

英 問

英 語

平成 30 年 度 (前期日程)

注 意

1. 「解答はじめ」というまで開いてはいけない。
2. 問題は 1 冊 (本文 11 ページ), 解答用紙は 4 枚である。
3. 全部の解答用紙に受験番号を書くこと。受験番号は次の要領で明確に記入すること。

(例) 受験番号 50001 番の場合 →

5	0	0	0	1
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4. 解答は解答用紙の所定の位置に書くこと。他の所に書くと無効になることがある。解答用紙の裏面は使ってはならない。字数などの指示がある場合は、その指示に従って書くこと。解答文は横書きとする。
5. 書き損じても、代わりの用紙は交付しない。
6. 試験終了後、問題冊子と白紙は持ち帰ること。

I 次の英文を読み、下の問いに答えなさい。（*を付した語句には、問題文の末尾に注がある。）

Green may not be the most fashionable color this spring, but it's still popular among many travelers. A survey found that 58 percent of hotel guests preferred staying at an environmentally friendly property. Nearly 40 percent said they're willing to spend an extra \$10 a night to sleep at a sustainable* resort. If you're a hotel manager, hanging a sign on your door that says you're green — even if you aren't — can increase profits. A study found that 60 percent of U.S. travelers have taken a “sustainable” trip in the last three years and that these travelers spend on average \$600 per trip, and stay three days longer than the average guest. The expanding green-travel market is now “too big to ignore.”

Yet some travelers remain unsure about green travel. “For me, green implies no manufactured products,” says a frequent traveler. And by that standard, no airplane, cruise ship, or hotel can truly be considered green. In a perfect world, for a hotel to be considered green, it would have to be completely demolished, and trees would have to be planted over it. And then people would let nature take its (A). But that's not the world we live in. Still, at a time when terms like “green,” “sustainable,” and “environmentally friendly” are used too much — often with the intent of convincing you to make a travel plan — it's worth asking how to separate real green from fake green.

An eco-travel specialist advises travelers to do your research to determine whether green travel options are legitimate. For example, many hotels promote their Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification* from the U.S. Green Building Council, which judges on criteria such as water savings, energy efficiency, and building material selection. But if you travel abroad, you'll need to be aware of other sustainability-certification programs, such as Australia's EarthCheck or Britain's Green Tourism Business Scheme. Hotel chains sometimes have their own sustainability standards.

InterContinental Hotels Group, which owns the Holiday Inn and Crowne Plaza brands, runs an internal program called “IHG Green Engage” that lets its hotels measure their environmental impact. Owners can view reports on water use and utility consumption with an eye toward reducing their carbon and water waste.

When it comes to airlines and cruise ship companies, there’s a consensus
⁽¹⁾among experts that there’s almost no such thing as green — only shades of fake green. It’s said that there’s a lot of greenwashing* and both airplanes and cruise ship companies pollute to such an extent that some travelers find it difficult to justify a reservation.

It can be even more difficult to assess tours that combine air travel, hotel stays, and sightseeing into a single package because of their many components. It’s not always easy to tell apart authentic green, eco-friendly, and sustainable tours from fakes. The best advice is to contact your travel agent and ask some detailed questions. Those include: What hotels do you prefer to send your travelers to and why? What common travel practices do you see that you don’t like? How do you operate in a more eco-friendly way? By making a little bit of extra effort and asking the right questions, you can increase the likelihood that you are dealing with someone who shares your values.

Aside from what light bulbs they use, how many recycling boxes you see, or whether they give you the option to decline daily room service, it’s hard to tell at first sight how sustainable a hotel is really trying to be. You’d better see where they are obtaining their food, what they do with leftovers, and what cleaning products they use. If you don’t like the answers or if they seem (B), go elsewhere. Simply stating that they are green or eco-friendly does not guarantee that they are not greenwashing.

You need to “dig deep”
⁽²⁾on a hotel’s website to determine things such as the materials used to create the building, its efforts to save fuel and water, and green certifications. If that information is missing, perhaps the hotel’s commitment to sustainability just isn’t there.

No travel agency will come up (C). After all, every airplane, cruise ship, hotel, and resort pollutes the environment. Perhaps the best travelers can hope for is that their preference for sustainability will make the industry more responsive to their concerns.⁽³⁾ Because, in the end, the only thing the travel industry probably cares about is your money.

注 sustainable 環境に負荷のかからない, sustainability はその名詞形
Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification
アメリカ合衆国の建物の環境性能に関する認証
greenwash (企業が)環境問題に関心があるふりをする

- 1 下線部(1)を和訳しなさい。
- 2 下線部(2)の“dig deep”と同じ意味で使われている, 3語から成る語句を本文中より書き出し, 解答欄に記入しなさい。
- 3 下線部(3)のような効果をもたらすために消費者が取るべきと筆者が考える行動を, 80字以内の日本語(句読点を含む)で説明しなさい。
- 4 空欄(A)~(C)に入れる語として最も適切なものをそれぞれ以下の選択肢イ~ニから一つずつ選び, その記号を解答欄に書きなさい。
(A) イ act □ care ハ course ニ drive
(B) イ engaged □ fascinating ハ persuasive ニ suspicious
(C) イ absent □ distant ハ entire ニ perfect

II. 次の英文を読み、下の問いに答えなさい。（*を付した語句には、問題文の末尾に注がある。）

It is 7 a.m., and Jane Atiatio, aged 74, is standing in the middle of a muddy field, dressed in a purple hat and what looks like her best outfit. The occasion? Her sixth time to vote in a presidential election since Kenya returned to a multi-party democracy in 1992.

Whenever they are given the chance to participate, Kenyans in particular, and Africans in general, take elections very seriously. Stories of people walking for miles to vote or standing in line for hours are clichés* because they are true. In this election, Kenyans are deciding between two presidential candidates whose elite families have dominated politics since Kenya became independent from Britain half a century ago — not much of a choice. Yet voter participation could come close to 80 percent. Asked if they intended to vote on Tuesday, many Kenyans answered with a variation of: “I must vote. It is both my duty and my right.”

African elections can be deeply moving. People treat democracy with a great respect that has long faded in the West. But there is a gap between people’s aspirations and the poor excuse for democracy that is too often provided. People, it is said, get the government they deserve. In Africa, nothing could be further from the truth. Leaders, who are mostly involved in it for themselves, in no way deserve their electorates.

In this particular election, in which opposition leader Raila Odinga is challenging President Uhuru Kenyatta, the costs of democracy are all too clear. Broadly, there are three. The first cost is just that. For a poor country, elections are (A). Kenya’s could end up using the best part of \$1 billion.

The second cost is a widespread loss of (B) in the state. During elections, opposition supporters tend to believe — often with good reason — that incumbents* will dishonestly announce the results of the election. Mr Odinga

appeared on television in the early hours of Wednesday to claim exactly that. He accused preliminary results of being “fake” and “illegal.”

That brings us to the third, and heaviest, cost: (C). In 2007, Kenya erupted into a crisis in which at least 1,200 people were murdered and 600,000 driven from their homes. Tales of “tribal”* violence sometimes lead to the false conclusion that Africa is “not ready” for democracy. Indeed, Africa’s so-called tribes are better seen as mini-nations with completely distinct languages. That ⁽³⁾ people vote along ethnic lines is often entirely rational, much like people in the West vote according to class or region. Africa is no different.

However, Nic Cheeseman, an expert on African democracy, says violence stems from the combination of “weak democratic traditions” and “intense political competition.” Corrupt politicians often encourage ethnic violence among their supporters in order to maintain power. Fortunately, in many countries with weak democracies, such as Zimbabwe, the opposition sometimes actually wins elections. In 2008, the president of Zimbabwe, Robert Mugabe lost to Morgan Tsvangirai, requiring him to share power until Mugabe could reassert his monopoly.

There are good reasons for believing that democracy can work in Africa. The alternative to democracy is generally so much worse. You have only to think of the former Zaire’s Mobutu Sese Seko or the Central African Republic’s self-proclaimed Emperor Bokassa to appreciate the importance of free and fair elections. And leaders in unstable democracies do respond to the voice of the people. Free universal primary education across most of the continent is one outcome of electoral pressure.

But most importantly, all that lining up and voting sometimes causes real ⁽⁴⁾ change. In a recent unlikely example, Yahya Jammeh, who once said he would rule Gambia for a billion years, was dismissed by voters nearly a thousand million years short of his target (he only served 23 years). Ghana has regular changes of leadership, something increasingly common throughout West Africa.

Eighteen years ago, the Nigerian military began its own transfer of power to a civilian government. In South Africa, the once seemingly unbeatable African National Congress (ANC)* is yielding to pressure from voters. Four of the country's biggest cities, including Johannesburg and Pretoria, are run by opposition politicians. And, although Jacob Zuma holds on firmly to the presidency, the ANC is fully aware of many voters' disgust.

In Kisumu*, Ms. Atiato waited patiently to vote. In five previous elections her candidate lost. She hoped this time would be different, though preliminary results suggest more disappointment. Either way, she says: "I'm just praying that Kenya remains peaceful. Because we have Kenya today and tomorrow and forever."

Africa's (D) may not be ready for (E). But its (F) certainly are.

注 cliché 決まり文句

incumbent (公職の)現職者

tribal 部族(tribe)の(tribeは植民地時代の宗主国側の差別と偏見を想起させる語)

African National Congress (ANC) 南アフリカ共和国の政党

Kisumu ケニア共和国の一都市

- 1 下線部(1)のように筆者が述べる理由を, 50字以内の日本語(句読点を含む)で説明しなさい。
- 2 下線部(2)を和訳しなさい。
- 3 下線部(3)を和訳しなさい。

4 下線部(4)の例として、本文の内容に合わないものを以下の選択肢イ～ニから選び、その記号を解答欄に書きなさい。

- イ 南アフリカ共和国の大都市では野党が選挙に勝っている。
- ロ ガーナ共和国では定期的に政権が代わっている。
- ハ ANCは有権者の支持が得られていないことを自覚している。
- ニ ガンビア共和国のジャメ大統領はクーデターによって退陣させられた。

5 空欄(A), (B), (C)に入れる語の組み合わせとして、本文の論旨に即して最も適切なものを以下の選択肢イ～へから選び、その記号を解答欄に書きなさい。

(A)	——	(B)	——	(C)
イ costly		confidence		politics
ロ economically		balance		death
ハ expensive		trust		blood
ニ highly		law		conflicts
ホ luxurious		culture		war
へ overpriced		money		economy

6 空欄(D), (E), (F)に入れる語の組み合わせとして、本文の論旨に即して最も適切なものを以下の選択肢イ～へから選び、その記号を解答欄に書きなさい。

(D)	——	(E)	——	(F)
イ candidates		power		presidents
ロ leaders		democracy		people
ハ people		power		leaders
ニ politicians		politics		voters
ホ presidents		politics		voters
へ voters		democracy		leaders

Ⅲ 次の1～6のカッコ内の語句を並べ替えて、最も意味の通る文を作り、並べ替えた部分の中で2番目と6番目に来る語句を解答欄に書きなさい。ただしカッコ内の語句は、文頭に来るものも含め、すべて小文字にしてある。

1 (acting / contrary / expect / of / people / to / us / what) may seem to show that we are free.

2 Cultural relativists claim that (is / is / morally / relative / to / what / wrong) society.

3 Respect for tradition ought not (all / be / imply / taken / that / to / to / traditions) should be respected.

4 Popular American history is most commonly (existence / much / of / reference / the / to / told / without) social classes.

5 It is better that some (be / none / should / than / that / unhappy) should be happy, which would be the same in a general state of equality.

6 (about / bats / behavior / however / humans / learn / much / of / the), there is something we miss — namely, how bats experience the world.

IV Choose one of the news headlines below. Create an original news story for the headline that you chose. Your news story should be between 100 to 130 words long. *Correctly* indicate the number of words you have written at the end of your answer.

- 1 Strange new insect species discovered in Amazon rainforest
- 2 Man arrested for biting dog
- 3 Ministry of Health expects major birth rate increase

V 音声を聞き、AおよびBの各問いに対して、それぞれ最も適切な答えを以下の選択肢イ～ニから選び、その記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

問題A

- 1 イ The bread and the cheese melt together.
□ The bread toasts and the cheese melts.
ハ It is called a girl's cheese sandwich.
ニ It becomes inexpensive and popular.

- 2 イ Inexpensive cheese.
□ Melted cheese.
ハ Your favorite kind of cheese.
ニ Two kinds of cheese.

- 3 イ A piece of bread, butter-side down.
□ A piece of bread, butter-side up.
ハ Your range set to medium heat.
ニ Your range set to low heat.

問題B

1 イ 2.

ロ 12.

ハ 24.

ニ 36.

2 イ When they see an enemy.

ロ When they find good food.

ハ When they want to attract another chicken.

ニ When they count objects.

3 イ They make an alarm call.

ロ They count the number of false calls.

ハ They remember the males' behavior.

ニ They become hostile.

