

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 15 ページある。
3. 解答用紙は

解答用紙番号
英語 0—1

 と

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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、監督者の指示に従って、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。
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次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

The United Nations estimates that by 2050, 66% of human beings will live in cities. Such a high percentage may suggest that it is usual for humans to live in this way. However, the growth of cities is a comparatively recent development ⁽¹⁾ in human history. Modern humans (that is, humans we would recognize as anatomically similar to us) have been around for about 200,000 years. For the vast majority of that time, they have had a hunter-gatherer existence.

The development of cities only began following the agricultural revolution, which took place in different parts of the world from about 12,000 years ago. The fundamental change involved in this was that rather than wandering from place to place in search of food (following animal migrations and the fertility patterns of plants), humans started to grow crops and breed animals in a particular location. Gradually, humans began living in separate families, rather than together in large tribal groups.

12,000 years is not a long time for humans to adapt to a new way of life. Our feelings and instincts are suited to a hunter-gatherer lifestyle, rather than a more settled agricultural-industrial one. ⁽²⁾ There are many material advantages to living in a city, such as a ready supply of food and water, safety from wild animals, access to a large range of medical services, and convenient transport systems. But urban conditions produce emotional problems that our hunter-gatherer ancestors were less likely to have, problems such as depression, loneliness, and the stress that comes from living in an overcrowded environment. Humans are social animals, so when we don't have regular contact with close friends or family—because of working long hours, for instance—we become dejected. Most of us may live in cities, but are we really happy there?

To judge this, in his 2014 book *Sapiens*, the Israeli author Yuval Noah

Harari compares the life of a hunter-gatherer in the past with the life of a city-dweller today. Harari describes how hunter-gatherers were free to move around. They decided when to work (to find food), and who to work with (their friends and family). They had no household chores to do, like washing dishes or ironing clothes; nor did they have to pay bills, go to the bank, or listen to a boss scolding them. There were no problems like pollution, traffic accidents or mugging to worry about. The hunter-gatherer ate a varied diet, and infectious disease was less common, since people were not living in crowded conditions. Hunter-gatherers were skilled in many different ways, since they had to make, rather than buy, everything they needed, and they were very physically fit, given that they had no transport other than their legs. They also knew their environment extremely well. Imagine if you were stranded 100 kilometers from home today, with no phone, money, transport, food or water: would you panic? Could you survive? A situation that we might⁽³⁾consider an emergency today was (a) our hunter-gatherer ancestors.

Most present-day humans work to gain money they can exchange for food, rather than finding or producing food themselves. In *Sapiens*, Harari relates how a worker in a city today might leave home early in the morning — walking the same route every day to take a subway train, on which nobody talks — and then sit in one place in a factory at a machine, performing the same process hour after hour. The worker is told when he or she can eat and drink, and when work is finished. Arriving home in the evening, perhaps twelve hours after leaving in the morning, the worker then has to cook (maybe eating the same kind of food for the third time that day), and then clean, wash clothes, and try to sleep peacefully in a noisy and bright apartment.

(b) there were disadvantages to the hunter-gatherer lifestyle:⁽⁴⁾ there would be periods when food was in short supply; infant mortality was high; and medical care was not highly developed. But hunter-gatherers experienced good mental health, high 'job' satisfaction, and very little jealousy, since no one had

more than anyone else. Members of a hunter-gatherer tribe knew each other very closely, because their life and death depended on other members of the group. That's a difficult feeling to achieve for a present-day human working in an office with strangers. Our hunter-gatherer ancestors may have been materially poorer than us, but in other ways, they may have been richer than (5) we can ever be.

問 1 下線部(1)のように言える根拠を、第 1, 第 2 パラグラフの内容に基づいて、日本語で簡潔に述べなさい。

問 2 下線部(2)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 3 下線部(3)で、空欄(a)に入る最も適切な語句を、(A)~(D)から選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (A) a daily reality for
- (B) also an impossible burden for
- (C) an advantage of
- (D) beyond the imagination of

問 4 下線部(4)で、空欄(b)に入る最も適切な語句を、(A)~(D)から選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (A) As a result
- (B) Furthermore
- (C) Of course
- (D) Unlikely

問 5 下線部(5)の理由として最も適切なものを、(A)～(D)から選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (A) In big cities, it was not difficult for hunter-gatherers to find well-paid work.
- (B) Our hunter-gatherer ancestors had little stress in their life.
- (C) The hunter-gatherer lifestyle was the most efficient way of collecting food.
- (D) The hunter-gatherer lifestyle was very productive because the tribal members knew each other very well.

問 6 本文の内容と一致するものを、(A)～(G)から 3 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (A) A hunter-gatherer way of life resulted from the development of cities.
- (B) Because everyone had the same level of wealth, hunter-gatherers did not envy each other much.
- (C) For most of their history, human beings preferred living in a fixed area to a nomadic existence.
- (D) Harari gives a vivid picture of a factory worker whose daily schedule is very restricted.
- (E) Our hunter-gatherer ancestors were materially better off than we are now.
- (F) The author contrasts an agricultural lifestyle in the countryside with an industrial lifestyle in cities.
- (G) The examples taken from Harari's book tend to emphasize the favorable side of a hunter-gatherer lifestyle.

2 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

Everybody wants to eat delicious and safe food. However, exposure to different cultures reveals how people's attitudes towards food safety and taste are not all innate or biological. Assumptions and practices regarding the preparation and presentation of food highlight the influence of culture on what and how people eat. For example, in one culture, some kinds of fresh ⁽¹⁾ingredients might be considered edible (a), that is, without any kind of preparation like washing, peeling or heating. Yet in another culture, the same foodstuff may require some kind of preparation before it can be eaten.

It is often difficult for people from the same culture to view such activities and beliefs objectively, and so witnessing the food practices of other cultures can be surprising. *Sashimi* is a great example of this. While *sashimi* may be the result of several steps of preparation—from cleaning and cutting, to a particular style of presentation—heating is not one of these steps. ⁽²⁾Japanese consumers take it for granted that the quality of *sashimi* is directly related to the fact that it is raw. By contrast, in other cultures, the conventional belief may be that meat and fish require some sort of cooking, such as baking or frying, in order ⁽³⁾(b) them to be considered edible. In these cultures, *sashimi* is not thought of as raw, delicious and safe to eat, but rather as uncooked, and therefore possibly unsafe to eat, regardless of how it may taste. Fresh chicken eggs are another raw foodstuff commonly eaten in Japan—as a topping for rice, or as a dipping sauce for *sukiyaki*, for example—but most people in the UK or the USA believe that chicken eggs require some kind of heating before they are fit for human consumption.

However, the ways in which people from other cultural backgrounds eat certain foods might be considered equally unconventional by many Japanese. For example, few Japanese would eat the skin of apples or grapes. In this case, the difference involved in the preparation of the food is not the use of

heat, but the removal of part of the foodstuff. People in much of the world eat apples and grapes without peeling them. A European might think, 'What could ⁽⁴⁾ be more healthy and delicious than picking an apple from the tree and eating it?' But this way of thinking is not shared by a large number of Japanese.

It is clear that different cultures have different conventions regarding the preparation of particular foods, and different beliefs about what is considered delicious. However, there is no question that some common food preparation practices — or sometimes a lack of certain food preparation processes — are unsafe from a scientific point of view. However delicious they may be, raw meat and fish can contain the eggs of harmful parasites like tapeworms, which are often undetectable. If chicken eggs are not properly stored, and are left unconsumed for a long time, they can easily produce bacteria like salmonella. The poisoning caused by salmonella does not usually require hospitalization, but it can be very dangerous for young children and elderly people. In addition, while eating the skin of apples and grapes may be a good source of dietary fiber, one also runs the risk of consuming insecticides, the poisons that are used to protect many non-organically farmed fruits from insects. So, while there may be 'no accounting for taste' beyond culture, safety is a different issue, and ⁽⁵⁾ we should always be aware of the risks involved with culturally accepted methods of food production and consumption.

問 1 下線部(1)で、空欄(a)に入る最も適切な語句を、(A)～(D)から選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (A) as is clear
- (B) as is fresh
- (C) as they are
- (D) as unclean

問 2 下線部(2)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 3 下線部(3)の空欄(b)に入る語(1語)を書きなさい。

問 4 下線部(4)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 5 下線部(5)の理由として最も適切なものを, (A)~(D)から選び, 記号で答えなさい。

- (A) Eating raw chicken eggs or unpeeled fruits can be dangerous in certain conditions because of harmful bacteria or pesticides.
- (B) Eating unpeeled apples or grapes may cause weight gain.
- (C) Only young children and elderly people are vulnerable to particular bacteria.
- (D) Beliefs about what is considered delicious actually come from better understanding of food preparation.

問 6 本文の内容と一致するものを, (A)~(G)から 3 つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。

- (A) By food preparation processes, the author exclusively means the use of heat.
- (B) Culturally established ways of consuming food may conflict with scientific principles of food safety.
- (C) In some food cultures outside Japan, fish in its raw state is not categorized as an edible foodstuff.
- (D) People having little contact with other cultures tend to view their own food-related conventions as natural and standard.
- (E) Repeated exercise is required for the mastery of any food preparation.
- (F) Instinct alone determines what and how people eat.
- (G) All cultures around the world consider it natural to eat unpeeled fruit.

問題は次ページに続く

Drivers in Los Angeles spend around 90 hours a year stuck in traffic. That's almost four whole days. Everyone sitting in a traffic jam is probably thinking two things: firstly, why are there so many cars on the road? And secondly, where are all these people going?

On a weekday, most of the cars will be traveling to or from work, and most will contain only one person. A car is much longer and wider than the seated people it contains, so traffic jams made up mostly of cars with single occupants are a big waste of space. But whether it contains one person or five people, a car uses more energy transporting its own weight than the weight of human bodies. In addition, even when stationary in a traffic jam, cars are using up fuel, since the engine is still on.

These inefficiencies are expensive in terms of space, energy, time and pollution, and in emotional terms, they cause stress, anger and unhappiness. But if using a car to get to work in a city is so wasteful, what other options are available? Encouraging people to use public transport may not improve the situation much, since trains, subway trains, trams and buses are also inefficient: they also cause pollution, and they also waste fuel, since they are not always full of people.

By contrast, the bicycle is the most efficient mode of transport ever; that is, in terms of distance output for energy input, the bicycle is more productive than anything else, whether car, airplane, horse, or walking human. Bikes are cheaper than cars, and they take up less space on the roads. They cause no pollution. They don't waste fuel when stationary. Furthermore, they benefit human health: it is far healthier to be exercising muscles—including the heart—rather than sitting angrily in a car in a traffic jam.

So for getting to work in a city, riding a bike seems the obvious choice. People don't have to ride their bike to work every day; but every day that they do ride, the city's transport system becomes more efficient, and therefore its economy, environmental health and public welfare also improve.

Answer questions A to C in English. You may use words and ideas from the text, but you must not copy complete sentences.

Question A

Complete the following sentences.

According to the passage, a car is inefficient because it has to transport its own weight regardless of _____ are traveling in it. If the engine is on, a car also wastes fuel in a traffic jam, no matter _____ or not.

Question B

Give two different reasons from the passage why riding a bicycle is better for human health than driving a car.

1. _____
2. _____

Question C

The author suggests that everyone who lives in a city should ride a bicycle to get to work. Write approximately 70–100 words arguing against this suggestion. Give at least two reasons to support your argument. (You will not lose any points if you write more than 100 words.)

- 4** Read the following transcript of a radio program. Then read the summary of the transcript. The summary contains 12 blanks. For each blank, choose the most appropriate option from the list. On your answer sheet, write the letter (A, B, C, or D) that corresponds to your choice.

Radio Announcer: Welcome to another edition of the DBC Series *Thought Patterns*. Today we will be chatting about the popularity of jazz music. Is it growing? And if so, how is it growing? We are very fortunate to have a pair of experts on the subject here in the studio to join in our conversation. They come to today's discussion from different perspectives. From London we have DJ Light Stone. . .

DJ Light Stone: Hello, thank you for inviting me.

Radio Announcer: . . . and from New York University we have Professor of Musicology Stephanie Stirling.

Professor Stephanie Stirling: Hi, I'm pleased to be here.

Radio Announcer: It seems that there has been an increased interest in jazz over the last few years. There has been a rise in the number of jazz coffee shops and cafés. There have been higher sales of jazz recordings. And, this year's top-grossing Hollywood blockbuster movie, *Hard Hop*, is primarily about the history of this music style. Professor, how would you account for this?

Professor: I think it is clear that this form of music is popular, but was it ever really unpopular? We cannot say that jazz music disappeared and has now reappeared. There has been a rise in the number of coffee shops predominantly playing jazz. But hasn't there been an increase in the number of coffee shops overall? If we look at the case of increased recordings sales, and I assume there that you mean tracks sold on internet platforms. . .

Radio Announcer: Yes, that is exactly what I mean.

Professor: Well, jazz has been around in a variety of forms from the beginning of recorded music. Many people, young and old, consume music through whatever media are present and popular. I suggest that this is why you see more jazz sales today.

Radio Announcer: So, it's not growing in popularity?

Professor: No. People are merely updating how they consume music. Much of this consumption is what I would call re-consumption, or people buying music they already have in a new format, for example moving from cassette to CD to MP3. But shifts in the mode of consumption have little to do with the increased popularity of jazz. It is simply an outcome of how recording technology and consumption patterns are changing in an increasingly global and online marketplace.

DJ: I partially agree. It is true that some current interest is re-consumption, as you say. Moreover, some interest is superficial. I mean, coffee shops are going to play what makes the atmosphere enjoyable to hang out in and pay money. Background jazz music helps create such a space. Coffee shop owners are not going to have many grandmas sipping coffee with a heavy punk or funk track, are they?

(Announcer and Professor laugh)

However, I do think that there is a growing interest in traditional jazz amongst young people though. For example, re-consumption does not account for the success of *Hard Hop*...

Radio Announcer: But the film is about the history of the music, so...

DJ: Yes, but it is about how this music came to be a particularly powerful American artistic form with a huge influence on what kids are interested in today. We clearly have seen an increase in the number of people physically going to jazz music clubs and shows. Popularity comes in cycles and we are seeing jazz come back because young folks are listening to music that is heavily influenced by classic jazz. They want to know the roots. So while re-consumption may account for some sales, it's not the whole picture. There is a growth of interest now because the past always influences the present. And...

Professor: I am not convinced...

Radio Announcer: Sorry, let me hold you guys there for a moment. We'll be right back with more *Thought Patterns* after the DBC News.

Is the popularity of jazz music increasing? This is the fundamental question that the radio program (1). It is obvious that jazz has become more prominent in daily life, for example in shops and cafés. Moreover, the most popular film of the year is about jazz, and sales of jazz recordings are (2) the rise. To (3) the question, a disc jockey from London and a professor from New York are interviewed.

While (4) guest denies that jazz is a popular form of music, they suggest different reasons for this situation. Professor Stirling suggests that the increased (5) of jazz can be accounted for in material terms. Simply put, there are more cafés today, and so, it ought to be (6) that some of them opt to play jazz music. Also, as recording formats change, the (7) people consume music also changes. Thus, people tend to re-consume music, that is, to buy old music in newer formats. DJ Light Stone agrees that jazz is a style of music that (8) a relaxing coffee shop atmosphere and that some proportion of the consumption of jazz music is likely (9) re-consumption. Nevertheless, this provides only a (10) explanation for the popularity of traditional jazz amongst young people. The popularity of jazz is undeniably growing. One (11) of this is an increasing interest in the history of the music. For the DJ, the success of the film *Hard Hop* and the higher number of people choosing to go to jazz clubs and shows clearly (12) a new, and not a renewed, interest in this American-born music genre.

1. (A) says (B) reflects to (C) doubts (D) focuses on	2. (A) in (B) of (C) under (D) on
3. (A) ask (B) deal (C) address (D) talk	4. (A) both (B) neither (C) each (D) either
5. (A) opinion (B) attention (C) interest (D) presence	6. (A) surprising (B) surprise (C) unsurprising (D) unsurprised
7. (A) way (B) reason (C) place (D) purpose	8. (A) suits to (B) contributes to (C) applies to (D) is created by
9. (A) due to (B) in favor of (C) owe to (D) in spite of	10. (A) partial (B) partly (C) particular (D) parting
11. (A) reason (B) theory (C) indication (D) proposal	12. (A) argues (B) leads to (C) illustrates (D) produces