

2020 年度 明治大学

【全学部統一】

解答時間 60分

配点 100点



れ

英 語 問 題

(解答番号 1～50)

はじめに、これを読みなさい。

1. この問題冊子は 21 ページある。ただしページ番号のない白紙はページ数に含まない。
2. 解答用紙に印刷されている受験番号が正しいかどうか、受験票と照合して確認すること。
3. 監督者の指示にしたがい、解答用紙の氏名欄に氏名を記入すること。
4. 解答は、すべて解答用紙の所定欄にマークすること。所定欄以外のところには何も記入しないこと。
5. 問題に指定された数より多くマークしないこと。
6. 解答は、必ず鉛筆またはシャープペンシル(いずれも HB・黒)で記入のこと。
7. 訂正する場合は、消しゴムできれいに消し、消しくずを残さないこと。
8. 解答用紙は、絶対に汚したり折り曲げたりしないこと。
9. 解答用紙はすべて回収するので、持ち帰らず、必ず提出すること。
10. 問題冊子は、必ず持ち帰ること。
11. 試験時間は、60 分である。
12. マーク記入例

| 良い例 | 悪い例 |
|---|---|
|  |  |



[I] 次の2つの記事を読んで、以下の各問に答えなさい。なお、*の付いた語句には文末に注があります。

A news report from April 6, 2009 :

Among the many remarkable consequences⁽¹⁾ of globalization is the increasing number of binational couples with children. But there is a downside⁽²⁾: Sometimes, a relationship deteriorates⁽³⁾, and one partner goes back to his/her home country, taking a child without the other partner's consent. The Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction*, which took effect in 1983 and has been signed by 81 countries, addresses⁽⁴⁾ this problem. The treaty states that custody issues should be litigated⁽⁴⁾* in the child's country of "habitual residence."⁽⁵⁾ Courts in the country to which the child has been taken by his/her parent must send the child back. The treaty allows exceptions only in extraordinary situations. Signatory countries* are supposed to help victimized parents.

For the most part, the United States and other signatories have followed the treaty. In 2007, the United States returned 262 children to signatory countries and welcomed back 217 children.

(6), the State Department* designates one country — Honduras — as "not compliant*" and nine others as "demonstrating patterns of non-compliance."

The biggest country in the latter category⁽⁷⁾ is Brazil, (8) 50 American parents are trying to retrieve⁽⁷⁾ their children. Brazil entered into its mutual obligation with the United States only in 2003⁽⁹⁾, so some of the trouble reflects bureaucratic start-up problems and judges' unfamiliarity with the law⁽¹⁰⁾.

But there is no good excuse for (11) has happened to David Goldman,

a 42-year-old New Jersey man whose ex-wife absconded* to her native Brazil with the couple's then-4-year-old son, Sean, in 2004. Mr. Goldman immediately sought the boy's return. In 2005, a Brazilian federal court judged that the boy had indeed been wrongly taken and that a U.S. court should decide custody, but the court also ruled that too much time had gone by so he would be better (12) with the mother in Rio de Janeiro. This was strange: Legal machinations* by the mother and her new husband, a well-connected Brazilian lawyer, had caused the delay. Moreover, since the mother's death last year, even that weak argument has lost force. Nonetheless, the boy's stepfather and Brazilian relatives insist that he remain with them. Mr. Goldman and his attorneys are refusing to give up, and a new ruling is expected soon.

(13)

No custody battle is pretty, and this one has been especially ugly, with the Brazilian family attacking Mr. Goldman's reputation both in court and in the local media. Quite correctly, Secretary of State* Hillary Rodham Clinton and other U.S. officials have raised the matter with Brazil's government, which has not been unsympathetic. But this is a matter for the independent judiciary in Brazil. It must uphold the law, regardless of (15) diplomatic pressure from the United States or the noisy publicity campaign by the boy's Brazilian family. If the court in Brazil does what the treaty requires, it will send Mr. Goldman's son back to his sole surviving biological parent, speeding the resolution of a family tragedy, enhancing Brazil's reputation, and setting a law-abiding example for other countries.

* * * * *

A news report from December 29, 2009 :

It was the best Christmas present David Goldman could ever imagine: A holiday with his son, Sean, whom the New Jersey dad finally brought home after

a five-year battle with his Brazilian former in-laws.

“As we were coming home, he said, ‘Where’s our home?’ Just to hear him say ‘our home,’” Goldman said at a Tuesday afternoon press conference, his voice cracking with emotion. “I waited five years to hear him say that.”

And those first days back? Just a typical holiday with a dad and a son — in other words, pure magic.

“He’s happy. He just wants to have fun,” Goldman said, noting that they played video games, had hot chocolate, played with Sean’s cousins, and opened Christmas presents.

“He got inside, and he saw the Christmas tree. And he saw the presents, and he started ripping them open,” he said. “And he saw the little kitty cat, and went right over to her and started petting her.”

And after a few nights sleeping like a baby, Sean was already up for a new adventure.

“He wanted to go fishing today,” Goldman said, laughing proudly. “It’s minus 7 degrees Celsius out, and he wanted to go fishing.”

注

Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction :

国際的な子の奪取の民事上の側面に関する条約

litigate : 法廷で争う

signatory countries : 調印した国

State Department : (米国の) 国務省

compliant : 遵守する (形容詞)

abscond : ~を取って逃げる

machinations : たくらみ

Secretary of State : (米国の) 国務長官

(Adapted from *The Washington Post*, April 6, 2009 and *NBC News*, December 29, 2009)

以下の問1～問17の各問に対する答として最も適切なものをそれぞれ1つ選び、その記号を所定の解答欄にマークしなさい。

問1 下線部(1)の意味に最も近いものを次から1つ選びなさい。

- A. causes
- B. efforts
- C. means
- D. outcomes

問2 下線部(2)の意味に最も近いものを次から1つ選びなさい。

- A. backdoor
- B. drawback
- C. drawdown
- D. downturn

問3 下線部(3)の意味に最も近いものを次から1つ選びなさい。

- A. improves
- B. recovers
- C. sweetens
- D. worsens

問 4 下線部(4)の意味に最も近いものを次から1つ選びなさい。

- A. asks about
- B. calls to
- C. deals with
- D. ponders on

問 5 下線部(5)の意味に最も近いものを次から1つ選びなさい。

- A. guardianship
- B. membership
- C. partnership
- D. relationship

問 6 空欄(6)に入る語として最も適切なものを次から1つ選びなさい。

- A. Also
- B. Fortunately
- C. Hopefully
- D. Nevertheless

問 7 下線部(7)の意味に最も近いものを次から1つ選びなさい。

- A. countries which are likely to sign the treaty soon
- B. countries which are totally submissive to the rules of the treaty
- C. countries which do not express any contrary view regarding the treaty
- D. countries which fail to fully observe the terms of the treaty

問 8 空欄(8)に入る語として最も適切なものを次から1つ選びなさい。

- A. that
- B. what
- C. where
- D. which

問 9 下線部 (9) の意味に最も近いものを次から 1 つ選びなさい。

- A. educate
- B. grieve
- C. rescue
- D. retreat

問10 下線部 (10) の意味に最も近いものを次から 1 つ選びなさい。

- A. Brazil did not enter into its mutual obligation with the United States until 2003.
- B. Brazil entered into its mutual obligation with the United States before 2003.
- C. Brazil entered into its mutual obligation with the United States several years after 2003.
- D. Brazil entered into no mutual obligation with the United States during 2003.

問11 空欄 (11) に入る語として最も適切なものを次から 1 つ選びなさい。

- A. that
- B. what
- C. which
- D. whom

問12 空欄 (12) に入る語として最も適切なものを次から 1 つ選びなさい。

- A. about
- B. along
- C. off
- D. upon

問13 下線部 (13) について以下の英問の答として最も適切なものを次から1つ選びなさい。

Based on the two news reports, what was the most likely outcome of this new ruling?

- A. Mr. Goldman won the case.
- B. The court ruled against Mr. Goldman.
- C. The Hague Convention changed the procedure.
- D. The outcome is not clear.

問14 下線部 (14) の意味に最も近いものを次から1つ選びなさい。

- A. good-looking
- B. pleasant
- C. uncomfortable
- D. understandable

問15 空欄 (15) に入る語として最も適切なものを次から1つ選びなさい。

- A. about
- B. either
- C. neither
- D. whether

問16 下線部 (16) の意味に最も近いものを次から1つ選びなさい。

- A. disaster
- B. promise
- C. revenge
- D. settlement

問17 本文の内容と合致しないものを次から1つ選びなさい。

- A. David Goldman was finally reunited with his son, Sean, after being apart for as long as five years.
- B. David Goldman's Brazilian ex-wife didn't remarry and tried to keep her son by fighting against her ex-husband with the help of her mother and lawyers.
- C. Sean seems to like his new life with his biological father in the United States.
- D. The number of kids being sent back to the U.S. from foreign countries was smaller than that of kids being sent back to foreign countries from the U.S. in 2007.

以下の問18～問23の各英問に対する答として最も適切なものをそれぞれ1つ選び、その記号を所定の解答欄にマークしなさい。

問18 According to the U.S. State Department at the time this article was written, how many states were not fully complying with their treaty obligations under the Hague Convention?

- A. 1 state.
- B. 9 states.
- C. 10 states.
- D. 81 states.

問19 Under the Hague Convention, where should child custody issues generally be litigated?

- A. In a special court in Brazil.
- B. In a special court in the United States.
- C. In the country where the child has been taken to.
- D. In the country where the family was living before the parents separated.

問20 Why did Sean go to Brazil from America?

- A. His mother is Brazilian so she took Sean there after she left Mr. Goldman.
- B. Mr. Goldman took Sean to Brazil after he separated from his wife, because Brazil is a signatory of the Hague Convention.
- C. Sean has never actually been to Brazil.
- D. Sean was ordered to go to Brazil by a court in New Jersey.

問21 Why was Sean not returned to the U.S. in 2005?

- A. The Brazilian court agreed with Mr. Goldman's claims, but decided not to return the boy for other reasons.
- B. The Brazilian court ordered that Sean should be returned to the U.S., but Sean refused to go.
- C. The Brazilian court said that Mr. Goldman should have started his action much earlier.
- D. The Brazilian court still has not examined the case.

問22 Which of the following best describes the writer's opinion in the first news report?

- A. Although the Brazilian court should decide the matter without being influenced by external forces, it is the author's belief that Sean should be returned.
- B. The author hopes that the Brazilian court will respect the wishes of Sean's stepfather and relatives and allow the boy to remain in Rio de Janeiro.
- C. The author recommends that Brazil prioritize the opinion of American people above all other considerations.
- D. The author thinks Brazil had better listen to Hillary Clinton and return the boy without a trial.

問23 Why was Mr. Goldman's voice cracking at the press conference?

- A. He had become ill after fighting over Sean for five years.
- B. He was moved to know that Sean still thought of Mr. Goldman's home as his home.
- C. He was sad because Sean didn't want to go to Mr. Goldman's home.
- D. He was upset because Sean forgot where Mr. Goldman's home was.

〔Ⅱ〕 次の文章を読んで、以下の各問に答えなさい。なお、*の付いた語句には文末に注があります。

Interest in vegan food has been booming across the rich world. Celebrity claims of veganism are everywhere: Bill Clinton, Serena and Venus Williams, Lewis Hamilton, Beyoncé. In America sales of “plant-based” foods rose 20% in the one year period up to June 2018, according to Nielsen, a market-research group. That was two and a half (24) faster than vegan foods grew in the year before.

Some people see great things in this. Two years ago Eric Schmidt, a Silicon Valley figure who used to be chairman of Google, called new plant-based meat substitutes the world’s most important future technology. He them/ people’s/⁽²⁵⁾ improving/ health/ foresaw, reducing environmental damage and making food more affordable for the poor in developing countries.⁽²⁶⁾

This plant-based “meat” is made from plant proteins — such as pea or potato — with natural colourings such as beetroot juice added to provide the “blood.” The aim is for these alternative meats to be so similar to cook and eat as the real thing that they are virtually indistinguishable. There is clearly a market for it.⁽²⁷⁾ The value of the US firm Beyond Meat, which specialises (28) making foods from plant-based proteins, soared to nearly \$3.8bn shortly after being listed on Wall Street on May 2nd 2019.⁽²⁹⁾

But not all people buying plant-based foods are fully committed (30) a meat, egg and dairy-free life. The number of people who regularly, but not exclusively, choose to eat vegan food is growing much faster. People in this larger group are often called “flexitarians.” They shift back and (31) between omnivorous* and vegetable diets. Almost two Americans in five say

they fit this category, says Nielsen. The true vegan boom seems to lie (32) casual, part-time veganism.

In rich countries, people become flexitarians as a response to three concerns: their own health; the health of the environment; and the welfare of animals. On all three, they have a point.⁽³³⁾

On health, for example, studies have shown that people who eat a lot of red meat have higher overall mortality rates*. a/of/processed/lot/eating/meat has⁽³⁴⁾ been linked to cancer. The evidence seems clear enough for various authorities, such as the World Cancer Research Fund, to recommend limits to the total consumption of red meat and processed meats such as bacon and salami.

The environmental argument revolves around the fact that animals do not turn all the energy in the crops they eat (35) calories in their muscles. They use some energy to stay alive. From a purely food-production standpoint, it looks like a waste. You need more land per calorie of food to produce beef rather than, say, broccoli. The finding of the Food and Agriculture Organisation⁽³⁶⁾ (FAO) that raising farm animals takes about 80% of all agricultural land but produces just 18% of the world's calories is telling.⁽³⁷⁾

Cattle farming also changes the climate because clearing land for pasture creates greenhouse gases. On top of that, the bacteria in cows' digestive⁽³⁸⁾ systems produce methane*, a greenhouse gas. As cows breathe it out, this warms the world. The FAO calculates that cattle are the world's fifth largest source of methane. If cows were a country, the United Herds would be the⁽³⁹⁾ planet's third largest greenhouse-gas emitter. Marco Springmann at the University of Oxford and his colleagues calculated that in 2050 greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture in a vegan world would be 70% lower than in a world

where people ate as they do today. The savings are not all owing to cows; but a large part of them are. Other animals make a lot less difference. Getting your protein from ⁽⁴⁰⁾insects ⁽⁴¹⁾—very efficient energy converters—might be almost indistinguishable from veganism in environmental terms.

Except, that is, to the insects. One of the main things that motivates many ⁽⁴²⁾vegans and vegetarians is a belief that killing and eating animals is wrong. Vegans also refrain (43) animal-derived products such as milk and eggs because they associate these products with exploitation, death and suffering. Even if one focusses just on meat consumption, though, the number of deaths is huge: over 50bn farm animals are killed for meat every year.

The most famous defender of the moral argument is Peter Singer, a philosopher at Princeton University. Mr. Singer argues that treating the interests of humans as superior to those of other animals is a prejudice, similar to treating men as superior to women or whites as superior to blacks. It depends on an arbitrary distinction between two groups, one of which has the power to impose that distinction on the other. ⁽⁴⁴⁾What matters, he says, is not what species an individual belongs to, but its capacity for suffering. If an animal suffers as much as a person, then things that would be impermissible to do to a person — ⁽⁴⁵⁾killing and eating him, trapping him in a cage — are unacceptable if done to the animal, too. “In suffering,” Mr. Singer writes, “the animals are our equals.”

Mr. Singer’s project of seeking legal rights for animals is certainly going to be a tough challenge. Neither courts nor law-makers seem very interested. Reducing the cruelty that animals suffer, though, may be more achievable. One strategy is legislation — tiny cages for hens have been banned in the EU since 2013, for example. Another is consumer pressure, such as a preference for free-range products (where animals have access to outdoor spaces), cruelty-free ⁽⁴⁶⁾

certification, transparent sourcing and so on.

It remains to be seen whether this mixture of ethical, environmental and health concerns, combined with the rise of new plant-based foods, means the world passes “peak meat” and begins to head down the other side.
(47)

注

omnivorous : 雑食性の

mortality rate : 死亡率

methane : メタンガス

(Adapted from *The Economist*, Oct 13, 2018 and *BBC News*, May 2, 2019)

以下の問24～問50の各問に対する答として最も適切なものをそれぞれ1つ選び、その記号を所定の解答欄にマークしなさい。

問24 空欄(24)に入る語として最も適切なものを次から1つ選びなさい。

- A. as
- B. much
- C. times
- D. very

問25 下線部(25)の語句を並び替え、意味が通じる英文にすると、下線部の単語の中で3番目に来るものを次から1つ選びなさい。

- A. foresaw
- B. health
- C. improving
- D. them

問26 下線部(26)の意味に最も近いものを次から1つ選びなさい。

- A. cheaper
- B. longer
- C. more nutritious
- D. quicker

問27 下線部(27)の内容を最も適切に説明しているものを次から1つ選びなさい。

- A. Future plant-based meat will taste so different that it will be instantly recognizable.
- B. In the future, computers will be used to tell the difference between animal and plant-based meat.
- C. In the future, it will be almost impossible to find animal meat in supermarkets.
- D. Meat from animals and plant-based meat will become so similar that we might not notice the difference.

問28 空欄(28)に入る語として最も適切なものを次から1つ選びなさい。

- A. about
- B. in
- C. of
- D. on

問29 下線部(29)の意味に最も近いものを次から1つ選びなさい。

- A. dropped quickly
- B. increased quickly
- C. rebounded
- D. stayed the same

問30 空欄(30)に入る語として最も適切なものを次から1つ選びなさい。

- A. at
- B. in
- C. on
- D. to

問31 空欄(31)に入る語として最も適切なものを次から1つ選びなさい。

- A. force
- B. forth
- C. forts
- D. fourth

問32 空欄(32)に入る語として最も適切なものを次から1つ選びなさい。

- A. about
- B. beyond
- C. in
- D. on

問33 下線部(33)の意味に最も近いものを次から1つ選びなさい。

- A. are greatly rewarded
- B. have a good reason
- C. misunderstand key facts
- D. should be criticized

問34 下線部(34)の語句を並び替え、意味が通じる英文にすると、3番目に来る単語を次から1つ選びなさい(なお、選択肢の中では文頭に来る単語も含めてすべて小文字で記されています)。

- A. eating
- B. lot
- C. meat
- D. processed

問35 空欄(35)に入る語として最も適切なものを次から1つ選びなさい。

- A. about
- B. into
- C. over
- D. with

問36 下線部(36)の意味に最も近いものを次から1つ選びなさい。

- A. discovery
- B. proposal
- C. question
- D. search

問37 下線部 (37) の意味に最も近いものを次から 1 つ選びなさい。

- A. confusing
- B. dubious
- C. purposeful
- D. revealing

問38 下線部 (38) の意味に最も近いものを次から 1 つ選びなさい。

- A. However
- B. In addition
- C. On the other hand
- D. To the contrary

問39 下線部 (39) の意味に最も近いものを次から 1 つ選びなさい。

- A. an expression that refers to the United States' agriculture industry
- B. a revolution where humans defend the rights of cows
- C. the common characteristics shared by all cattle
- D. the total world population of cows, imagined as a country

問40 下線部 (40) の意味に最も近いものを次から 1 つ選びなさい。

- A. the animals
- B. the cows
- C. the people
- D. the savings

問41 下線部 (41) の意味に最も近いものを次から 1 つ選びなさい。

- A. Other animals are less valuable than cows.
- B. Other animals are very indifferent to cows.
- C. Other animals are very similar to cows.
- D. Other animals do not produce as much methane as cows do.

問42 下線部(42)の意味に最も近いものを次から1つ選びなさい。

- A. Insects are efficient energy converters, so eating them is better than veganism for preventing global warming.
- B. Insects need to eat a lot of protein in order to survive.
- C. Insects would not benefit greatly from a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.
- D. Widespread consumption of insects instead of other animal meat would be good for the environment but not for the insects themselves.

問43 空欄(43)に入る語として最も適切なものを次から1つ選びなさい。

- A. about
- B. from
- C. in
- D. to

問44 下線部(44)の意味に最も近いものを次から1つ選びなさい。

- A. an award for fantastic work in looking after animals
- B. exploring the various characteristics of animals and humans
- C. treating animals and humans differently without a good reason
- D. understanding that neither animals nor humans should be eaten

問45 下線部(45)の意味に最も近いものを次から1つ選びなさい。

- A. advisable
- B. challenging
- C. forbidden
- D. preferable

問46 下線部 (46) の意味に最も近いものを次から1つ選びなさい。

- A. a new school curriculum designed to boost awareness of suffering in the dairy industry
- B. a qualification that can be studied at no cost about animal welfare
- C. a symbol or mark on product labels that shows the farm looks after their animals well
- D. a TV programme encouraging farmers to rethink how they raise cattle, sheep, pigs and goats

問47 下線部 (47) の意味に最も近いものを次から1つ選びなさい。

- A. grow less vegetables
- B. move to rural areas
- C. turn away from animal meat
- D. value animals and plants equally

問48 本文の内容に基づいて、以下の質問の答えとして最も適切なものを次から1つ選びなさい。

According to the fourth paragraph, approximately what percentage of Americans consider themselves to be “flexitarians”?

- A. 20%
- B. 25%
- C. 40%
- D. 50%

問49 本文の内容と合致しないものを次から1つ選びなさい。

- A. At the moment, it is not easy to make laws to enhance legal rights for animals.
- B. Eating insects could be environmentally friendly.
- C. No one who buys plant-based foods ever eats meat.
- D. Some people believe that it is morally wrong to make animals suffer.

問50 本文の主旨に最も合致するものを次から1つ選びなさい。

- A. In order to stop global warming, we should encourage each other to eat more insects.
- B. New technologies and reflection on our dietary choices may lead to a reduction in the amount of meat produced and consumed.
- C. The future will definitely be meat-free as there is no way the industry can be sustained.
- D. The idea of replacing our meat with plant-derived equivalents is just a short-term trend that has been made popular by celebrities.





