

(2018年度)

1 英語問題 (90分)

(この問題冊子は22ページ、5問である。)

受験についての注意

1. 試験監督者の指示があるまで、問題冊子を開いてはならない。
2. 試験開始前に、試験監督者から指示があったら、解答用紙の右上の番号が自分の受験番号と一致することを確認し、所定の欄に氏名を記入すること。次に、解答用紙の右側のミシン目にそって、きれいに折り曲げてから、受験番号と氏名が書かれた切片を切り離し、机上に置くこと。
3. 試験監督者から試験開始の指示があったら、この問題冊子が、上に記したページ数どおりそろっていることを確かめること。
4. 筆記具は、HかFかHBの黒鉛筆またはシャープペンシルに限る。万年筆・ボールペンなどを使用してはならない。時計に組み込まれたアラーム機能、計算機能、辞書機能やスマートウォッチなどのウェアラブル端末を使用してはならない。
5. 解答は、解答用紙の各問の選択肢の中から正解と思うものを選んで、そのマーク欄をぬりつぶすこと。
6. マークをするとき、マーク欄からはみ出したり、白い部分を残したり、文字や番号、○や×をつけたりしてはならない。また、マーク箇所以外の部分には何も書いてはならない。
7. 訂正する場合は、消しゴムでていねいに消すこと。消しきずはきれいに取り除くこと。
8. 解答用紙を折り曲げたり、破ったりしてはならない。
9. 試験監督者の許可なく試験時間中に退場してはならない。
10. 解答用紙を持ち帰ってはならない。
11. 問題冊子は必ず持ち帰ること。

1

[1]～[6]のパラグラフからなる以下の文章を読み、下の(1)～(15)の間に対する答えとして最も適切なものをそれぞれ(a)～(d)から1つ選びなさい。なお、*印のついた語句については下に注が与えられている。

- [1] A new haul* of ancient human remains has been described from an important cave site in South Africa. The finds, including a well-preserved skull, bolster the idea that the *Homo naledi* people deliberately deposited their dead in the cave. Evidence of such complex behaviour is surprising for a human species with a brain that's a third the size of ours. Despite showing some primitive traits it lived relatively recently, perhaps as little as 235,000 years ago. That would mean the *naledi* people could have overlapped with the earliest of our kind—*Homo sapiens*.
- [2] In a slew of* papers published in the journal *eLife*, Prof Lee Berger from the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, Prof John Hawks from the University of Wisconsin-Madison, US, and their collaborators have outlined details of the new specimens and, importantly, ages for the remains.
- [3] The *Homo naledi* story starts in 2013, when the remains of almost 15 individuals of various ages were discovered inside the Dinaledi chamber—part of South Africa's Rising Star Cave system. At the same time, the researchers were exploring a second chamber about 100m away, known as Lesedi ("light" in the Setswana language which is spoken in the region). The finds from Dinaledi were published in 2015, but remains from the Lesedi chamber had not previously been presented, until now.
- [4] The latest specimens include the remains of at least three individuals—two adults and a child. One of the adults has a "wonderfully complete skull", according to Prof Hawks. This tough-looking specimen is probably male, and has been named "Neo", which means "a gift" in the Sesotho language of southern Africa. Examination of its limb bones shows that it

was equally comfortable climbing and walking.

[5] The fact that *Homo naledi* was alive at the same time and in the same region of Africa as early representatives of *Homo sapiens* gives us an insight into the huge diversity of different human forms in existence during the Pleistocene*. “Here in southern Africa, in this time range, you have the Florisbad skull, which may be an ancestor or close relative of modern humans; you’ve got the Kabwe skull, which is some kind of archaic human and possibly quite divergent; you’ve got evidence from modern people’s genomes that archaic lineages have been contributing to modern populations and may have existed until quite recently,” said Prof Hawks. “You have this very primitive form of *Homo [naledi]* that has survived alongside these other species for a million years or more. It is amazing the diversity that we are now seeing that we had missed before.”

[6] As to how *Homo naledi* held on to its distinctive characteristics while living cheek-by-jowl* with other human species, Prof Hawks said: “It’s hard to say it was geographic isolation because there’s no boundary—no barrier. It’s the same landscape from here to Tanzania; we’re in one continuous savannah, woodland-type habitat.” He added that the human-sized teeth probably reflected a diet like that of modern humans. In addition, *Homo naledi* had limb proportions just like ours and there is no apparent reason why it could not have used stone tools. “It doesn’t look like they’re in a different ecological niche. That’s weird; it’s a problem. This is not a situation where we can point to them and say: ‘They co-existed because they’re using resources differently,’” Prof Hawks told BBC News. The researchers say that finding the remains of multiple individuals in a separate chamber bolsters the idea that *Homo naledi* was caching* its dead. If correct, this surprising—and controversial—claim hints at an intelligent mind and, perhaps, the stirrings of culture.

出典：Paul Rincon, "Amazing Haul of Ancient Human Finds Unveiled" (BBC News, 9 May 2017). (一部改変)

〈注〉

haul: 収獲物

a slew of: たくさんの

the Pleistocene: 洪積[更新]世(新生代第四紀の前半；北半球は氷河に覆われ、人類が進化した時期)

cheek-by-jowl: 密接して

cache: 隠しておく, しまっておく

[1]について

(1) The word "remains" could be replaced by "_____".

- (a) leftovers
- (b) relics
- (c) bodies
- (d) tools

(2) The underlined phrase means "_____".

- (a) soften the idea
- (b) improve on the idea
- (c) support the idea
- (d) explain the idea

(3) "That" means the *Homo naledi* people _____.

- (a) had some primitive traits
- (b) lived relatively recently
- (c) had a brain that is much smaller than ours
- (d) were capable of complex behaviour

[2]について

- (4) What have Berger and Hawks done?
- (a) They have discovered a previously unknown type of ancient human species.
 - (b) They have researched and reported on new examples of ancient human species.
 - (c) They have written draft reports about their studies of ancient human species.
 - (d) They have found new ways of discovering the ages of ancient human species.

[3]について

- (5) Which of the following is NOT mentioned in paragraph [3]?
- (a) Several *Homo naledi* were found in the Lesedi chamber in 2013.
 - (b) The Lesedi chamber was explored at about the same time as the Dinaledi chamber.
 - (c) The results of the Lesedi exploration were made public after the results from the Dinaledi exploration.
 - (d) The Lesedi and the Dinaledi chambers are separated by approximately one hundred meters.

[4]について

- (6) The underlined sentence refers to "_____".
- (a) three of the 15 individuals mentioned in the previous paragraph
 - (b) the remains found in the Lesedi chamber
 - (c) the remains discovered in 2015
 - (d) individuals whose remains were not found in the Rising Star Cave system

(7) What is presented as the most significant aspect of the Lesedi investigations?

(a) The people found there were very different from those found in the Dinaledi chamber.

(b) One of the specimens found in the Lesedi chamber was good at both climbing and walking.

(c) The male found in the Lesedi chamber had interestingly deformed limbs.

(d) The Lesedi chamber appears to have housed a family group.

[5]について

(8) What can be understood about the time and place where *Homo naledi* lived?

(a) *Homo naledi* are probably the ancestors of *Homo sapiens*.

(b) *Homo naledi* probably lived in an area cut off from other human species.

(c) *Homo naledi* were more diverse than many other early humans.

(d) *Homo naledi* and *Homo sapiens* probably shared the same environment.

(9) What is meant by the underlined clause?

(a) The genetic material of modern humans shows that there was interbreeding between older and newer forms of humanity.

(b) The genomes of modern humans have been discovered in archaic human types.

(c) Modern humans may have evolved from ancient humans much more recently than was previously thought.

(d) The genetic material of ancient humans existed in the modern human population until quite recently.

- (10) The word "missed" could best be replaced by "_____".
- (a) ignored
 - (b) made a mistake about
 - (c) failed to describe
 - (d) not noticed

[6]について

- (11) Paragraph [6] does NOT imply that *Homo naledi* and *Homo sapiens* _____.
- (a) were very different
 - (b) ate the same foods
 - (c) had the same social structure
 - (d) had the same bone structure
- (12) Why is it thought that *Homo naledi* may have been intelligent?
- (a) Because they had very large brains.
 - (b) Because they buried their dead.
 - (c) Because they lived alongside *Homo sapiens*.
 - (d) Because they created a wide variety of tools.
- (13) What does Professor Hawks describe as a problem?
- (a) The fact that *Homo naledi* was using resources differently from other human ancestors of the same period.
 - (b) The fact that *Homo naledi* was caching its dead.
 - (c) The fact that *Homo naledi* was using stone tools.
 - (d) The fact that there is no clear reason for *Homo naledi*'s distinctive characteristics.

[1]～[6]について

- (14) What were the physical features of *Homo naledi*?
- (a) They had small brains, human-sized teeth, short legs, and long arms.
 - (b) They had limbs of the same size as modern humans, very large teeth, and a slightly smaller brain than modern humans.
 - (c) They had human-sized teeth, limbs in the proportions of modern humans, but rather small brains compared to modern humans.
 - (d) Their limbs were adapted for climbing and walking, they had teeth good for a modern diet, and skulls large enough to hold a brain almost as large as that of a modern human.
- (15) What is one of the arguments of this article?
- (a) Several different species of human lived over the same times and near to each other.
 - (b) Different species of humanity lived at the same time, but had little contact with each other.
 - (c) Whenever different species of humans met they engaged in competition and the weaker varieties were killed.
 - (d) Human evolution mainly consists of one form of humanity evolving into a later, more capable form of humanity, until we reach the modern human.

2 [1]～[5]のパラグラフからなる以下の文章を読み、下の(16)～(30)の間に対する答えとして最も適切なものをそれぞれ(a)～(d)から1つ選びなさい。なお、*印のついた語句については下に注が与えられている。

[1] The foreign has long been my stomping ground, my sanctuary, as one who grew up a foreigner wherever I happened to be. Born to Indian parents in Oxford, England, I was seven when my parents moved to

California; by the third grade, I was a foreigner on all three of the continents that might have claimed me—a little Indian boy with an English accent and an American green card*. Foreignness became not just my second home, but my theme, my fascination, a way of looking at every place as many locals could not. As some are born with the blessing of beauty or a musical gift, as some can run very fast without seeming to try, so I was given from birth, I felt, the benefit of being on intimate terms with outsiderdom.

[2] It's fashionable in some circles to talk of Otherness as a burden to be borne, and there will always be some who feel threatened by—and correspondingly hostile to—anyone who looks and sounds different from themselves. But in my experience, foreignness can as often be an asset. The outsider enjoys a kind of diplomatic immunity in many places, and if ⁽²⁰⁾ he seems witless or alien to some, he will seem glamorous and exotic to as many others. In open societies like California, someone with Indian features such as mine is a target of positive discrimination, as strangers ascribe to me yogic* powers or Vedic* wisdom that couldn't be further ⁽²¹⁾ from my background (or my interest).

[3] Besides, the very notion of the foreign has been shifting in our age of constant movement, with more than 50 million refugees; every other ⁽²²⁾ Torontonian you meet today is what used to be called a foreigner, and the number of people living in lands they were not born to will surpass 300 million in the next generation. Soon there'll be more "foreigners" on earth than there are Americans. Foreignness is a planetary condition, and even ⁽²⁴⁾ when you walk through your hometown—whether that's New York or London or Sydney—half the people around you are speaking in languages and dealing in traditions different from your own.

(中略)

[4] From the moment Westerners began living in Bali, soon after World War I, they sent back two messages, more or less contradictory: first, they were no longer foreign—they had gone native, and felt wonderfully at home in Eden; second, the rest of us would always remain outsiders, the gates to the garden having closed behind them. By 1930, Hickman Powell, a reporter from Duluth*, was entitling his book on Bali *The Last Paradise*; soon thereafter, the Mexican artist Miguel Covarrubias, author of *Island of Bali*, was wondering if Paradise was lost when its denizens* began wearing shorts. Here was a truly unfallen place, every newcomer seemed to report, which would fall as soon as the next newcomer disembarked*.

[5] This is the point of the foreign. We don't travel halfway across the world to find the same things we could have seen at home. Those who undertake long and dangerous journeys have every incentive in stressing their discovery of a world far better than the one they left behind. Paul Gauguin* became a "true savage, a real Maori," he wrote, after he traveled deep into the jungles of Polynesia (having found his first port of call, Papeete, a place polluted by "the absurdities of civilization"). His outsider's appeal in the South Seas put to shame his Everyman status as an artist of uncertain prospects back in Paris. Somerset Maugham later adapted Gauguin's story into a novel, *The Moon and Sixpence*, reminding readers that any distant port might be more liberating and richer in romance than a stockbroker's* life.

出典：Pico Iyer, "The Foreign Spell" (*Lapham's Quarterly*, Winter 2015). (一部
改変)

〈注〉

green card: (外国人に対する)永住許可証

yogic: ヨーガの

Vedic: (インド最古の宗教文献)ベーダの

Duluth: ダルース(米国 ミネソタ州の都市)

denizen: (ある特定の土地・国・地方の)居住者, 住民

disembark: 上陸する

Paul Gauguin: ポール・ゴーギャン(フランスの後期印象派の画家, タヒチに移り住む)

stockbroker: 株式仲買人

[1]について

- (16) Based on paragraph [1], what does the underlined sentence mean?
- (a) The writer has always been comfortable with foreign people.
 - (b) The writer has had many bad experiences because of being foreign.
 - (c) The writer believes that being Indian has always been a positive thing for him.
 - (d) The writer considers foreignness to be something he is very familiar and comfortable with.
- (17) Where does the writer say he would NOT be considered foreign?
- (a) in the United States
 - (b) in India
 - (c) in the UK
 - (d) nowhere
- (18) How does the writer feel about being foreign?
- (a) He sees it as a curse.
 - (b) He sees it as an unusual state.
 - (c) He sees it as a natural advantage.
 - (d) He sees it as a mixed blessing.

[2]について

- (19) What is fashionable?
- (a) to try to look foreign or different
 - (b) to believe that being foreign is always hard
 - (c) to pretend that all people are basically the same
 - (d) to make friends with people who are 'other'
- (20) What is meant by the underlined sentence?
- (a) Outsiders often have benefits that insiders do not have.
 - (b) Outsiders are less likely to be arrested or charged by the police.
 - (c) Outsiders can be seen in either a positive or a negative light.
 - (d) Outsiders are excused for being aggressive or hostile.
- (21) The underlined phrase suggests that the writer _____.
- (a) is interested in yoga but does not know much about it
 - (b) does not know much about some of the things that people often assume he knows about
 - (c) does not like being the target of positive discrimination
 - (d) comes from a very different cultural background from that of most Californians

[3]について

- (22) What is meant by "every other Torontonians"?
- (a) all the foreign inhabitants of Toronto
 - (b) all the Torontonians who were not born in Canada
 - (c) half the people living in Toronto
 - (d) everyone who feels otherness in Toronto

- (23) How does the author appear to define "foreign"?
- (a) people who were born in a different country from where they live
 - (b) people who can not speak the local language
 - (c) people who live in other countries
 - (d) people who like to travel

- (24) What could best replace "Foreignness is a planetary condition"?
- (a) Foreignness is like an international sickness.
 - (b) Immigration is a global problem.
 - (c) Feeling or being foreign is found all over the world.
 - (d) Foreignness depends upon where in the world you live.

[4]について

- (25) What is the first of the two messages?
- (a) Westerners living in Bali were taking Bali citizenship.
 - (b) Westerners living in Bali felt that Bali was their true home.
 - (c) Westerners living in Bali believed that Bali was the biblical Eden.
 - (d) Westerners living in Bali enjoyed the benefits of being foreign.
- (26) What is the second of the two messages?
- (a) New immigrants were prohibited from entering Bali.
 - (b) Westerners living in Bali believed that if any new people came to live there the atmosphere of the place would be destroyed.
 - (c) Westerners living in Bali considered themselves to be the same as the native inhabitants of Bali.
 - (d) Westerners living in Bali did not believe that new immigrants could successfully integrate with Bali society.

- (27) What is the most likely reason that Covarrubias thought Bali people wearing shorts was a bad thing?
- (a) He was an artist and felt that shorts were not a beautiful piece of clothing.
 - (b) Shorts are informal clothing and do not fit the atmosphere of Bali.
 - (c) Shorts are a very impractical type of clothing for the Bali climate.
 - (d) He saw shorts as a symbol of outside culture spoiling the native culture of Bali.

[5]について

- (28) What is "the point of the foreign"?
- (a) to try to integrate with a new society
 - (b) to mix cultures and so erase the differences between people
 - (c) to bring new and valuable ideas into other cultures
 - (d) to experience a life which is different from and better than the one you leave
- (29) What does the underlined sentence imply?
- (a) Gauguin enjoyed more popularity as an outsider in the South Seas than as an artist in Paris.
 - (b) Gauguin was well known as an artist in the South Seas.
 - (c) South Sea islanders considered Gauguin's art to be shameful.
 - (d) Gauguin was not treated as a foreigner by the South Sea islanders.
- (30) What appears to have been the message of Maugham's novel?
- (a) to show how foolish Gauguin had been
 - (b) to create a romantic and exciting view of foreign places
 - (c) to emphasize the value of a good job
 - (d) to highlight the financial and emotional dangers of starting a new foreign life

3

各文の意味内容から判断して、空所に入れるのもっとも適切な語または句をそれぞれ(a)~(d)から1つ選びなさい。

(31) You might think paragliding looks easy, but it's an intellectual challenge like no other. You take your () off it for 10 seconds and it's over—you're on the ground.

- (a) eye (b) risk (c) hand (d) mind

(32) I was obsessed with the domestic violence I had endured as a child. It was almost as if I wasn't sure which was real—the past or the present. I started to write about the past, hoping to put it in its ().

- (a) memory (b) writing (c) place (d) way

(33) My girlfriend was accepted into her Master's degree at the local university but was unable to () it. For weeks she searched for grants and scholarships, only to be met with incomplete information and dead ends.

- (a) finance (b) believe (c) offer (d) reject

(34) Stomach cancer, says the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, is more common in people with type A blood than those with type B or type O. That's me, type A. This is () information.

- (a) mistaken (b) disturbing (c) misleading (d) perilous

(35) A recent estimate suggests that scientists have only explored 0.0001% of the deep sea. It is simply incredible to think that this vast portion of our planet remains more poorly studied than outer space. We have better maps of () than the bottom of the ocean.

- (a) ancient Athens and Rome (b) remote islands
(c) the Himalayas (d) the moon and Mars

(36) Dan Topolski coached Oxford's Boat Race crew from 1973 to 1987, in which time they scored 12 victories, including ten successive ones between 1976 and 1985—Oxford's longest consecutive () of victories.

- (a) spell (b) success (c) case (d) run

(37) Americans, more than the citizens of any other nation, () change. As a nation of immigrants, Americans have prospered because we have broken with the past. Our nation was born in revolution, and we must reinvent our experiment with self-government every generation.

- (a) cannot tolerate (b) are committed to
(c) are weary of (d) are not without

(38) Over the past few years, a number of psychologists have begun to look more closely at the () these kinds of unconscious associations play in our beliefs and behavior.

- (a) agenda (b) theme (c) role (d) term

(39) Peasants traditionally went to folk or religious healers, () popular thinking the supernatural was seen as a major cause of illness.

- (a) to the (b) as (c) for in (d) by a

(40) One of the most difficult things that an author has to deal with when he wants to gather together a quantity of stories into a volume is to decide () order to place them.

- (a) by what (b) what (c) in what (d) for what

4

以下の各文の意味を考えた時、文法・語法的な誤りのある箇所をそれぞれ(a)~(d)から1つ選びなさい。

- (41) Every waking minute that we are at the presence of someone, we come up with a constant stream of predictions and inferences about what that person is thinking and feeling.
- (42) Taking our powers of rapid cognition serious means we have to acknowledge the subtle influences that can alter or undermine or bias the products of our unconscious.
- (43) Context is hardly more problematical than text, involving as it does questions of time as well as space.
- (44) Conventional histories of medicine still support the view for which the Church arrested medical progress, for instance, by supposedly banning dissection.
- (45) However, we should not dare to call him a philosopher in the sense of the one who conceives new and original philosophical ideas and is willing or at least attempts to organize them into a coherent and harmonious system of his own.
- (46) The dramatist who is most discussed after Shakespeare is Chekhov, and this is not surprising, while the actors who gave the interviews have been responsible for a number of memorable productions and performances of his plays.

(47) A similar phenomena emerged in Meiji era Japan (1868-1912) as translations of Western literary texts found their way into the Japanese publishing mainstream.

(48) All was quiet in the sleeping city, save for the subdued sounds of revelry that came from a house on the south side of square, where a rout was taking place.

(49) The love poetry of the Middle Ages is apt for repelling the modern reader both by its form and by its matter.

(50) Photographs fix moments in the past which what was really felt and experienced is unrevealed; they present a beautifully composed past that tells us nothing of the real life of the moment.

5

(51)~(60)はひと続きの文章である。各文の下に与えられた(a)~(f)の語(句)を並べ替えて空所に入れ、日本語の文意に合う英文を作った場合、*印の空所に入るべきものを選びなさい。なお、文頭に置かれる単語の頭文字は大文字に変えるものとする。

(51) 牧畜は自然環境に大きな影響を与える。土地の劣化、水質悪化、生物多様性の喪失、酸性雨、サンゴ礁の縮小や森林破壊をもたらす一因となるのだ。その影響は、気候変動という点においてもっとも明瞭にあらわれる。世界全体で人間がつくりだす温室効果ガス排出量の18%が牧畜に起因するのである。

Livestock farming has a vast environmental footprint. It contributes to land and water degradation, biodiversity loss, acid rain, coral reef degeneration and deforestation. Nowhere (*)() () () () (); livestock farming contributes 18% of human produced greenhouse gas emissions worldwide.

- (a) more apparent (b) than
(c) is (d) climate change
(e) in (f) this impact

(52) 気候変動ひとつをとってみても、極端な気象現象の危険性を増大させることによって健康で安全な生活を脅かす要因を数多くもっている。例えば洪水、干魃(かんばつ)、熱波である。それゆえに、気候変動は21世紀における人類の健康に対する最大の脅威と言われてきた。

Climate change () (*)() () () () through increased risk of extreme weather events—such as floods, droughts and heatwaves—and has been described as the greatest threat to human health in the 21st century.

- (a) health and well-being (b) multiple
(c) poses (d) risks
(e) alone (f) to

- 53) 温室効果ガス排出量の包括的な削減目標を達成しようとするならば、動物由来の製品の消費を抑えることがどうしても必要である。

Reducing consumption of animal products is essential if () () () (*) () ().

- (a) greenhouse gas emissions (b) for
(c) we are (d) reduction targets
(e) global (f) to meet
- 54) 食肉の生産はきわめて効率が悪い。赤身の肉の場合は特に効率が悪い。牛肉1キログラムを生産するには、飼料として穀物が25キログラム、そしておよそ15,000リットルの水が必要だ。豚肉ならもう少し少なくて済み、鶏肉ならさらに効率的である。

Meat production is highly inefficient. This is () () () () (*) (). To produce one kilogram of beef requires 25 kilograms of grain—to feed the animal—and roughly 15,000 litres of water. Pork is a little less intensive and chicken less still.

- (a) comes to (b) true (c) red meat (d) when
(e) particularly (f) it
- 55) 穀物を家畜の飼料にすると、世界規模で需要が押し上げられ、穀物価格の上昇につながる。その結果、世界中の貧しい人々への食料の供給がままならなくなる。

Feeding grain to livestock increases global demand and drives up grain prices, () () () () (*) ().

- (a) the world's poor (b) it
(c) for (d) to feed themselves
(e) harder (f) making

(56) 牧畜業においては、生産段階で家畜の体重増加を促進し感染症を抑制するために抗生物質を大量に使用しないわけにはいかない。米国では抗生物質の80%を牧畜業界が消費している。

At the production level, industrial livestock farming () () () (*) () (); in the US, 80% of all antibiotics are consumed by the livestock industry.

- (a) antibiotic use
- (b) and control infection
- (c) on
- (d) to accelerate weight gain
- (e) heavily
- (f) relies

(57) このことは、抗生物質に対する菌の耐性という公衆衛生上の問題がますます拡大する一因となる。

This () () () (*) () ().

- (a) growing
- (b) to
- (c) of antibiotic resistance
- (d) the
- (e) public health problem
- (f) contributes

(58) すでに米国では推定23,000人以上の人が毎年耐性菌が原因で死んでいる。

Already, more than 23,000 people () () (*) () () () resistant bacteria.

- (a) die
- (b) to
- (c) from
- (d) estimated
- (e) every year in the US
- (f) are

- 59) 現在、高収入の得られる国に住む人の肉摂取量は平均一日あたり200-250グラムで、これは国際連合が推奨する80-90グラムよりはるかに多い。もし植物主体の食生活に切り替えれば、年間最大800万人の命が救えるだろう。

Currently, the average meat intake for someone living in a high-income country is 200-250g a day, far higher than the 80-90g recommended by the United Nations. () () () (*) () ().

- (a) up (b) switching
 (c) 8m lives a year (d) could save
 (e) to (f) to a more plant-based diet

- 60) 先進工業国の住民の大部分は歴史上前例がないほど自分の食べるものを自由に選択することができる。したがって、比較的害の少ない食物を食して栄養面の必要が満たせるのなら、より有害だとわかっている食物よりも、より無害なものを優先的に選択すべきなのだ。

Most people living in industrialized countries have historically unprecedented dietary choice. And if our nutritional needs can be met by consuming foods that are less harmful, then we () () (*) () () () to cause more harm.

- (a) foods (b) choose (c) that are known (d) over
 (e) ought to (f) these

