

# K 6 英 語

この冊子は、英語の問題で 1 ページより 14 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のだけが採点されます。
- (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。\*印をつけた語には下に[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)

Over just a few decades in the mid-20th century, Costa Rica chopped down a majority of its ancient forests. But after a huge conservation push and a wave of forest regrowth, trees now blanket more than half of it.

Far to the south, the Amazon forest was once being quickly cleared to make way for farming, but Brazil has slowed the loss so much that it has done more than any other country to limit the emissions leading ( i ) global warming.

And on the other side of the world, in Indonesia, bold new promises have been made in the past few months to halt the rampant\* cutting of that country's forests, backed by business interests with the power to make it happen.

In the battle to limit the risks of climate change, it has been clear for decades that focusing ( ii ) the world's immense tropical forests — saving the ones that are left, and perhaps letting new ones grow — is the single most promising short-term strategy.

That is because of the [ 1 *forests* 2 *fundamental* 3 *in* 4 *part* 5 *play* 6 *that*] the “carbon cycle” of the planet. Trees pull the main greenhouse gas, carbon dioxide, out of the air and lock the carbon away in their wood and in the soil beneath them. Destroying them, typically by burning, pumps much of the carbon back into the air, ( A ) to climate change.

Over time, humans have cut down or damaged at least three-quarters of the world's forests, and that destruction has ( B ) for much of the excess carbon that is warming the planet.

But now, ( C ) by a growing environmental movement in countries that are home to tropical forests, and by ( D ) from Western consumers who

care ( **iii** ) sustainable\* practices, corporate and government leaders are making a fresh push to slow the cutting—and eventually to halt it. In addition, plans are being made by some of those same leaders to encourage forest regrowth on such a ( **E** ) that it might actually pull a sizable\* fraction of human-released carbon dioxide out of the air and lock it into ( **F** ).

[注]

rampant 「猛烈な」      sustainable 「持続可能な」  
sizable 「かなり大きな」

- (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 about      2 at      3 in      4 on      5 to

- (2) 文中の[      ]内の6つの単語を本文の内容にあうように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、また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 forests    2 fundamental    3 in    4 part    5 play    6 that ]

- (3) 文中の空所( **A** )～( **C** )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 belonging    | 2 contributing |
|     | 3 preferring   | 4 succeeding   |
| (B) | 1 accounted    | 2 blamed       |
|     | 3 paid         | 4 traded       |
| (C) | 1 acknowledged | 2 driven       |
|     | 3 forecast     | 4 rebuilt      |

- (4) 文中の空所( D )～( F )を埋めるのに最も適切な語句をそれぞれ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 keen sense                      2 giant scale                      3 limited area  
4 long-term storage              5 mounting pressure

- (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 A great part of ancient forests in Costa Rica has been conserved until recently.
- 2 Trees were cut down in the Amazon area to open up new farmland.
- 3 In contrast to other countries, Indonesia has put a halt to the cutting of their tropical forests.
- 4 Carbon dioxide can be efficiently locked away in either soil or water.

**B群**

- 1 Generally speaking, commercial interests have become indifferent about what becomes of the forests.
- 2 It is essential to save the existing tropical forests along with helping new ones to grow.
- 3 The world's tropical forests might have been cleared to battle against climate change.
- 4 Humans have destroyed as much as one third of the world's forests in the 20th century.

右のページは白紙です。



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36点, ビジネスエコンミクス学科は24点)

People shouldn't go hungry. Not because of someone's hopeful wish, but because the world produces enough calories\* to go around. Each day, farmers grow the equivalent of 2,800 calories per person on the planet, according to the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). That's enough to surpass the recommended intake of 2,100 daily calories per person — and enough to support a population inching toward nine billion. So why do 805 million people still have too little to eat?

To start with, it's important to understand the difference between hunger and undernourishment\*. People all over the world go hungry, even for just a few hours, when they don't have enough to eat. Hunger is a physical condition marked by stomach pangs\* and general fatigue. Undernourishment is a more chronic\* condition than hunger. Undernourishment affects communities, and even entire countries and regions. Each year, the FAO measures undernourishment around the world. "What we try to do is [ 1 a 2 come  
(A)  
3 comprehensive 4 picture 5 up 6 with] of food insecurity," says FAO economist Josef Schmidhuber.

The process is never simple. In countries most at need, development agencies find it hard to get food in and data out. Food often doesn't get to the people who need it. Some of these people are isolated in rural communities, while others live in politically unstable countries or areas ravaged\* by natural disasters. Africa has the highest rate of undernourishment. In the Central African Republic, where 38 percent of people are undernourished, an ongoing civil war has led to widespread displacement\*, which causes disruptions\* in the food supply and distribution. The culprit\* in Zambia (48 percent undernourished) is infrastructure\*: Less than 20 percent of the population has ( a ) to a durable road. Asia has the most undernourished people.



According to FAO researchers, parts of Africa and Asia are plagued\* by a ( b ) of income, poor agricultural development and few social safety nets.

No country has it worse than Haiti, however. Even though the Western Hemisphere has almost uniformly reduced undernourishment over the past 20 years, the island nation has been relentlessly attacked by natural hazards and political instability. An earthquake in 2010, followed by several hurricanes in 2012 and a drought\* in 2014 have limited Haiti's [ X ] its population.

There is some good news: Since 1990, the overall number of undernourished people around the world has gone down—that means 209 million fewer undernourished people.

Ultimately, solving world undernourishment comes with diminishing returns\*. The more progress you make, the more challenging the remaining work becomes. As places like sub-Saharan Africa increase their production of food staples\*, they then need to concentrate on distributing it to the people who [ Y ]. However, many regions lack infrastructure such as roads and bridges that can accommodate\* trucks carrying food. So, someone looking to relieve world hunger doesn't only need to concentrate on producing food, but on building more secure infrastructure. Stable governments [ 1 can  
(B) 2 ensure 3 fewer 4 go 5 help 6 hungry ]. And when a country's economy grows, almost everyone is better off.

[注]

calorie 「カロリー」

undernourishment 「栄養不良」 stomach pang 「急激な空腹感」

chronic 「慢性的な」 ravage 「荒廃させる」

displacement 「(国, 居住地からの強制的)移動」

disruption 「混乱状態」 culprit 「元凶」

infrastructure 「インフラ, 社会経済基盤」 plague 「苦しめる」

drought 「干ばつ」

diminishing returns 「収穫逡減」[経済用語]

food staple 「主要食料品」 accommodate 「～に対応できる」

(1) 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 access      2 development      3 fund      4 plan

(b) 1 amount      2 flood  
3 lack      4 unemployment

(2) 文中の空所[ X ]および[ Y ]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。

[X] 1 capacity to nourish      2 desire to free  
3 effort to reduce      4 policy to educate

[Y] 1 are ready to carry      2 are secured from hunger  
3 need it most      4 produce more crops

(3) 文中の[ (A) ]および[ (B) ]内の 6 つの単語を本文の内容にあうように、それぞれ最も適切な順序で並べ替えたい。その際、(A)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、(B)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。

[ 1 a    2 come    3 comprehensive    4 picture    5 up    6 with ]

(A) [ 1 can    2 ensure    3 fewer    4 go    5 help    6 hungry ]

(B)

- (4) 本文の内容に最も近い文をA群, B群, C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 Farmers should count their calories and try to eat less food with high calories.
- 2 According to the FAO, the world is producing enough food to support all the people on the planet.
- 3 More than nine billion people are not getting enough food for good health and growth.
- 4 The FAO has mapped out a detailed food-aid plan for developing countries.

**B群**

- 1 Western countries worked together to help those who were struck by natural disasters in Haiti.
- 2 No data is available as to food security in Africa because of damage to the roads.
- 3 In one African nation, civil war is one of the major obstacles to food supply and distribution.
- 4 Asian countries could solve the problem of undernourishment as agriculture made rapid progress.

**C群**

- 1 Only a few Western nations were lucky enough to overcome the problem of undernourishment.
- 2 Fortunately, Haiti has enjoyed its political stability in spite of several harsh natural disasters.
- 3 As the world has steadily progressed in solving the hunger problem, they are now able to deal with it more and more smoothly.
- 4 If we built up and maintained infrastructure in rural communities, it would make food distribution much easier.

- 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 39 点, ビジネスエコノミクス学科は 26 点)

When I first arrived in Tokyo from London with my young children, it was mid-winter. The school that I had enrolled my son in had many children absent with seasonal coughs and colds, and although I had moved thousands of miles away from home, the sight was a familiar one: tired and strained parents who had been ( i ) all night with their sick children.

As a doctor and mother, I was asked by many an exhausted parent at the school gates what they could do to prevent their child succumbing\* to repeated infections. I was also often asked if supplements would help.

We know that vitamins and minerals that are <sup>(a)</sup>sourced from food (and, in the case of vitamin D, from the sun) are essential for good health. There are some supplements that are well documented to be beneficial: folic acid\* for expectant mothers, for instance, and antioxidant\* supplements for people who have, or who are ( ii ) risk of, certain eye conditions, such as age-related macular degeneration\*. As doctors, we regularly diagnose people with vitamin and/or mineral deficiencies, and the effectiveness of treating them with specific supplements is well known. But what about their role in healthy individuals—in those who are well nourished and without any known deficiency? Vitamin and mineral supplements are big business in Japan, but are they really any use?

Recently *The British Medical Journal* looked at over 2,000 different pieces of research and collated\* the results. It concluded that there was no decrease in the risk of developing high blood pressure, heart attacks or strokes in a healthy, well-nourished person taking vitamin supplements. This was <sup>(b)</sup>echoed in another reputable journal, *The Annals of Internal Medicine*, which, after collating the work of three major review studies, concluded they could find no positive benefit in taking supplements in otherwise healthy adults in terms of

cardiovascular\* health, cancer risk, cognitive health or mortality. Some recent evidence has also suggested some high doses of vitamins may be harmful — for example, for smokers who take high doses of vitamin E. But [ 1 about 2 how 3 of 4 role 5 supplements 6 the 7 vitamin] in minor conditions? Take, for example, the common cold, a condition we are all familiar ( iii ). Research published in a 2012 Cochrane Review (which brings together all recent high-quality evidence) found that taking zinc supplements reduced the duration and severity of the common cold. It also found that giving children zinc supplements for at least five months during winter cut the likelihood of a cold ( iv ) a third, and reduced the need for antibiotics\*.

Another 2012 Cochrane Review demonstrated that taking daily vitamin C did not reduce the likelihood of developing a cold in the normal population, but [X] did in those individuals who undertook high levels of exercise (for example, marathon runners). Daily vitamin C supplements did, however, reduce the severity of cold symptoms, and research showed that for those prone to colds, (c) there were benefits in taking daily vitamin C throughout the year. There was, [ Y ], no benefit if the supplements were only taken after the onset\* of a cold.

[注]

succumb 「(病気などに)屈する」

folic acid 「葉酸」(ビタミン B 群の一種)

antioxidant 「抗酸化作用のある」

age-related macular degeneration 「加齢黄斑変性」

collate 「比較対照する」

cardiovascular 「心臓血管に関する」

antibiotics 「抗生物質」

onset 「始まり」

- (1) 文中の空所 ( i ) ~ ( iv ) を埋めるのに最も適切な語をそれぞれ 1 ~ 6 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 by            3 for            4 of            5 up            6 with

- (2) 下線部(a)~(c)の各語と最も近い意味の語をそれぞれ 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) sourced

- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| 1 added    | 2 flavored  |
| 3 obtained | 4 processed |

(b) echoed

- |               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1 appreciated | 2 confused  |
| 3 recommended | 4 confirmed |

(c) prone

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1 resistant   | 2 susceptible |
| 3 threatening | 4 unwilling   |

- (3) 文中の [        ] 内の 7 つの単語を本文の内容にあうように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 about    2 how    3 of    4 role    5 supplements    6 the  
7 vitamin ]

- (4) 下線部[X]の the normal population の内容に最も近いものを 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 an average-sized community
- 2 an area with a lot of inhabitants
- 3 ordinary people who do not exercise hard
- 4 heavy smokers who take supplements

- (5) 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 although      2 however      3 unless      4 while

- (6) 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 In Japan children were still encouraged to go to school even when they had a cold.
- 2 The author made a speech at school about how to prevent children from catching a cold.
- 3 Some supplements work on pregnant mothers and those with certain eye conditions.
- 4 The vitamin and mineral supplement business is relatively small in Japan.

**B 群**

- 1 Those who take daily vitamin supplements have a lower risk of developing high blood pressure and heart attacks.
- 2 High doses of vitamins, in particular vitamin E, are strongly advisable for smokers.
- 3 If you take zinc supplements, there is a good chance that your cold will neither last long nor become very serious.
- 4 Whenever you start taking vitamin C, it eases the symptoms of a cold.

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 investment account, PEP, which stands for Personal Equity Plan, was introduced as a mean of encouraging people to invest in stocks.
- (2) When shop for avocados, make sure you pick ripe ones, but avoid those that are overtly soft.
- (3) You might as well to trust your judgment and do what you believe is right. You needn't worry a bit about the rumor.
- (4) The computer program comes with a user's manual, which is of great help, including useful advices on troubleshooting.
- (5) The medical benefits offered by the local government is fully described in the latest pamphlet.

右のページは白紙です。





5

次の各文の( )にそれぞれ1～4から最も適切な語(句)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30点、ビジネスエコノミクス学科は20点)

(1) When he experienced frequent headaches and memory problems, he suspected that something was ( ) his brain.

1 anxious for

2 normal for

3 patient with

4 wrong with

(2) These fish species are on the edge of extinction because of overfishing to meet the world's growing ( ) food.

1 consumption to

2 demand for

3 production at

4 supply without

(3) Keep me ( ) of any change in the daily schedule, will you?

1 attention

2 informed

3 reviewing

4 update

(4) We must apologize to you if the flight delay has ( ) any inconvenience.

1 happened

2 caused

3 excelled

4 resulted

(5) We have ( ) reason to doubt that the official statement is true.

1 all

2 every

3 more

4 same

(6) A decade-long drought that could be worse than ( ) in the past 100 years will result in severe damage to the US Southwest.

1 all but

2 any other

3 no such

4 some more

(7) He was scared out of his ( ) by the sudden clap of thunder.

- 1 lightning      2 terrors      3 veins      4 wits

(8) The oppressed people have long been struggling ( ) freedom of speech.

- 1 for      2 into      3 on      4 through

(9) Jack was chosen because he was the most ( ) of all the candidates.

- 1 competent      2 fast      3 qualifying      4 seldom

(10) I'm sorry to ( ) you, but I must ask you to sort it out as soon as possible.

- 1 advice      2 bother      3 mind      4 turn









