

# 令和5年度入学試験問題

## 英

## 語

コミュニケーション  
英語 I・II・III  
英語表現 I・II

### (注意事項)

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14ページ、解答紙は5枚あります。「始め」の合図があったらそれぞれを確認すること。
3. 解答紙それぞれの2箇所に受験番号を記入すること。
4. 受験番号は、裏面の記入例にならって、マス目の中に丁寧に記入すること。
5. 解答はすべて解答紙の所定の欄に記入すること。
6. この教科は200点満点です。なお、共創学部については400点満点に、文学部については150点満点に、経済学部経済工学科については300点満点に、芸術工学部及び農学部については250点満点に換算します。

受験番号の記入例

A	B	D	E	G	H	I	K	L	M	P	S	T	W	Z

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

英

語

コミュニケーション  
英語 I ・ II ・ III  
英語表現 I ・ II

[ 1 ] 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。(42点)

As we put ever more of our lives into the Cloud and on storage devices like external drives, tablets, and smartphones, we place bits and pieces of our culture there as well: music, art, literature, maps, videos, and photos. These are all artifacts of our culture. (1)The problem with this data storage is that it is changing all the time and with every significant change there is always the possibility of losing data. And if you think that (2)keeping it all in the Cloud is the answer, it isn't. Take a solar flare\* as an example. If a major solar flare wipes out Amazon, Apple, Facebook, and other data centers, all will be lost. Or if one of these companies goes bankrupt, it is possible that the data it hosts will be lost. The point is that there are many ways that we could lose our digital culture.

Such loss of our digital culture could make it difficult for those in the future to understand how we lived. This is because (3)it is the small bits and pieces of a culture that we barely think about that often deliver the greatest clues and insights to archeologists and anthropologists studying past cultures. The materials and process used to make an ancient clay pot, for example, tell us about the food culture of the society that made it. The layout of buildings, to cite another example, can tell us if the society was ruled by a king or queen or if it was more communal. Studying humanity's past helps us navigate today and seek for the future. Through archeology and anthropology, we've been able to understand different political systems and methods of governance in the past which have informed how we govern our societies today.

It is therefore a matter of ( A ) that we work to save the artifacts of our digital culture. We may in the distant future seek to understand at what point and how artificial intelligence came to ( B ) in our societies and how it affected our cultures. We may want to know how we let social media run amok\* and what ( C ), good and bad, it had on cultures around the world.

Culture is the knowledge we use to navigate our life and world. So the question then becomes, how do we ( D ) that our digital lives and desiderata\* are preserved as much as possible? How do they get copied into new storage formats? Preserving our present for the future is ( E ) for cultural understanding and navigating our world in the future.

**Notes:**

solar flare\*: 太陽面爆発, 太陽フレア

run amok\*: 暴走する, 手に負えなくなる

desiderata\*: 必要な物, 欲しいもの

問 1. 下線部(1)The problem with this data storageとはどのようなことか, 日本語で具体的に述べなさい。

問 2. 下線部(2)keeping it all in the Cloudにはどのような難点があるか, 日本語で具体的に述べなさい。

問 3. 下線部(3)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 4. (A)~(E)の空欄に入る最もふさわしい語を以下からそれぞれ一つ選び, その語を書きなさい。

critical    dominate    ensure    impacts    survival

問 5. 筆者が文化とは何かについて簡潔にまとめた一文を見つけて, その文を日本語に訳しなさい。

[ 2 ] 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。(36点)

Measles is one of the <sup>(1)</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ infectious of viruses, and it is still a killer for the weak and undernourished. Measles was especially deadly when first introduced to societies with no previous experience of the virus. Serial measles epidemics resulted in extinguishing native island populations, including that of the remote islands of Tierra del Fuego, situated at the southernmost tip of South America. Here, Scottish missionaries, Thomas and Mary Bridges, established an outpost\* in 1871. All went well until a visiting supply ship brought a mystery illness, first diagnosed by the doctor as typhoid pneumonia\*, but soon recognized as measles by Mrs. Bridges. <sup>(2)</sup>The native population suffered severely. More than half of those infected died of the acute\* disease, and many of the survivors never regained their strength and died within two years of the initial infection. In contrast, European children at the mission only suffered a mild illness, and European adults, who had all had measles in their youth, were unaffected.

E. Lucas Bridges, son of Thomas and Mary, wrote a first-hand account of the effect that measles had on the Yahgan tribe\*. He went on to speculate (correctly) on the reasons for the racial differences in the outcome of infection:

It must be that our ancestors, for generations past, have suffered from periodic epidemics of measles, and we, in consequence, have gained a certain degree of immunity from it. On the other hand, <sup>(3)</sup>the Yahgans, though incredibly strong, and able to face cold and hardship of every kind and to recover almost miraculously from serious wounds, never had to face this evil thing, and therefore lacked the stamina to withstand it.

Cyclical epidemics of airborne viruses like measles became routine over time, but the reason for these regular cycles of infection that mainly target young

children was not understood until 1846, when a now famous measles epidemic broke out in the community living on the remote Faroe Islands, located between Great Britain and Iceland.

Measles had not visited the Faroe Islands for 65 years, when a carpenter arrived from Denmark eight days after visiting a sick friend. He rapidly developed measles, and in the following six months 6,000 of the 7,782 islanders also caught the disease. Peter Panum, a young Danish medical health officer, was sent to the islands to investigate, and spent the next five months unravelling\* the epidemiology of the outbreak.

By finding that none of the elderly residents who had measles in the previous epidemic of 1781 caught the infection, Panum established that immunity following natural measles infection is lifelong. Then, by carefully noting who his patients came into contact with, he showed that the incubation\* period is 13-14 days. These observations finally explained why measles and other acute infectious diseases usually occurred in children, and why these viruses swept through communities at regular intervals.

**Notes:**

outpost\*: 開拓地, 前哨地

typhoid pneumonia\*: 腸チフス肺炎

acute\*: 急性の

the Yahgan tribe\*: ヤーガン族

unravel\*: ~を解明する

incubation\*: 潜伏

問 1. 下線部(1)の空所に入る最も適切なものを以下の(A)～(D)の中から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (A) hardly
- (B) least
- (C) most
- (D) very

問 2. 下線部(2)について、被害の状況を日本語で具体的に述べなさい。

問 3. 下線部(3)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 4. The Faroe Islands について、本文の内容に合うものを以下の(A)～(D)から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (A) It was in 1781 that a carpenter who had met a sick friend eight days before brought measles to the Faroe Islands.
- (B) On his way from the Faroe Islands back to Denmark, a carpenter's friend began suffering from measles eight days after they met.
- (C) The Faroe Islands had seen no measles infection for more than half a century before a carpenter brought the illness from Denmark.
- (D) The measles infection that had attacked the Faroe Islands in 1846 was successfully remedied by virtue of Peter Panum's investigation.



問 5. 以下の(A)～(D)のうち、本文の内容に合うものを一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (A) It was the arrival of migrant boats that brought about the measles epidemic in Tierra del Fuego in the late nineteenth century.
- (B) Mary Bridges first thought the disease was typhoid pneumonia, but she changed her mind based on the opinion of the ship's doctor.
- (C) The reason why measles tended to reoccur in regular cycles was uncovered by Peter Panum in 1846.
- (D) It is usually the case that acute infectious diseases such as measles originate from the aged, who then transmit them to the youth.

[ 3 ] 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。(42点)

Gazing at the glistening ocean as his dog Lucy races along the beach, 72-year-old Stuart Eaves says there is nowhere else in the world he would want to live. Eaves has lived in Fairbourne, a tiny Welsh village, for 26 years. He knows everyone in the community with around 700 residents. He runs the local campsite, and raised his five children here. “It’s such a lovely place to live. There’s not a lot of money here but it’s got what money can’t buy: peace, tranquillity, security, and community,” he says.

But all of that is under threat; Fairbourne is facing an existential crisis. The tiny village has been identified as being at high risk of future flooding because of climate change. In 2014, Gwynedd Council, which has oversight of Fairbourne, said it would not maintain flood defences indefinitely and that from 2054 the village will no longer be inhabitable. The council plans to “discard” the entire village, breaking down all homes, roads, shops, and infrastructure, and turn it back into wetland.

But Fairbourne residents are refusing to accept that their community is lost to the sea and are furious they have not received any compensation or assistance from the council. Climate experts say that other coastal communities in the UK face a similar fate and that the government must put plans in place to support people who are forced to move because of climate impacts. <sup>(1)</sup>Some argue the UK could imitate models of flood management from other countries, such as the Netherlands, which has been battling rising water for centuries and has devised novel approaches to tackling the issue.

It’s a question that faces communities all over the world, with hundreds of millions of people facing displacement due to climate impacts by 2050. Finding solutions to help people losing their homes is becoming an imperative of our age.

Five years ago, Natural Resources Wales (NRW), the organisation

responsible for flood management in Wales, spent £6,800,000 (\$8,800,000) on strengthening 1.8 miles (2.9 km) of concrete tidal defences to protect more than 400 properties in Fairbourne from storm surges and flooding, and to rebuild the mouths, where the water drains, of the rivers Henddol and Morfa. Defending Fairbourne from flooding requires constant maintenance, with annual costs totalling around £19,000 (\$24,000), according to NRW. “We are fighting nature to provide a level of protection for people,” says Sian Williams, head of operations in North Wales for NRW. Fairbourne’s first line of defence from the ocean is a pebble bank made of small, round stones, which has formed naturally since the end of the last ice age 14,000 years ago. But these defences will not hold back the water forever. “Big storms and high tides are eroding the pebble bank, leaving residents exposed to the sea,” says Williams. “By 2054, sea levels are estimated to rise by over 1 m (3.3 ft) under a worst-case scenario.”

The villagers are furious at the proposal to abandon the village and have refused to accept that they will be forced to leave behind their homes and community. The council’s decision “has destroyed people’s lives and livelihoods,” says Eaves. “It’s devastating.” Fairbourne’s residents are not only fearful of losing their homes and jobs. They say the council’s decision also threatens their way of life and community values. “People here have no fears, we go for a walk when it’s dark and don’t lock our doors,” says Eaves. “Everyone knows each other and talks to each other. If we have to move, we’ve got to abandon this way of life and learn to live in a new way. It’s more than just losing your home; it’s losing your whole identity.”

問 1. フェアボーン(Fairbourne)村を管轄するグウィネズ州議会(Gwynedd Council)が2014年にこの村に関して表明した見解はどのようなものだったか、またそれに対して実行しようとする計画はどのようなものだったか、100字以内の日本語にまとめなさい。ただし数字や句読点も文字数に含む。(一つの数字を一つのマスに書いてもよいし、二つの数字を一つのマスに書いてもよい。よって、例えば「2023年」と書く場合は、三つあるいは五つのマスを使うこと。)

問 2. 下線部(1)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 3. 異なる二つの段落の記述に基づき、フェアボーン村の住人がどのようなことに対して怒っているか、日本語で答えなさい。

問 4. 以下の(A)～(D)のうち、本文の内容に合わないものを一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(A) Stuart Eaves states that people living in Fairbourne can enjoy peace, tranquillity, and security though they cannot expect a wealthy livelihood.

(B) A lot of engineering work is required to guard the village of Fairbourne against water damage, and much money is needed to carry out this work every year.

(C) The climate crisis is so threatening that it will likely force hundreds of millions of people all over the world out of their habitats by the middle of this century.

(D) Sian Williams says that, despite the possibility of a worst-case scenario, it is possible to limit the rise of the ocean to 1 m over the next 30 years.

問 5. 本文のタイトルとして最もふさわしいものを、以下の(A)～(D)のうちから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (A) The UK's climate refugees who won't leave
- (B) The UK's national pride which won't end
- (C) The UK's weakening economy which won't improve
- (D) The UK's government agents who won't compromise

[ 4 ] Read the instructions and write a well-organized answer in English. (50 points)

Virtual reality (VR)\* refers to a high-quality simulation of reality created by a computer. Probably the most famous use for VR so far is gaming. But VR has also been used to improve society in various fields such as education, medicine, and engineering. Describe a single specific way that virtual reality can be used to improve society. Explain your idea in detail in about 100 English words.

**Notes:**

Virtual reality (VR)\*: VR systems use special glasses that completely cover the user's eyes. These glasses show a very realistic picture of a world created by the computer. In addition, the systems can tell when the user moves their head, arms, and sometimes other body parts. So users can control the action by natural movement. Some systems even let users feel like they are touching things. Thus, VR systems can make users feel like they are really in another world.



[ 5 ] Read the instructions and write your answer in English. (30 points)

There are two graphs on the next page about the population in Japan in 2018. The top graph shows the number of Japanese citizens in millions (example: 10 = 10 million people) in different age groups (example: 0-4 = Japanese citizens who are 0 to 4 years old). The bottom graph shows the number of foreign residents living in Japan in thousands (example: 500 = 500 thousand people) in different age groups.

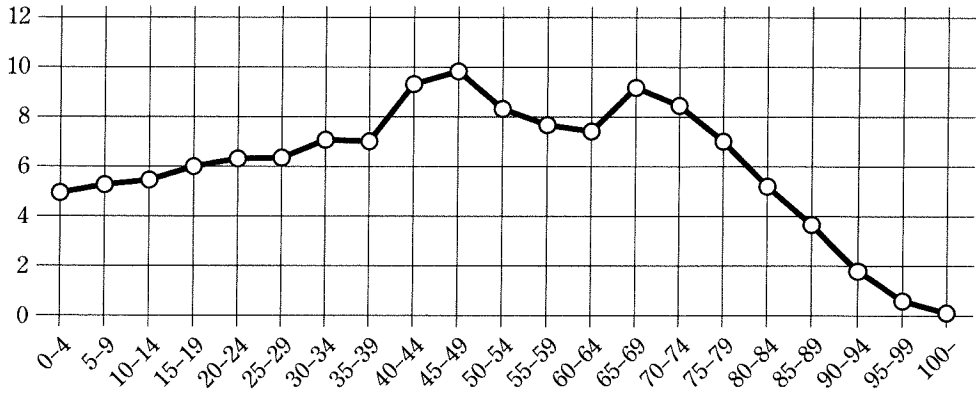
Complete both tasks (A) and (B).

(A) Describe the differences between these two graphs in either 3 or 4 English sentences.

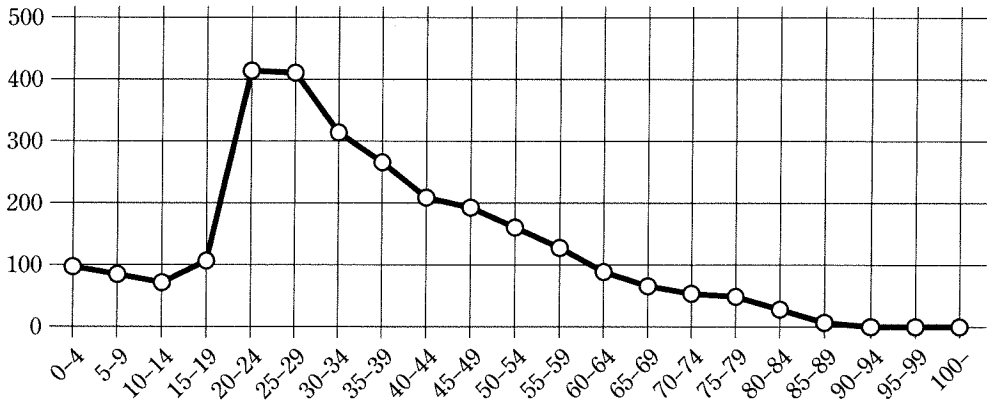
(B) Why do you think these differences exist? Explain in either 2 or 3 English sentences.



Japanese citizens by age category (in millions)



Foreign residents by age category (in thousands)



Based on graphs from Nippon.com. Data from the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications.





