of courage. They felt they had not been able to express themselves honestly. Many people had suppressed their feelings in order to keep peace with others, and lived with feelings of bitterness as a result.

F. Of all these, the most common was that they had not been bold enough to do what they truly wanted to. Instead, they had lived mostly as others expected them to and, as a result, they had not done many of the things they dreamed of.

【23】2019 関西大学 2/7, 全学部(2・3教科)・センター中期 法 文 経 済 商 社 会 政 策 創 造 外 国 語  
人 間 健 康 総 合 情 報 社 会 安 全 シ ス テ ム 理 工 環 境 都 市 工 化 学 生 命 工

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A. In 2018 the baby-boomer generation, born between the mid-1940s and mid-1960s, will be reaching retirement age in large numbers. In America, most of that generation are already over 60, and even the younger ones are getting to an age when they are making plans for giving up work.

B. It is true that an older person will bring less physicality and may be slower, but often employers are just biased. Physical strength may be counteracted by technology and the disadvantages of slower reactions are often outweighed by the advantages of knowledge and experience.

C. Many employers no longer want them. Companies refuse to employ older workers because they consider them less physically reliable, less comfortable with new technology, and more set in their ways.

D. The “boomers” are the most successful, confident, and individualistic generation that ever set foot on earth. As a group, they are also about to become the longest-lived. But although many of them have enjoyed enviable lives, they are now running into a collective problem.

E. It's not all negative, however, as many areas of life still trust older folk to do a fine job. They bring wisdom and skills developed over a lifetime. The average age of the head of an American company is 54. Few people would think that a young person had the necessary experience to do such a job — and they would be right.

F. However, boomers are often not given the chance to prove their abilities. As an alternative, they may set themselves up as self-employed consultants, but they may not get as much work as they like.

【24】2019 関西大学 2/8, 全学部(2・3教科)・センター中期 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策創造 外国語  
人間健康 総合情報 社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工

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- A. Every time you learn something, your brain changes. Different types of experiences and different types of decisions are associated with different patterns of brain activity. This should not really surprise us.
- B. For example, perhaps the specific ways in which the brain changes during learning can tell us something important about how to improve education. But there are two other reasons why research into brain activity might be generally interesting to people.
- C. Given what we already know about the brain and its relationship to behavior and experience, this is what we would expect. So why do stories about the way in which this happens still find their way into the news? Sometimes it is because the details of the particular case may make a difference to what we do.
- D. The first reason is that we all still naturally feel that the mind and the body, and therefore the mind and the brain, are fundamentally different — so different that it is surprising to learn that what happens in one can be observed in the other. We should not be surprised, but we are.
- E. Not very long ago, for example, it seemed that the psychology of moral judgment, religious belief, creativity, and emotion could never be actually observed: that we would never be able to “see” thinking. Today, we can. That, in itself, is very impressive.
- F. The other reason is that new discoveries in brain science are a dramatic illustration of the way in which science in general has advanced. As our abilities to measure, analyze, and theorize have improved, so has the range of things that can be dealt with scientifically. What once appeared impossible is now possible.



【25】2019 関西大学 3/4, 後期(2・3教科) 法 文 経 済 商 社 会 政 策 創 造 外 国 語 人 間 健 康 総 合  
情 報 社 会 安 全 シ ス テ ム 理 工 環 境 都 市 工 化 学 生 命 工

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A. Today, there seem to be two very different kinds of stories involving science in the news. The first group includes stories about exciting or useful scientific developments; the second includes stories about people ignoring science or showing a skeptical attitude towards it.

B. One of the ways we might do the latter is by emphasizing the achievements of science. If the audience for the negative stories about science could be made to realize that their transportation, their means of communication, and everything in their homes and at their jobs came originally from science, that might make a difference. In writing scientific news, more emphasis should be put on the ways in which science has made modern life possible.

C. One would think that the first group, along with other scientific writing aimed at a general audience, should work to reduce the number of news stories in the second group.

D. Therefore, we need to find ways of bringing well-explained stories from the first group to a bigger audience. And we need ways to counter the effects of the negative stories.

E. If only we could put "Science made this possible" at the end of every scientific story, every technology story, and every story about our everyday activities. If only we could put "Science made this possible" signs on every appliance, drug, car, computer, game machine, and other product of science. That might eventually make a difference.

F. Unfortunately, this does not seem to be happening. In this modern era of the Internet and cable TV, the quantity of positive scientific news has certainly increased, but so has the quantity of negative scientific stories.

【26】2018 関西大学 2/1, 学部個別(3教科・2教科選択) 経済 社会 政策創造 総合情報

B. 下の英文 A～F は、一つのまとまったパラグラフを、6つの部分に分け、順番をばらばらに入れ替えたものです。ただし、パラグラフの最初には A がきます。A に続けて B～F を正しく並べ替えなさい。その上で、次の(1)～(6)に当てはまるものの記号をマークしなさい。ただし、当てはまるものがないもの(それがパラグラフの最後であるもの)については、Z をマークしなさい。

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A. Before the development of the Internet, the popularity of TV shows was measured by ratings companies that used machines connected to viewers' TVs in order to find out what they watched.

B. In addition, the number of users talking about TV shows is still rather small, so the influence is not yet very large.

C. Many TV programs also have their own websites to encourage more discussion and sharing from fans. Of course, advertisers like to advertise on those websites, too, so it's also important for ratings companies to collect information on them.

D. However, ratings companies have now expanded the way they collect information. They gain new information by tracking the comments of viewers on social media websites. When viewers post messages about a show on such websites, ratings companies can gather this information in order to understand more about the show's popularity.

E. This system worked by keeping a record of which TV shows viewers watched and how long they watched them. This information revealed which programs were popular, allowing TV companies to charge advertisers more money for those programs.

F. But it is too early to get too excited about the influence of social media. It is easy to overestimate the importance of people's comments while watching TV programs because we don't actually know whether the people are really paying attention to the shows or not.

【27】2018 関西大学 2/2, 学部個別(3教科(理科1科目選択・理科設問選択(2科目))) システム理工 環境  
都市工 化学生命工

B. 下の英文 A～F は、一つのまとまったパラグラフを、6つの部分に分け、順番をばらばらに入れ替えたものです。ただし、パラグラフの最初にはAがきます。Aに続けてB～Fを正しく並べ替えなさい。その上で、次の(1)～(6)に当てはまるものの記号をマークしなさい。ただし、当てはまるものがないもの(それがパラグラフの最後であるもの)については、Zをマークしなさい。

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A. A while ago, I read a newspaper article describing research which showed that physical movement and mood are related. It said that even just getting up and changing your position or moving to another room can help improve your spirits.

B. Then I remembered the article and decided to try to put it to the test. First, I just made an effort to change position frequently. I felt a little better. Next, I decided to do a little gardening. I was outside in the sunlight for the first time in days and bending down to tend the flowers. After an hour or so, I felt fantastic.

C. I intended to continue my efforts, but the next day, my back hurt from all the bending I'd done on the previous day, so I decided to rest. Sure enough, my mood darkened. However, when I got up and moved around a bit, I felt better. Now I'm convinced the research was right.

D. These days, I'm often so busy I can't find time to exercise. I spend days sitting at my desk, hardly looking up or moving about except to eat or sleep.

E. Recently, I had a long stretch like that when I was working on a project. As one motionless day faded into another, I began to feel quite depressed.

F. So if you've been feeling down because of all that studying you've been doing, try getting up and moving around — it's certain to improve your spirits.

【28】2018 関西大学 2/3, 学部個別(3教科) 経済 商 政策創造 外国語 人間健康

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A. When I was a student I thought of food as fuel. That is, the purpose of food was just to give me energy and nutrition so that I could study and work. I didn't care about how it was made or how it tasted.

B. This was the beginning of my food education. However, it took many years before I really learned to appreciate food by paying attention to it as I ate.

C. Eventually, I understood the process of enjoying meals. You should start by using your eyes and look at the colors and shapes of the food. Then smell it and ask yourself, "What does it remind me of?" Next, put the food in your mouth, eat it slowly, and pay attention to the flavors. Finally, after you finish eating each bite, take a moment to enjoy the remaining flavors as they slowly disappear.

D. But that changed when I got a job washing dishes at the student cafeteria, where I often ate fried rice. After starting work, I saw that the fried rice was made from leftovers — the uneaten rice, vegetables and meat from earlier in the day.

E. By taking these steps, you, too, can get greater enjoyment from what you eat. Just don't wait decades to learn this!

F. I am against wasting food, but I realized that the ingredients were old, tasteless, and oily. After seeing this situation, I no longer ate there.

【29】2018 関西大学 2/4, 学部個別(3教科・2教科(英数)) 法 文 商 総合情報 社会安全

B. 下の英文 A～F は、一つのまとまったパラグラフを、6 つの部分に分け、順番をばらばらに入れ替えたものです。ただし、パラグラフの最初には A がきます。A に続けて B～F を正しく並べ替えなさい。その上で、次の(1)～(6)に当てはまるものの記号をマークしなさい。ただし、当てはまるものがないもの(それがパラグラフの最後であるもの)については、Z をマークしなさい。

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A. The cost of producing video games is increasing. Game developers and publishers are reluctant to release figures, but budgets of tens of millions of dollars are not uncommon. *Star Wars: The Old Republic*, an online game released in 2011, is reputed to have cost between \$150 million and \$200 million.

B. Why have games become so expensive to make? One reason is that computer graphics have improved enormously in the past 20 years; the graphics in a modern game might be created by a team of hundreds of people rather than, as they used to be, by a handful of friends.

C. They offer little bits of the game to groups of potential users. If anything is found to be too difficult, too obscure, or simply not fun, it is sent back to be re-done. This is a very expensive process.

D. With a few exceptions, all the art in a video game is handcrafted. As characters, items, levels, and visual effects have become more intricate and detailed, developers have had little choice but to use more and more artists.

E. Another reason for rising costs is the increasing professionalism of the industry. These days, Hollywood actors are hired to voice characters. The biggest developers also do extensive market-testing.

F. However, what can be even more expensive than paying for the development and testing of the game is the process of advertising it. Famous games tend to be advertised in newspapers, on television, on billboards, and online.

【30】2018 関西大学 2/5, 学部個別(2教科(漢英)・3教科(理科設問選択)) 文 システム理工 環境都市工  
化学生命工

B. 下の英文 A～F は、一つのまとまったパラグラフを、6つの部分に分け、順番をばらばらに入れ替えたものです。ただし、パラグラフの最初にはAがきます。Aに続けてB～Fを正しく並べ替えなさい。その上で、次の(1)～(6)に当てはまるものの記号をマークしなさい。ただし、当てはまるものがないもの(それがパラグラフの最後であるもの)については、Zをマークしなさい。

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A. In 2012, Hurricane Sandy hit New York and killed around 200 people. For this reason, the name “Sandy” will never be used for a hurricane again. The United Nations’ World Meteorological Organization chooses hurricane names from lists that are recycled every six years, but discards those that have been attached to very destructive hurricanes. So how are hurricanes named?

B. However, in 1952, the International Phonetic Alphabet was adopted (Alpha, Bravo, Charlie, and so on), causing some confusion. So, the American National Hurricane Center began using female names. But the practice proved controversial.

C. This process used to be haphazard. In the 1850s an Atlantic hurricane that wrecked a boat named *Antje* became “Antje’s hurricane,” while another that hit Florida on Labor Day took the name “Labor Day.”

D. Such names matter more than one might expect. In 2014 a study by researchers in the US found that hurricanes with feminine names killed more people than those with masculine ones. This seems to be because tropical storms with women’s names are taken less seriously than those with male names.

E. Today’s official practice of naming hurricanes began in 1950, when they were called after the phonetic alphabet then used by American servicemen (Able, Baker, Charlie, and so on).

F. Women’s rights activists campaigned against the practice, and ever since 1978, hurricane names have alternated between the sexes.

【31】2018 関西大学 2/6, 学部個別(3教科) 法 社会 外国語 人間健康 社会安全

B. 下の英文 A~F は、一つのまとまったパラグラフを、6つの部分に分け、順番をばらばらに入れ替えたものです。ただし、パラグラフの最初には A がきます。A に続けて B~F を正しく並べ替えなさい。その上で、次の(1)~(6)に当てはまるものの記号をマークしなさい。ただし、当てはまるものがないもの(それがパラグラフの最後であるもの)については、Z をマークしなさい。

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- A. One might assume that all children in the developed world spend at least ten years going to school, but this is not so. Three percent of American parents do not send their children to school at all.
- B. One reason is that some parents feel the school education system is not good enough, either because of the quality of teachers or what is taught. They may also want to place greater emphasis on religion or morals than conventional schools do.
- C. Instead, they take the option of homeschooling. In other words, parents educate their children at home. Various concerns can lead them to make this choice.
- D. However, families with homeschooled children commonly cooperate in organizing activities where groups can learn and play together. Also, most colleges accept homeschooled students provided they show evidence of what they have learned.
- E. Other parents want to avoid the risk of their children suffering at school because of bullying. Homeschooling can also suit rural families or those who travel, such as actors. The way they choose to do it is a family decision as well. Parents can buy textbooks or create their own materials according to the needs of their children.
- F. Nevertheless, some worry that children may be disadvantaged by homeschooling, due to a lack of social interaction with their peers or possibly restricted access to a higher education.

B. 下の英文 A～F は、一つのまとまったパラグラフを、6 つの部分に分け、順番をばらばらに入れ替えたものです。ただし、パラグラフの最初には A がきます。A に続けて B～F を正しく並べ替えなさい。その上で、次の(1)～(6)に当てはまるものの記号をマークしなさい。ただし、当てはまるものがないもの(それがパラグラフの最後であるもの)については、Z をマークしなさい。

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A. I'm a woman and, for the most part, I'm happy about it. I love beautiful clothes and nice perfumes. I enjoy cooking, too — at least when I have plenty of time and an appreciative “audience” to cook for.

B. In addition to the physical problems caused by such “feminine” products, expectations of “lady-like behavior” can also be very restrictive. Females are told to be “polite,” which often just means that they are not supposed to say what they think or show what they can do. However, some men also make fun of women for not thinking logically or expressing themselves clearly. Yet, when we do, we are accused of being “unfeminine.”

C. As a result of years of wearing such uncomfortable footwear in their youth, many middle-aged women have serious problems with their feet. Skirts, too, can be impractical: restricting movement and making it hard to work.

D. Take, for example, women's shoes. They are usually designed to make women's feet look small and fragile, so they often squeeze the feet and toes. High heels may look fashionable, but they are hard to walk in and can be dangerous.

E. Society needs to change its ideas of femininity and allow females to be free — to wear practical clothing and to speak their minds.

F. However, many gender stereotypes and products designed for females irritate me. In order to make women appear “feminine,” clothing and other things sold for women are smaller, more delicate, and often harder to use.



B. 下の英文 A～F は、一つのまとまったパラグラフを、6 つの部分に分け、順番をばらばらに入れ替えたものです。ただし、パラグラフの最初には A がきます。A に続けて B～F を正しく並べ替えなさい。その上で、次の(1)～(6)に当てはまるものの記号をマークしなさい。ただし、当てはまるものがないもの(それがパラグラフの最後であるもの)については、Z をマークしなさい。

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A. In recent years researchers have noted that, in developed countries, growing numbers of people are living on their own. In the UK and US single-person households are only marginally less numerous than family households.

B. While that may be true in some cases, research suggests that the majority of young people living on their own see it as a desirable lifestyle.

C. People of both age groups can make these choices today because of improved levels of individual financial security caused by economic growth, as well as the social security provided by modern governments.

D. Ultimately, then, it appears that economic conditions will determine whether or not this lifestyle trend continues. In the past decade, there has been a drop in the number of 16-44 year olds in the UK living alone because, it is believed, of the decline in the availability of well-paid jobs.

E. Older people recently separated from a partner were also found to view it as a positive choice. Women, in particular, are cautious about getting involved in new relationships because doing so may mean having to bear the burden of taking care of someone again.

F. One may imagine that people living on their own are sad, lonely people who have trouble forming or keeping relationships.

【34】2018 関西大学 3/3, 後期(3教科・2教科(英語+1教科選択)) 法 文 経 済 商 社 会 政 策 創 造 外  
国 語 人 間 健 康 総 合 情 報 社 会 安 全

B. 下の英文 A～F は、一つのまとまったパラグラフを、6つの部分に分け、順番をばらばらに入れ替えたものです。ただし、パラグラフの最初にはAがきます。Aに続けてB～Fを正しく並べ替えなさい。その上で、次の(1)～(6)に当てはまるものの記号をマークしなさい。ただし、当てはまるものがないもの(それがパラグラフの最後であるもの)については、Zをマークしなさい。

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A. A piece of hail, known as a “hailstone,” is a lump of ice that falls from the sky. When something so hard and cold hits you on the head, it can be a real surprise. The way that hailstones form is also quite surprising.

B. The largest officially recorded hailstones weighed up to one kilogram! Imagine that landing on your head. They fell in Bangladesh in 1986, causing a lot of injury and damage.

C. When the winds lessen, the large drop of water falls down through its cloud. It gradually freezes in layers as it falls, perhaps getting even larger as it meets more super-cooled drops on its way down. The maximum size such a hailstone can reach is quite incredible.

D. Wherever a hailstone falls, and whatever its size is, it can do damage, particularly to food crops. Every year large amounts of fruit such as apples and peaches can't be sold because their skin has been marked by hailstones. Hailstones are fun to watch falling, but they can have a negative impact on the economy, not just our heads.

E. A hailstone starts as a small drop of water in a cloud. This drop is blown about by winds and cooled to below zero degrees. Yet the drop doesn't actually freeze as we would expect.

F. Instead, it attracts more and more super-cooled drops of water, becoming a bigger and bigger drop. It usually reaches somewhere between the size of a pea and a glass marble, but can even become several centimeters across.

【35】2018 関西大学 3/4, 後期(2教科(英数)・3教科(理科1科目)) 総合情報 社会安全 システム理工  
環境都市工 化学生命工

B. 下の英文 A～F は、一つのまとまったパラグラフを、6つの部分に分け、順番をばらばらに入れ替えたものです。ただし、パラグラフの最初にはAがきます。Aに続けてB～Fを正しく並べ替えなさい。その上で、次の(1)～(6)に当てはまるものの記号をマークしなさい。ただし、当てはまるものがないもの(それがパラグラフの最後であるもの)については、Zをマークしなさい。

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A. Some Japanese companies have begun producing robots that can pick up a fragile object like a bottle. Their mechanical “hands” move quickly and surely, rarely dropping anything. This may not seem so remarkable, but one day it could change the way that humans work forever. At present, however, their work is limited to simple jobs.

B. Another worry that employees have is that eventually robots will be able to take over the picking work itself. If a robot can pick up a difficult shape like a bottle, it should soon be able to handle any object that it can recognize.

C. Nevertheless, within a few years it is possible that we'll see robots combining both artificial intelligence and fine motor skills, which means they will be able to replace most human workers in such jobs. The question, then, is — what will the workers do for work?

D. They are generally confined to working in some large warehouses moving around large objects like storage containers. This allows humans to pick up the small things that are stored in them, making the selection of items to pack and send to customers much speedier.

E. Consumers at home are happy, because they are able to receive their parcels more quickly. Equally, the companies using the robots are glad to receive more sales. However, some human workers are unhappy, as they feel pressure to do their jobs as fast as the robots.

F. However, at present, robots are still usually better at identifying such objects than they are at picking them up. Human hands are much more sensitive than robot hands, and can handle items more gently.

【36】2017 関西大学 2/1, 学部個別日程(3教科・2教科選択) 文 経済 社会 政策創造 総合情報

B. 下の英文 A～F は、一つのまとまったパラグラフを 6 つの部分に分け、順番をばらばらに入れ替えたものです。ただし、パラグラフの最初には A がきます。A に続けて B～F を正しく並べ替えなさい。その上で、次の(1)～(6)に当てはまるものの記号をマークしなさい。ただし、当てはまるものがないもの(それがパラグラフの最後であるもの)については、Z をマークしなさい。

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A. Even though students around the world complain about having to wear uniforms, school uniforms have a number of personal and academic advantages for students. It is certainly true that uniforms make everyone appear equal.

B. As a result, students are discouraged from judging each other by their appearance. Getting ready for school can also be much quicker and easier when students are required to wear uniforms. How many people have been late for an appointment because they couldn't find the perfect clothes to wear?

C. However, most people would agree that it is more important for students to express themselves through their actions, rather than through what they wear.

D. It is clear that making students wear uniforms not only promotes unity and saves students' time, but can also help them develop their personalities, rather than just their fashion sense.

E. This is important because students who attend the same school usually come from a variety of economic backgrounds. Thus, one benefit of having school uniforms is that they make it difficult to distinguish rich students from poor students.

F. Wearing uniforms reduces the amount of time students spend choosing clothes and helps them get to classes on time. But there are not just practical considerations. One argument that some people have against wearing uniforms is that it takes away from a student's ability to freely show their individuality. In other words, they argue that uniforms discourage students from expressing their personalities.

【37】2017 関西大学 2/2, 学部個別(3教科(理科1科目選択・理科設問選択(2科目))) システム理工 環境  
都市工 化学生命工

B. 下の英文 A～F は、一つのまとまったパラグラフを 6 つの部分に分け、順番をばらばらに入れ替えたものです。ただし、パラグラフの最初には A がきます。A に続けて B～F を正しく並べ替えなさい。その上で、次の(1)～(6)に当てはまるものの記号をマークしなさい。ただし、当てはまるものがないもの(それがパラグラフの最後であるもの)については、Z をマークしなさい。

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A. Have you ever used saffron in cooking? Well, you may be surprised to know that this spice is almost as expensive by weight as solid gold. This is because it requires a great deal of work to grow and harvest.

B. Despite the difficulty involved, saffron has been produced and used by humans for more than 3,500 years. It comes from the flowers of the *saffron crocus*.

C. These flowers are believed to be native to Greece or Southwest Asia, and were probably first grown in or near Greece. Since then, it has been raised for its spice around the world.

D. Whether or not saffron can actually cure illness in such ways, it remains a highly prized spice to this day. Its price varies greatly, but one gram currently costs around \$13.

E. The current leading producer is Iran, which grows some 90 per cent of the world's saffron, exporting it mainly for use in food. While deep-orange saffron is primarily used in cooking to add an unmistakable golden color and gentle spiciness to such foods as rice, it has other uses as well. These include perfume and textile dyes.

F. Historically, saffron has also been used as a medicine. The Egyptians, for example, crushed its seeds and mixed them with fat and other spices, then applied this mixture to the body to treat stomach illnesses. In ancient times, people believed that taking a bath in hot water mixed with saffron would heal wounds.

【38】2017 関西大学 2/3, 学部個別(3教科) 経済 商 政策創造 外国語 人間健康

B. 下の英文 A～F は、一つのまとまったパラグラフを 6 つの部分に分け、順番をばらばらに入れ替えたものです。ただし、パラグラフの最初には A がきます。A に続けて B～F を正しく並べ替えなさい。その上で、次の(1)～(6)に当てはまるものの記号をマークしなさい。ただし、当てはまるものがないもの(それがパラグラフの最後であるもの)については、Z をマークしなさい。

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A. In the UK, alcohol is still the most popular way to relax and forget the pressures of life. The “pub” remains the center of many communities: pubs are warm and friendly, good places for a glass of beer and a chat.

B. Despite all this, alcohol is widely advertised, whereas tobacco advertising is severely restricted. Indeed, in recent years, many new forms of alcohol have appeared that seem specifically designed to appeal to young people.

C. It is cheaper to drink Scottish whisky in Tokyo than it is to drink it in Scotland, where it is made. Of all drugs, alcohol is the one that causes the most social problems in the UK. In many cities, the time when the pubs close on Saturday night, usually 11pm, is a dangerous time to be out. Many young people drink far too much, and get into fights. Alcohol is also a factor in many other crimes. There are also, of course, the serious effects of alcohol on health.

D. Another similarity with tobacco is that alcohol is heavily taxed. Just as a packet of cigarettes costs around three times more in the UK than it does in Japan, so alcohol is far more expensive.

E. However, as with smoking, there has been a growing recognition in recent years of the health dangers of alcohol, and there is now guidance provided by the government on how much it is safe to drink.

F. Drinking at home is also popular, and there is an increasing tendency to drink wine with meals, which was once regarded as a foreign habit.

【39】2017 関西大学 2/4, 学部個別日程(3教科・2教科(英数)・2教科英語外部試験利用) 法 文 商 総  
合情報 社会安全

B. 下の英文 A～F は、一つのまとまったパラグラフを 6 つの部分に分け、順番をばらばらに入れ替えたものです。ただし、パラグラフの最初には A がきます。A に続けて B～F を正しく並べ替えなさい。その上で、次の(1)～(6)に当てはまるものの記号をマークしなさい。ただし、当てはまるものがないもの(それがパラグラフの最後であるもの)については、Z をマークしなさい。

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A. There are several problems that face people who want to study the stars and planets in the night sky through a telescope. Perhaps the most obvious is the weather. Clouds can completely hide what you want to see.

B. But even if the sky is clear, the weather is good, and there is no interference from human sources, there might still be the problem of the Moon. When the Moon is full, its brightness will often prevent us from being able to see other objects in the sky.

C. One hundred years ago, people could step outside their homes and look up at a sky filled with stars. But today, if one lives in an urban area or even close to an urban area, the light from street lighting and shops means that you can look up and see nothing but an orange glow.

D. For this reason, it is often necessary to travel away from home in order to see the night sky properly.

E. However, even when the sky is clear, wind can still cause a problem unless you are well sheltered. Moisture in the air, too, can create difficulties, since it can cause the glass in the telescope to become misty.

F. This can be overcome by warming up the telescope before you take it outside, or by buying a special heater. You can even use a hair-dryer to quickly clear the glass every now and again. But atmospheric conditions are not the only problem. Another enemy of those wishing to study the night sky is what is called "light pollution."

【40】2017 関西大学 2/5, 学部個別(2教科(漢英)・3教科(理科設問選択)) 文 システム理工 環境都市工  
化学生命工

B. 下の英文 A～F は、一つのまとまったパラグラフを 6 つの部分に分け、順番をばらばらに入れ替えたものです。ただし、パラグラフの最初には A がきます。A に続けて B～F を正しく並べ替えなさい。その上で、次の(1)～(6)に当てはまるものの記号をマークしなさい。ただし、当てはまるものがないもの(それがパラグラフの最後であるもの)については、Z をマークしなさい。

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A. There are many different theories on where and when the popular Italian dish spaghetti was invented. The food has a long history.

B. Over one hundred years earlier, the king of Sicily, King Roger II, had sent out Muhammad al-Idrisi to travel around Sicily and other European regions to make a map of the area and to record local customs.

C. However, what is important for the history of spaghetti is that al-Idrisi mentions a kind of spaghetti being eaten in the town of Trabia in Sicily. Indeed, the town produced so much of it that they also sold it to other regions. At that time it was mainly eaten only by rich people.

D. It took him fifteen years to complete the project. The book that he wrote, now known in English as *The Book of Roger*, is filled with many interesting facts about social life during the period.

E. Later, when the import of meat and vegetables into Italy declined, a dish that could be made with few ingredients became more popular. The number of shops selling spaghetti dramatically increased, particularly in Naples. It also began to be sold on the street. The first spaghetti factories opened in Genova in the first half of the nineteenth century. Today it is popular all over the world.

F. Many people believe that it was first brought to Italy from China by the famous traveler Marco Polo in the second half of the thirteenth century. However, while it is true that he did bring back a type of pasta made from rice flour, it seems that this is not the origin of spaghetti in Italy.



【4 1】2017 関西大学 2/6, 学部個別(3教科) 法 社会 外国語 人間健康 社会安全

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A. Rosa Parks, an African-American woman, was born on February 4, 1913 and died on October 24, 2005. She was called “the first lady of civil rights,” and “the mother of the freedom movement.”

B. Later, she served as secretary to African-American politician John Conyers. After retirement from this position, she wrote her life story and lived a largely private life in Detroit. Parks eventually received many honors, and her death in 2005 was a major story in the United States’ leading newspapers.

C. It became an important symbol of the modern Civil Rights Movement, and Parks became a national figure of resistance to racial discrimination. She organized and worked with civil rights leaders, including Martin Luther King, Jr., helping to launch him to national prestige in the civil rights movement.

D. Two months after it happened, President Bush directed that a statue of Rosa Parks should be placed in the government building in Washington, D.C. in honor of her lifetime accomplishments.

E. Although widely honored in later years for her actions, Parks suffered for them; she lost her job in a local department store. Eventually, she moved to Detroit, Michigan, where she found similar work.

F. Rosa Parks’s first act in her fight for civil rights took place in Montgomery, Alabama. Parks refused to obey a bus driver’s order that she give up her seat to make room for a white passenger. This refusal to follow the bus driver’s order had the effect of sparking the “Montgomery Bus Boycott.”

【42】2017 関西大学 2/7, 全学部(3教科)・センター中期 法 文 経 済 商 社 会 政 策 創 造 外 国 語 人  
間健康 総合情報 社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工

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A. The Komodo dragon, a creature something like a giant iguana, is found only on several islands in Indonesia. It is the biggest living species of its kind in the world.

B. Komodo dragons are the only remaining representatives of their kind. They hunt almost everything else that lives on the islands. Their favorite food is deer.

C. However, other people are now making efforts to save the dragons, of which there are only about 3,000 in the wild. They are protected under Indonesian law, and the Komodo National Park was established in 1980 as a safe space for them to live. It is hoped that this amazing species will survive for a long time to come.

D. Its maximum length is three meters, and it can weigh up to 70 kilograms. It used to be believed that they had grown so large because they live on islands, where they have few rivals.

E. Komodo dragons will also eat other dragons' children if they have the chance, so the mothers work hard to protect them. They lay around 20 eggs per season, in deep holes in the ground. Later, young Komodo dragons live in trees, high above the adult dragons and other enemies, which sadly include humans.

F. However, now researchers believe that the Komodo dragon is actually the last surviving member of an ancient species. The other giant species died out after the Pleistocene Era, which began about 2.5 million years ago and ended about 12,000 years ago.

【43】2017 関西大学 2/8, 全学部日程(2・3教科)・センター中期 法 文 経 済 商 社 会 政 策 創 造 外  
国 語 人 間 健 康 総 合 情 報 社 会 安 全 シ ス テ ム 理 工 環 境 都 市 工 化 学 生 命 工

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A. Life began in Earth's oceans about 3.5 billion years ago. It has since spread, in an amazing number of different forms, to every corner of the planet. However, Earth is still mainly a world of water.

B. As a result, they are home to at least half of the world's plant and animal species. Animals live at every level, from the tops of the tallest trees to the dark forest floor. Humans actually use only one tenth of Earth's land surface.

C. These are places that have less than 25 cm of rain per year. They are usually hot — up to 50°C during the day — and either rocky or covered with sand. Desert animals can survive on very little water. Many are only active at night, when it is cooler.

D. Vast oceans cover 71 percent of the planet. Shallow seas near land, especially around coral reefs, are rich in wildlife. In the deepest ocean, up to 11 km below the surface, animals live in total darkness, in very cold temperatures, and under pressures that would crush a human. Surprisingly, the next most common environments on Earth are deserts.

E. Farms support crops and domesticated animals, like cows, sheep, goats, and chickens. The same environment is also home to those wild animals that have managed to survive alongside humans.

F. Deserts cover 19.5 percent of the land on Earth. The next most common environments are tropical rainforests, mainly found near the equator, which cover 17 percent. Often called “jungles,” these forests are always warm and wet. Their flowers, fruits, and leaves are a rich source of food.

【44】2017 関西大学 3/3, 後期日程(3教科・2教科(英語+1教科選択)) 法 文 経 済 商 社 会 政 策 創 造 外 国 語 人 間 健 康 総 合 情 報 社 会 安 全

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A. Perhaps one reason why so many people now eat too much is that everything in the kitchen has become bigger. For example, in the 1950s the average size of a dinner plate was 25cm; now it is 28cm. Of course, just because we are now eating off bigger plates and out of bigger bowls does not mean we have to eat bigger servings.

B. This is a real problem in a world where we are presented with more and more food. In 1993, the average American-style muffin weighed 85g, whereas now it is common to buy muffins weighing 130g.

C. Prepared meals have also increased in size. In the last twenty years the average chicken pie from a supermarket has increased by 49% in size. In New York, it is possible to buy a 2,000-calorie single slice of pizza: a whole day's worth of calories in one snack! It is very easy to eat too much in such an environment.

D. The bigger the glass, the more juice we put in it. We feel that we are still eating about the same amount, but really we are eating more. It seems to be a mistake that everyone makes — except small children.

E. But we usually do. Psychologists have shown that the bigger the plate we use, the more food we put on it. The bigger the ice-cream spoon, the more ice cream we take.

F. Up until the age of three or four, we have a sensible habit of stopping eating when we are no longer hungry. After that age, this habit seems to be lost. From then on, the more we are given, the more we will eat.

【45】2017 関西大学 3/4, 後期(2教科(英数)・3教科(理科1科目)) 総合情報 社会安全 システム理工  
環境都市工 化学生命工

B. 下の英文 A～F は、一つのまとまったパラグラフを 6 つの部分に分け、順番をばらばらに入れ替えたものです。ただし、パラグラフの最初には A がきます。A に続けて B～F を正しく並べ替えなさい。その上で、次の(1)～(6)に当てはまるものの記号をマークしなさい。ただし、当てはまるものがないもの(それがパラグラフの最後であるもの)については、Z をマークしなさい。

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| (4) D の次にくるもの | (5) E の次にくるもの | (6) F の次にくるもの |

A. The ancient Greeks believed that life and nature were controlled by the gods. These gods were very powerful.

B. Their children were the most important of all the gods. Zeus was the god of the sky, and he ruled all the gods on Mount Olympus. He was also the god of thunder, lightning, storms, and rain.

C. The priest at Delphi, a very holy place for the ancient Greeks, heard Apollo's messages and told everyone what the gods intended to do, or warned them about the future. The Greeks believed that the universe was created by two great gods called Cronus and Rhea.

D. They had none of the weaknesses of ordinary men and women, and were far more handsome and beautiful than anyone could imagine. The twelve most important of them lived beyond the clouds on Mount Olympus in Greece and, according to legend, looked down on humanity below.

E. Other important gods, besides Zeus and Apollo, were Hermes, the messenger of the gods, Aphrodite, the god of beauty and love, Demeter, the god of the earth, Poseidon, the god of the sea, and Hades, who ruled the world to which humans traveled after death. Some gods were supposed to have had children with humans, and these children often grew up to be heroes.

F. But they did not just observe. The gods spoke to human beings through Apollo, the god of the sun, and told them what would happen.

【46】2016 関西大学 2/1, 学部個別日程(3教科・2教科選択) 文 経済 社会 政策創造 総合情報

B. 下の英文 A～F は、一つのまとまったパラグラフを、6つの部分に分け、順番をばらばらに入れ替えたものです。ただし、パラグラフの最初にはAがきます。Aに続けてB～Fを正しく並べ替えなさい。その上で、次の(1)～(6)に当てはまるものの記号をマークしなさい。ただし、当てはまるものがないもの(それがパラグラフの最後であるもの)については、Zをマークしなさい。

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A. Every year, travelers from diverse cultural backgrounds make the journey to Japan, and without doubt the majority of them eventually leave the country with similar, positive impressions of it. First, it is hard to imagine that any visitor would be unimpressed by the convenience of Japan.

B. In short, whatever their expectations, visitors to Japan are bound to be impressed by its convenience, sights, and restaurants.

C. In addition, the excellence of the public transport system allows for smooth, efficient travel within and between cities. For sightseers, Japan is a stimulating mixture of the traditional and the modern.

D. After a day of sightseeing, dinner at a Japanese restaurant rarely disappoints. The range and quality of dishes to choose from ensures that customers leave feeling satisfied, whether it be from a humble neighborhood establishment or a more fashionable venue. The ingredients are always fresh, and chefs take pride in their craft.

E. In urban areas, almost any basic product that one could imagine wanting is available within walking distance at any time. Not only are stores numerous, they also stock a wider range of goods than found in most counterparts abroad.

F. Peaceful strolls around tranquil temples and shrines during the day can be followed by nights exploring lively, colorful entertainment districts. Nature lovers can enjoy hiking in remote regions such as the Kii Peninsula, or experience the majesty of Hokkaido's lakes by canoe.

【47】2016 関西大学 2/2, 学部個別(3教科(理科1科目選択・理科設問選択(2科目))) システム理工 環境  
都市工 化学生命工

B. 下の英文 A～F は、一つのまとまったパラグラフを、6つの部分に分け、順番をばらばらに入れ替えたものです。ただし、パラグラフの最初にはAがきます。Aに続けてB～Fを正しく並べ替えなさい。その上で、次の(1)～(6)に当てはまるものの記号をマークしなさい。ただし、当てはまるものがないもの(それがパラグラフの最後であるもの)については、Zをマークしなさい。

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A. Ann Dunham Soetoro, mother of US president Barack Obama, had an impressive life of her own.

B. She became fluent in the national language, and talked with many women in the village marketplaces and in their homes. During her professional work and her research as an anthropologist, Soetoro raised awareness of issues of gender equality and women's roles in their communities.

C. However, it is said that Soetoro's concern for social change and social justice gave her son values that would be important in his political career. In fact, one can even argue that the slogan of his 2008 presidential campaign, "Change We Can Believe In," is a direct result of his mother's influence.

D. As a result, she was recognized as a pioneer in helping women, in low-income and rural areas in Indonesia and elsewhere in Asia, improve their economic situations.

E. Although Obama's father was from the country of Kenya in East Africa, Soetoro, his mother, had grown up in the mainland United States and later moved to Hawaii with her parents. She studied anthropology at the University of Hawaii, but went on to find her life's work in the villages and small towns of Indonesia.

F. Her work had a great effect on Obama. When Obama was in elementary school, he lived with his mother in Indonesia for several years but was later sent back to Hawaii to be raised by his American grandparents.

【48】2016 関西大学 2/3, 学部個別(3教科) 経済 商 政策創造 外国語 人間健康

B. 下の英文 A～F は、一つのまとまったパラグラフを、6つの部分に分け、順番をばらばらに入れ替えたものです。ただし、パラグラフの最初には A がきます。A に続けて B～F を正しく並べ替えなさい。その上で、次の(1)～(6)に当てはまるものの記号をマークしなさい。ただし、当てはまるものがないもの(それがパラグラフの最後であるもの)については、Z をマークしなさい。

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A. In medieval Europe, rural life was governed by a system called “feudalism.” In a feudal society, the king granted large pieces of land to noblemen and bishops. Peasants without land did most of the work.

B. As a result, more and more people moved to towns and cities. Meanwhile, Christian conquests had expanded trade routes to the East and given Europeans a taste for imported goods such as wine, olive oil, and expensive textiles.

C. Thus, urban culture spread and a new era was born: the Renaissance. The Renaissance was a time of great intellectual and economic change, but it was not a complete change: It had its roots in the world of the Middle Ages.

D. During the 11th century, however, feudal life began to change. Agricultural innovations such as the heavy plow and three-field crop rotation made farming productive, so fewer farm workers were needed — but thanks to the expanded and improved food supply, the population grew.

E. They planted and harvested crops and gave most of the produce to the landowner. In exchange for their labor, they were allowed to live on the land. They were also promised protection in case of enemy invasion.

F. Economic expansion led to port cities becoming larger and larger. Eventually, there were some 15 cities in Europe with a population of more than 50,000.



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A. A growing body of research suggests that excessive social media use can have negative effects on the mental health of people of all ages.

B. Not all researchers agree with this, however. Some argue that people who are lonely to begin with, or shy, are more likely to spend long hours on Facebook. So loneliness is not the fault of social media. In any case, widespread usage of social media is a twenty-first century phenomenon, so we are still learning to understand and cope with it.

C. Adults may also become depressed when using Facebook but for a different reason. Findings by the University of Michigan suggest that the more time adults spend using Facebook, the lonelier they become.

D. A recent study of American teenagers found that 22 percent of them log onto social media sites at least ten times a day. Many of them reported being subject to bullying or unwelcome sexual comments online, causing what researchers described as “Facebook depression.”

E. Adults’ Facebook depression occurs, for example, when people sit alone looking at countless photos of friends having fun or doing something interesting. They may negatively compare their own lives to what they see on their screens.

F. Other research shows that the superficial nature of online friendships can also contribute to feelings of loneliness. The greater the proportion of face-to-face interaction in people’s lives, the less lonely they feel.

【50】2016 関西大学 2/5, 学部個別(2教科(漢英)・3教科(理科設問選択)) 文 システム理工 環境都市工  
化学生命工

B. 下の英文 A～F は、一つのまとまったパラグラフを、6つの部分に分け、順番をばらばらに入れ替えたものです。ただし、パラグラフの最初にはAがきます。Aに続けてB～Fを正しく並べ替えなさい。その上で、次の(1)～(6)に当てはまるものの記号をマークしなさい。ただし、当てはまるものがないもの(それがパラグラフの最後であるもの)については、Zをマークしなさい。

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A. In the same way that repeated study and experience can help us to learn, repeated exposure to bad chemicals or behaviors can lead to destructive habits that become addictions.

B. Another example of addiction is the overuse of social media. Teenagers who cannot stop using their cell-phones or computers while in bed late at night may also be hurting their brains. The artificial light from these devices can prevent them from getting enough sleep.

C. This finding goes against the popular idea that, because of their youth, teenagers can recover more easily from an addiction. For example, drinking too much alcohol can kill brain cells in teenagers while these cells would remain alive in adults.

D. In order to solve these two problems, it's important for parents to be aware of how easy it is for teenagers to become addicted. Also, by knowing that their brains are still developing and that it is easier for them to become addicted, teenagers may think twice before doing something that becomes a harmful habit later.

E. Thus, the effects of drinking are actually worse for teenagers than for adults and these effects can be permanent.

F. This is especially important for young people as recent research says that they are more likely than adults to become addicted. The reason for this is that the brain is still developing in teenagers and young people in their 20s. For adults, whose brains have finished their main development, this means that they are less likely to become addicted.

【51】2016 関西大学 2/6, 学部個別(3教科) 法 社会 外国語 人間健康 社会安全

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A. When almost everyone knows the name of a product, the product is said to have a strong brand. Water, coffee, cars, cell-phones and computers are just some of the many products among which there are famous brands. So why are people so in love with brands?

B. For example, if a coffee company tells a story about a farmer who picks the coffee beans from a single field in the high mountains of Brazil, the consumer will feel more connected to the brand. Thus, our beliefs about the brand often affect our experiences.

C. An expert who has drunk many different kinds of coffee may notice that the coffee is not very good. Yet, even some experts can be fooled, especially when their beliefs have stronger influence than their senses. This shows just how powerful a brand with a story about its origins can be.

D. However, this may not be the full story. One psychologist argues that we often get more pleasure from branded products because we know their origin and history. Indeed, brain studies show that people get more excited by branded products than unbranded ones.

E. Sociologists argue that they are signs of social status. If someone owns a new, expensive sports car, then people believe he or she is wealthy and has a higher status than if he or she owns an old, cheap car.

F. But what are the limits of branding? For example, what happens if the coffee company actually uses inexpensive, low quality coffee beans? Will consumers notice the difference? The answer will depend on how much experience consumers have.

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A. Before I went to New York as an exchange student I had heard a lot about the New York accent. It used to be that this accent could be heard everywhere in New York City, especially in Manhattan. For example, the word “girl” was pronounced like “goil,” with the “g” sound being followed by the word “oil.”

B. As wealthier people move into the neighborhood, working-class people have to move away and their accent goes with them.

C. But in recent years the New York accent has been disappearing in Manhattan. This is not because of prejudice, but because living in Manhattan has become so expensive that only wealthier people with a standard accent can afford to live there.

D. This Manhattan accent was created by working-class Italian-American immigrants. Other New York accents were created by Irish, Jewish, and Puerto Rican immigrants. However, these accents were often looked down upon by middle and upper class Americans who spoke with the standard accent.

E. Older speakers of the Italian-American accent who grew up in Manhattan have mixed feelings about this change. Some accept that times change, while others would like to see their Italian-American accent continue because it is so unique and a part of their identity.

F. As one person from Manhattan put it, other people thought he was not smart because of his accent. Actually, though, accent has nothing to do with intelligence. That is just a social stereotype.

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A. A recent study found something interesting about people who constantly check Facebook to see what their friends are up to.

B. Indeed, it's an addiction that I can't quit. I can't stop looking through that window into my friends' lives.

C. Those who do so might experience extreme envy — which can ultimately lead to extreme sadness. The researchers surveyed 736 college students.

D. They are married and have families. They have lovely homes. And the dinners — oh the dinners they serve! They look like something out of a food magazine. I watch all the videos of their kids saying the funniest things. I click on their pictures of vacations in exotic places. My only satisfaction is that sometimes my friends confuse “there,” “their” and “they’re” in their posts. Then suddenly, I feel a little bit better about myself.

E. Facebook is a huge part of my life. Like most Facebook users, I have the application on my phone. So, I check it at work. I check it at home. I check it when I am out. If I am in a subway station with Wi-Fi, I check it there, too.

F. They found that, basically, if you quietly follow your friends on Facebook and then realize that your life doesn't measure up to theirs, you feel bad about yourself. I am one of the researchers and I don't think this is just a college phenomenon. Even though I am middle aged, I can relate to those feelings myself.

【54】2016 関西大学 3/3, 後期(3教科・1教科(英語)) 法 文 経 済 商 社 会 政 策 創 造 外 国 語 人 間  
健康 総合情報 社会安全

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A. The Beatles, the famous British music quartet, were the world's most successful pop and rock band of the 20th century. During the 1960s, when they were recording and performing, the four musicians — John Lennon, Paul McCartney, George Harrison, and Ringo Starr — had loyal fans throughout the world.

B. In fact, there were two additional members who played with the band at one time or another. Stuart Sutcliffe, John's friend from art college, had been invited to join the original three guitarists — John, Paul and George — to complete the group.

C. However, there are rumors that other band members were jealous of him because he was too handsome and too popular with the female fans. Pete was replaced by Ringo, thus completing the famous Beatles line-up.

D. He is the one who suggested the name "The Beatles." Later, Pete Best was added as a drummer and fifth member. Eventually Stuart quit the group to resume his art studies, and Pete was forced to leave the band. Officially, he had been dropped because his drumming was poor.

E. Even in Japan, many people knew something about the Beatles, and could sing their more popular tunes such as "Yesterday" or "Hey Jude." But few people knew much about the Beatles in their earliest days, before they became famous.

F. Various members have come and gone, and although their time as a group ended decades ago, the Beatles' music lives on. Two surviving members, Paul and Ringo, continue to make music and tour the world even in their seventies.

【55】2016 関西大学 3/4, 後期(2教科(英数)・3教科(理科1科目)) 総合情報 社会安全 システム理工  
環境都市工 化学生命工

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A. Winter is here, and with it, comes a number of illnesses. It is the season for flu, colds, and sore throats. It's this third cold-weather sickness we wish to give you advice on.

B. Instead, with the water in your throat let out a long "Ahh," to make it bubble. Germs hate salt, so keep doing this for thirty seconds. When you are done, don't swallow the water. Spit it out.

C. You can. There are a number of remedies that do not require a visit to the hospital or special medicine. One of the oldest is grandma's recipe of gargling with salt and water. Put some salt in some hot water and mix it up. Put it in your mouth, but don't swallow.

D. Adding ginger and honey is even better. Honey coats the throat, and like the lemon, has properties that inhibit mild infections.

E. The usual case is that you wake up one morning and your throat is sore. It's not bad enough to skip school, and you don't have time to go to a drugstore to get medicine, so you just slip on a mask and hope for the best. Still, the annoyance worries you and you wish you could do something about it.

F. Lemon mixed with water is just as good. The lemon helps with swollen throat tissue and creates a hostile environment for viruses and bacteria.

【56】2015 関西大学 2/1, 学部個別日程(3教科・2教科選択) 文 経済 社会 政策創造 総合情報

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A. When people think of “fashion,” European countries such as France and Italy immediately come to mind. But there is at least one fashion item that is closely linked with American culture: blue jeans. Especially, Levi’s brand jeans are seen as representative of American fashion.

B. Later on, jeans became popular among the general population when people saw famous Hollywood actors like James Dean wearing them in movies. Today jeans come in different colors, including the original blue, and vary widely in price. You might find jeans for 15 dollars in a discount store; however, they can also sell for thousands of dollars a pair.

C. But how did these well-loved pants become so popular throughout the world? Jeans were originally associated with a man named Levi Strauss.

D. Levi Strauss then partnered with a clothing maker, Jacob Davis, who invented a process for making “rivets” — little metal connectors to hold the pieces of cloth together. In 1873 the government granted Strauss and Davis a patent for their invention, and in the early 1900s the word “Levi’s” was registered as their product trademark.

E. Although he did not invent them, he is considered the first one to make and sell great numbers of them. Strauss’s family had moved from Bavaria — today a part of Germany — to the US in the mid-1800s.

F. Strauss soon opened a small store in New York, where jeans were among the products sold. These were made from heavy cotton cloth. They were particularly useful for miners in California who needed strong pants.



【57】2015 関西大学 2/2, 学部個別日程(3教科(理科1科目選択・理科設問選択(2科目))) システム理工  
環境都市工 化学生命工

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A. Yesterday, my brother proudly announced he had over a thousand friends, many of them in foreign countries. I asked him how he'd met so many without having left this country. "On the Internet, of course," he said. "Don't you know what social networking is?"

B. In other words, social networking is a total waste of time. My brother, however, seems to think it is a useful activity. He says that it makes him feel powerful and free — as if anything is possible.

C. While social networking may play some important roles in the contemporary world, it does not promote true friendship, which is a matter of closeness, not numbers.

D. As a matter of fact, I do. As far as I can see, it means spending hours and hours exchanging mails with people you're unlikely to ever meet, and writing a blog that no one is going to read. This means that you neglect your homework and let your school grades drop.

E. This is not possible if one lives one's life in front of a computer. Even if a person has a thousand "friends," as my brother claims to have, I wonder how much any of them really care about him, or he about them.

F. But I cannot imagine anything more limiting than a life out of school spent entirely on the computer in one's bedroom. It is important for one to meet a lot of people face to face when one is young.

【58】2015 関西大学 2/3, 学部個別日程(3教科) 経済 商 政策創造 外国語 人間健康

B. 下の英文 A～F は、一つのまとまったパラグラフを、6 つの部分に分け、順番をばらばらに入れ替えたものです。ただし、パラグラフの最初には A がきます。A に続けて B～F を正しく並べ替えなさい。その上で、次の(1)～(6)に当てはまるものの記号をマークしなさい。ただし、当てはまるものがないもの(それがパラグラフの最後であるもの)については、Z をマークしなさい。

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A. What is the best way to learn a foreign language? Answers to this question will differ depending on whom you ask, and on current views of language learning as expressed in research.

B. While some words can be memorized, most words will have to be learned “in context” in order for them to stick in your mind; that is, as much as possible you should learn new words and grammatical patterns through encountering them in a stream of speech or written language.

C. Recent research, however, tells us that these activities are not enough to successfully acquire a language.

D. In sum, while memorizing and repeating language can sometimes be helpful strategies, by themselves they do not lead to successful language learning. They need to be combined with meaningful use of language.

E. It used to be believed, for example, that memorizing words and sentences, and repeating sentences aloud after a native speaker, were sufficient for learning. Pattern drills — where students substituted one word for another within certain grammatical patterns — were also thought to be vital to learning.

F. Similarly, it is not enough simply to repeat words or sentences that you have heard someone else say. It is more important to practice the language in real-life situations, by exchanging information or expressing your feelings and opinions.

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A. Do parents put too much pressure on children about their education? Many experts in the US seem to think so.

B. So do older adults and younger adults, people with low incomes and those with high incomes. The only gap in attitudes about this question, though not especially wide, comes from different gender groups. More men than women say parents aren't being tough enough.

C. Many Asian countries are known for strict educational systems that place heavy pressure on students to perform well on famous university entrance exams. In Japan, for example, parents often send their children to private *juku* where they spend many hours beyond the regular school day supplementing their studies and preparing for college entrance exams.

D. About three quarters of adults in this country say that American parents are placing too little rather than too much pressure on students. The remaining quarter says that parents are giving the right amount of pressure. Parents and non-parents feel roughly the same way about this question.

E. However, when the same question was asked in Asian countries like China, India, and Japan about parents in their countries, the results were the mirror image of those found in the US. In these Asian countries, majorities say children are under too much pressure from parents, and very few believe children face too little pressure.

F. But at least one group of non-experts, the American public, does not. According to a survey, most Americans think parents are not pushing their children hard enough.

【60】2015 関西大学 2/5, 学部個別日程(2教科(漢英)・(3教科(理科設問選択)) 文 システム理工 環境  
都市工 化学生命工

B. 下の英文 A～F は、一つのまとまったパラグラフを、6つの部分に分け、順番をばらばらに入れ替えたものです。ただし、パラグラフの最初にはAがきます。Aに続けてB～Fを正しく並べ替えなさい。その上で、次の(1)～(6)に当てはまるものの記号をマークしなさい。ただし、当てはまるものがないもの(それがパラグラフの最後であるもの)については、Zをマークしなさい。

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A. It is well known that people in other countries are interested in Japanese *anime* and *manga*. However, there are other aspects of contemporary Japanese culture that are also well known abroad.

B. He also competes in cycling events, and sometimes trains for these in Hawaii. I cannot judge whether or not Haruki Murakami is a great writer since I have read only one of his novels, and that was in an English translation.

C. When I visited Sweden last year, I spent a lot of time in bookstores. In nearly every shop there was a whole shelf devoted to Murakami's works.

D. But it is interesting that a current Japanese writer has such a great appeal in western countries. I hope that people will be able to appreciate different cultures through literature more and more in the future.

E. On my recent trips, for example, I have been surprised to discover the great popularity of the Japanese writer Haruki Murakami, especially in Europe.

F. I think that all of his books must have been translated into both Swedish and English. A Swedish friend told me that many people in Sweden had hoped he would win the Nobel Prize. She herself had read all of Murakami's books, but especially liked the non-fiction work entitled, *What I Talk About When I Talk About Running*. It seems that Murakami is a serious runner, even though he only began running when he was over 30.

【61】2015 関西大学 2/6, 学部個別日程(3教科) 法 社会 外国語 人間健康 社会安全

B. 下の英文 A～F は、一つのまとまったパラグラフを、6つの部分に分け、順番をばらばらに入れ替えたものです。ただし、パラグラフの最初には A がきます。A に続けて B～F を正しく並べ替えなさい。その上で、次の(1)～(6)に当てはまるものの記号をマークしなさい。ただし、当てはまるものがないもの(それがパラグラフの最後であるもの)については、Z をマークしなさい。

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A. Hundreds of years before the Europeans arrived in the northeastern part of what is now the US, the Native Americans developed techniques for making sugar from some kinds of maple trees.

B. But by making small fires under the wooden buckets, the Native Americans could boil away most of the water, and step by step, the sugar became concentrated. The Native Americans had no bottles or pots in which to keep maple syrup, so they kept boiling the water away until they had made maple sugar. This dry maple sugar gave their cooking a sweet flavor and a nice smell.

C. They learned that before leaves come out on the trees in spring, a liquid called sap begins to move up from the roots of the trees. By cutting the outside of the trees, this liquid could be collected in buckets made of wood. The liquid looked like water, and did not taste sweet.

D. Now the making of maple syrup and maple sugar is big business in the northeastern part of the US and the southeastern part of Canada.

E. However, because their buckets were made of wood, only small fires could be used and the manufacturing process took a long time. When English families arrived in North America, they brought iron pots.

F. The Native Americans soon discovered that by utilizing these, bigger fires could be used to make sugar more quickly.

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A. I have lived at the base of Mt. Rokko for many years, but had never been up to the top of the mountain until recently. I finally decided to hike up the mountain last weekend. On Saturday I bought a map to plan out my route. The next day I set out from my house at 7 a.m.

B. I arrived at the hot spring in the early afternoon and had a quick lunch. Then I took a leisurely bath in the *Kinsen*, or Golden Water. After the bath I caught a bus back toward my home. I was tired from the long hike, but also refreshed by the bath.

C. The walking and the water seem to have cleared my head, so that I was able to study very well all week. I think I will plan a hike and a hot spring visit every weekend.

D. Altogether it took nearly four hours to hike up to the highest point on the mountain. Unfortunately there was not much of a view from there, so I did not stay long, but quickly returned to the main trail.

E. I could have taken a bus to the beginning of the trails, but I decided that it would be better to walk from my home. The first trail was rather narrow, but before long it connected with a wider one, which was the main trail running over all of the Rokko Mountains.

F. As I was preparing to go back down the mountain the same way I had come up, I discovered a different trail leading to Arima Onsen, a famous hot spring in the Kansai area. Because I love hot springs, I decided to change my plan.

B. 下の英文 A～F は、一つのまとまったパラグラフを、6 つの部分に分け、順番をばらばらに入れ替えたものです。ただし、パラグラフの最初には A がきます。A に続けて B～F を正しく並べ替えなさい。その上で、次の(1)～(6)に当てはまるものの記号をマークしなさい。ただし、当てはまるものがないもの(それがパラグラフの最後であるもの)については、Z をマークしなさい。

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A. Every time I look at a map of Eastern Europe and Central Asia, I am struck by how much has changed since the fall of the Berlin Wall about 25 years ago.

B. What used to be Czechoslovakia is now divided into the Czech Republic and Slovakia. What was formerly Yugoslavia has split into many different nations, including Slovenia, Croatia and Serbia. And of course, the biggest change of all is in the boundaries of the former Soviet Union or the USSR.

C. For example, Germany, which had been separated into an East German nation and a West German nation for many years, quickly became a united country again. Of course, the boundaries of some countries in the region, such as Poland and Hungary, were not affected at all, even though their governments became much freer.

D. Country borders, after all, have always changed over time, so this may be simply a reflection of what has happened throughout modern human history.

E. Although Russia, which was the major part of the USSR, is still the largest country in the world, the rest of the Soviet Union has been replaced by a number of newly formed smaller nations: Ukraine, Georgia and Tadjikistan to name just a few. When I think closely about these changes, however, the situation may not be so unusual.

F. But in other cases, what had formerly been a single nation split up into two or more separate ones.

【64】2015 関西大学 3/3, 後期日程(3教科・1教科(英語)) 法 文 経 済 商 社 会 政 策 創 造 外 国 語  
人間健康 総合情報 社会安全

B. 下の英文 A～F は、一つのまとまったパラグラフを、6つの部分に分け、順番をばらばらに入れ替えたものです。ただし、パラグラフの最初には A がきます。A に続けて B～F を正しく並べ替えなさい。その上で、次の(1)～(6)に当てはまるものの記号をマークしなさい。ただし、当てはまるものがないもの(それがパラグラフの最後であるもの)については、Z をマークしなさい。

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A. Anyone who has traveled abroad knows that there are many differences among the various cultures of the world. Some of these, such as differences in the food that people eat or the languages that they speak, are easy to recognize, even for casual travelers.

B. This can cause misunderstandings in face-to-face communication. People who require more personal space may feel that those who prefer to communicate at a shorter distance are too aggressive. Conversely, people who prefer to be closer to others may feel that those who keep a lot of distance are unfriendly.

C. But in either case, the important thing is to understand that the same behavior may be interpreted differently depending on one's cultural background.

D. However, there are other kinds of differences that are not easily visible, and can only be understood at a deeper level. One of these is the way in which people use space. For example, one researcher, Hall, has described how people place themselves at different distances from others according to the purpose of communication.

E. While all cultures seem to make these distinctions, the specific distances within each category differ across cultures. For example, personal distance for Japanese or northern Europeans tends to be noticeably greater than it is for, say, people from Latin American or Middle Eastern countries.

F. "Intimate distance" is for touching or whispering to another person; "personal distance" is for conversations among close friends; "social distance" is for more formal conversation; and "public distance" is for speaking to a group.



【65】2015 関西大学 3/4, 後期日程(2教科(英数)・3教科(理科1科目)) 総合情報 社会安全 システム理  
工 環境都市工 化学生命工

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A. Parents want their children to do their best at school. The problem for parents is how to help children learn. One technique is to point out mistakes, and to criticize even small weak points.

B. There is, however, a more positive alternative. For example, a popular American animator was encouraged by his mother to become an artist. As a child, he and his brothers and sisters all made pictures and showed them to their mother. All of these children became professional artists of some kind. What was the secret of this mother's success?

C. But for children who are intelligent but lazy, hearing too much praise may prevent them from doing their best. Such children may wonder why they should study harder when they are already told that their work is very good.

D. Years later she explained that when each child brought her a drawing, she didn't look at the drawing but at the child's face. If the child was excited about the drawing, she became excited, too.

E. The idea is to help children improve by avoiding mistakes. But if done too often, this can destroy children's self-confidence. Another strategy is to praise children for good work. The idea is that by pointing out strengths, parents can give confidence to young children, who will then become excited about learning.

F. But she would not get excited if the child's face showed little enthusiasm. She never criticized. She never over-praised. And this balanced approach seemed to encourage all her children.

【66】2014 関西大学 2/1, 学部個別日程(3教科・2教科選択) 文 経済 社会 政策創造 総合情報

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A. Today the idea that men and women have equal value and should enjoy equal rights is generally accepted all over the world. However, the practical details of the equality of the sexes are far from settled.

B. Only when this is ensured, and women are no longer punished for the special consideration they need, will humanity realize its full potential.

C. These differences mean that treating the sexes exactly the same does not make sense. It may be argued that since males have greater muscle strength, they should be expected to do harder physical work. On the other hand, only females can bear children, and this ability brings with it special needs as well as special responsibilities. Women normally need support while they are pregnant and while their children are young.

D. Yet, if we consider overall size and physical strength, it is clear that the average male is not the same as the average female. Males are larger and stronger. In contrast, females are normally physically superior to males in their resistance to disease and their ability to withstand pain. Females also have a longer life expectancy than males.

E. Thus, the equality of the sexes cannot mean that males and females should receive exactly the same treatment. It can only mean that both should receive equal opportunities to develop their capacities and equal protection of their rights.

F. To understand why, we need to think about what we mean by “equality.” In general, “equal” means “exactly the same.”

【67】2014 関西大学 2/2, 学部個別日程(2教科(漢英)・3教科(理科1科目選択)・3教科(理科設問選択(2科目))) 文 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工

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A. Agatha Christie, whose first book, *The Mysterious Affair at Styles*, was published in 1920, is considered to be the inventor of the modern detective novel. She also continues to be one of the most popular authors in the world. More than 100 million copies of her books and stories have been sold.

B. Indeed, her two most famous characters, the detectives Hercule Poirot and Jane Marple, are probably most familiar to people in the US because of the two popular television series, *Poirot* and *Miss Marple*, which were made in the 1990s.

C. During her life, she published sixty-six novels, more than one hundred short stories, twenty plays, an autobiography, and books of poetry and nonfiction. The one form of writing that she did not seem interested in was writing for movies or television.

D. There are several reasons for the extraordinarily high readership of her work. One is that she wrote in a style that is very easy to read. Another is that she wrote so much!

E. She did begin to write the script for a movie while visiting the US in the 1960s but soon gave up. Moreover, she was not interested in any of the movie adaptations of her novels and stories.

F. Nevertheless, more than sixty-five movie and television adaptations have been produced from Christie's novels.

【68】2014 関西大学 2/3, 学部個別日程(3教科) 法 経済 商 外国語 人間健康

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A. Cold-blooded animals cannot keep their bodies warm with energy from food. They are warmed by the sun and become cold when it is dark. Warm-blooded animals, by contrast, keep their bodies at the same temperature all the time.

B. Of course, there were also large plant-eating dinosaurs. Scientists do not know if they were warm-blooded or cold-blooded. Warm-blooded animals need to eat more than cold-blooded ones to keep themselves warm.

C. So, if these huge dinosaurs had been warm-blooded, they would have had to eat incredible amounts of food to keep their bodies warm, which seems unlikely. This suggests that they were cold-blooded.

D. However, a number of facts are making scientists reconsider this idea. When they become cold, reptiles slow down. This can happen at night or during the colder seasons of the year. But dinosaurs do not appear to have slowed down in the way modern reptiles do, since many of them were meat-eating hunters and had to be able to move quickly.

E. Nevertheless, scientists believe that the giant long-necked plant eaters must have been warm-blooded. If they had been cold-blooded, these dinosaurs would not have had a high enough blood pressure for blood to reach their brains.

F. They do this by using the energy from their food to keep them warm. Modern reptiles are cold-blooded. Scientists once thought that, since dinosaurs looked like reptiles, they must also have been cold-blooded.

【69】2014 関西大学 2/4, 学部個別日程(3教科・2教科(英数)) 法 文 商 総合情報 社会安全

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A. The poet Robert Frost wrote, “Home is the place where, when you have to go there, they have to take you in.” It’s a sad poem, but I like the idea that your family will always accept you.

B. In contrast, friends may grow and change with you. As you develop, you may also make new friends who have similar values and interests. Together, friends can explore new places and ideas.

C. On the other hand, families often don’t realize that you change as you grow older. As people mature, they try out new ideas and develop new qualities. Yet family members often see them as the same little boys or girls who made so many cute mistakes not so long ago.

D. However, when they have children of their own, they may again feel the beauty of family ties and rely on parents and brothers and sisters for guidance in dealing with the challenges of raising children. So if you asked me which is more important — family or friends — I’d have to say people need them both.

E. The thought that there is always a place to return to is comforting. Your family may annoy you or embarrass you at times, but they will rarely reject you.

F. Thus, during the teenage years and into young adulthood, as people grow and develop, they often place more value on friendships than on family ties.

【70】2014 関西大学 2/5, 学部個別日程(3教科(理科設問選択)) システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工

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A. All foods contain water — cabbage and other leaf vegetables contain as much as 93% water, potatoes and other root vegetables, 80%, meat, 75%, and fish, between 60% and 80%. Centuries ago, people discovered that removing moisture from food helps to preserve it.

B. This is done by pouring them over a heated steel roller or spraying them into a chamber through which a current of hot air passes.

C. In many places fruit is still dried in the sun. The methods used vary, but in general, the fruit is spread out on trays in drying yards in the hot sun.

D. In the first case, the dried material is scraped off the roller as a thin film that is then broken up into small flakes. In the second process, it falls to the bottom of the chamber as a fine powder.

E. The easiest way to do this is to expose the food to sun and wind. In this way Native Americans dried meat, Scandinavians dried fish, and Arabs dried fruit.

F. Nowadays most foods are dried mechanically. The conventional method is to put food in chambers through which hot air is blown at temperatures of about 110°C at entry to about 43°C at exit. This is the usual method for drying such things as vegetables, minced meat, and fish. Liquids such as milk, coffee, tea, and soups can also be dried.

【71】2014 関西大学 2/6, 学部個別日程(3教科) 社会 政策創造 外国語 人間健康 社会安全

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A. Some people say there is no point in making New Year's resolutions. They believe that, since most people don't keep their New Year's vow to lose weight or exercise more, making this type of resolution is a waste of time.

B. In addition to getting help, you should avoid situations in which you are likely to break your resolution. For example, if your goal is to lose weight, do not study in an ice cream store!

C. Finally, don't be too hard on yourself if you break your promise. Think of a resolution as a long, slow race and not a short, fast race. Renew your vow and do not give up due to one mistake.

D. But is this really true? In fact, research shows that when people don't make them, there is only about a 4% chance that they will change their behavior within six months. However, when people do make resolutions, more than 44% succeed in changing their behavior.

E. Another idea is to have a friend join you in making a resolution. Someone else's encouragement can help you make the required effort.

F. Although more than half do not keep their promises to themselves, the success rate could be increased by following a few rules. You should start by making a realistic goal. For example, when you are very busy, instead of trying to exercise daily, set a goal of exercising three times per week.

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A. One of the many things that I love about Japan is its efficient public transportation system. You can get almost anywhere in the country easily and cheaply on trains and buses. However, when I first arrived in Japan, it took me a little while to get used to planning my journeys.

B. When I went back to my home country a few years later, I thought I would be able to get around on my own there, too. However, I soon realized that the bus service in my hometown had become less frequent than before, and that I had to make very time-consuming transfers to get to the new shopping mall.

C. Nevertheless, once I learned to consider the amount of time between train departures and add time for changing trains and so on, I was able to get to places on time every time. This gave me a feeling of real independence.

D. When I got back to Japan, I was really happy to be able to travel on my own again.

E. If I heard that the place I was going to was a 30-minute train ride away, I would leave my apartment in time to arrive at the train station 30 minutes before I needed to be at my destination. Of course, I often had to wait 15 minutes until the next train departed, so I would get to my destination 15 minutes late!

F. I ended up asking friends and family for rides whenever I went out.



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A. Japan's population is rapidly getting older. About 25% of the population was over 65 in 2012, and it is estimated that this will reach 40% by 2055. One reason for this trend is that advances in medical science have helped increase the average length of life for Japanese.

B. The Japanese government has already invited nurses from Indonesia and the Philippines to come to Japan to take care of the elderly.

C. One is to make it easier for women to continue to work after they have children. This will increase the number of workers and possibly the birth rate, too. Another solution might be to welcome more immigrants.

D. Another is the falling birth rate, which for many years has remained well below the rate needed to maintain the population. As a result, Japan's population has begun to decline.

E. Some people argue that in such a small island nation, it is not a bad thing to have fewer people. However, the government is worried because it needs more workers to pay for pensions and medical care for the elderly. Several solutions have been proposed.

F. However, some people worry that increased immigration would lead to an increase in crime — even though national crime statistics prove that foreigners do not have a higher crime rate than Japanese. In any case, Japan needs to choose its future path: one of fewer young supporting more older residents or one with more opportunities for change.

【74】2014 関西大学 3/3, 後期日程(3教科・1教科(英語)) 法 文 経 済 商 社 会 政 策 創 造 外 国 語  
人間健康 総合情報 社会安全

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A. The idea that Unidentified Flying Objects (UFOs) are the vehicles of alien visitors to Earth originated in the United States in the 1940s. Today it is widespread, and it might surprise people to learn that this was not always so.

B. Rather, people believed the objects to be illusions, misinterpreted or unknown natural phenomena, or top-secret military vehicles not known to the public.

C. The first mass sightings of UFOs in the United States were in 1896, when a number of people from California to the Midwest reported seeing mysterious flying objects.

D. It was not until the late 1940s, after the publication of an article in *True* magazine suggesting that UFOs were from outer space, that the idea that UFOs were alien vehicles became the most popular idea among the public.

E. This change in public opinion was accompanied by a massive increase in the number of UFO sightings. The government responded quickly. However, the official government investigation concluded that, while UFOs were real, they could easily be explained, and had nothing to do with visitors from other planets.

F. According to these reports, the objects were sausage-shaped with numerous intense colored lights. Another wave of UFO sightings was reported in 1909 and 1910, and, during World War II, several pilots claimed to have spotted glowing objects that followed alongside their airplanes. However, a survey in 1947 indicated that few Americans associated these flying objects with alien spaceships.

【75】2014 関西大学 3/4, 後期日程(2教科(英数)・3教科(理科1科目)) 総合情報 社会安全 システム理  
工 環境都市工 化学生命工

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A. In countries with little rainfall, scientists must constantly seek ways to increase supplies of water. One method being considered is to use icebergs, which would be wrapped in cloth or plastic and pulled to countries needing freshwater, such as Saudi Arabia and other countries in the Middle East. While this plan may have some potential, it would be very expensive.

B. The ice could drastically change the weather along the coast, and it would probably affect the fish population.

C. Moreover, even if the iceberg could be successfully brought to a hot dry country in one piece, there might be unexpected environmental effects.

D. According to estimates, it would cost between \$50 million and \$100 million to float a single 100-million-ton iceberg from Antarctica to, for example, the coast of Saudi Arabia. It is also possible that the iceberg could melt on the journey. In fact, no one knows if an iceberg could be kept cold for such a long journey.

E. It seems, then, that before icebergs could become a source of fresh water in the future, problems involving cost, overall practicality, and, most important, environmental impact, must be solved.

F. At the very least, there is the possibility that it would break up into smaller pieces, which could create problems for shipping.

【76】2013 関西大学 2/1, 学部個別日程(2教科選択・3教科) 文 経済 社会 政策創造 総合情報

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A. The idea of a bargain is that you can buy something for a lower price than normal. For example, the other day I saw a poster that said a certain pair of shoes was on sale at 40% of its normal price.

B. In order to find out why this was the case, I went to the shop where I had seen them advertised. I asked the clerk my two main questions: what does the “normal price” really mean, and why were so many shops selling the shoes at a much lower price?

C. Thus, in this case, the product was good, but not so popular now. The lower price was easy for me to understand. I decided to buy the shoes from the shop clerk, because he had given me the most information.

D. This advertisement made the shoes sound like a good deal. But, in reality, that pair of shoes was only a bargain if other shops were selling the same ones at the normal price.

E. The answers were pretty simple. When the shoes were first put on sale, they were expensive because they were a new type. That was the “normal price.” But that was two years ago, and many newer types were now popular. The maker wanted to sell all the remaining older types, and offered them to shops very cheaply.

F. So I did an internet search for the same pair of shoes, and I discovered that other shops were also selling the shoes at “bargain” prices. But nothing on the Internet explained why the shoes were on sale.

【77】2013 関西大学 2/2, 学部個別日程(2教科(漢英)・3教科型(理科1科目選択)) 文 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工

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A. Scientists used to think that, compared to people, animals were not very intelligent. Human intelligence can be seen in our ability to do things like writing books, making computers, and building cities.

B. For example, chimpanzees will use rocks to break open the hard outer shells of nuts so that they can eat the inside.

C. But even more impressive than tool use, is the use of language. It is thought that, when they copy what people say, parrots are trying to learn human language in order to become members of the group. This suggests that parrots have a kind of social intelligence.

D. Another example of this is the behavior of crows. Crows drop nuts onto roads and then wait for cars to run over and open them, so they can eat the inside. The crows will even wait for a red light to stop the cars so they can safely walk into the middle of the road and eat the nuts.

E. Although intelligence can be measured in many ways, at the very least animals can use tools and language for their own purposes.

F. So far animals haven't been able to perform such complex activities, but it would be a mistake to say that animals are not intelligent. Monkeys and chimpanzees have been observed using tools and teaching their young how to use them.

【78】2013 関西大学 2/3, 学部個別日程(3教科) 経済 商 政策創造 外国語 社会安全

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A. The unhealthiness of the American diet is currently of great concern. For example, the amount of sugar that we Americans consume is a major source of worry.

B. In 1976, Americans were eating 25 percent more fat than they had been in 1910. During the 1970s this high-fat diet came to be blamed for the increasing number of people suffering from heart disease.

C. In response to this alarming news many Americans started to alter their eating habits by consuming more chicken, fish, and vegetables and less red meat and butter.

D. Getting most of one's energy from sugar instead of from vegetables may also cause other problems, such as a lack of vitamins and minerals in one's diet. Americans are also eating much more fat than they used to.

E. However, this trend did not last long. Since the 1970s, the overall consumption of beef in the US has actually increased, largely as a result of the increasing popularity of fast foods. It seems that whatever we learn and however much we may worry, we just can't resist a hamburger.

F. In the 1970s, American sugar consumption reached 45 kilograms per person per year. The American taste for sugar is almost certainly connected to such health problems as weight gain, bad teeth, and stomach and heart problems.

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A. Traditionally, the oldest works of European literature are considered to be the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* — two long poems written in the ancient Greek alphabet.

B. Around two hundred years ago it was first suggested that the answer to these puzzles might lie in the way in which the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* were actually created. Perhaps the two long poems were not actually the work of one author. Perhaps instead they were the record of a tradition of poems, passed on in spoken form from one generation to the next before being collected and written down together as the two great works we now know.

C. For example, why was it that just these two great works had survived from ancient times? Surely there should have been a few inferior stories that came before them.

D. This would also explain why there is so much repetition in the poems. It was there to make it easier for people to remember them.

E. Another problem was the amount of repetition in the poems. Why were the characters always described in the same way — Achilles is always “fast-running Achilles” for example — and why do the same situations occur again and again?

F. For most of European history they have been regarded as perhaps the greatest works of European literature. It was also believed that one man, called Homer, wrote them. However, despite their great reputation, there were always some puzzling aspects to the two works.

【80】2013 関西大学 2/5, 学部個別日程(3教科(理科設問選択)) システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工

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A. There is very little direct evidence of what our ancestors used to eat. For this reason, scientists who examine the distant past, before history began, often use the present day to help them understand the diets of the earliest humans.

B. However, we cannot be sure that these are the kinds of environments in which our ancestors lived. Likewise, scientists and historians often presume that human beings must have always eaten the same kind of food.

C. For example, researchers will look at modern societies that live by hunting animals and gathering food from the wild, in order to help them understand how our distant ancestors used to live.

D. It may be, then, that the present is not such a good guide to the past as we once thought.

E. There is, however, a problem with this method of understanding the past. Modern hunter-gatherer societies are mostly found in environments where this way of life is the only way to survive.

F. For this reason, they often ignore certain sources of food if it is not possible for modern human beings to eat them. However, we are now coming to understand that the human body can adapt quite rapidly, and in fundamental ways, to changes in diet.



【81】2013 関西大学 2/6, 学部個別日程(3教科) 法 社会 外国語 人間健康 社会安全

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A. Last month I moved into a new apartment that was much smaller than my old one. I thought about taking most of my things, but I realized that this would be a good chance to clear out many of the unnecessary items that I had accumulated over the years.

B. So what were the items that I chose? I kept my old school bag from elementary school. I also kept the watch that my grandmother gave me when I was in junior high school.

C. These are my treasures. I will keep them forever, and perhaps add a few more later from different stages in my life.

D. My friend advised me to get rid of everything that I didn't need now, or was unlikely to need in the future. At the same time, he said, I should decide on a few items with sentimental value and keep those in a special place.

E. But which ones should I keep, and which ones should I throw out? I was unable to make the decision on my own, so I asked a good friend to help me.

F. From high school, I kept my soccer ball — which was signed by the famous Nakata. Finally, I kept the letter telling me that I had passed the university entrance exam.

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A. One summer my friend and I traveled around the western part of the USA. Our first day was spent in Seattle, where we saw a Major League baseball game. Ichiro Suzuki was playing for the Seattle Mariners, and Yu Darvish was the starting pitcher for the Texas Rangers.

B. We first drove as far as Glacier National Park in northern Montana, then to Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming. The mountains and lakes that we saw were spectacular, as well as the deer, bears and other wild animals.

C. The next day we rented a car and began our journey. Our original plan was to drive south down the West Coast, through the states of Washington, Oregon and California, and finish up in San Francisco.

D. We then flew back to Seattle Airport, and from there continued on to Japan. We never did get to San Francisco, but maybe that is just as well. It means that we still have something to look forward to on our next journey to America.

E. However, we changed our minds at the last minute and decided to go east instead.

F. But we got tired of nature after a while, and longed for something more exciting. So we finished up our journey in Las Vegas, where we dropped off the car, and had a good time enjoying the night life.

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A. In the 1980s researchers predicted that garbage would gather together into large “patches” or areas in the Pacific Ocean. This prediction was found to be true in 1997 when a boat sailed through a large area of garbage that is now known as “The Great Pacific Garbage Patch.”

B. Birds will eat smaller pieces, like bottle caps, and then try to feed them to their babies. These get stuck in the baby birds’ throats so they can no longer eat.

C. It’s important to do something now about this pollution. We can reduce the amount of plastic in our oceans by using less plastic in our daily lives. This means shopping with re-usable bags and not buying drinks in plastic bottles or food in plastic bags or boxes.

D. The plastic is carried by water and wind that move in circles between North America and Asia. It eventually collects in the middle of these circles and forms a huge area of floating garbage.

E. Most of the garbage in the Pacific Ocean comes from the shores of North America and Asia and is largely made up of plastic. Although some of the plastic pieces are large, most of them are actually very small and cannot be easily seen. How did all this plastic come together in one place in the Pacific Ocean?

F. This plastic is dangerous and has started to affect birds, fish, sea animals, and people. Some birds, fish, and sea animals get caught in the larger pieces of plastic and can’t escape.

【84】2013 関西大学 3/3, 後期日程(3教科・1教科(英語)) 法 文 経 済 商 社 会 政 策 創 造 外 国 語  
人間健康 総合情報 社会安全

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A. What can we do about global warming? Human beings can live in almost any extreme of climate from deserts to the Arctic, but only when they can predict what the extremes of the weather will be and figure out how to adapt to them.

B. Moreover, it is important that we should start adapting as soon as possible because it could take up to 50 years to accomplish the kind of changes we will need to make.

C. However, most people are more concerned with what is happening today than with what will happen in 50 years' time. We must come to understand that starting to adapt to global warming now will save money in the long term for the local area, the country, and the world.

D. It can then take another 10 years to make sure that everyone agrees to these changes and can adapt to them.

E. For example, if you want to change land use — changing ways of farming, for instance — it can take up to 20 years to research and plan the appropriate changes.

F. It may take another 10 years after that for the changes to actually be made, and a further 10 before the changes start to work. The problem is that adaptation requires us to start spending money now to achieve things far in the future.

【85】2013 関西大学 3/4, 後期日程(2教科(英数)・3教科(理科1科目)) 総合情報 社会安全 システム理  
工 環境都市工 化学生命工

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A. Doctors perform many useful functions such as giving advice about health, relieving pain, and performing operations. Indeed, the number of doctors that a society has is often taken as an indication of the health of its population.

B. On average, people in the UK live for 72 years, people in Belgium live for 71 years, and people in Switzerland live for 74 years. Most remarkably, people in Italy have exactly the same life expectancy as people in the UK. The two ways of measuring health, then, do not seem to match up.

C. In European countries, for example, we find a huge variation in the number of doctors per 10,000 people. There are 55 Italian doctors per 10,000 people; in Belgium there are 40; in Switzerland there are 32.

D. Another way of measuring the health of a population is by looking at how long people in that population live on average. The longer people live, the healthier we say the society is.

E. However, in the UK there are only 16 per 10,000. But here is the surprising fact: life expectancy in these countries is almost the same.

F. However, there seems to be no connection between these two ways of measuring health. That is, there seems to be no connection between the number of doctors in a society and the health of that society.

【86】2012 関西大学 2/1, 学部個別日程(2教科(漢英)・3教科(理科1科目選択)) 文 システム理工 環境  
都市工 化学生命工

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- A. When I was a child I liked to play the piano. I used to play for a couple of hours every day. Nobody forced me to practice this much; I just enjoyed it. However, I had one very weak point.
- B. Therefore, I cannot regularly practice all the pieces I know. So, at first, I found that each time I practiced I had forgotten parts of the music.
- C. I have found that this way of practicing really helps me to remember a piece of music. And you can do it anywhere — even sitting in a classroom!
- D. However, I then discovered a way of practicing that I had never used as a child but which has turned out to be very useful: visualization. This is a kind of practice in which you go through the piece of music in your mind, either imagining the movement of your hands or recalling the written music itself.
- E. Recently I have started playing the piano again. But, when I did, I found that this problem of memorizing pieces of music was even worse. And now that I am a student, I have much less spare time than I did when I was a child.
- F. I found it very difficult to remember long pieces of music. Perhaps that is why I played so much. If I did not play a piece every few days, I would very easily forget it.

【87】2012 関西大学 2/2, 学部個別日程(2教科選択・3教科) 商 政策創造 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全

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A. In 1954, Roger Bannister became the first person to run a mile (about 1.6 km) in less than four minutes. Many people had said this was impossible. Yet, by 1958, 30 other athletes had also run a mile in under four minutes. Since then, we have learned to expect that world records will continue to be broken.

B. If we look at results in athletics from 1900 to 1980, we see continuous improvement in speed and strength as a result of improved nutrition, training, and techniques. After 1980, however, this steady improvement can no longer be seen.

C. Well, it will probably make watching athletics a lot less exciting than it has been for the last few generations. Athletes, too, will have to get used to the idea that they may be training incredibly hard only in order to match what has already been achieved.

D. Such statistics suggest that we may be reaching the limits of what is physically possible for human beings. Scientists suggest that by 2030 we will no longer be seeing any improvements in athletic performance. So, what effect will this have?

E. Yet, recently it has been suggested that there may be limits to athletic performance. It has been pointed out that, while athletic achievement made steady progress during most of the 20th century, this trend is not continuing.

F. In 64% of athletic events there has been no improvement since 1993. Some records have not been broken for a whole generation.

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A. My girlfriend and I attend the same high school. One of our school rules is that we should all have short fingernails. I think it is a good rule, but my girlfriend doesn't. I realized this difference this summer.

B. Imagine, then, my horror when my girlfriend and I met at Osaka Station, and I found that she, too, had got herself a set of ten huge nails — each covered in shiny decorations. I told her that they were against the school rules.

C. That was our first vacation since we started dating. We live in different cities, and we had agreed to meet in Osaka to go and watch a movie.

D. But when we held hands as we walked towards the movie theater, I felt those sharp, artificial blades cutting into my hand. I can only hope that when school starts again, she will get rid of them.

E. But she replied that she wanted to have beautiful hands. Then she asked me if I liked them. I did not want to disappoint her, so I told her a lie and said that I did.

F. On the train to Osaka, I found myself surrounded by young women whose fingernails had been artificially lengthened, painted in several colors, and then decorated with shiny little false jewels. I had seen such things before, but that day I realized how much I hated this fashion.



【89】2012 関西大学 2/4, 学部個別日程(3教科) 法 文 商 社会 人間健康

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A. There has been a lot of debate in Japan about the new policy of starting to teach English to elementary school children. Many problems have been pointed out.

B. In fact, some research has shown that mastering two languages brings all sorts of benefits. So there is no need to worry about any negative impact from early English lessons. Today's children are simply getting an early start on a difficult task.

C. I agree that these are serious problems with the system in Japan. However, for many people, the biggest reason they oppose early English education is that they believe it will lead to a decline in children's Japanese ability.

D. Another objection is that the Ministry of Education has not provided enough training or materials to help teachers prepare their lessons. In Korea, the government also spent a great deal of time and money training teachers for this work.

E. This, I believe, is nothing more than a myth. I have many friends who grew up using two languages and have a strong command of both. A lot of research also shows that a child's first language is not threatened by early learning of a second language as long as he or she gets lots of support for both languages.

F. One of them is that most elementary school teachers in Japan are not qualified to teach English. Before such lessons were begun in Korea, the government hired many foreign assistant language teachers to help teach these lessons.

【90】2012 関西大学 2/5, 学部個別日程(3教科(理科設問選択)) システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工

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A. When I first learned of the old Japanese custom of dyeing the teeth black, I was shocked and disgusted. So I asked our history teacher why people did this.

B. Then I read a more reasonable explanation. Our science teacher had us write a report, and I chose to do one on the process of making alcoholic drinks. One of the earliest techniques to do this was, I discovered, biting tree fruits repeatedly, thereby helping the process.

C. My teacher first suggested that it was adopted to hide the fact that most ancient people's teeth were so bad. However, I knew that pre-nineteenth-century skeletons usually have perfect teeth because sugar was available only to the very rich. Therefore, that suggestion did not convince me.

D. And what man would not want to marry someone so obviously hardworking? This, I believe, was the beginning of the old Japanese custom.

E. This biting had been women's work; and in East Asia, the most suitable fruits generally had dark red or purple juice. Thus, a woman who devotedly prepared alcohol for the men in her family would end up with dark red or purple front teeth.

F. Another possible explanation that he gave was that white teeth reminded ancient people of the bones sticking out of serious injuries. Though this seemed more likely, it did not explain why parents waited to make their daughters' teeth black until just before marriage.

【91】2012 関西大学 2/6, 学部個別日程(3教科) 文 経済 社会 外国語 社会安全

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A. I have recently started to walk to the place where I work. I want to lose some weight, and I thought walking would be the best way to get some daily exercise. I normally get up early, so I have enough time.

B. Moreover, running along streets can be very hard on your knees and ankles, while walking isn't. So I think I shall continue to walk.

C. But, she added, if I run, I will get to work three times faster. So, whether I walk to work or run to work will make no difference in the amount of calories I use up, only in the amount of time it will take.

D. I was telling some of my friends about this, and one of them pointed out that if I was really serious about losing weight, I should run to work instead. What he said seemed true, since running uses up many more calories than walking.

E. If I were worried about time, then, it would be better to run. But I am not worried about it, and also, I do not like the idea of arriving at work hot and out of breath.

F. But another friend said the matter was not so simple. She explained that a person running at 10 kilometers an hour burns off about 11 calories every minute. This is around three times the amount you would use each minute if you were walking at just over 3 kilometers an hour.

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A. The movie *The Holiday* is the story of two young women who exchange homes for the Christmas holiday. One of them is American, the other, British. When they arrive at each other's home, they are both pleased.

B. Interestingly, this is a matter in which Japan differs from Britain, too. Like Americans, Japanese people usually leave their electric equipment connected to a power outlet. This is convenient when they want to use their appliances.

C. This scene shows an interesting cultural difference between Britain and the US. Americans usually leave electric appliances such as coffee makers and TVs connected to outlets all the time. In contrast, the British generally disconnect any equipment that is not in use.

D. In other words, people could reduce the amount of electricity they use by about 10% by simply disconnecting their appliances. At a time when the world is worried about global warming, Britain offers an example that both Japan and America should follow.

E. However, the following morning, when the American tries to make coffee in the British home, the coffee maker doesn't work. She finds out that she needs to connect it to the electric outlet first.

F. However, as long as appliances are connected to a power outlet, they use electricity — even when they are not turned on. In fact, it is estimated that as much as 10% of the electricity used in homes in America and Japan is consumed by machines that are not in use.

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A. Jane Goodall is famous for her research on chimpanzees in Africa. She has also traveled the world in order to talk about how they communicate and about the need to save them, as their numbers are declining.

B. This program has now spread to 120 countries. It encourages young people of all ages to come together to discuss social and environmental problems.

C. In short, these activities are contributing to achieving Goodall's ultimate goal — which is for people to learn how to live peacefully with each other and with nature.

D. However, she is no longer concerned about chimpanzees alone. Now her work has expanded to include helping people.

E. After they have thought and talked about such issues, they then plan and participate in different activities that are designed to help people, animals, and the environment. For example, they sell reusable shopping bags to raise money for planting trees.

F. This is because Goodall realized that not only the chimpanzees but also the forests in which they lived needed to be protected. And to do this, she understood that it was also necessary to improve the lives of local people so that they would not need to cut down the trees. That's why she started a program that she named *Roots and Shoots*.

【94】2012 関西大学 3/3, 後期日程(3教科・1教科(英語)) 法 文 経 済 商 社 会 政 策 創 造 外 国 語  
人間健康 総合情報 社会安全

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A. One of the most important characters in a novel I read recently was a black pyramid with three legs, from a planet called Chelgria. He was an alien. Obviously, the book was science fiction. I like science fiction, but sometimes I do not want other people to know that I like it.

B. Descriptions of such things help us imagine something completely new. A good science fiction story pulls us into exciting new worlds.

C. However, I am not sure this matters. Of course, I cannot argue that the aliens in the last novel I read were realistic. I have never met any aliens — nobody has! However, I did not expect to find realistic characters in the book. That is not why I was reading it.

D. That is the principal pleasure of science fiction. And that is why I was reading the novel.

E. People who read science fiction do not do so because they are interested in the real world. They read it because they enjoy imagining things that do not exist, such as spaceships, alien cultures and time travel.

F. Why? Because a lot of people look down on science fiction. They say that it is no good because it is not about the real world. In particular, they say that science fiction is bad because it does not have realistic characters.

【95】2012 関西大学 3/4, 後期日程(2教科(英数)・3教科(理科1科目)) 総合情報 社会安全 システム理  
工 環境都市工 化学生命工

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A. A recent survey in the US found that 97% of American teenagers play video games. Many of the most popular games are violent, and this worries many adults.

B. Others say that the studies done so far do not show that there is a direct link between such games and violent behavior in real life.

C. In fact, however, the connection between violent video games and violent behavior is a matter of much debate among psychologists and others who have studied the question. There has been a lot of research in recent years but there is little agreement on what this research shows.

D. Some experts say that the research into the effect of violent video games has proved that playing such games does lead to an increase in aggressive behavior among young people.

E. Some researchers even say that their studies show that playing violent video games, particularly with others, leads to a reduction in aggressive behavior. For now, there is no proof one way or the other. So all adults can do is to worry.

F. You will often hear people say that playing violent video games makes young people more likely to be violent. It is also often said that this has been scientifically proven.

【解答 1】2021 関西大学 2/1, 全学日程 1 (2・3 教科)・共通テスト利用含む 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策  
創造 外国語 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全

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【解答 2】2021 関西大学 2/2, 全学日程 1 (2・3 教科)・共通テスト利用含む 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策  
創造 外国語 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工

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(1) B (2) E (3) D (4) Z (5) F (6) C

【解答 3】2021 関西大学 2/3, 全学日程 1 (2・3 教科)・共通テスト利用含む 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策  
創造 外国語 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全

B.

(1) E (2) D (3) Z (4) C (5) F (6) B

【解答 4】2021 関西大学 2/4, 学部独自 (2 教科)・共通テスト利用含む 文 経済 総合情報 社会安全 シ  
ステム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工

B.

(1) D (2) E (3) Z (4) F (5) C (6) B

【解答 5】2021 関西大学 2/5, 全学日程 2 (2・3 教科)・共通テスト利用含む 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策  
創造 外国語 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工

B.

(1) E (2) D (3) B (4) F (5) C (6) Z

【解答 6】2021 関西大学 2/6, 全学日程 2 (2・3 教科)・共通テスト利用含む 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策  
創造 外国語 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工

B.

(1) F (2) D (3) B (4) E (5) Z (6) C

【解答 7】2021 関西大学 2/7, 全学日程 2 (2・3 教科)・共通テスト利用含む 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策  
創造 外国語 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工

B.



(1) C            (2) D            (3) F            (4) E            (5) Z            (6) B

**【解答 8】2020 関西大学 2/1, 学部個別(3教科・2教科選択) 文 経済 社会 政策創造 総合情報**

B.

(1) D            (2) Z            (3) E            (4) F            (5) B            (6) C

**【解答 9】2020 関西大学 2/2, 学部個別(3教科(理科1科目選択・理科設問選択(2科目))) システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工**

B.

(1) D            (2) Z            (3) F            (4) C            (5) B            (6) E

**【解答 10】2020 関西大学 2/3, 学部個別(3教科) 経済 商 政策創造 外国語 人間健康**

B.

(1) D            (2) Z            (3) F            (4) C            (5) B            (6) E

**【解答 11】2020 関西大学 2/4, 学部個別(3教科・2教科(英数)) 法 文 商 総合情報 社会安全**

B.

(1) D            (2) C            (3) Z            (4) F            (5) B            (6) E

**【解答 12】2020 関西大学 2/5, 学部個別(3教科(理科設問選択)) システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工**

B.

(1) F            (2) E            (3) B            (4) C            (5) Z            (6) D

**【解答 13】2020 関西大学 2/6, 学部個別(3教科) 法 社会 外国語 人間健康 社会安全**

B.

(1) C            (2) Z            (3) F            (4) B            (5) D            (6) E

**【解答 14】2020 関西大学 2/7, 全学部(2・3教科)・センター中期 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策創造 外国語 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工**

B.

(1) F            (2) D            (3) B            (4) Z            (5) C            (6) E

**【解答 15】2020 関西大学 2/8, 全学部(2・3教科)・センター中期 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策創造 外**

国語 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工

B.

(1) F (2) D (3) E (4) C (5) Z (6) B

【解答16】2020 関西大学 3/4, 後期(2・3教科) 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策創造 外国語 人間健康  
総合情報 社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工

B.

(1) E (2) D (3) Z (4) F (5) B (6) C

【解答17】2019 関西大学 2/1, 学部個別(3教科・2教科選択) 経済 社会 政策創造 総合情報 文

B.

(1) C (2) Z (3) E (4) B (5) F (6) D

【解答18】2019 関西大学 2/2, 学部個別(3教科(理科1科目選択・理科設問選択(2科目))) システム理工  
環境都市工 化学生命工

B.

(1) D (2) E (3) Z (4) F (5) C (6) B

【解答19】2019 関西大学 2/3, 学部個別(3教科) 経済 商 政策創造 外国語 人間健康

B.

(1) C (2) D (3) B (4) F (5) Z (6) E

【解答20】2019 関西大学 2/4, 学部個別(3教科・2教科(英数)) 法 文 商 総合情報 社会安全

B.

(1) E (2) C (3) D (4) Z (5) F (6) B

【解答21】2019 関西大学 2/5, 学部個別(3教科(理科設問選択方式)) システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命  
工

B.

(1) C (2) D (3) F (4) Z (5) B (6) E

【解答22】2019 関西大学 2/6, 学部個別(3教科) 法 社会 外国語 人間健康 社会安全

B. (1) E (2) Z (3) D (4) F (5) C (6) B

【解答 2 3】2019 関西大学 2/7, 全学部(2・3教科)・センター中期 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策創造 外国語 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工

B.

(1) D (2) F (3) B (4) C (5) Z (6) E

【解答 2 4】2019 関西大学 2/8, 全学部(2・3教科)・センター中期 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策創造 外国語 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工

B.

(1) C (2) D (3) B (4) F (5) Z (6) E

【解答 2 5】2019 関西大学 3/4, 後期(2・3教科) 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策創造 外国語 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工

B.

(1) C (2) E (3) F (4) B (5) Z (6) D

【解答 2 6】2018 関西大学 2/1, 学部個別(3教科・2教科選択) 経済 社会 政策創造 総合情報

B.

(1) E (2) Z (3) F (4) C (5) D (6) B

【解答 2 7】2018 関西大学 2/2, 学部個別(3教科(理科1科目選択・理科設問選択(2科目))) システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工

B.

(1) E (2) C (3) F (4) B (5) D (6) Z

【解答 2 8】2018 関西大学 2/3, 学部個別(3教科) 経済 商 政策創造 外国語 人間健康

B.

(1) D (2) E (3) B (4) F (5) Z (6) C

【解答 2 9】2018 関西大学 2/4, 学部個別(3教科・2教科(英数)) 法 文 商 総合情報 社会安全

B.

(1) B (2) D (3) F (4) E (5) C (6) Z

【解答 3 0】2018 関西大学 2/5, 学部個別(2教科(漢英)・3教科(理科設問選択)) 文 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工

B.

- (1) C                      (2) F                      (3) E                      (4) Z                      (5) B                      (6) D

【解答 3 1】2018 関西大学 2/6, 学部個別(3教科) 法 社会 外国語 人間健康 社会安全

B.

- (1) C                      (2) E                      (3) B                      (4) Z                      (5) F                      (6) D

【解答 3 2】2018 関西大学 2/7, 全学部(2・3教科)・センター中期 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策創造 外国語 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工

B.

- (1) F                      (2) E                      (3) B                      (4) C                      (5) Z                      (6) D

【解答 3 3】2018 関西大学 2/8, 全学部(2・3教科)・センター中期 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策創造 外国語 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工

B.

- (1) F                      (2) E                      (3) D                      (4) Z                      (5) C                      (6) B

【解答 3 4】2018 関西大学 3/3, 後期(3教科・2教科(英語+1教科選択)) 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策創造 外国語 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全

B.

- (1) E                      (2) D                      (3) B                      (4) Z                      (5) F                      (6) C

【解答 3 5】2018 関西大学 3/4, 後期(2教科(英数)・3教科(理科1科目)) 総合情報 社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工

B.

- (1) D                      (2) F                      (3) B                      (4) E                      (5) C                      (6) Z

【解答 3 6】2017 関西大学 2/1, 学部個別日程(3教科・2教科選択) 文 経済 社会 政策創造 総合情報

B.

- (1) E                      (2) F                      (3) D                      (4) Z                      (5) B                      (6) C

【解答 3 7】2017 関西大学 2/2, 学部個別(3教科(理科1科目選択・理科設問選択(2科目))) システム理工  
環境都市工 化学生命工

B.

(1) B (2) C (3) E (4) Z (5) F (6) D

【解答 3 8】2017 関西大学 2/3, 学部個別(3教科) 経済 商 政策創造 外国語 人間健康

B.

(1) F (2) Z (3) B (4) C (5) D (6) E

【解答 3 9】2017 関西大学 2/4, 学部個別日程(3教科・2教科(英数)・2教科英語外部試験利用) 法 文 商  
総合情報 社会安全

B.

(1) E (2) Z (3) D (4) B (5) F (6) C

【解答 4 0】2017 関西大学 2/5, 学部個別(2教科(漢英)・3教科(理科設問選択)) 文 システム理工 環境都  
市工 化学生命工

B.

(1) F (2) D (3) E (4) C (5) Z (6) B

【解答 4 1】2017 関西大学 2/6, 学部個別(3教科) 法 社会 外国語 人間健康 社会安全

B.

(1) F (2) D (3) E (4) Z (5) B (6) C

【解答 4 2】2017 関西大学 2/7, 全学部(3教科)・センター中期 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策創造 外国語  
人間健康 総合情報 社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工

B.

(1) D (2) E (3) Z (4) F (5) C (6) B

【解答 4 3】2017 関西大学 2/8, 全学部日程(2・3教科)・センター中期 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策創造  
外国語 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工

B.

(1) D (2) E (3) F (4) C (5) Z (6) B

【解答 4 4】2017 関西大学 3/3, 後期日程(3教科・2教科(英語+1教科選択)) 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策創造 外国語 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全

B. (1) E (2) C (3) Z (4) F (5) D (6) B

【解答 4 5】2017 関西大学 3/4, 後期(2教科(英数)・3教科(理科1科目)) 総合情報 社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工

B. (1) D (2) E (3) B (4) F (5) Z (6) C

【解答 4 6】2016 関西大学 2/1, 学部個別日程(3教科・2教科選択) 文 経済 社会 政策創造 総合情報

B.

(1) E (2) Z (3) F (4) B (5) C (6) D

【解答 4 7】2016 関西大学 2/2, 学部個別(3教科(理科1科目選択・理科設問選択(2科目))) システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工

B.

(1) E (2) D (3) Z (4) F (5) B (6) C

【解答 4 8】2016 関西大学 2/3, 学部個別(3教科) 経済 商 政策創造 外国語 人間健康

B.

(1) E (2) F (3) Z (4) B (5) D (6) C

【解答 4 9】2016 関西大学 2/4, 学部個別日程(3教科・2教科(英数)) 法 文 商 総合情報 社会安全

B.

(1) D (2) Z (3) E (4) C (5) F (6) B

【解答 5 0】2016 関西大学 2/5, 学部個別(2教科(漢英)・3教科(理科設問選択)) 文 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工

B.

(1) C (2) D (3) F (4) Z (5) B (6) E

【解答 5 1】2016 関西大学 2/6, 学部個別(3教科) 法 社会 外国語 人間健康 社会安全

B.

(1) E (2) F (3) Z (4) B (5) D (6) C

【解答 5 2】2016 関西大学 2/7, 全学部 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策創造 外国語 人間健康 総合情報  
社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工

B.

(1) D                    (2) E                    (3) B                    (4) F                    (5) Z                    (6) C

【解答 5 3】2016 関西大学 2/8, 全学部 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策創造 外国語 人間健康 総合情報  
社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工

B.

(1) C                    (2) D                    (3) F                    (4) Z                    (5) B                    (6) E

【解答 5 4】2016 関西大学 3/3, 後期(3教科・1教科(英語)) 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策創造 外国語  
人間健康 総合情報 社会安全

B.

(1) E                    (2) D                    (3) F                    (4) C                    (5) B                    (6) Z

【解答 5 5】2016 関西大学 3/4, 後期(2教科(英数)・3教科(理科1科目)) 総合情報 社会安全 システム理  
工 環境都市工 化学生命工

B.

(1) E                    (2) D                    (3) B                    (4) F                    (5) C                    (6) Z

【解答 5 6】2015 関西大学 2/1, 学部個別日程(3教科・2教科選択) 文 経済 社会 政策創造 総合情報

B.

(1) C                    (2) Z                    (3) E                    (4) B                    (5) F                    (6) D

【解答 5 7】2015 関西大学 2/2, 学部個別日程(3教科(理科1科目選択・理科設問選択(2科目))) システム理  
工 環境都市工 化学生命工

B.

(1) D                    (2) F                    (3) Z                    (4) B                    (5) C                    (6) E

【解答 5 8】2015 関西大学 2/3, 学部個別日程(3教科) 経済 商 政策創造 外国語 人間健康

B.

(1) E                    (2) F                    (3) B                    (4) Z                    (5) C                    (6) D

【解答 5 9】2015 関西大学 2/4, 学部個別日程(3教科・2教科(英数)) 法 文 商 総合情報 社会安全

B.

- (1) F                      (2) E                      (3) Z                      (4) B                      (5) C                      (6) D

【解答 6 0】2015 関西大学 2/5, 学部個別日程(2教科(漢英))・(3教科(理科設問選択)) 文 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工

B.

- (1) E                      (2) D                      (3) F                      (4) Z                      (5) C                      (6) B

【解答 6 1】2015 関西大学 2/6, 学部個別日程(3教科) 法 社会 外国語 人間健康 社会安全

B.

- (1) C                      (2) E                      (3) B                      (4) Z                      (5) F                      (6) D

【解答 6 2】2015 関西大学 2/7, 全学部日程(2・3教科型)・センター中期 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策創造 外国語 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工

B.

- (1) E                      (2) C                      (3) Z                      (4) F                      (5) D                      (6) B

【解答 6 3】2015 関西大学 2/8, 全学部日程(2・3教科型)・センター中期 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策創造 外国語 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工

B.

- (1) C                      (2) E                      (3) F                      (4) Z                      (5) D                      (6) B

【解答 6 4】2015 関西大学 3/3, 後期日程(3教科・1教科(英語)) 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策創造 外国語 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全

B.

- (1) D                      (2) C                      (3) Z                      (4) F                      (5) B                      (6) E

【解答 6 5】2015 関西大学 3/4, 後期日程(2教科(英数))・3教科(理科1科目) 総合情報 社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工

B.

- (1) E                      (2) D                      (3) B                      (4) F                      (5) C                      (6) Z



【解答 6 6】2014 関西大学 2/1, 学部個別日程(3教科・2教科選択) 文 経済 社会 政策創造 総合情報

(B)

(1) F (2) Z (3) E (4) C (5) B (6) D

【解答 6 7】2014 関西大学 2/2, 学部個別日程(2教科(漢英)・3教科(理科1科目選択)・3教科(理科設問選択(2科目))) 文 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工

(B)

(1) D (2) Z (3) E (4) C (5) F (6) B

【解答 6 8】2014 関西大学 2/3, 学部個別日程(3教科) 法 経済 商 外国語 人間健康

(B)

(1) F (2) C (3) E (4) B (5) Z (6) D

【解答 6 9】2014 関西大学 2/4, 学部個別日程(3教科・2教科(英数)) 法 文 商 総合情報 社会安全

(B)

(1) E (2) F (3) B (4) Z (5) C (6) D

【解答 7 0】2014 関西大学 2/5, 学部個別日程(3教科(理科設問選択)) システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工

(B)

(1) E (2) D (3) F (4) Z (5) C (6) B

【解答 7 1】2014 関西大学 2/6, 学部個別日程(3教科) 社会 政策創造 外国語 人間健康 社会安全

(B)

(1) D (2) C (3) Z (4) F (5) B (6) E

【解答 7 2】2014 関西大学 2/7, 全学部日程(2教科(英国・英数)・3教科)・センター中期 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策創造 外国語 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工

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(1) E (2) F (3) B (4) Z (5) C (6) D

【解答 7 3】2014 関西大学 2/8, 全学部日程(2教科(英国・英数)・3教科)・センター中期 法 文 経済 商

社会 政策創造 外国語 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工

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(1) D (2) F (3) B (4) E (5) C (6) Z

【解答 7 4】2014 関西大学 3/3, 後期日程(3教科・1教科(英語)) 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策創造 外国語 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全

(B) (1) C (2) D (3) F (4) E (5) Z (6) B

【解答 7 5】2014 関西大学 3/4, 後期日程(2教科(英数)・3教科(理科1科目)) 総合情報 社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工

(B) (1) D (2) E (3) B (4) F (5) Z (6) C

【解答 7 6】2013 関西大学 2/1, 学部個別日程(2教科選択・3教科) 文 経済 社会 政策創造 総合情報

(B) (1) D (2) E (3) Z (4) F (5) C (6) B

【解答 7 7】2013 関西大学 2/2, 学部個別日程(2教科(漢英)・3教科型(理科1科目選択)) 文 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工

(B) (1) F (2) D (3) E (4) C (5) Z (6) B

【解答 7 8】2013 関西大学 2/3, 学部個別日程(3教科) 経済 商 政策創造 外国語 社会安全

(B) (1) F (2) C (3) E (4) B (5) Z (6) D

【解答 7 9】2013 関西大学 2/4, 学部個別日程(2教科(英数)・3教科) 法 文 商 人間健康 総合情報

(B) (1) F (2) D (3) E (4) Z (5) B (6) C

【解答 8 0】2013 関西大学 2/5, 学部個別日程(3教科(理科設問選択)) システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工

(B) (1) C (2) F (3) E (4) Z (5) B (6) D

【解答 8 1】2013 関西大学 2/6, 学部個別日程(3教科) 法 社会 外国語 人間健康 社会安全

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【解答 8 2】2013 関西大学 2/7, 全学部日程(2・3教科)・センター中期 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策創造

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【解答 8 3】2013 関西大学 2/8, 全学部日程(2・3教科)・センター中期 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策創造  
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【解答 8 4】2013 関西大学 3/3, 後期日程(3教科・1教科(英語)) 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策創造 外国  
語 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全

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【解答 8 5】2013 関西大学 3/4, 後期日程(2教科(英数)・3教科(理科1科目)) 総合情報 社会安全 システ  
ム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工

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【解答 8 6】2012 関西大学 2/1, 学部個別日程(2教科(漢英)・3教科(理科1科目選択)) 文 システム理工  
環境都市工 化学生命工

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【解答 8 7】2012 関西大学 2/2, 学部個別日程(2教科選択・3教科) 商 政策創造 人間健康 総合情報 社  
会安全

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【解答 8 8】2012 関西大学 2/3, 学部個別日程(2教科(英数)・3教科) 法 経済 政策創造 外国語 総合情  
報

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【解答 8 9】2012 関西大学 2/4, 学部個別日程(3教科) 法 文 商 社会 人間健康

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(1) F (2) Z (3) E (4) C (5) B (6) D

【解答 9 0】2012 関西大学 2/5, 学部個別日程 (3 教科 (理科設問選択)) システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工

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【解答 9 1】2012 関西大学 2/6, 学部個別日程 (3 教科) 文 経済 社会 外国語 社会安全

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【解答 9 2】2012 関西大学 2/7, センター中期・全学部日程 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策創造 外国語 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工

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【解答 9 3】2012 関西大学 2/8, センター中期・全学部日程 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策創造 外国語 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工

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【解答 9 4】2012 関西大学 3/3, 後期日程 (3 教科・1 教科 (英語)) 法 文 経済 商 社会 政策創造 外国語 人間健康 総合情報 社会安全

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【解答 9 5】2012 関西大学 3/4, 後期日程 (2 教科 (英数)・3 教科 (理科 1 科目)) 総合情報 社会安全 システム理工 環境都市工 化学生命工

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(1) F (2) E (3) D (4) B (5) Z (6) C