

令和 6 年度入学者選抜学力検査問題(前期日程)

外 国 語

英 語

(注 意)

1. 問題冊子は指示があるまで開かないこと。
2. 問題冊子は 11 ページ，解答用紙は 2 枚である。
指示があってから確認し，乱丁，落丁，印刷不鮮明の箇所
等がある場合は，ただちに試験監督者に申し出ること。
3. 解答はすべて解答用紙の指定の箇所に記入すること。
指定箇所以外に記入された解答は採点の対象としない。
4. 解答用紙は持ち帰ってはならないが，問題冊子は必ず持ち
帰ること。

〔 I 〕 次の英文を読んで、以下の設問に答えよ。

We've reached a new chapter in the human journey. Last November, according to the United Nations (UN), the number of people on Earth hit ⁽¹⁾ eight billion. Our population has doubled in less than 50 years, just since 1974, the year the UN brought the world's countries together for the first international government level conference to address population growth. At the time, only three urban areas were home to 10 million people or more — New York, Tokyo, and Mexico City. Today there are more than 30.

The reasons for this explosion are well known: Medicine, sanitation*, and crop yields continue to improve dramatically. As a result, child death rate is falling and life expectancy* is rising. Population experts at the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis*, in Austria, and the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation*, in Seattle, see the planet's population reaching 9.4 billion and 9.7 billion, respectively, later this century. UN experts think we might hit 10.4 billion.

But those figures mask a curious shift. Between mid-century and the year ⁽²⁾ 2100, our endless expansion is expected to suddenly stop. We are headed somewhere new. "There is an understanding that the world's population will peak probably before the end of the century," says Patrick Gerland, who looks after estimates for the UN's Population Division*. Even as our numbers grow, children and some adults alive today could be the first people in hundreds, perhaps thousands, of years to see Earth's population peak or even decrease, with unexpected consequences.

Buried in the population data documenting fertility* and long life are striking contrasts in how we'll get there. More than half the population increase that's ⁽³⁾ estimated for the next quarter century is expected to come from just eight countries in Asia and Africa: Pakistan, the Philippines, India, Egypt, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Nigeria, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Yet by century's

end, populations could fall by half in nearly two dozen others, including Thailand, Spain, and Japan. What will these developments mean for our ever changing human story? Much can be learned from two countries worlds apart facing completely opposite realities: China and Nigeria.

The United Nations has estimated that sometime this year, for the first time in hundreds of years, China will no longer be the country with the largest population; India's population will be larger. Even before China's one-child policy* began in 1980, its birth rate had been declining. The country's unique economic growth expanded education and career opportunities for women, and more have chosen to delay or give up becoming a mother even as the number of women of childbearing age* has dropped.

Although people in China are living longer, its population — now about 1.4 billion — has started to decline. The workforce that made China the world's factory has already been getting smaller for a decade. By 2050 China could see 500 million people older than 60. This lack of balance between young and old will be China's great challenge.

A continent away, things look different. Nigeria's median* age is just 17, less than half that of China. The fertility rate there is falling, too, but remains about five times as high as in China. The country's population, now about 224 million, could become more than three times larger by the end of the century. About a third of Nigerians live in extreme poverty, nearly half the number of people living in extreme poverty in India, which has a population more than six times as large. Hunger is already a concern: Millions in Nigeria are at risk of dying from a lack of food.

None of these estimates fully consider the potential strain on Earth's limited resources. Fish and wildlife are already disappearing quickly, and climate change is becoming the greatest threat in history to biodiversity*, food security, and access to water for drinking and farming. Yet as extreme heat, rising seas, and severe weather promise to increase the movement of people, our population

trends, too, could cause more movement between countries as those with decreasing work forces desperately seek labor from outside their borders.

In 1968, when Earth had just 3.5 billion people, biologist Paul Ehrlich, in his famous book *The Population Bomb*, worried about overpopulation* causing hundreds of millions to die from famine. Instead, a green revolution—the widespread use of fertilizers*, mechanization*, and high-yield crops—transformed agriculture. We are still headed toward a future with far more people—but in some places also far fewer. Will human intelligence and the billions more brains available, find ways to cope with this new reality? Nigeria and China may be our biggest tests.

出典：Craig Welch, “The Human Population Explosion.” (*National Geographic*, April, 2023). 上の英文は、抜粋の上、一部を変更している。

*sanitation 公衆衛生

*life expectancy 平均寿命

*International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis 国際応用システム分析
研究所

*Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation ワシントン大学医学部保健指標
評価研究所

*UN's Population Division 国連人口部

*fertility 出生力

*China's one-child policy 中国の一人っ子政策（一組の夫婦につき子どもは一人
までとする産児制限政策）

*childbearing age 出産可能年齢

*median 中央値（データを小さい順に並べた時に中央に位置する値）

*biodiversity 生物多様性

*overpopulation 人口過剰

*fertilizer 化学肥料

*mechanization 機械化

問 1 下線部(1)の“hit”の意味に最も近い使われ方をしているものを次の1～4から一つ選び番号で答えよ。

1. Earnings hit a peak in the early 1980s.
2. That baseball player hit the ball every time.
3. If an earthquake hit this area, there would be a landslide.
4. There were almost no hits found in the internet search.

問 2 下線部(2)の“a curious shift”が表す内容を簡潔に日本語で述べよ。

問 3 下線部(3)を和訳せよ。

問 4 本文で述べられている人の移動を引き起こす**主要な原因**を日本語で二つ述べよ。

問 5 次の1～7のうち、本文の内容と**合致するもの**を二つ選び番号で答えよ。

1. 国連が人口統計を取り始めて以来、1000万人以上の人口を抱える都市の数は、2倍に増えた。
2. 医療と公衆衛生、作物の収穫量の劇的な向上が爆発的な人口増加の理由である。
3. 中国を世界の工場にした労働力は、今後、増加すると予想される。
4. 現在、インドの人口はナイジェリアの人口の6倍以上である。
5. 人口の変化によって、地球の有限な資源をめぐる緊張が緩和されることが期待される。
6. Paul Ehrlich は、著書で、気候変動が原因で数百万人が飢え死にすると予想した。
7. 1968年当時、世界の人口はまだ3億5千万ほどであった。

〔Ⅱ〕 次の英文を読んで、以下の設問に答えよ。

Not long ago, Julie Ober Allen noticed that her teenage son was constantly making fun of her about being old. His attitude annoyed her, until she realized where he got it from: herself. “I make jokes about aging all the time,” she says.

Allen’s own behavior surprised her. As a health expert at the University of Oklahoma, she spends a lot of time studying discrimination — and here she was, letting all these negative beliefs about aging come out in a constant stream of jokes and insults directed at herself.

Allen got another surprise when she completed a study on the health effects of such “everyday ageism*.” ⁽¹⁾ Not only are presumably harmless everyday comments highly common, but the people most exposed to them were also more likely to have health conditions such as high blood pressure, diabetes*, chronic* pain and depression.

“There’s this build-up effect,” Allen says. Because these insults and remarks are so common and happen so frequently, “it adds up.”

The study, published in JAMA Network Open*, looked at about 2,035 Americans between the ages of 50 and 80, of which 93 percent encountered cruel messages about aging on a regular basis.

These messages come in many forms: in presumably harmless birthday cards that attack old age, in advertisements for wrinkle* creams and face lifts, and from strangers who speak unnecessarily loudly. They come from the stories old people tell themselves, such as that loneliness and weakness are an inevitable part of aging, or when they refer to their tendency to forget as a “senior moment.” They are contained in comments like, “You look great for your age,” or “You haven’t aged a bit.” ⁽²⁾

Specialists call such comments and behaviors microaggressions*. A recent analysis of 141 previous studies found they were associated with depression, anxiety, lower job satisfaction and lack of confidence in targeted groups including

African Americans, women and the LGBTQ+* community.

Major instances of ageism, such as being denied a job or organ transplant*, have been well documented, but this study by Allen and her colleagues is the first to confirm the universal nature of minor but widespread forms of age discrimination, and to show the potential negative health consequences in a large, nationally representative group of people. Notions that aging is not attractive or desirable and that older people are a burden are so common that people often don't recognize them as problematic, she says.⁽³⁾

“They may be called micro, but they have a huge impact, and that’s the thing that a lot of people don’t realize,” says Dr. Derald Wing Sue, a professor at Teachers College, Columbia University who was not involved in the study. Although age-focused microaggressions have gotten less attention than ones directed at racial minorities, Sue says they fit the same pattern.

Microaggressions can be dangerously subtle because they are often not on purpose and may even come from a desire to be nice. For example, someone may offer to help an older person cross the street even though the person is capable and did not seek assistance. Calling out ageist comments can be tricky because people may dismiss a complaint as unreasonable — or even fail to recognize that anything problematic has occurred.

Ageist messages invade people’s minds and bodies in various ways. For example, researcher of aging Becca Levy at Yale School of Public Health has found that people with positive ideas about aging tend to eat more healthy foods and have lower levels of stress. Allen hypothesizes that being overwhelmed by everyday ageism may continually cause higher stress levels and blood pressure, making conditions like heart disease and diabetes worse. “Ageism is a source of chronic stress,” she says. “And when people experience chronic stress, it can contribute to the development of chronic health conditions.”

The irony*, experts say, is that older age actually has many benefits. Although people do tend to develop physical limitations, on an emotional level

they are often happier, more flexible and better problem solvers. They reduce their friends to the ones that count and experience more life satisfaction. “Aging is about some physical decline, but it’s also about growth,” says Dr. Tracey Gendron, a gerontologist* at Virginia Commonwealth University who was not involved in the study. “Someone says, ‘My knee hurts, my back hurts.’ I understand that completely. And that is a part of the aging experience. But I also encourage people to think about things they like better about themselves now than they did five years ago, 10 years ago, 20 years ago. How have you grown? What skills have you developed?”

Instead, people are surrounded from childhood with assumptions that prompt them to fear aging. “It’s the air we breathe, the water in which we swim,” says Gendron, whose book *Ageism Unmasked* was published in March. But the good news is that when people ignore the clichés* and embrace aging, they tend to be healthy and happy. Gendron points to a classic study by Levy’s team that found that people who had positive perceptions of aging in their later years lived on average 7.5 years longer.

Documenting everyday ageism helps people notice these negative messages, Gendron says. “Once you see it, you can’t unsee it.” The next step, she says, is to push back because that raises other people’s awareness. “To be able to say, ‘That makes me uncomfortable,’ or ‘What are you trying to say by that?’ Or to assert: ‘I think you’re using ‘old’ with judgment. I’m old and there’s nothing wrong with that.’ These are all little things that we can do. But it (a) courage and practice.”

出典：Emily Laber-Warren, “Don’t Joke About Old Age (It’s Bad for Your Health).” (*Newsweek*, July 15/July 22, 2022). 上の英文は、抜粋の上、一部を変更している。

- *ageism 年齢差別主義
- *diabetes 糖尿病
- *chronic 慢性的な
- *JAMA Network Open 米国医師会が発行するオンラインの医学雑誌
- *wrinkle しわ
- *microaggression マイクロアグレッション(小さな攻撃性)
- *LGBTQ+ 性的少数者の総称の一つ
- *organ transplant 臓器移植
- *ageist 年齢差別主義(者)の
- *irony 皮肉, 意外なこと
- *gerontologist 老年学者, 老人学の専門家
- *cliche (使い古された)決まり文句

問 1 下線部(1)で“Allen got another surprise”とあるが、ここではどのようなことに驚いたのか、日本語で述べよ。

問 2 下線部(2)の“forms”の意味に最も近い使われ方をしているものを次の1～4から一つ選び番号で答えよ。

1. I had to fill out so many forms in order to apply for the scholarship.
2. There are different forms of education such as night school and online learning.
3. The tree trunk forms a natural bridge across the river.
4. The Olympic figure skater finished her program with perfect form.

問 3 下線部(3)を和訳せよ。

問 4 本文中の(a)に入る適切な語を次の 1 ～ 5 から一つ選び番号で答えよ。

1. gets
2. wants
3. takes
4. shares
5. gives

問 5 次の 1 ～ 7 のうち、本文の内容と合致するものを二つ選び番号で答えよ。

1. Allen は、息子が自分の年齢のことをからかってくる原因が、夫の言動にあることに気付いた。
2. マイクロアグレッションは、悪意に基づいて行われることが多い。
3. Allen らの研究は、年齢を理由に仕事や臓器移植を拒否されることが、年齢差別の典型的な例であることを初めて明らかにした。
4. 年齢に焦点を当てたマイクロアグレッションは、人種的少数者に向けられたそれよりも注目を集めてきた。
5. 専門家によると、高齢者は身体的には衰えるが、感情面においてはより幸せにそして柔軟になる傾向にある。
6. 人々は子どもの頃から老化を恐れるような思い込みを植え付けられている。
7. Gendron は、老化を肯定的に捉えた高齢者の方が長生きすることを初めて発見した。

〔Ⅲ〕 下線部を英訳せよ。

砂漠を歩いている人の歩む方向がほんの少しずれるだけで、その人はオアシスにたどり着くことができず、息絶えてしまうかもしれない。他方、ほんの少しの方向修正が生命を救うこともある。

ものを見る角度が少し変わるだけで、見える風景はガラリと変わってくる。その意味では、ほんの少しであってもものの見方に決定的な変化を生んでくれる書物との出会いは、人生にとって極めて重要だ。

出典：山本芳久『世界は善に満ちている―トマス・アクィナス哲学講義』（新潮社、2021年）

〔Ⅳ〕 以下の英文を読んで、英語で答えよ。

If you could have a conversation with any person in the world, who would you like to talk to? The person can be from any era, from the past or the present. Give a reason for your choice and explain what you would like to talk about with this person. Your answer should be at least 40 words.

