

A 6 英 語

この冊子は、英語の問題で 1 ページより 15 ページまであります。

〔注 意〕

- (1) 試験開始の指示があるまで、この冊子を開いてはいけません。
- (2) 監督者から受験番号等記入の指示があったら、解答用マークシートに受験番号と氏名を記入し、さらに受験番号と志望学科をマークしてください。
- (3) 解答は、所定の解答用マークシートにマークしたものが採点されます。
- (4) 解答用マークシートについて
 - ① 解答用マークシートは、絶対に折り曲げてはいけません。
 - ② マークには黒鉛筆(H BまたはB)を使用してください。指定の黒鉛筆以外でマークした場合、採点できないことがあります。
 - ③ 誤ってマークした場合は、消しゴムで丁寧に消し、消しくずを完全に取り除いたうえ、新たにマークしてください。
 - ④ 解答欄のマークは、横 1 行について 1 箇所に限ります。2 箇所以上マークすると採点されません。あいまいなマークは無効となるので、はっきりマークしてください。
 - ⑤ 解答用マークシート上部に記載されている解答上の注意事項を、必ず読んでから解答してください。
- (5) 試験開始の指示があったら、初めに問題冊子のページ数を確認してください。
ページの落丁・乱丁、印刷不鮮明等に気づいた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
- (6) 問題冊子は、試験終了後、持ち帰ってください。

1

次の英文を読んで以下の問いに答えなさい。*印をつけた語句は下に[注]があります。
(経営学科は46点、ビジネスエコノミクス学科は31点)

The Mediterranean Sea is among the world's great environmental jewels. The sea is highly saline*, almost entirely enclosed by land and contains immense biodiversity. However, scientists have long worried that its health is imperiled*. Swelling coastal populations and ship traffic have brought overfishing and pollution. Climate change threatens to disturb the waters still further.

One threat that is now gaining particular attention: the arrival of invasive species. One of the Mediterranean's few outlets^(a) is the 146-year-old Suez Canal, which links it to the Red Sea* and the ocean beyond. This creates a vital shipping route between Europe and Asia. But scientists fear that an expansion of the canal could bring more invasive species to the Mediterranean's fragile^(b) waters.

Last year, Egypt announced plans to quickly build 45 more miles of waterway—a parallel canal, in part—so that ships can pass through more quickly than they do now. (A) the existing canal, they often must wait because the channel is narrow—about 1,000 feet wide at its slimmest point.

Because of the Suez and its expansion, the Mediterranean Sea's problem with invasive species is becoming “[1 *anywhere* 2 *earth* 3 *else* 4 *on* 5 *than* 6 *worse*],” said Bella Galil, a senior^(c) scientist with Israel's National Institute of Oceanography*.

Among the unpopular arrivals are venomous jellyfish*, which have upset tourists and sometimes obstructed water intakes belonging to electric-power or desalination* plants, in addition to harming the natural ecology. Another worrisome invader is the puffer fish*, sometimes known as the silver-cheeked toadfish, which releases a neurotoxin* that can harm other fish and humans who consume it.

Some invasive species hitch rides in the ballast water* of ships, which is an issue that the International Maritime Organization* (IMO) is trying to ^(d) address through new rules regarding the treatment of ballast water to remove ^(e) stowaways*. Others cling to ship hulls*, but many creatures simply swim through the Suez Canal itself.

“The expansion of the Suez Canal will make the environment within the canal more stable and thus it will be easier for new species to cross it and invade the Mediterranean,” Michel Bariche, an expert on Mediterranean marine issues at the American University of Beirut in Lebanon, wrote in an email. (B) they arrive, successful invasive species often dominate natives, he said, because they tend to be more efficient at basic functions like obtaining food or reproducing.

Backers of the canal expansion cite strong economic opportunities. José Herrera, the parliamentary secretary for competitiveness and economic growth for the island nation of Malta, said that he expected the Suez expansion to benefit the Mediterranean region. “Having more traffic in itself does not necessarily mean negative effects,” he said. Malta, which lies along the major shipping lane through the sea between Europe and Asia, has been working to expand as a hub for shipping and logistics*.

[注]

saline 「塩分濃度の高い」 imperil 「危険にさらす」

Red Sea 「紅海」 oceanography 「海洋学」

venomous jellyfish 「有毒なクラゲ」 desalination 「淡水化」

puffer fish 「フグ」 neurotoxin 「神経毒素」

ballast water 「船を安定させるために船底に積む海水」

International Maritime Organization 「(国連の)国際海事機関」

stowaway 「密航者」 ship hull 「船体」 logistics 「物流」

本文は 2015 年 3 月の記事で、新運河は 2015 年 8 月に完成している。

(1) 下線部(a)~(e)の各語と最も近い意味の語(句)をそれぞれ1~4から一つ選び、その番号を解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

(a) outlets

1 exits 2 goals 3 ruins 4 shops

(b) fragile

1 bright 2 delicate 3 mineral 4 steaming

(c) senior

1 experienced 2 influenced 3 retired 4 stuffed

(d) issue

1 cause 2 goal 3 problem 4 site

(e) address

1 catch at 2 deal with 3 finish off 4 pick up

(2) 文中の空所(A)および(B)を埋めるのに最も適切な語をそれぞれ1~4から一つ選び、その番号を解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

(A) 1 Above 2 Besides

 3 To 4 With

(B) 1 Hardly 2 Once

 3 Still 4 Whatever

(3) 文中の[]内の6つの単語を最も適切な順序で並べ替えたい。その際、2番目にくるべき単語の番号を解答用マークシートの(a)欄に、5番目にくるべき単語の番号を(b)欄に、それぞれマークしなさい。

[1 anywhere 2 earth 3 else 4 on 5 than 6 worse]

(4) 次の(a)～(e)の各文が本文の内容に合致するように、空所それぞれに最も適切な語を1～4から一つ選び、その番号を解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

(a) The Mediterranean Sea is considered to be among the most precious ecosystems that include a great () of life.

1 casualty 2 maturity 3 responsibility 4 variety

(b) (), the Suez Canal is not wide enough for many ships to pass through smoothly.

1 Fortunately 2 Immensely 3 Narrowly 4 Presently

(c) The IMO is trying to take possible () to control the animals that travel in ballast water.

1 estimates 2 measures 3 regards 4 removals

(d) According to Michel Bariche, new creatures invading the Mediterranean may have greater () potential than the natives.

1 breeding 2 economic 3 leadership 4 tourism

(e) José Herrera of Malta is ready to back the Suez-expansion project because it would be () for the economic growth of the Mediterranean region.

1 favorable 2 harmful 3 inconvenient 4 neutral

- (5) 本文の内容に最も近い文をA群、B群の1～4からそれぞれ一つ選び、その番号を解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

A群

- 1 For more than a hundred years, the Suez Canal has been a main route to send lots of invasive species to the Red Sea and the ocean beyond.
- 2 If Egypt expands the existing canal, it will contribute to controlling the arrival of invasive species.
- 3 Among the threats that scientists fear is an increase in invasive species in the Mediterranean Sea.
- 4 Even a small population on the Mediterranean coast has led to serious marine pollution.

B群

- 1 Jellyfish will no longer be unwelcome arrivals if a new canal is opened for traffic.
- 2 Although the puffer fish are troublesome invaders, they will never harm other fish or humans.
- 3 Some invasive species are carried in the ballast water and others swim through the Suez Canal by themselves.
- 4 Even if invasive species arrive in the Mediterranean Sea, they are likely to be beaten by the natives.

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2

次の英文を読んで以下の問いに答えなさい。*印をつけた語句は下に[注]があります。
(経営学科は29点, ビジネスエコンミクス学科は19点)

The World Health Organization (WHO) is advising people around the world to cut down on the amount of sugar they consume each day. While sweet treats can be hard to resist, the World Health Organization has set new dietary guidelines for people around the world. The guidelines, released on Wednesday, advise that both adults and children cut back on their sugar intake* to stay healthy. In a statement, Francesco Branca, director of the WHO's nutrition department, said there is "solid evidence" that reducing daily sugar intake "reduces the risk of obesity and tooth decay."

The guidelines do not apply to the sugars in fresh fruits and vegetables or those that are naturally present in milk. According to the WHO, there is no reported evidence of negative effects of consuming those sugars. Instead, the new guidelines focus on "added" or "free" sugars*. These include sugars that are added to processed foods and drinks such as donuts, cookies, candy, and soft drinks. Added sugars are sometimes described as "hidden" sugars because they exist in foods [1 as 2 might 3 not 4 of 5 sweets
(X) 6 think 7 we], such as barbecue sauce and ketchup. Health experts advise that consumers look at ingredients* on food packages to help make (A) decisions.

The WHO recommends that people in the United States, Europe, and other Western societies should cut their average sugar intake by about two-thirds, or down to just 10% of their overall calories. For developing countries, where dental care is (B) and cavities* are more difficult to prevent, the WHO recommends that sugar intake be reduced to 5%.

In the U.S., adults currently get about 11 to 15% of their calories from added sugars. Children typically consume even more, as it can account for up to 16% of their diets. In Europe, sugar intake varies from country to country. For adults in Hungary and Norway, it is about 7%. In Spain and the United

Kingdom, sugar usually makes up (C) 17% of adults' diets. The WHO reports that for children in Europe, sugar intake can be much higher, ranging from about 12% in Denmark, Slovenia, and Sweden, to nearly 25% in Portugal.

“(D) that we really do like sugar in a lot of things,” said scientist Kieran Clarke at the University of Oxford. “Even if you are not just eating chocolate and candy, you are probably eating a fair amount of sugar.” But Clarke also notes that [1 *can't* 2 *for* 3 *love* 4 *shake* 5 *their* 6 *those* 7 *who*] ^(Y) for sweets, getting more exercise is a good solution. “If you get enough exercise, you can eat almost anything,” she said. “But (E) to avoid large amounts of sugar unless all you're eating is fruits and vegetables.”

[注]

intake 「摂取量」

“free” sugar 「フリーシュガー」(食品に添加されるすべての糖類。野菜、ミルクなどに自然に存在する糖類は含まない)

ingredient 「成分, 原材料」 cavity 「虫歯」

(1) 文中の空所(A)～(E)を埋めるのに最も適切な語(句)をそれぞれ 1～4 から一つ選び、その番号を解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|--------------------|
| (A) | 1 better-informed | 2 ill-advised |
| | 3 ready-made | 4 thin-skinned |
| (B) | 1 far easier | 2 more popular |
| | 3 less advanced | 4 too common |
| (C) | 1 as much as | 2 in the least |
| | 3 little more than | 4 quite a few |
| (D) | 1 All things considered | 2 Despite the fact |
| | 3 On the ground | 4 The trouble is |
| (E) | 1 all we can do | 2 it's very hard |
| | 3 you'd better | 4 they are allowed |

- (2) 文中の〔 〕および〔 〕内の各7つの単語を、それぞれ最も適切な順序で並べ替えたい。その際、(X)の2番目にくるべき単語の番号を解答用マークシートの(a)欄に、5番目にくるべき単語の番号を(b)欄に、それぞれマークしなさい。同様に、(Y)の2番目にくるべき単語の番号を解答用マークシートの(c)欄に、5番目にくるべき単語の番号を(d)欄に、それぞれマークしなさい。

(X) [1 *as* 2 *might* 3 *not* 4 *of* 5 *sweets* 6 *think* 7 *we*]

(Y) [1 *can't* 2 *for* 3 *love* 4 *shake* 5 *their* 6 *those* 7 *who*]

- (3) 本文の内容に最も近い文をA群、B群の1～4からそれぞれ一つ選び、その番号を解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

A群

- 1 Nobody will agree that it is difficult to resist the temptation to eat sweets.
- 2 Francesco Branca asserts that reducing sugar intake is clearly beneficial for health.
- 3 The guidelines emphasize the importance of sugars in fresh fruits and vegetables.
- 4 Most vegetables and milk are supposed to be sugar-free.

B群

- 1 The WHO suggests that people in the U.S. should cut back on their sugar consumption by 50 percent.
- 2 People in developing countries should eat less food with high calories.
- 3 In Europe, the amount of sugar people consume differs depending on the country.
- 4 Children consuming sugars once ranged across Western countries.

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3

次の英文を読んで以下の問いに答えなさい。*印をつけた語句は下に[注]があります。
(経営学科は 30 点, ビジネスエコノミクス学科は 20 点)

There is something unusual about primates* in general, and humans in particular. Compared with other animals, they have strikingly large brains relative to their bodies. Moreover, most of the extra brain volume is devoted to one part of the brain in particular: the neocortex*, which is involved (i) higher-level functions such as spatial reasoning, sensory perception*, and conscious thought. In most mammals the neocortex accounts for 30 to 40 percent of brain volume, but the proportion is over 65 percent in many primates, and 80 percent in humans. What is this large neocortex for?

One possibility is that primates evolved larger brains to enable them to use more complex tools, or to improve their ability to solve problems when searching (ii) food, by doing things like cracking open nuts or extracting termites* from their nests. The problem with this theory is that some primates with relatively small neocortices (such as the aye-aye, a type of lemur* found in Madagascar) display such “extractive foraging*” behavior, while others with much larger neocortices (such as macaques*) do not. And many nonprimates with much smaller neocortices, such as crows, are capable of solving complex problems. So that cannot be what the neocortex is for.

Another theory is that the large neocortex might have evolved to allow primates to build larger mental maps of their surroundings, to improve their ability to find food. But there turns out to be no correlation between neocortex volume and the range over which primates forage, or the average distance they travel each day. Furthermore, fruit-eating primates, which must constantly keep track of dispersed, short-lived supplies of food, do not have larger neocortices than leaf-eaters. So the neocortex has evidently not evolved for mapping the physical environment, [Y].

The odd thing is that all primates, not just those that use tools or solve

complex problems, have disproportionately large brains. A large brain is expensive to develop and maintain. An adult human brain accounts for 2 percent of body mass, (iii) average, but consumes around 20 percent of total energy intake. So there must be something valuable that primates do that requires lots of extra mental processing capacity.

Along with their large brains, another distinguishing feature of primates is their social nature: they live in groups and have unusually complex social systems. They can form coalitions with their peers, for example, and are capable of deliberate deception, which requires the ability to hypothesize* about another individual's view of the world. Living in a group is safer than living alone, because there are more eyes to ^(c)spot predators and more hands to fend off rivals. But individual members must be able to balance their own needs with those of the group as a whole, rather than just looking out for themselves. Group members have to cooperate with others, understanding and anticipating their needs, while also establishing and managing their own positions within the ever-shifting pattern of alliances within the group.

[注]

primate 「霊長類の動物」

neocortex 「(大脳の新皮質) (neocortices は複数形)

sensory perception 「感覚に関わる認識」 termite 「シロアリ」

lemur 「キツネザル」 forage 「(動物などが) 食糧をあさる」

macaque 「マカク」(マカク属のサル) hypothesize 「仮説を立てる」

- (1) 文中の空所(i)～(iii)を埋めるのに最も適切な語をそれぞれ1～5から一つ選び、その番号を解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

1 at 2 for 3 in 4 of 5 on

- (2) 下線部(a)～(c)の各語(句)と最も近い意味の語(句)をそれぞれ1～4から一つ選び、その番号を解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

(a) accounts for

1 accompanies with 2 falls back on
3 makes up 4 takes part in

(b) keep track of

1 abolish 2 check
3 deliver 4 receive

(c) spot

1 associate 2 cheat
3 hunt 4 notice

- (3) 下線部[X]の that が指すものとして最も近いものを1～4から一つ選び、その番号を解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

1 a nonprimate which can crack open nuts
2 evolving larger brains capable of killing termites
3 the aye-aye which shows the extractive foraging ability
4 the ability to use tools or solve complicated problems

- (4) 文中の空所[Y]を埋めるのに最も適切な語を1～4から一つ選び、その番号を解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

1 as well 2 either 3 though 4 too

- (5) 本文の内容に最も近い文をA群、B群の1～4からそれぞれ一つ選び、その番号を解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

A群

- 1 Crows with small neocortices cannot solve complex problems.
- 2 Humans have remarkably large neocortices relative to their brains.
- 3 Primates travel a larger distance to get food than animals with smaller neocortices.
- 4 The large neocortex restrains primates from building larger mental maps of their surroundings.

B群

- 1 The ability of imagining their peers' outlook on the world is necessary for primates to mislead them.
- 2 Primates do not have social skills of balancing their own needs with those of the group.
- 3 The brain of an adult primate uses only 2 percent of the energy taken into a body.
- 4 Primates neither recognize nor predict the needs of their group members because their positions are changing.

4

以下の各文は下線部 1 ～ 4 のどれか一つに文法・語法上の誤りがあります。その箇所を選び、その番号を解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

(経営学科は 15 点、ビジネスエコノミクス学科は 10 点)

- (1) The quality of Britain's water₁ is as good₂ as, if not better than, almost₄ other European countries' water.
- (2) The company sent us an e-mail, asking if₁ they should either send the parts₂ of the machine or to replace₃ the whole₄ unit.
- (3) Mr. Moore was offered₁ the position of assistant₂ manager of the marketing₃ division, but he refused to accepting₄ it.
- (4) The hotel has₁ a large dining and conference room₂; another₃ facilities include₄ a swimming pool and a fitness center.
- (5) We can now look forward to see₁ more students than ever₂ continuing₃ education beyond the age of₄ 22.

右のページは白紙です。

5

(経営学科は 30 点, ビジネスエコノミクス学科は 20 点)

- (1) Depression is not just the most common mental-health disorder; it is also
 () some physical disability.
- 1 ignorant of 2 indifferent to
 3 responsible for 4 worthy of
- (2) The coral reef is struggling to () the impacts of climate change and nearby land development.
- 1 approve of 2 cope with 3 focus upon 4 invest in
- (3) I've fully understood the meaning. I () your detailed explanation.
- 1 appreciate 2 facilitate 3 gratify 4 signify
- (4) Today, not many young people feel pressure to () up to traditional gender roles.
- 1 live 2 obey 3 run 4 sit
- (5) At a certain temperature chocolate pieces will undergo a physical change, from a solid to a liquid, or somewhere ().
- 1 above all 2 either side 3 in between 4 up and down
- (6) She made a very constructive suggestion, and those present () their heads in agreement.
- 1 nodded 2 shook 3 turned 4 waved

(7) Researchers are convinced that many patients would benefit () the newly developed drug.

- 1 at 2 from 3 on 4 though

(8) I'm willing to give you some money in () for your labor.

- 1 addition 2 favor 3 return 4 stead

(9) () its famous French bread, the bakery also sells cheese, salads and sandwiches.

- 1 Additionally 2 Besides 3 Expecting 4 Including

(10) The WHO considers fine-particle pollution levels higher than 10 micrograms per cubic meter (). The majority of American cities are within the limit, with the average pollution level at 9.6 micrograms per cubic meter.

- 1 as pleasant 2 be warned
3 by regulations 4 to be unsafe

