

山形大学

平成28年度入学者選抜試験問題

人文学部法経政策学科

地域教育文化学部地域教育文化学科食環境デザインコース

地域教育文化学部地域教育文化学科児童教育コース

医学部

外国語

(英語)

前期日程

注意事項

- 1 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
- 2 この問題冊子の本文は1ページから8ページまでです。
- 3 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明・落丁・乱丁、解答用紙の汚れなどに気が付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
- 4 監督者の指示にしたがって、解答用紙に学部名と大学受験番号を正しく記入してください。大学受験番号が正しく記入されていない場合は、採点されないことがあります。
- 5 問題冊子のほかに、解答用紙2枚、下書き用紙1枚を配付してあります。
- 6 試験終了後、問題冊子と下書き用紙は持ち帰ってください。

I Read the text and answer Q1-Q6.

As California descends ever deeper into a potentially destructive drought,* with residents facing unheard of demands to cut water use, everybody is looking for somebody else to blame. But perhaps the biggest scapegoat* in the dried up state is not a somebody but a something: the highly nutritious, increasingly notorious almond. California grows 80% of the world's almonds, but it is two other widely reported statistics that have caused controversy: cultivating a single thirsty almond takes more than 4 liters of water, and almonds alone account for almost 10% of California's agricultural water consumption. Agriculture takes up 80% of the state's total human water usage, which means almonds use some 8% of the precious supply: more than the entire city of Los Angeles.

A

Now, however, almond growers are pushing back against the negative coverage, with a PR campaign to persuade consumers that the much-criticized kernel* is as healthy for the environment as it is for their digestion. 'All food requires water,' said Stacey Humble, marketing chief for the Almond Board of California (ABC). 'When you read that 4 liter figure without any context, it may sound like a lot. But almonds don't use that much more water than many foods do.'

B

California produces about half of the fruits and vegetables in the US. 'To say a particular crop is to blame [C] the drought situation is neither fair nor useful,' said Professor Richard Howitt, an expert in agricultural economics at the University of California's campus at Davis. 'Almonds are popular. Nuts are high water users, but so are apricots and peaches and other fruit. To criticize only almonds, which are healthy, water-efficient and in demand, is a mistake.'

E

[D]. The almond recently surpassed the peanut as the most popular snack of this type. It is thought to be effective in combating obesity, diabetes and arthritis,* and recent research has suggested it can also reduce the spread of cancers and lower the risk of Alzheimer's.* It is little wonder, then, that the shelves of health food shops across California and beyond are very full not only of packets of almonds, but of jars of almond butter and cartons of almond milk. Almond growers and their allies note that the kernel's hull* is also put to use as feed for dairy cattle, which means almonds help to make not only almond milk, but also good old-fashioned cow's milk.

[F], much of it to China, which some critics argue constitutes an export of valuable water. Yet a report by the ABC claims California earned \$11 billion from its almonds last year, accounting for 15% of the state's total agricultural value, and making its 10% water share seem like a bargain. For farmers, those profits are too big to resist, even during a drought. Many fields that once grew cotton or vegetables are now filled [H] nuts. Between July 2013 and July 2014 the state's growers bought more than eight million young almond trees – although many of those would have been ordered from nurseries* before the scale of the drought became clear. Almond orchards now cover close to a million acres of California.

G

[I], Governor Jerry Brown unveiled an action plan that for the first time in the state's history includes cuts of 25% in urban water usage. Some complained that the cuts did not extend [K] the agricultural sector, although farmers pointed out that they were already suffering. For the second year in a row, farms have been allocated* a 0% share of the water from the irrigation canals* of the federally* controlled Central Valley Project, which carries rainfall and melt water* from the wetter regions of northern California to the state's agricultural heart. As a result, at

J

least half a million acres of farmland lay unused in 2014. While some producers abandoned almond trees, most chose to do without other, less profitable crops.

That is another source of controversy: unlike vegetables, almond trees must be watered year round. Without access to federally allocated water from the irrigation canals, many farmers now source their supply from wells. Excessive groundwater use, says Prof. Howitt, is the most urgent water problem faced by the state. Underground aquifers* that collected over centuries are being quickly exhausted, in some areas causing the very earth to sink by a meter. Late last year Mr. Brown at last signed legislation to manage and regulate groundwater use.

L

M, but growers point out that they are far more efficient than beef or dairy. Recent figures compiled by *The Los Angeles Times* suggest that it takes more than 450 liters of water to produce 30g of beef, compared with less than 225 for 30g of almonds. Advances in irrigation technology, the ABC says, have lowered the amount of water needed to produce almonds by a third.

The above is adapted from an article which appeared in the May 4, 2015, edition of The Independent.

Vocabulary

drought 干ばつ
scapegoat スケープゴート, 責任を負わされるもの
kernel 種子の中身の柔らかい部分
obesity, diabetes and arthritis 肥満や糖尿病, 関節炎
Alzheimer's アルツハイマー病
hull 種子の外皮
nurseries 苗床
allocated 割り当てられた
irrigation canals 用水路
federally 合衆国政府によって
melt water 融雪水
aquifers 帯水層

Q1 Translate **A** into natural Japanese.

Q2 Which of the five choices (a)-(e) on the right is the closest in meaning to the words **B**, **E**, **G** and **J** on the left?

- (i) **B** coverage (a) enveloping
(b) farming
(c) reporting
(d) spreading
(e) wrapping
- (ii) **E** surpassed (a) contracted
(b) exceeded
(c) reached
(d) struck
(e) surfaced
- (iii) **G** constitutes (a) is compared with
(b) is contrary to
(c) is different from
(d) is equivalent to
(e) is responsible for
- (iv) **J** unveiled (a) announced
(b) insisted
(c) invented
(d) prepared
(e) removed

Q3 Fill in **C**, **H** and **K** with the most appropriate of (a)-(e).

- (i) **C** (a) against
(b) for
(c) from
(d) of
(e) to
- (ii) **H** (a) from
(b) of
(c) on
(d) over
(e) with

- (iii) **K**
- (a) at
 - (b) for
 - (c) of
 - (d) on
 - (e) to

Q4 Fill in **D**, **F**, **I** and **M** using (a)-(d).

- (a) Almonds are undoubtedly a thirsty crop
- (b) America's almond consumption has more than tripled over the past decade
- (c) Earlier this month, with the drought entering its fourth year
- (d) More than two-thirds of California's almond crop is exported

Q5 Why did **L** happen? Explain in 15-20 English words.

Q6 What is happening because of **L**? Explain in 15-20 English words.

II Read the text and answer Q1-Q7.

We have entered the age of English, which means re-entering the linguistic double structure of the universal and the local that covered different regions of the Earth before the emergence of national languages. But this time, English will be the one and only universal language — and will remain so for a long time.

We cannot talk about the re-emergence of the linguistic double structure without taking into consideration the coming of the internet. With the rise of this new technology, the English language has further secured its status as the universal language. This is not to say that other languages will eventually disappear from the internet. Far from it. When the US-invented technology made its first appearance, only English circulated on the web, yet soon all manner of languages joined in. Among them were some that had been denied their rightful place in the world — languages suppressed* by a government, languages overshadowed* by neighboring powerful languages, even languages on the verge of extinction* because they had no written form. The internet made it possible for all those little-known languages to circulate, making people accept the new medium as a tool for multilingualism. There is no contradiction between the dominance of English on the internet and the diversification* of languages that circulate on the internet, for English and other languages circulate on different levels.

A

Let us imagine a library that allows us to access all existing texts in the world — a Library with a capital L. Since the founding of the ancient library of Alexandria,* humanity has long dreamed of a library that would [B] all the books of the world — an ultimate Library to store all of human knowledge. Thanks to the internet, that dream is now being realized. Tools like scanning, search engines, and cloud storage* are enabling the internet to take us to an age in which, at almost no cost, we can instantly access any and all texts that have been turned into digital data — in fact, all cultural heritage from visual arts and films to music recordings. All we need is a screen.

The human race took its first step toward [C] the Library in December 2004, when Google said that it would collaborate with five principal libraries in the US and Britain to digitize all the books in their collections, place them in a single database, and make them accessible from anywhere in the world. Today, millions of books throughout the world are being scanned and digitized non-stop.

Meanwhile, new technologies that make the internet even more useful and interesting appear almost daily; the internet is now almost like a part of our natural environment. The same is true with the notion of the Library. It now seems only too logical that such a Library should exist. Yet there is one consequence of these developments that has not been properly examined: how people's way of accessing the Library will further affect our use of language. What I want to do is to refocus our attention on the question of written language.

D

Kevin Kelly, a founder of the computer magazine *Wired**, is full of enthusiasm as he discusses the revolutionary nature of what he calls the universal library. Until now, those with easy access to a library of any scale have been privileged, often the residents of college towns or big cities. But no more: 'Unlike the libraries of old, which were restricted to the elite, this library would be truly [E], offering every book to every person.' Once the universal library is realized, those who benefit the most will be the disadvantaged — Kelly calls them the 'underbooked' — billions

F

around the world who do not have access to books in their physical form. 'It is these underbooked — students in Mali, scientists in Kazakhstan, elderly people in Peru — whose lives will be transformed when even the simplest version of the universal library is placed in their hands.' All this sounds quite wonderful. Yet a critical question has not been asked.

In what language, really, will these people access this universal library? To be sure, one day the Library will come to contain 'the entire works of humankind, from the beginning of recorded history, in all languages, available to all people, all the time.' Yet when Kelly wrote these words, it is unlikely that he meant literally that we will all be able to access the 'entire works of humankind' by reading 'all languages.' More likely, he just assumed that the universal library would include all the languages that people, including the underbooked, could read, and stopped there.

Yes, no matter what your native tongue is, the Library/internet allows you to appreciate, to varying degrees, whatever appeals to your own visual and auditory* senses. Language, however, is a different matter. Unless people can read it, written language is meaningless — a mere collection of dots and squiggles.* Even if the universal library were to appear tomorrow, people could use it to enter only the library of the particular language they can read. The Library will hold a great number of isolated libraries separated by tall barriers of language. The remarkable exception will be the library in the English language — a library accessible not only to native speakers but also to a growing number of bilinguals for whom English is an 'external language.' It is inevitable that the English library will function on a different level from all the rest.

G

H

The above is adapted from The Fall of Language in the Age of English by Minae Mizumura, Columbia University Press (2015).

Vocabulary

suppressed 抑圧された

overshadowed 脅かされた

on the verge of extinction 絶滅寸前の

diversification 多様化

the ancient library of Alexandria 紀元前 300 年頃にエジプトの古代都市アレクサンドリアに世界中の文献収集を目的として設立された図書館。その後火災によりほとんどの蔵書が焼失し、4 世紀末以降のキリスト教徒らの攻撃などにより建物も破壊された。

cloud storage インターネット上のデータ保存用共有サービス

Wired コンピュータ文化を中心に扱う米国の雑誌名

auditory 聴覚の

squiggles くねくねした線

Q1 Read **A**. Which three of the following statements are true?

- (a) Considering the influence of the internet when we discuss the re-emergence of the linguistic double structure is unavoidable.
- (b) In the early days of the internet the language mainly used was not limited to English.
- (c) It was not long before many different languages appeared on the internet.
- (d) Thanks to the invention of the internet, there will be no single dominant language in the world.
- (e) The internet contributed to the revival of some minor languages that were nearly dying out.

Q2 The choices below are taken from **A**. Choose three from (a)-(e) which have the same sound as the highlighted letter in 'language'.

- (a) consideration
- (b) far
- (c) manner
- (d) imagine
- (e) access

Q3 Fill in **B**, **C** and **E** with the most appropriate of (a)-(e).

- (i) **B**
 - (a) contain
 - (b) produce
 - (c) read
 - (d) understand
 - (e) write

- (ii) **C**
 - (a) concluding
 - (b) describing
 - (c) establishing
 - (d) preserving
 - (e) screening

- (iii) **E**
 - (a) democratic
 - (b) optimistic
 - (c) questionable
 - (d) stable
 - (e) virtual

Q4 Which of the following is the closest in meaning to **D** ?

- (a) It is not surprising that such a Library will exist in the future.
- (b) It is unlikely that such a Library will appear in the future.
- (c) It is very clear that we have already had such a Library in the past.
- (d) We should not have such a Library.
- (e) We should start constructing such a Library as soon as possible.

Q5 Describe in Japanese what is meant by **F**.

Q6 Look at **G**. Who or what 'stopped there'? Answer in English.

Q7 Explain in 30-40 English words what the author means by **H**.