

英 語

12 : 30 ~ 14 : 00

解 答 上 の 注 意

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題紙を開いてはならない。
2. 問題紙は 14 ページある。
3. 解答用紙は

解答用紙番号
英語 0—1

 と

解答用紙番号
英語 0—2

 の 2 枚である。
4. 解答用紙は 2 枚とも必ず提出せよ。
5. 受験番号および座席番号(上下 2 箇所)は、監督員の指示に従って、すべての解答用紙の指定された箇所に必ず記入せよ。
6. 解答はすべて解答用紙の指定された欄に記入せよ。
7. 必要以外のことを解答用紙に書いてはならない。
8. 問題紙の余白は下書きに使用してもさしつかえない。

1 次の英文を読んで、設問1～6に答えなさい。

Among the hundreds of thousands of plants in the world, 80 percent of our diet is composed of only twelve. And the top three food plants in the world, ⁽¹⁾ corn, wheat, and rice, are overwhelmingly represented in our everyday diet. It is no coincidence that we eat the seeds of these three plants, and not the leaves. This is because these three plants are exceptionally good at converting the light from the sun and storing it in their seeds as carbohydrates, fats, and protein. Conveniently, these seeds can be stored for long periods of time without spoiling. In addition, because our ancestors experimented with these plants, our present-day corn, wheat, and rice have larger seeds than the original species.

It is natural to assume that our production and consumption of these three plants have resulted in better economic conditions for humanity. After all, if ⁽²⁾ these three plants were to suddenly disappear, there would be mass starvation around the planet. Therefore, it appears that our experience with corn, wheat, and rice is a huge success story. Think again.

One of the problems with these plants is that their mass production plus government subsidies have made them very cheap. Corn, for example, is now found in an amazing number of foods because it is such a cheap ingredient. Most soft drinks are sweetened with corn syrup. Cows are fed corn for the latter half of their lives; therefore, milk and beef have a corn signature on them. Likewise, when you eat chicken and eggs, you are eating corn. ⁽³⁾ When food is cheap, people often eat more of it, and this has led to many health problems associated with obesity, such as diabetes, heart disease, and even cancer.

With the switch towards a diet that is largely based on seeds, we may have caused another health problem. Humans are omnivores so we eat a wide variety of plant and animal foods. Since the beginning of industrial agriculture

in the 20th century, we have reduced that variety dramatically. For example, much more of our nutrition comes from seeds as opposed to leaves. However, our bodies need the nutrition supplied by (a), which provide various micronutrients, such as fiber, antioxidants, and Omega-3 fats. It is the last one of these three which has received much attention recently.

Omega-3 fats are found in green, leafy vegetables as well as some types of fish and nuts. The human body needs them for the proper functioning of many parts of the body. For example, there is evidence that these fats help keep the (b) beating regularly. Medical researchers still haven't proven that there is a link between low levels of Omega-3 fats in the Western diet and the high rate of heart disease. However, the evidence is getting stronger that there is some connection.

The bigger issue here is the lack of diversity in our modern diet. Our ancient ancestors gathered plants in nature getting nutrition from hundreds of different sources, each with its own set of nutritional value. Surely there are necessary micronutrients that have yet to be discovered in some of those plants that we are now missing. However, because we now have over six billion mouths to feed, we are pushed by economic necessity to grow only those plants that most efficiently transform the sunshine into calories.

Although Japanese are somewhat protected from one of the above⁽⁴⁾ mentioned problems because of the high amounts of fish in their diet, they should not be too relaxed. We, as humans, still need to gain a better understanding about nutrition. Although industrial agriculture has been a great economic benefit to humans, it may have actually made our health worse.

注) carbohydrates 炭水化物

obesity 肥満

micronutrients 微量栄養素

antioxidants 酸化抑制物質

問 1 下線部(1)について、なぜこのような状況になったのか。その理由としてこの段落で述べられているこれらの植物の特性を1つ、日本語で書きなさい。

問 2 下線部(2)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 3 下線部(3)について、なぜこのように言えるのか。日本語で説明しなさい。

問 4 空欄(a)(b)のそれぞれに入る適切な1語を、本文中から抜き出し、英語で書きなさい。

問 5 下線部(4)が意味する内容としてもっとも適切なものを、次の(A)~(E)の中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (A) the problem caused by the mass production of corn
- (B) the problem that industrial agriculture has caused
- (C) the problem associated with consuming low levels of Omega-3 fats
- (D) the problem of micronutrients that are still undiscovered
- (E) the problem of overpopulation and economic necessity

問 6 本文の内容と合致しないものを次の(A)~(G)の中から2つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (A) A limited number of plants provide the major part of our diet.
- (B) Our experience with corn, wheat, and rice is not actually a huge success in terms of good health.
- (C) Corn is not only eaten in various forms but also used as a soft drink sweetener.
- (D) Industrial agriculture has resulted in wider varieties of plant and animal foods.
- (E) We should eat more green, leafy vegetables for good health.
- (F) Some types of fat are essential for our health.
- (G) In order to support the world's population, we should produce more leaves than seeds.

2 次の英文を読んで、設問 1～6 に答えなさい。

For many centuries, dogs and humans have had a symbiotic relationship; humans have enjoyed the companionship and loyalty that dogs provide, and dogs have enjoyed the care and protection that humans offer. Dogs, however, have been used for more than companionship. For instance, dogs' abilities make them natural hunters. Their sharp eyesight proves useful in spotting prey and their excellent sense of smell is a valuable tool for hunting. In addition to hunting, a dog's strength and endurance is useful to humans; larger breeds are commonly used as working dogs, primarily for herding animals on farms or carrying heavy loads, such as wood. Also, it is common for vision-impaired persons to employ more intelligent and early maturing breeds as guide dogs. The many services that dogs provide people have made this animal an invaluable part of human society.

Although dogs possess many useful characteristics, humans have been breeding dogs to improve their natural abilities. The hunting dog is one example of selective breeding in which pairs of dogs have been chosen for mating based on the length of their noses and the width of their nostrils. Although the offspring of the breeding pair would still require training to become an effective hunter, the pup's advanced abilities would be an advantage in becoming a skilled hunting or sniffer dog. Selective breeding is also done to improve on a dog's specific character, size, shape, and attractiveness. Due to selective breeding, for instance, bull dogs today have a much gentler character than previous types of this dog, and the majority of poodles now have one-colored coats whereas multicolored coats were commonplace in the past. Over time, selective breeding has been advantageous for humans, and as a consequence, many of the dog breeds that we know today are the products of this process.

(3) Nevertheless, selective breeding has also had a negative effect. People

have used selective breeding in order to create larger, stronger and fiercer breeds to serve as guard or fighting dogs. For instance, the pit bull was bred for its strength and agility in order to hold down bulls in fighting rings. Although the practice of bull-baiting is banned in most countries, this breed⁽⁴⁾ continues to live today, often as a family pet. Many people believe this type of dog is dangerous to humans due to its selectively bred characteristics, and as a precaution, these breeds should be restricted or banned. Advocates of breed banning assert that genetics shape the animal as naturally aggressive, and potentially dangerous or fatal to humans.

Even though some people insist that aggression is part of a specific breed's nature, others believe that dogs are not naturally aggressive, but it is humans who teach aggression. Just as some people choose cars or clothing to represent an image of youth or wealth, dogs may also be used as status symbols. For example, people who want to appear strong and potentially dangerous may be attracted to specific types of dogs because of the breed's perceived strength and aggression. In order to correspond to the desired image, the dog owner may then train the dog how to act aggressively; these owners teach the dog that good behavior includes barking, growling, and in some cases, attacking. People opposed to breed-banning believe that it is not the breed that must be banned because bad owners would produce bad dogs, regardless of the breed. Many breed-banning challengers⁽⁵⁾ claim that owners should be required to obtain a license before owning and training a dog.

It is safe to say that dogs will live alongside humans for many years to come, regardless of breed-banning debates. Dogs serve humans in many ways; they are friends, hunting tools and assistants, as well as sources of entertainment and realizations of a desired image. Beyond service, human adoration and love for this animal ensure the dog's current place in human society as "man's best friend".

注) bull-baiting 牛攻め(犬をけしかけて雄牛を攻めたてる見世物)

問 1 下線部(1)はどのような意味か。()に入るもっとも適切な語を次の(A)~(E)の中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

the relationship in which both parties enjoy () from the other

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| (A) benefits | (B) loyalties | (C) pleasures |
| (D) protection | (E) symbols | |

問 2 下線部(2)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 3 次の問いに答えなさい。

- (i) 下線部(3)は何を指しているか。第2段落中から適切な2語を抜き出し、英語で書きなさい。
- (ii) 下線部(4)は何を指しているか。第3段落中から適切な3語を抜き出し、英語で書きなさい。

問 4 下線部(5)とは**反対の立場の人たち**を、もっとも適切に表しているものを次の(A)~(E)の中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (A) breeders of fighting dogs
- (B) owners who try to teach dogs good behavior
- (C) people who are against breed-banning
- (D) supporters of breed-banning
- (E) winners of the breed-banning debate

問 5 次の問いに答えなさい。

Some people claim that banning specific breeds would not prevent producing aggressive dogs. Choose *two* reasons why they believe so, according to the text.

- (A) Bad dogs are the products of training, rather than of their nature.
- (B) Bull dogs in the past were much more aggressive than the current types.
- (C) Owners teach dogs as they want, no matter what the breed.
- (D) Some types of dogs represent an image that the owners want to portray of themselves.
- (E) It is against nature to breed animals.
- (F) The nature of dogs is genetically determined.
- (G) You must be qualified to own and train a dog.

問 6 本文の内容と合致しないものを次の(A)~(G)の中から2つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (A) A long nose and wide nostrils are useful to be a good hunting dog.
- (B) Bull-baiting dogs need a lot of practice in most countries.
- (C) Dogs will continue to be human companions, independent of breed-banning debates.
- (D) Fighting dogs are often believed to be dangerous to humans.
- (E) Jobs which big working dogs do may include making sheep move along in a group.
- (F) People have come to prefer one-colored poodles over multicolored ones.
- (G) The author claims that selective breeding should be strictly controlled.

3

Read the following passage.

The government has just recently introduced a new law for bicycle riders. It is now illegal to hold an umbrella or talk on a mobile phone while riding. This new law is unfortunate for several reasons and should be abolished. Japan is a country which receives a considerable amount of rain and forcing riders to stop using an umbrella will cause many to get unnecessarily wet. Similarly, mobile phones are now a very common way for people to keep in touch. If we cannot use them while riding a bicycle, it will cause us a great inconvenience. Although umbrellas and mobile phones may have caused a few accidents, banning them seems like quite an extreme step. In a world with too many cars which are creating climate change, the government should be encouraging people to ride bicycles, not discouraging it.

Answer questions *A* through *C* *in English*. You may use words and phrases from the text, but do not copy complete sentences.

Question A

What is the author's main point?

The author claims that _____

Question B

The author gives three supporting reasons. *In one sentence*, provide two of these reasons.

Question C

Write a 70-100 word paragraph which argues *against* the author's claim. Your paragraph should include reasons, examples, or evidence which support the new law.

4 Read the dialog in Section [I] and complete the summary in Section [II].

[I]

Alison (A): The fertility rate has just hit a low level of 1.34 babies per woman this year.

Bill (B): I guess that means the average Japanese couple is not even having two children these days?

A: That's right. And it seems to get lower every year.

B: I heard that last year Japan's population reached a peak of 127 million. Starting this year it's going downhill.

A: Believe it or not, they predict the population will drop to 100 million by 2050.

B: Guess we'd better be prepared for severe economic problems. I think the government's got to do something.

A: But what? I mean you can't force people to have babies.

B: True. We're in a new era. We need creative solutions.

A: Well, there's actually an obvious solution, but it seems taboo.

B: What's that?

A: Immigration. I mean, right now, Japan allows very few immigrants. Look at the United States. They take in over a million people a year while Japan takes just a few thousand. If Japan doesn't increase its rate of immigration, who's going to do stuff like collect our garbage and care for us in the hospital? We need a whole generation of young people for that. With only 1.34 babies per woman, there are simply not enough young people to fill these types of jobs.

B: Yeah, but as you say, immigration is still a taboo issue. Politicians don't want to touch it because they believe the general population is against it. Right or wrong, there's still the impression that foreigners bring crime and diminish Japan's unique culture.

- A:** Exactly. What Japan needs is a charismatic leader who can convince the public of the pressing need for immigrants.
- B:** I doubt that'll happen. Rather, people will probably be slowly persuaded by tough social conditions. You know, like when they start noticing that they have to wait in line five minutes longer for a coffee because of staff shortages. Or when they make a phone call to reserve a ticket and find that they are talking to an operator in India. Things like that.
- A:** Actually, I've heard of one such example. Now the government is allowing South-East Asians to work as nurses in Japan under a new law. Many of them will be hired to take care of the elderly.
- B:** Now that makes sense. It seems like a much better idea than these robots that you often see on TV. I mean, sure, robots can do some things to help elderly people, but real human beings, even if their Japanese isn't perfect, can do much more.
- A:** At least it seems like there are some creative ideas out there. Let's hope these ideas start happening quickly. We cannot waste any more time.

[II] Fill in the blanks (1) through (12) by choosing the most appropriate word from the box below. Use (A), (B), (C), etc. to answer this question.

Alison begins the conversation by mentioning Japan's low fertility rate. Then a short discussion follows with Alison commenting that Japan's population could fall to 100 million by the (1) of the century. Because of the severe economic problems that this drop in population would cause, Bill claims there is a need for creative solutions. The two then commence a discussion about possible solutions to the problem. Then Alison (2) a different idea. She implies that if Japan allowed more people to immigrate, further population decline could be (3). She claims that without immigration, a lack of people could result in a (4) shortage. Then, they both agree that Japanese people would find (5) hard to accept such a policy because of beliefs about foreigners and the desire to (6) traditional Japanese culture. Alison then suggests that Japan needs a leader who can persuade the public that the matter is (7); however, Bill believes this to be (8). Instead, he claims that social conditions may become so inconvenient that people will then (9) the need for increased immigration. Alison then claims that in fact, a start has been made with regard to (10) citizen care. Foreign nurses are now being allowed to work in Japan. Bill likes this idea and says that it seems much better than trying to get robots to (11) after them. Alison seems to agree with this but adds that creative solutions are (12) for.

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|-----------------|------------|---------------|-----------------|
| (A) avoided | (B) called | (C) decrease | (D) half |
| (E) issue | (F) it | (G) labor | (H) look |
| (I) middle | (J) money | (K) necessary | (L) need |
| (M) proposes | (N) public | (O) recognize | (P) retain |
| (Q) senior | (R) taboo | (S) thinks | (T) unnecessary |
| (U) unrealistic | (V) urgent | | |