

2019 年度 入学 試験 問題

英 語

(試験時間 12:55～14:25 90分)

1. 解答用紙には、記述解答用紙とマーク解答用紙の2種類があります。
2. 解答は、必ず解答欄に記入およびマークしてください。解答欄以外への記入およびマークは無効となります。
3. 解答は、HBの鉛筆またはシャープペンシルを使用し、訂正する場合は、プラスチック製の消しゴムを使用してください。特に、マーク解答用紙には鉛筆のあとや消しくずを残さないでください。
4. 解答用紙を折り曲げたり、汚したりしないでください。また、マーク解答用紙を記述解答用紙の下敷きを使用しないでください。
5. 解答用紙には、必ず受験番号と氏名を記入およびマークしてください。
6. マーク解答用紙への受験番号の記入およびマークは、コンピュータ処理上非常に重要なので、誤記のないようにしてください。
7. 一度記入したマークを修正する場合、しっかりと消してください。消し残しがあると、マーク読み取り装置が反応して解答が無効となることがあります。
8. 満点が150点となる配点表示になっていますが、国際企業関係法学科の満点は200点となります。なお、大学入試センター試験利用入試併用方式の満点は、法律学科が200点・国際企業関係法学科が300点となります。

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I 次の英文の下線部(a)と(b)を日本語に訳しなさい。(30点)

Before the late 1960s, the environment had a relatively insignificant place on the political agenda; today, it is one of the most challenging, contested and important subjects in politics. This rise to prominence reflects a widespread public concern that the planet is confronting an ecological crisis that may threaten the very existence of life. The lifestyle choices of many people are increasingly shaped by environmental considerations: they eat organic products, they cycle to work and they invest their savings ethically. As citizens, by joining environmental groups or voting for green parties, they put pressure on governments to protect the environment. The mainstream environmental movement is an important actor in national and international politics, while the dramatic protests by environmental activists have become a familiar part of the political scene. Green parties, particularly in Europe, are now an established feature of party politics and have even joined coalition governments* in several of the most powerful countries in the world. Established parties have also adopted greener policies because every government, irrespective of political position, is obliged to address a wide range of environmental problems. Most countries are committed to the principles of sustainable development, and the search for co-operation to resolve global environmental problems has become central to international diplomacy. In short, the environment is now firmly on the political agenda in most industrialised countries.

* coalition government 連立政権

Ⅱ 次の日本文(a)と(b)を与えられた書き出しにしたがって, 英語に訳しなさい。

(20点)

- (a) 20代の頃, 自分がやりたいことと, 他人が私にやって欲しいと望むことを切り離すのは難しかった。

When ...

- (b) 驚いたことに, 私の調べた資料は, 私が最も重要だと思った問題について全く言及していなかった。

I was surprised to ...

Ⅲ 次の英文 1～5 の(b)を筋の通った文にするために、それぞれの(a)の文から最も適切な 1 語を選び、その品詞（名詞・動詞・形容詞・副詞など）を変え、適合する形（1 語）にして空所に入れなさい。解答は解答欄に書きなさい。ただし、動詞の～ing 形は使わないものとします。（10 点）

(例)

(a) The orchestra's awesome performance was received favorably by the audience and critics alike.

(b) This area is surrounded by mountains that will block the () of cell phone signals.

(答) reception

1 (a) I realize that sales skills are critical and, in fact, are only going to become even more so as our workforce becomes more fluid.

(b) The Prime Minister was widely () for turning a blind eye to the corruption in his government.

2 (a) Can you tell me who I should talk to to inquire about the job opening advertised in today's newspaper?

(b) The police have made multiple () into the official's questionable use of a government plane for a private vacation.

3 (a) It is estimated that the cost of water will rise by between five and six percent for the average household over the coming year.

(b) In my (), she is definitely the best person for the job.

- 4 (a) Food security, or ensuring people have sufficient food, is one of the biggest development issues we face today.
- (b) Official results showed the opposition party had definitely () 113 of the 222 seats being contested in the election.
- 5 (a) You often need some form of photo identification with your age on it to enter bars serving alcohol in Australia.
- (b) He wanted to get a hat that was () to the one he had lost, but they didn't have the same colour in the shop.

IV 次の英文1～5の空所に、与えられた文字で始まる適切な1語を入れると、下の日本語にほぼ相当する意味になります。与えられた文字も含めて、その語を解答欄に書きなさい。(10点)

1 I've read (e) books by this author to know that the quality of her writing is uneven.

この作家の本はもうたくさん読んだので、作品の出来にムラがあるとわかっている。

2 The party's official (c) is making a passionate speech about the need for a new generation of leaders.

その党の公認候補は新しい世代のリーダーが必要だと熱い演説をしている。

3 It's hard to (p) into words how happy I feel now.

今の嬉しさを言葉にするのは難しい。

4 I had no (o) but to go back to my hometown.

私は故郷へ帰るしかなかった。

5 In order to avoid an (a) silence, listening to the other person is essential so that you can tell where the conversation can go next.

気まずい沈黙を避けるためには、話が次にどこに向かうかわかるように、相手の言うことに耳を傾けることが大切だ。

V 次の英文1～10の空所に入れるのに最も適切な語句を(a)～(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。(20点)

- 1 A truly professional bar manager makes quality service look almost ().
(a) careless (b) effortless (c) helpless (d) pointless

- 2 As the volcano continues to erupt, scientists are tracking the () of gas coming out of the cracks in the ground.
(a) comparison (b) composition (c) compressing (d) comprising

- 3 Essential tree oils found in the air of pine and cypress forests can () people's energy levels by more than 30 percent.
(a) add up (b) be reduced (c) have (d) increase

- 4 Everyone is () to their opinion, but in this case the facts just don't support what you're saying.
(a) encountered (b) encouraged (c) engaged (d) entitled

- 5 Many millions of people still lack the most basic () to lead a healthy life free of hunger and disease.
(a) mean (b) meaning (c) means (d) meant

- 6 Opening our mouths to foreign dishes can () a gateway to opening our minds to foreign cultures.
(a) attain (b) become (c) compare (d) enter

- 7 Some of the visitors were pulled aside and interviewed about how income disparities have played () in their lives.
(a) beyond (b) down (c) out (d) under

- 8 Students work hard in Japan, not only because they believe that they can succeed through hard work. Nationally, education is believed to be of supreme ().
- (a) importance (b) important
(c) importantly (d) important matter
- 9 The potential of online education is dazzling. Anyone, () rich or poor, or young or old, can access the world's best courses, watch the greatest lectures, and study those subjects they had always dreamed about.
- (a) even if (b) neither
(c) no matter how (d) whoever
- 10 With all () respect to Mr. Lee, I doubt whether Einstein's theories are relevant to this question.
- (a) due (b) high (c) mutual (d) probable

Ⅵ 次の英文1～10の下線部(a)～(d)には、文法・語法・内容などの誤りを含むものが1つあります。その記号をマークしなさい。(20点)

- 1 Since the late twentieth century^(a) the concept of 'globalisation' has attracted so much attention in discussions about^(b) the nature of modern society which^(c) it could be said to define the era in which^(d) we live.
- 2 The social, economic and political^(a) processes that^(b) are grouped together under^(c) the term 'globalisation' are such that they have an impact on almost of all^(d) aspects of modern life.
- 3 The daily existence^(a) of people around the world is significantly affected^(b) in one way or another by 'globalising' forces, to the extent of^(c) an understanding of this single idea has become crucial to^(d) making sense of life in early twenty-first century society.
- 4 Specifying what^(a) exactly is meant by 'globalisation', however^(b), is far from straightforward. The meaning that finds its way most readily into dictionaries, and most often finds^(c) in the mainstream media, refers to the ways in which^(d) businesses are taking advantage of the expansion of world markets.
- 5 The *Oxford English Dictionary*, for example, defines globalisation as 'the process by which^(a) businesses or other organisations develop international influence or start operate on^(b) an international scale, widely considered to be at^(c) the expense of^(d) national identity'.

- 6 From a neo-liberal perspective, such growth is regarded a natural stage in the history of capitalism and thus a positive development in the social organisation of the world. The ability to trade freely across the entire globe, to access new markets and take advantage of cheap foreign labour costs, enhances the money-making capabilities of companies.
- 7 For those oppose to these developments, 'globalisation' is something that is having harmful effects on societies around the world. A key complaint voiced by 'anti-globalisation' advocates is that it leads to cultural homogeneity, or a 'flattening out' of the rich diversity of human cultures.
- 8 Globalisation, according to this characterization, is a mixture of economic and cultural imperialism, with powerful corporations and countries exploit resources and workforces across the globe, while simultaneously imposing a dull and standardised culture on diverse local traditions.
- 9 Yet this negative view of globalisation is not shared by everyone. For some, the spread of cultural practices or values do not necessarily lead to homogeneity, but to the emergence of new, hybrid cultural practices. Roland Robertson uses the term 'glocalisation'—a blend of globalisation and localisation—to describe how practices that spread across the globe will be 'nativised' by local cultures.
- 10 The phenomenon can see when multinational corporations adapt their global marketing strategies to take account of local cultural practices or preferences, and also when imported cultural trends get adopted in a modified form by local populations.

VII 次の英文の空所1～10に入れるのに最も適切なものを(a)～(j)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。なお(a)～(j)は、文頭に位置するものも書き出しの文字は小文字にしてあります。同じ選択肢を繰り返し用いることはできません。(20点)

A few years ago, I decided to get serious about baking. I bought cookbooks and started baking cakes. It was shocking how often my attempts failed. My cakes were flat, dry, sunken, flavorless. You name it. After carefully making sure of my equipment and ingredients, I was forced (1): Was I reading the recipe carefully? Was I following directions?

Not exactly. I had done most of what was required, (2). So, I baked a cake while paying full attention to nothing but the cake, and it came out perfectly. It looked like the cake in the book.

Baking turned out (3) what we used to call reading comprehension. I hadn't been paying attention to the text of the recipe, (4) I was talking on the phone while folding eggs into other ingredients, or I was folding the laundry while running the mixer, or making a note to myself in the margins of the cookbook to write a piece about cakes.

Imagine the confidence it takes to glance at a recipe from the corner of one eye and think it will all turn out fine. That's like the confidence it takes to send a text message while driving a car and believe that you'll be safe. Though if you're going to try and fail at multi-tasking, it's better to do it (5) on the highway.

Because I am a writer, people like to ask me the secret to writing novels. For me, it's (6). Admitting that I'm incapable of multi-tasking was the important first step. (7), I have to show up to work fully present and concentrate on one thing.

It turns out this is also the secret to baking a cake, and being in a successful relationship, and being a good parent and a good friend. If your attention span has shrunken like a sweater accidentally thrown in the dryer, and you want (8), then reading a book can serve the same purpose as writing one.

Like baking, (9) a remedy for a lack of concentration. Chapter by chapter, (10) for longer periods of time. Books are also a great source of entertainment, education, and empathy. They're available for free at your local library, and are for sale at your local independent bookstore for much less than the cost of a new iPhone.

- (a) but never all of it
- (b) in order to write a novel
- (c) in the kitchen than
- (d) reading books can be
- (e) the ability to stay focused
- (f) to be a lesson in
- (g) to call myself into question
- (h) to stretch it out again
- (i) which might have been because
- (j) you can retrain yourself to pay attention

VIII 次の英文を読んで、あとの問1～問10に答えなさい。(20点)

Palm oil is made from the fruits of trees called African oil palms. The trees originally came from west and south-west Africa, but they were introduced to Indonesia and Malaysia in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. They grow naturally in tropical rainforest areas, but they are also being planted and farmed especially to produce more palm oil. Dr Emma Keller from the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)—a charity that works to protect the planet—said: “Palm oil is in close to half of the products we buy in the supermarkets—in everything from shampoos and soaps, to pizzas and biscuits. It’s everywhere.” It is a type of vegetable oil, like sunflower or rapeseed oil.

Some people say palm oil is the best type of vegetable oil to produce. Emma explained: “Palm oil is a super-efficient crop, meaning that we can produce a lot more oil per area of land compared to other oil crops like soybean oil or coconut oil.” It is also reported that oil palm trees do not require as many pesticides* or fertilisers to be used when growing them. Finally, the palm oil industry offers jobs to people living in poverty in developing countries. “Palm oil has provided jobs for millions of small farmers, helping them to get out of poverty, earn more money and have a better life for them and their families,” explained Emma.

On the other hand, environmentalists argue that this farming of oil palm trees is extremely bad for the planet. Palm oil production is said to have been (ア) for about 8% of the world’s deforestation between 1990 and 2008. This is because forests are burned to clear areas where people can grow oil palms, (イ) it’s illegal. Burning forests like this destroys the places where plants and wildlife live, meaning the area has less biodiversity. Species like orangutans, rhinos, elephants and tigers can be affected. Amnesty International also reported at the end of 2016 that young children were being used in Indonesia to work in the production of palm oil.

Work is being done to stop palm oil production from damaging the planet.

The WWF has helped to set up a group for those in the industry to work together and members are given strict guidelines about how to produce palm oil. Some manufacturers have said they will only buy palm oil that they know has been produced in a sustainable way—meaning in a way that won't damage the planet. But many say it is difficult to know for sure whether or not farmers have actually followed the rules. There has also been a change to make people who are buying things in the supermarket more (ウ) palm oil. In the past, labels on food didn't have to say if palm oil had been used as an ingredient. They only had to say "contains vegetable oil". But at the end of 2014, EU labelling laws changed so that products now have to state specifically if they contain palm oil. (エ), campaigners say that it is still difficult when looking at a palm oil product on a shelf to know if the oil has been produced in a way that is damaging the planet or not.

So should we just avoid palm oil completely? The expert Emma does not think that the solution is to do this. She thinks we should still produce and use palm oil—as it is more efficient to produce than alternative vegetable oils—but do more to make sure that the palm oil being bought and sold is sustainable and certified. "You are really important in helping us get to a world where sustainable palm oil is the norm and where it is unacceptable to produce palm oil in a way that damages the environment," she said.

* pesticide 殺虫剤

問1 According to the first paragraph, which of the following statements about palm oil is true?

- (a) Oil palm trees were first grown in Asia.
- (b) Palm oil is in almost 50% of the products on sale in supermarkets.
- (c) Palm oil is sold in every country around the world.
- (d) The main reason oil palm trees are grown is because people like to eat their fruit.

問2 Which of the following is NOT one of the advantages of palm oil explained in the second paragraph?

- (a) More palm oil can be produced than other types of vegetable oil from the same amount of land.
- (b) Oil palm trees grow more rapidly than other sources of vegetable oil.
- (c) Oil palm trees require less chemical inputs than other sources of vegetable oil.
- (d) The palm oil industry can provide livelihoods for poor people.

問3 Which word best fits in (ア)?

- (a) reasonable
- (b) resistible
- (c) responsible
- (d) returnable

問4 Which phrase best fits in (イ)?

- (a) as if
- (b) even if
- (c) for if
- (d) what if

問5 Which of the following is NOT one of the disadvantages of palm oil explained in the third paragraph?

- (a) Palm oil production can be dangerous for workers involved in it.
- (b) Palm oil production is a cause of the destruction of the natural habitats for wildlife.
- (c) Palm oil production leads to the loss of large numbers of other trees.
- (d) Palm oil production uses child labour in some cases.

問6 Which phrase best fits in (ウ)?

- (a) attracted to
- (b) aware of
- (c) scared by
- (d) sure of

問7 Which word best fits in (エ)?

- (a) Although
- (b) Especially
- (c) However
- (d) Instead

問8 Which of the following statements does NOT match the information in the fourth paragraph?

- (a) All farmers are following the rules for growing oil palm trees.
- (b) Growers of oil palm trees have been given instructions on how to produce palm oil.
- (c) Labelling of products containing palm oil has been improved.
- (d) Some companies do not buy palm oil unless they are sure it has been produced in a sustainable way.

問9 According to the fourth paragraph, what is the problem with European Union labelling laws introduced in 2014?

- (a) Sometimes the labels get damaged.
- (b) The information on the labels is difficult to see.
- (c) The labels don't make it clear if the palm oil has been produced in a sustainable way or not.
- (d) The labels don't specify which type of vegetable oil is being used.

問10 According to the fifth paragraph, what does the expert Emma think is the solution to the palm oil problem?

- (a) We should continue to use palm oil but make sure it is not damaging the earth.
- (b) We should make the production of palm oil even more efficient.
- (c) We should reduce the amount of palm oil we use as much as we can.
- (d) We should stop using palm oil completely.

