

## GIS(グローバル教養学部) A方式

## 1 限 英 語 S (90 分)

## 〈注意事項〉

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、問題冊子を開かないこと。
2. 解答はすべて解答用紙に記入しなさい。
3. マークシート解答方法については以下の注意事項を読みなさい。

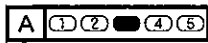
## マークシート解答方法についての注意

マークシート解答では、鉛筆でマークしたものを機械が直接読みとって採点する。したがって解答はHBの黒鉛筆でマークすること(万年筆、ボールペン、シャープペンシルなどを使用しないこと)。

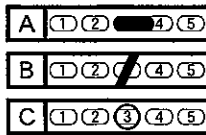
## 記入上の注意

1. 記入例 解答を3にマークする場合。

(1) 正しいマークの例



(2) 悪いマークの例



} 枠外にはみださないこと。

○でかこまないこと。

2. 解答を訂正する場合は、消しゴムでよく消してから、あらためてマークすること。
3. 解答用紙をよごしたり、折りまげたりしないこと。
4. 問題に指定された数よりも多くマークしないこと。

[ I ] For each of 1 to 8, fill in the blank(s) with the most suitable answer from the choices given.

1. The court disqualified the candidate from jury service \_\_\_\_\_ that he had a criminal record.

- (a) in excuse
- (b) on duty
- (c) in demand
- (d) on the grounds

2. Politicians are putting the country \_\_\_\_\_ a financial crisis by blindly \_\_\_\_\_ corporate interests.

(ii)

(i)

(ii)

- |                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| (a) at odds of     | (a) checking in |
| (b) at risk of     | (b) siding with |
| (c) in the face of | (c) falling for |
| (d) in the case of | (d) sizing up   |

3. The president has won another term in office with \_\_\_\_\_, becoming the first head of state to be reelected while facing an international

(ii) \_\_\_\_\_ for war crimes.

(i)

(ii)

- |                            |                     |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| (a) a comfortable majority | (a) capture command |
| (b) a vacant population    | (b) bill of rights  |
| (c) a supportive clientele | (c) arrest warrant  |
| (d) a narrow minority      | (d) summit order    |

4. \_\_\_\_\_, it \_\_\_\_\_ that fresh recruitment fell short of our expectations.

(i)

- (a) Simply put
- (b) As intended
- (c) Placing it aside
- (d) Considered positively

(ii)

- (a) summed up
- (b) resulted in
- (c) came to
- (d) turned out

5. The detective will question every witness to the incident \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) whenever it takes
- (b) nevertheless it takes time
- (c) however long it takes
- (d) while it takes a long time

6. The king is seriously ill and \_\_\_\_\_, but nobody can \_\_\_\_\_ him as a charismatic leader.

(i)

- (a) in a critical condition
- (b) in absolute state
- (c) over the top
- (d) over the edge

(ii)

- (a) exchange
- (b) replace
- (c) supervise
- (d) substitute

7. The United States and Japan now \_\_\_\_\_ one third of the world's  
Gross Domestic Product, but China will \_\_\_\_\_ with Japan within the  
near future.

(i)

- (a) occupy
- (b) account for
- (c) take over
- (d) dominate

(ii)

- (a) come through
- (b) arrive
- (c) exceed
- (d) catch up

8. No matter how late my father \_\_\_\_\_, he \_\_\_\_\_ of rising early  
and taking the dog for a walk.

(i)

- (a) sat up surfing the Internet
- (b) slept in after a night on the town
- (c) was in paying his bills
- (d) was in attending to any of his pets

(ii)

- (a) took the risk
- (b) created a fuss
- (c) made a point
- (d) resisted the temptation

[ II ] Read this passage and answer the questions that follow it.

Despite modern society's unrestrained use of oil for energy, most people are aware that the amount of oil in the ground is finite. The question for experts is, when will the world's oil supply peak and then begin its gradual decline? At what point,  , will half of the world's reserves have been extracted? In 1956 geologist M. King Hubbert predicted that the North American oil supply would peak between 1968 and 1972. He was right — it peaked in 1970.

Today oil analysts have adapted Hubbert's formula as they try to calculate the world's oil supply. Some experts think we've already reached the halfway mark; others think we might not reach it until the middle of the century. [ W ] Determining the peak is important, because once half the oil has been taken from a reservoir, it becomes increasingly difficult, geologically and economically, to pump more from the same location. [ X ]

The world's crude-oil output has risen from fewer than a million barrels a day in 1900 to 85 million barrels a day today. A significant portion of that oil fuels automobile and airplane travel, and  oil consumers have not been convinced to conserve by traveling far less.

In response to the 2007 estimate that oil demand would reach 116 million barrels a day by 2030, several top oil executives said they believe it's impossible to produce more than 100 million barrels a day. And  , oil experts tell us, it is vital to find new energy resources — which will take time. Current alternative technologies power only a small percentage of the world's energy needs,  oil accounts for about one third of global energy use.

Technologies such as solar cells, fuel cells, biorefineries, and wind turbines are in about the same place today that the internal combustion engine occupied in 1905. These key technologies have already been developed and

commercialized, but they are just now entering the world's largest energy markets.<sup>(d)</sup>

The diminishing of the planet's oil resources will have tremendous political and economic consequences.<sup>(e)</sup> [ Y ] The switch from wood to coal to oil years ago offers proof that people can find ways to meet their energy needs. Creative minds now have a huge opportunity to come up with energy solutions <sup>(f)</sup> before the oil runs out.

Crude oil is being extracted from tar sands in western Canada, but the process requires enormous amounts of water and energy, which often comes from natural gas. In Brazil, sugar cane produces fuel for cars, while in the U.S. ethanol fuel is made from corn, soybeans, and switchgrass. But ethanol <sup>(g)</sup> can require large amounts of energy to produce, and its production has decreased world food supplies. Many experts believe that governments and energy companies must commit to developing new technologies such as harnessing nuclear fusion—drawing energy from the sun—E <sup>(h)</sup> improving nuclear reactors and power-grid efficiency.<sup>(i)</sup> Wind energy and biofuels are gaining in popularity, too. Several international energy giants are leading the world in renewable-energy investments, with each investing about \$1 billion in the past five years.

[ Z ] Still, some insist that the best bet for ameliorating the coming <sup>(j)</sup> fuel crisis is the gradual improvement of existing technologies. Making lights more efficient, capturing solar power with cheaper photoelectric cells, and using nuclear power would all help conserve energy.

1. Fill in each of the blanks 

A
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 to 

E
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 with the most suitable word or phrase from choices (a) to (j). Use each choice only once.

- |                 |                    |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| (a) in order to | (f) that is why    |
| (b) so far      | (g) as for         |
| (c) in care of  | (h) in other words |
| (d) only if     | (i) whereas        |
| (e) while also  | (j) whether or not |

2. Place the following sentences (a) to (d) in the most suitable locations from [ W ] to [ Z ] in the passage.

- (a) But the world has adapted before.
- (b) Most analysts agree that an energy policy that stresses new technologies and energy conservation may be the most effective way to power the future.
- (c) But most analysts believe that will happen sometime between 2010 and 2020.
- (d) Companies often have to use expensive secondary recovery methods, including injecting massive amounts of water, to get what they can of the remaining oil.

3. Which six of the following pairs (a) to (j) are linked in the passage? (The first phrase in each pair is underlined in the text.)

- (a) Hubbert's formula — the halfway mark
- (b) Determining the peak — conserve by traveling far less
- (c) Current alternative technologies — solar cells, fuel cells, biorefineries, and wind turbines
- (d) the world's largest energy markets — the switch from wood to coal to oil
- (e) political and economic consequences — the internal combustion engine
- (f) Creative minds — energy solutions
- (g) ethanol fuel — world food supplies
- (h) harnessing nuclear fusion — capturing solar power
- (i) power-grid efficiency — renewable-energy investments
- (j) the best bet — improvement of existing technologies

4. Which one of the following is the main point of the passage?

- (a) Newer energy-conserving technologies are overused.
- (b) Energy giants are leading the world in renewable-energy investment.
- (c) Consumers can save oil by driving and flying less.
- (d) There is a need to come up with energy solutions before the oil runs out.
- (e) There is a new awareness that the amount of oil in the ground is limited.



( III ) Read this passage and answer the questions that follow it.

Last month the British government proposed allowing pharmacists to substitute prescriptions for branded medicines with generic alternatives, which have the same ingredients but are sold under different names and cost less. A letter of protest appeared in the London *Times*, signed by various patient groups and experts, with positive coverage in the serious newspapers. "Plan to switch to cheaper medicines will harm patients, say experts," reported the *Times*, which even presented a case study of a patient given a generic medicine who felt unwell within two days.

But Margaret McCartney, writing in the *British Medical Journal*, has been digging: in fact the letter was coordinated and written by the public relations company Burson-Marsteller, paid by the drug company Norgine. Norgine's chief operating officer, Peter Martin, despite being the major influence behind the campaign, did not sign the letter himself. Asked why not, he said: "The frank truth, the honest truth, is that I thought that having a pharmaceutical company in there would sully\*<sup>1</sup> the message somewhat."

Meanwhile the "Self-Care Campaign", covered in the *Times*, *Telegraph*, *Mail* and BBC, encourages people not to go to their doctor for common colds and other minor problems. This campaign was organised by the Proprietary Association of Great Britain, which represents the manufacturers of over-the-counter medicines\*<sup>2</sup> and food supplements in the United Kingdom. British people are unhealthily A with pills of all varieties, but the Association did at least have the courtesy to sign its own letter, and its case is stronger. However, a report also issued as part of the campaign missed one of the most remarkable trials ever published: a controlled trial of the social phenomenon of medicalisation\*<sup>3</sup>.

Doctors commonly prescribe treatments, even when they know they're not effective, because when faced with B patients demanding a specific

treatment, many choose the easy life. But does this really reduce their workload?

Most sore throats are caused by viruses. Doctors usually avoid antibiotics, which provide only marginal benefits. Explaining the symptoms, prescribing “watch and wait”, and telling the patient that the average duration is five days are widely believed to provide reassurance. But measuring this reassurance or its benefits requires imaginative research.

Paul Little, a professor of medicine at the University of Oxford, and his colleagues investigated 716 patients, who  to participating in a “study looking at how quickly sore throats settle”. Patients were given antibiotics, or advice to watch and wait, or a delayed prescription which they could use if things hadn’t settled in a few days.

Each group got better at much the same rate. But more of the patients given antibiotics came away with the view that antibiotics were  (87% for this group versus 57% for the other two) and more said they would consult the doctor if they had a sore throat in the future (79% versus 55%).

So while prescribing antibiotics had marginal benefits at best, it hugely  belief in antibiotics, and intention to go back to and hence dependence on the doctor. The researchers returned to the same patients one year later and in a second study found that the patients who originally had been prescribed antibiotics were 39% more likely to go back to the doctor when they had a sore throat.

The medical journal *Bandolier* summed this up by translating the figures from both studies into what would happen in reality, after doctors’ behaviour changed. “If a GP\*4 prescribed antibiotics to 100 fewer patients with throat infection in a year, 33 fewer would believe antibiotics were effective, 25 fewer would intend to consult the doctor with the same problem in the future and 10 fewer would actually come back within the next year.” Sometimes the most helpful consultations involve no pill at all.

\*1 sully: degrade, taint, spoil

\*2 over-the-counter medicines: medicines that can be bought without a prescription

\*3 medicalisation: the process by which a perceived problem comes to be dealt with by the medical profession

\*4 GP: family doctor

1. Fill in each of the blanks  to  with the most suitable word from choices (a) to (e). Use each choice only once.

(a) assertive (b) consented (c) effective

(d) enhanced (e) obsessed

2. Choose the one best answer for each of (1) to (5).

(1) What does the author of this article think about allowing pharmacists to supply generic medicines in response to prescriptions for branded medicines?

(a) that it brings a risk of harming patients

(b) that a campaign against it was commercially motivated

(c) that the serious newspapers were right to oppose it

(d) that it should be judged by the experience of the patient who took a generic alternative

(2) Why did Peter Martin not sign the letter in the *Times*?

(a) He was concerned by some of its financial aspects.

(b) He did not regard himself as an expert on the issues involved.

(c) He thought it might sully his pharmaceutical company.

(d) He thought that doing so might negatively impact the campaign.

- (3) Why do doctors prescribe antibiotics for sore throats?
- (a) primarily to keep the patients happy, and perhaps also to help the throats
  - (b) primarily to help the throats, but also to keep the patients happy
  - (c) in order to reduce their workload, despite the certainty of patient dissatisfaction
  - (d) in order to maximize their short-term income
- (4) What did the first study by Paul Little and his colleagues show about the use of antibiotics for sore throats?
- (a) Patients prescribed antibiotics got better at about the same rate as other patients.
  - (b) It gave a marginal and entirely unexpected benefit to the throats.
  - (c) The benefit to the throats was so little that the patients lost trust in antibiotics.
  - (d) Its benefit to the throats justified the other patients' belief in that treatment.
- (5) What conclusion did *Bandolier* draw about antibiotics from the two Little studies?
- (a) that their quick cure of sore throats would ensure future demand for them
  - (b) that their failure to quickly cure sore throats would reduce future demand for them
  - (c) that not prescribing them would reduce future demand for them
  - (d) that prescribing them would increase resistance to future infections and therefore reduce future need for them

[IV] Read this passage and answer the questions that follow it.

It is commonly believed that world hunger exists primarily because of natural disasters, population pressure, and shortfalls in food production. These problems are made more serious, it is believed, by ecological crises and global warming, which together result in further food scarcity. Therefore, hunger exists simply because there isn't enough food to go around. Increase the food supply and we will solve the problem of hunger on a global scale.

The problem with emphasizing food supply as the problem, however, is that scarcity is largely a myth. On a per capita basis, food is more plentiful today than at any other time in human history. Over the last several decades, food production and the average daily food availability per capita have grown, outpacing what has been the most rapid expansion of human population ever. Data such as these reveal that even in times of localized production shortfalls or regional famines there has long been a global food surplus.

The problem is ensuring access to this food and distributing it more equitably. A 2002 *New York Times* headline proclaiming “  ” dramatically, if tragically, illustrates this point. Starvation amidst plenty has occurred in many famines, as in Bangladesh in 1974 or Ethiopia in the 1980s. Even Ireland during the Great Famine of the 1840s exported vast quantities of food. Hunger in contemporary world societies is often no different. Markets are overflowing and even when shortfalls occur in emergencies, the global surplus is more than adequate to address them.

Scarcity, in short, isn't the problem, and giving it undue attention  many of the myths that get in the way of understanding hunger. In *World Hunger: Twelve Myths*, food scholars argue that blaming population growth, food shortages, or natural disasters  attention from the challenges of the global food distribution system. They warn that free markets, free trade, food aid, and even Green Revolution technologies can all

create barriers to obtaining food when inequalities are deeply ingrained. Rather than food scarcity, then, we should focus our attention on the persistent inequalities that often accompany the growth in food supply.

The basic statistics about world hunger are shocking—and revealing. Some 96 percent of hungry people live in developing countries and according to UNICEF nearly a quarter of them are children. Two thirds of the countries in the world with the most extreme poverty—rates greater than 35 percent—also have child hunger rates of 35 percent or more.

Poverty, though, is only one form of inequality. Gender, ethnic, and other types of stratification have contributed considerably to hunger as well. Women are disproportionately likely to suffer from hunger, and in fact constitute approximately 60 percent of the world's hungry. This is particularly troubling given that women do as much as 80 percent of the world's agricultural labor, working land that in more than a few places they may not be legally entitled to own. In addition, countries with more gender inequality (especially in education) have the greatest degree of child hunger. Gender inequality also C women's health, and limits their access to contraception and their opportunities in society, potentially condemning them to lives where childrearing is their only opportunity for social status. In this context, large numbers of children may not be a cause of food scarcity so much as a consequence of poverty and powerlessness.

Ethnic inequality can also contribute significantly to world hunger, especially in countries with disadvantaged minorities and a recent history of ethnic violence. Such "minorities at risk" have long been threatened with hunger. Eritrea, Indonesia, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, and the Sudan are among many such places. While contributing to widespread militarism and armed conflicts, ethnic discrimination also silently D minorities to less desirable lands, destroying what for many is their only chance to produce or earn money for food.

Addressing world hunger is difficult and complex. To do it properly, we must .

1. Fill in each of the blanks  to  with the most suitable word from choices (a) to (d). Use each choice only once.

- (a) worsens      (b) marginalizes      (c) reinforces      (d) sidetracks

2. Fill in blank  with the most appropriate of the following newspaper headlines.

- (a) Food Scarcity Is Global Threat  
(b) India's Poor Starve as Wheat Rots  
(c) UN Admits Failure of Green Revolution  
(d) Niger Experiences Worst Starvation to Date

3. What makes the fact that women are "disproportionately likely to suffer from hunger" so "troubling"?

- (a) Women have more opportunities than men to work in the areas where food is scarce.  
(b) Women suffer from hunger despite the fact that they do more agricultural work than men.  
(c) Women cannot own property in many places, even though they are malnourished.  
(d) Women's hunger is connected to child hunger and food scarcity.

4. Minorities who are at risk are more prone to hunger because

- (a) they are more likely to suffer violence from the military.  
(b) they are prohibited from working to earn money.  
(c) they do not have access to fertile land to produce their own food.  
(d) they tend to become involved in fatal conflicts with one another.

5. Fill in blank 

Z
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 with the most appropriate phrase to conclude the passage.
- (a) go beyond a narrow focus on scarcity and instead concentrate on inequalities as its roots
  - (b) look beyond national boundaries and work together in order to reduce scarcity
  - (c) lift the status of women by giving them ownership of the land they cultivate
  - (d) first address the problem of poverty and food scarcity in developing countries
6. Which of the following statements is *not* suggested by the passage?
- (a) While people may suffer from hunger in some regions, there is actually enough food to feed the world's population.
  - (b) An increase in food supply does not automatically reduce poverty or other inequalities.
  - (c) Food production has managed to keep ahead of population growth.
  - (d) Large numbers of children lead to food scarcity, poverty and powerlessness.



[V] Read this passage and answer the questions that follow it.

Every dog owner knows their pet can learn the house rules — and when it breaks one, its subsequent apologetic behavior is usually enough to ensure quick forgiveness. But few people have  to ask why dogs have such a keen sense of right and wrong. Chimpanzees regularly make the news when researchers, looking to our closest relatives for traits similar to our own, uncover evidence of their instinct for fairness. But research has suggested that wild canine societies may be even better analogues for early humans — and when we study dogs, wolves and coyotes, we discover behaviors that hint at the roots of human morality.

These behaviors, including tolerance, forgiveness, and fairness, are readily evident in the way wolves and coyotes play with one another. Canids (animals in the dog family) follow a strict code of conduct when they play, which teaches their young the rules of social engagement that allow their societies to succeed. Play also builds trusting relationships among pack members, which enables divisions of labor, dominance hierarchies and cooperation in hunting, raising the young, and defending territory. Because this social organization closely resembles that of early humans, studying canid play may offer a glimpse of the moral code that  our ancestral societies to grow and flourish.

When canids play, they use actions such as vigorous biting, mounting and body slamming that could be easily  by the participants. Years of painstaking video analyses by researchers show, however, that individuals carefully negotiate play, following four general rules to prevent play from escalating into fighting.<sup>(a)</sup>

Animals announce that they want to play and not fight: Canids use a bow to invite play, crouching on their forelimbs while standing on their hind legs. Bows are used almost exclusively during play and are highly stereotyped so the

message is clear. Even when an individual follows a play bow with seemingly aggressive actions such as baring teeth, growling or biting, its companions demonstrate submission or avoidance only around 15 percent of the time.

Animals consider their play partners' abilities and engage in self-handicapping and status reversing to create and maintain equal footing. For instance, a coyote may not bite its play partner as hard as it can, handicapping itself to keep things fair. And a higher-status pack member may perform a status reversal, rolling over on its back to let its lower-status play partner take a turn at "winning". By keeping things fair in this manner, every member of the group can play with every other member, building bonds that keep the group united and strong.

Even when everyone wants to keep things fair, play can sometimes get out of hand. When an animal misbehaves or accidentally hurts its play partner, it apologizes. After an intense bite, a bow sends the message, Z. For play to continue, the other individual must forgive the wrongdoing. And forgiveness is almost always D; understanding and tolerance are abundant during play as well as in daily pack life.

An apology, like an invitation to play, must be sincere — individuals who continue to play unfairly or send dishonest signals will quickly find themselves excluded. This has far greater consequences than simply E playtime. Research shows that young coyotes who do not play fair often end up leaving their pack and are up to four times more likely to die than those individuals who remain with others.

Fair play, then, can be understood as an F adaptation that allows individuals to form and maintain social bonds. Canids, like humans, form complex networks of social relationships and live by rules of conduct that maintain a stable society, which is necessary to ensure the survival of each individual. Basic rules of fairness guide social play, and similar rules are the foundation for fairness among adults. This moral intelligence, so evident in

canids, probably closely resembles that of our early human ancestors. And it may have been just this sense of right and wrong that enabled human societies to flourish and spread across the world.

1. Fill in each of the blanks 

A
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 to 

F
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 with the most suitable word from choices (a) to (f). Use each choice only once.

- |             |             |                    |
|-------------|-------------|--------------------|
| (a) evolved | (b) allowed | (c) reduced        |
| (d) stopped | (e) offered | (f) misinterpreted |

2. Which four general rules do canids follow when they play?

- (a) They form networks of social relationships.
- (b) They are apologetic about inappropriate actions.
- (c) They announce their intentions clearly.
- (d) They leave the pack when play is unfair.
- (e) They make sure neither side has an advantage.
- (f) They never engage in foul play.
- (g) They send sincere messages.
- (h) They trust each other hesitatingly.

3. What conclusion can be drawn from the underlined sentence (b) in the fourth paragraph?

- (a) Most of the time a fight between the two animals will follow.
- (b) Only in a limited number of cases does a play bow convey the proper message.
- (c) Canids usually trust that whatever follows the bow is meant in fun.
- (d) Canids know when a play bow is insincere.

4. Which of the following could be interpreted as an example of self-  
(c) handicapping?
- (a) The lower-status animal crouches while standing on its hind legs.
  - (b) The lower-status animal does not take a turn at winning.
  - (c) The lower-status animal allows the higher-ranking animal to bite harder.
  - (d) The lower-status animal is allowed to climb on top of the higher-status animal.
5. Fill in blank  with the most appropriate message.
- (a) "Sorry I bit you so hard. This is still play regardless of what I just did."
  - (b) "You bit me too hard. You should say you are sorry."
  - (c) "Fair is fair. Now it is your turn to bite me."
  - (d) "That hurt. Go away, I don't want to play any more."
6. Choose the best summary for the passage.
- (a) Research on canid behavior shows that if social norms are acquired when young, a species will be able to pass on its genes.
  - (b) Violating social norms established during play is good for enabling a species to grow.
  - (c) Moral intelligence might have enabled both canid and early human societies to flourish.
  - (d) Unlike other animals, humans and canids create social networks through play to maintain a stable society.