

令和2年度入学者選抜試験問題

人文社会科学部
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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。

次のページから問題冊子の本文が始まります。

I Read the text and answer Q1–Q5. The words and phrases with an asterisk (*) are in the vocabulary list at the end of the text.

A The Bible says the poor will always be among us, but there are a lot of people in Canada testing that ⁽¹⁾proposition.

B According (1) recently released data, between 2015 and 2017, Canada reduced its official poverty rate (2) at least 20 percent. Roughly 825,000 Canadians were lifted out of poverty in those years, giving the country today its lowest poverty rate in history.

C How did it do it?

D The overall economy has been stable but not strong enough to explain these striking ⁽²⁾outcomes. Instead, one major factor is that Canadians have organized their communities differently. They introduced a specific method to fight poverty.

E Before I describe this method, let's stop to think about what it's often (3) in American poor areas. Everything is fragmented. There are usually a number (4) public and private programs operating ⁽³⁾individually. In a town there may be four food pantries*, which don't really know each other. The people working in these programs have their heads down, because it's ⁽⁴⁾exhausting enough just to do their own work.

F A common model is one-donor-funding-one-program. Different programs compete for funds. They justify their existence doing experiments, in which researchers try to pinpoint *one* input that led to *one* positive output. The foundation heads and city officials go to ⁽⁵⁾numerous conferences, but these conferences don't have much to do (5) each other.

G In other words, the Americans who talk about community don't have a community of their own. Every day, they give away the power they could have if they did mutually supportive work to change the whole system.

H In Canada it's not like that. About 15 years ago, a group of Canadians realized that a problem as complex as poverty can be dealt with only through an approach involving multiple sectors. They realized that poverty was not going to be reduced by some innovation—some cool, new program nobody thought of before. It was going to be approached through better systems that were mutually supporting and able to change people themselves.

I So they began to change city and community systems. They started 15 years ago with just six cities, but now they have 72 regional networks covering 344 towns.

J They begin by gathering, say, 100 people from a single community. A quarter have lived with poverty; the rest are from business, NPOs and government.

K They spend a year learning about poverty in their area, talking with the community. They

begin a different kind of conversation. First, they don't want better poor; they want fewer poor. That is to say, their focus is not on how to give poor people food so they don't starve. It is how to move people out of poverty. Second, they up their ambitions. How can poverty be eradicated* altogether? Third, they broaden their vision. What does a dynamic community look like in which everybody's basic needs are met?

㊦ After a year they come up with a town plan. Each town's poverty is different. Each town's resources are different. So each town's plan is different.

㊧ The town plans have a lot of joint activity. A food pantry might turn itself into a job training center by allowing [are / do / fed / the actual work / the people / to / who]. The pantry might connect with local businesses that change their hiring practices so that high school degrees are not required. Businesses might promise to raise their minimum wage.

㊨ By the time Canada's national government began to act, the whole country had a base of knowledge and experience. The people in the field had a wealth of connections and a sense of what needed to be done. The two biggest changes were efforts in city after city to raise the minimum wage and the expansion of a national child benefit, which can amount to nearly \$6,500 a year per child for each family.

㊩ The process of learning and planning never ends. The Tamarack Institute, which led a lot of this work, serves as a learning community center for all the different regional networks.

㊰ Paul Born, the head of the institute, emphasizes that the crucial thing these community movements do is to change attitudes. In the beginning it's as if everybody is swimming in polluted water. People are reluctant, fearful and isolated, looking out only for themselves. But when people start working together across sectors around a common goal, it's like cleaning the water. Communities realize they can do more for the poor. The poor realize they can do more for themselves. New power has been created, a new sense of social significance.

(Adapted from an article in *The New York Times*, April 4, 2019)

Vocabulary

food pantries 商店、農家、レストラン、一般家庭などから組織的に収集された流通困難な食料品を貧困層に配布する場所
be eradicated 根絶される

Q1 Which of the four choices (A)–(D) is the closest in meaning to the underlined parts (1)–(5)?

(1) proposition

- (A) barrier
- (B) idea
- (C) promise
- (D) task

(2) outcomes

- (A) exits
- (B) limits
- (C) results
- (D) starts

(3) individually

- (A) increasingly
- (B) independently
- (C) ineffectively
- (D) interestingly

(4) exhausting

- (A) defeating
- (B) failing
- (C) harming
- (D) tiring

(5) numerous

- (A) a few
- (B) few
- (C) many
- (D) much

Q2 Insert the most appropriate word in the blank spaces (1)–(5). *Each word must be used once.*

by / like / of / to / with

Q3 Put the following underlined words in the correct order so that they match the context of paragraph ㉓.

[are / do / fed / the actual work / the people / to / who]

Q4 Explain the underlined metaphor (比喻) in paragraph ㉔ using information from the text in 70-90 Japanese characters.

Q5 Choose the two statements from (A)–(F) below that match the content of the text.

- (A) American efforts to deal with poverty are similar to Canadian.
- (B) A group of Canadians started thinking differently about poverty in 2015.
- (C) The Canadian method starts with gathering various people led by the national government.
- (D) A Canadian community becomes more ambitious as it discusses poverty and makes its plan.
- (E) Food pantries in America function also as job training centers for the poor.
- (F) In Canada, people's networks and actions had already been well developed when the national government started to act.

II Read the text and answer Q1–Q5. The words and phrases with an asterisk (*) are in the vocabulary list at the end of the text.

A *Sophie, 33, may be ultra-fit, but that wasn't always the case. We get to know her as she explains why she lives by the “challenge yourself” motto.*

B I was told at school that I was bad at sport. I struggled with body confidence and found sport quite awkward in physical education. I loved being outside and active but felt that sport wasn't for me. I left university at 22, and got a regular job in London doing sales. After six months I realised I had so much extra energy and needed to use it for something. I felt my world wasn't set up to help me find out what I'm capable of achieving. There were labels and limits around me. I wanted to take things into my own hands and find my own limits. I decided to challenge myself, I was keen to get fit and do something that would stretch me, and have an adventure!

C I signed up to take part in an adventure race through the jungle of Borneo. Cycling, running, climbing Mount Kinabalu and camping in the jungle; it was an experience like no other. I always wanted to feel confident in who I am and push myself, now I was finding a way to do that. Over the next few years I took on challenges in my weekends and holidays. Triathlon, cycling London to Paris in 24 hours, wild camping, climbing Mont Blanc and Ironman and ultramarathons. The boredom at work was still there. I felt depressed and missed creativity in my job; there was no variation to the day. But all these amazing challenges I was doing built my confidence. They made me realise that if I want something, I can achieve it—it's all about developing a willingness to do things that are difficult and scary.

D In December 2012 I decided to quit my job. It was time to go and create another way to live, on my terms, doing things I'm passionate about. It was a difficult decision to walk away from stability and security, but I was 27, had no kids, no mortgage*, so now was the time. Among all the incredible challenges I have done, and beautiful places I have visited, one of the main highlights is becoming the first and only person to cycle the Alps and climb the highest mountains in the eight Alpine countries. Now I run TrailBlazers, a youth leadership project to build confidence, resilience* and help teenage girls navigate the modern world and live courageously.

E I know starting to exercise can be daunting* but everyone starts somewhere, and being outside is the perfect place to begin. In nature you can relax and be yourself. There's no social media, no distractions* or pressure. Nature doesn't care what your status is, or what you're wearing. I was unfit, overweight and had no clue when I started. I always felt like the sweaty,

back-of-the-pack* runner who looked at others running effortlessly, wondering how they could do that. But I pushed myself hard to learn and improve. Don't be afraid to do things on your own or be a beginner. It's a big thing, signing up to a class or a club unless someone else does it with you, but you can do it. You'll soon feel the rewards, make new friends and love it! Once you complete the challenge that scares you—whether that's walking to work, doing a 5km run, climbing a mountain or running a marathon—it changes your attitude. Look at what's on your doorstep, what you can do in your local park in half an hour, and experience how beautiful the world is. An hour in nature can give you so many new experiences. And it's completely free.

(Adapted from an online BBC article, April 15, 2019)

Vocabulary

mortgage 住宅ローン

resilience 回復力

daunting おじけづかせる

distractions 気を散らすもの

back-of-the-pack 集団の後方にいる

Q1 Choose the sentence that best refers to the expression *that wasn't always the case* in paragraph **A**.

- (A) Sophie had strong body confidence.
- (B) Sophie was always good at every sport.
- (C) Sophie was always ultra-fit.
- (D) Sophie was unfit and overweight before.

Q2 Choose the two statements from (A)–(F) below that match the content of the text.

- (A) While working in London, Sophie was struggling to find out how she could succeed in her job.
- (B) While working in London, Sophie was trying to push herself and challenge her limits.
- (C) While working in London, Sophie was trying to understand why she liked marathon and triathlon.
- (D) Sophie quit her job because she thought it was time to change her life by taking on new adventures.
- (E) Sophie quit her job because she thought it was time to encourage people to do more sports.
- (F) Sophie quit her job because she wanted to climb Mont Blanc and other high mountains.

Q3 Which of the following outdoor activities is NOT mentioned in paragraph **C**?

- (A) adventure race through the jungle of Borneo
- (B) climbing Mount Kinabalu
- (C) cycling from London to Paris
- (D) Ironman race on Mont Blanc

Q4 Translate the underlined part in paragraph ㉓ into Japanese.

Q5 In your opinion, what are the benefits of nature? Write 30-40 words in English.

