

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 6, fill in the blank with the most suitable item from the choices given.

1. The election result made everyone sit up and take notice as _____.
 - (a) the outcome had been completely unexpected
 - (b) the outcome was widely regarded
 - (c) the favorite had triumphed as expected
 - (d) the winning party's manifesto was a good read

2. Being the only one in the group who was able to apply the method correctly meant that _____.
 - (a) she had to entrust the work to her colleagues
 - (b) she had to repeatedly show the others how to do it
 - (c) she knew instinctively the extent of the problem-solving
 - (d) she had let down the team leader

3. He soon realized that he had been guilty of taking Rachel's help for granted again. Her colleague had told him that Rachel was annoyed that he had _____.
 - (a) indirectly lent her computer to Paul
 - (b) seemingly lost her support
 - (c) accepted the extent of her knowledge
 - (d) failed to acknowledge her contribution in his speech

4. During a night of unexpected trouble on the streets, things went too far and he _____.
- (a) never gave it a second thought
 - (b) eventually let it pass
 - (c) had to make a run for it
 - (d) went out of his way
5. Young people have a tendency to judge other people and events in absolute terms. In other words _____.
- (a) people and events are treated fairly, or they are not
 - (b) someone or something either is right or is wrong
 - (c) absolute terms come in handy when sizing up either
 - (d) they tend to see people in one way, and events in another
6. Originally seen as a _____, Picasso's early style of painting overcame initial criticism to exert great influence on the art of his time.
- (a) challenge to traditional methods
 - (b) standard of excellence
 - (c) foundation of the academy
 - (d) model to follow

[II] For 1 to 2, complete the passage with its most logical conclusion. Neatly write your answer on the line provided on the answer sheet.

1. Television news programmers know their primary goal is to draw big audiences in order to please their advertisers. Since viewers have many programs to choose from, the news directors try to attract them with action-oriented shows featuring stories about crimes, accidents and natural disasters, as well as celebrity news, weather and sports. Of course, serious news is reported, but not at length. For example, because it is difficult to make lively, interesting stories about government and politics, most news programs _____.
2. Jane Goodall, who for many years studied chimpanzees in Africa's Gombe Stream National Park, was a better researcher than anyone who had previously studied the shy animals. Unlike earlier researchers, she got the chimps to accept her presence, which gave her the opportunity to observe them in the wild for long periods of time. Over time, she saw them use leaves as washcloths, make and use tools, express jealousy, tickle each other, and even engage in war. From these observations, she concluded that _____.

[III] Read the passage and answer the questions.

The story of Route 66, or as it is also known, “America’s Main Street,” is the story of two roads. The first is the one that actually existed, the one that took ten years to pave and brought so many Americans out West. The second is the figurative road, the one we have experienced through an important novel, a song, a TV show, cultural historians and bloggers, and endless nostalgia.

The road — 2,448 miles or so of asphalt — is itself a genuine timeline of America, while at some point in the past it became our shared highway experience.⁽ⁱ⁾ In the 20th century, we were about to become a culture that would not only discover the car, but would also come to realize that we didn’t have to live forever in the place we were born.

John Steinbeck called it “The Mother Road, the road of flight.” By the time his novel *The Grapes of Wrath* was published in 1939, the road had indeed been a road of flight for thousands of poor farmers escaping their barren Oklahoma farmlands. It was Steinbeck, we are told, who first framed the road as _____,^(A) as a symbol of the path to the American Dream. Yet, what many readers remember from Steinbeck’s book is the description of the route as a setting for moments of remarkable humanity, of people with great “courage and faith” helping each other in their _____.^(B)

Then came the music. In 1946, songwriter Bobby Troup and his wife left Pennsylvania, found Route 66 in St. Louis, and began their way across America. By the time they got to Los Angeles, they had written a song, “Get Your Kicks on Route 66,” and soon after it was recorded, it became a hit, and endures these many years later as a rhythm and blues standard.

In the meantime, the golden age of the automobile had dawned. Merchants and cafe owners made the route colorful and inviting enough to change its image as just another road to _____.^(C) It had become a _____.⁽ⁱⁱ⁾

destination in itself, one lined with new gas stations and motels to welcome motorists. This _____, used again and again in the 1960's TV show "Route 66," would forever be a part of our collective memory of it, despite that in 1985 the last official Route 66 signs came down. The road had been decommissioned, and would no longer be maintained.

Still, 80 percent of it remains open, and for many, such as Patrick Jennings, a Canadian blogger, it is where they go looking for what is left of America. During his five-week long trek along the Route in 1997, he wrote of how he had found "the way America looks at itself" as a culture that had lost something, namely, the connection between people. Jennings, in his journey, would rediscover that connection on Route 66.

While on his trip, he wrote that if his car broke down, people stopped to see if he needed help. If he made _____, people stopped to ask if he was lost. He remembers a note in a New Mexico hotel room that said, "We are here for you, not the business."

Many of the visitors today to the route's museums and its cottages are from Western Europe and Asia. French public radio did a ten-hour documentary on the road. Some Route 66 books are printed only in foreign languages. Websites are multilingual. There's a Route 66 bar in Ireland, a Route 66 shop in Pakistan. For those who, either literally or figuratively, _____, have experienced it, the road stands as a monument to cultural preservation.

1. Fill in each of the blanks (A) through (E) with the most suitable item from (a) to (h). Use each item only once.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) a fork in the road | (e) time of despair |
| (b) an unexpected U-turn | (f) personal homecoming |
| (c) somewhere else | (g) a cultural icon |
| (d) the medal of honor | (h) image of the road |

2. The expression shared highway experience refers to
(i)

- (a) the place we were born.
- (b) a culture that had lost something.
- (c) the flight of thousands of poor farmers.
- (d) a collective memory of the road.

3. The expression a destination in itself describes how Route 66 had
(ii) become

- (a) a rest stop while traveling through America's West.
- (b) an inviting image for merchants and cafe owners.
- (c) a tourist attraction for many travelers.
- (d) just another road on the way to California.

4. The expression either literally or figuratively explains
(iii)

- (a) how the American Dream can be taken as either true or false.
- (b) the reality of traveling Route 66 or experiencing it through media.
- (c) what truly is knowable or unknowable about "The Mother Road."
- (d) Jennings's expectations or the reality of what he found in New Mexico.

5 . Which of the following statements would best conclude the passage?

- (a) The highway, stitched together from variously named roads, had come to be known as Route 66.
- (b) Route 66 continues to bring together song writers, novelists and French public radio.
- (c) Had it not been for people of courage and faith, the road might never have been opened.
- (d) The road had become a reality that Americans would buy into and never, as a culture, give up.

[IV] Read the passage and answer the questions.

Tourism can be a real boost to a local economy, sustaining otherwise sleepy towns with welcome injections of cash. But as with many things, there's a point where "just enough" becomes "too much." Popular tourist towns with a few thousand residents can feel like they have _____^(A) under the pressure of peak tourist season. The strain from experiencing rapid growth and decline can quickly become overwhelming, particularly when this trend is repeated on an annual basis.

Perhaps nowhere has tourism been more intensive than on the islands of the Caribbean, where visitor numbers are posing a very real threat. They have _____^(B) 4.6 million annual visitors in 1970, reaching a massive 17.3 million in 2010. These figures don't include the cruise ship passengers that come ashore during a brief stop; in 2010 alone these numbered nearly 18 million. It's a staggering increase, and one that raises fears that the islands could be nearing their "carrying capacity." This is defined by the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) as "the level of use by visitors that an area can accommodate." While the UNWTO urges destinations to ensure tourism produces no irreversible ecological change, it is clear that the Caribbean has not followed this guidance.

Physical damage to the area's precious natural resources can come in different forms. This includes a loss of coral, due to contact by divers, snorkelers and anchors; a stark decline in water quality due to boat fuel and marine rubbish; and upsetting or injuring marine wildlife through fish feeding, disturbance of nesting or breeding areas, wildlife handling and boat strikes to wildlife.

Indeed, visitor numbers for a particular region _____^(C) an inverted U-shaped curve. The initial number of visitors is limited, but once the

place is “discovered” the number of arrivals soars. Eventually, prices rise as the government tries to regulate the area through taxation and legislation, such as planning permission. The environment suffers through excessive contact with humans, and crowding of the limited area becomes an issue, all of which discourage further destination development. The situation needs to be appropriately managed, as unless a new attraction is built or another natural wonder discovered, the annual number of tourists will decline.

Ultimately, a destination’s carrying capacity, in particular its physical resources, limits tourist levels. A scarcity of land, shortage of food, or decline in water quality and availability will quickly put the brakes on growth.⁽ⁱ⁾ In addition to natural resources, tourists are also interested in a destination’s cultural resources. However, unique cultures that play a significant role in attracting visitors can become spoiled or diluted, losing the draw they once had.⁽ⁱⁱ⁾

From 2005 to 2010, annual tourist arrivals for the entire Caribbean _____^(D). Although the islands witnessed a considerable increase in the number of cruise passengers between 1996 and 2010, traditional arrivals only rose by about 2 percent. While cruise ship passengers may substitute for traditional vacationers in some ways, [Z]. With limited time on the islands, cruise ship passengers require fewer local resources, but as a result of that, their economic contribution is similarly reduced. Further, while it is true that cruise ship passengers do not draw upon those resources as heavily as traditional, long-staying visitors, their brief visits place intense periods of pressure on local infrastructure and resources, leaving other kinds of environmental burdens, including sewage pollution.

As the Caribbean islands struggle to cope with the pressures that increased tourism has brought, their governments are faced with a dilemma. Should they avoid imposing taxes and strict regulations on the industry that could _____^(E) the tourists to competing destinations? Or should they

take a more active role, and seek to conserve their islands' valuable, yet delicate, resources? For the sake of future generations of locals and tourists, inaction — and continuing with the status quo — is one of the worst options the governments could follow.

1. Fill in each of the blanks (A) to (E) with the most suitable item from choices (a) to (h). Use each item only once.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) collapsed suddenly | (e) generally follow |
| (b) leveled off | (f) drive away |
| (c) practically burst | (g) risen dramatically |
| (d) soared from | (h) tightly hold |

2. The expression put the brakes on growth refers to

- (i)
- (a) tourist levels slowing population growth.
 - (b) ecological factors preventing growth in tourist numbers,
 - (c) the ability of the environment to reduce unwanted growth.
 - (d) the local governments halting tourism developments to protect marine life.

3. Choose the item that is closest in meaning to unique cultures that play a significant role in attracting visitors can become spoiled or diluted, losing the draw they once had.⁽ⁱⁱ⁾

- (a) Visitors may miss the chance to take advantage of the resources in their original form.
- (b) The destruction of the marine culture can be severe, so the tourists could be forced to pack up and leave.
- (c) With the inability to significantly minimize the visitor impacts, the destination can be ruined beyond repair.
- (d) Encounters with visitors can harm traditional ways of life, destroying the destination's appeal.

4. Choose the most suitable item from choices (a) to (d) for blank [Z].

- (a) they do not have similar impacts on the destination
- (b) they do not mix well with the local culture
- (c) they rely more on scarce natural resources
- (d) they have little interest in the beaches and prefer to buy souvenirs

5. Which of the following sentences is the most accurate summary of the passage?
- (a) Increasing numbers of tourists to the Caribbean may bring economic benefit, but by damaging the environment they threaten the sustainability of the destination.
 - (b) The Caribbean islands are not forced to accept large numbers of tourists, and governments should discourage further growth.
 - (c) Resources in the Caribbean islands need protecting, yet governments don't want to risk affecting the carrying capacity.
 - (d) The rapid growth in cruise ship passengers should not be over-regulated as that might make the Caribbean less popular.

[V] Read the passage and answer the questions.

How did the universe begin? Over the past century, new telescope technology has helped scientists piece together, with increasing accuracy, the story of how the cosmos came to be. But it has also raised new questions about the universe, which has _____ than anyone ever imagined. Now, a film called *Dark Universe*, showing at the American Museum of Natural History in New York, tells “both the extraordinary progress we’ve made and the size of the mysteries remaining,” says Mac Low, an astrophysicist at the museum.

Telescope observations show that all distant galaxies are moving away from us. By tracking their motion backwards in time, scientists can determine that the galaxies all started out together, about 13.8 billion years ago. At that time, all the matter that makes up the universe was packed into a very small volume, and it was incredibly dense and hot. It had so much energy that it exploded in what is called the “Big Bang.” As the matter _____, a small fraction of this energy transformed into the protons, neutrons, and electrons that make up everything we see around us.

This early universe was mostly uniform, but there were tiny differences in temperature and density from place to place. The slightly denser parts had a little more gravitational pull than their surroundings, so they attracted more matter and grew bigger. They became galaxies made up of stars, some of which are orbited by planets. Galaxies, planets, stars, and clouds of gas in space create a tremendous amount of gravity. But that is just a small fraction of the total gravitational force needed to explain the observed motions of the stars and galaxies. Where is the rest coming from?

Scientists now understand that the planets, stars, gas, and other matter we can see make up only about 5 percent of the mass and energy in the universe. That [Z]. A quarter of the universe is thought to be made

of an invisible substance called dark matter. We can't see it, but scientists believe it exists because they can determine how its gravitational pull affects normal matter—the atoms that make up the stars, planets, and other substances that we can see. Telescope observations have showed not only that the universe is expanding but that its expansion is speeding up. This _____ that the remaining 70 percent of the universe is made up of something even stranger: dark energy. “It’s neither dark matter nor visible matter, and that’s the extent of what we know about it,” says Mac Low. For now, the nature of dark energy remains a mystery, but it appears to be in control of how fast the universe is expanding and how fast it will expand in the future.

Now the race is on to detect and identify these strange components of the universe. In one experiment used to hunt for dark matter, a group of scientists from Columbia University has buried a tank filled with liquid xenon deep inside a mountain range in central Italy. If dark matter interacts with normal matter, it should zoom through the rock, occasionally activating the xenon atoms inside the tank. The scientists would then be able to detect that activity. Dark energy has _____, but experiments to learn more about it are already beginning.

Solving the mysteries of dark matter and dark energy would be one of the biggest scientific accomplishments in history. “We’ll go from understanding 5 percent of the universe to understanding all of it,” says Mac Low.

1. Fill in each of the blanks (A) to (D) with the most suitable item from choices (a) to (g). Use each item only once.

- (a) cooled and became less dense
- (b) required fewer tests
- (c) turned out to be stranger
- (d) proved to be tougher to identify
- (e) witnessed another world
- (f) led scientists to suggest
- (g) expanded so rapidly

2. Choose the most suitable item from choices (a) to (d) for blank [Z].

- (a) leaves an overwhelming 95 percent that we do not know the nature of
- (b) means 95 percent of the universe's structure is beyond our imagination
- (c) explains the consistency of temperature and density of the universe during its early phase
- (d) clarifies the previous misunderstanding of what is known about the universe

3. What does the sentence The scientists would then be able to detect that activity indicate in this context?⁽ⁱ⁾

- (a) The experiment was conducted at a quiet and remote location.
- (b) The existence of dark matter could be verified by the motion of what is inside the tank.
- (c) Scientists from Columbia University are capable of technically advanced experiments.
- (d) Interactions between different substances of the universe will create normal matter.

4. According to the passage, which of the following is true about dark energy?
- (a) At the time this article was written, scientists knew very little about dark energy.
 - (b) Telescope observations show that dark energy was created during the “Big Bang.”
 - (c) Detecting the locations of dark energy will solve the mystery of the universe.
 - (d) Dark energy can be identified in the same way as dark matter.
5. According to the passage, which of the following is true about the universe?
- (a) It is largely uniform because of gravitational force.
 - (b) It is made up of visible matter, dark matter, and dark energy.
 - (c) It is expanding rapidly by using up its dark energy.
 - (d) It is unstable because only 5 percent of it is composed of mass and energy.

[VI] Read the passage and answer the questions.

The Pirahã are an indigenous people, numbering around 700, living along the banks of the Maici River in the jungle of northwest Brazil. Their language, also called Pirahã, shows a number of characteristics that most of us in the modern world would find hard to imagine.

Among Pirahã's many peculiarities is an almost complete lack of counting, an extremely rare linguistic trait of which there are only a few documented cases. The language contains no words at all for specific numbers and only three expressions that represent some notion of quantity.

With no way to express exact numbers, the obvious question is: How do the Pirahã count? More practically, how do they ask for two of something instead of just one? The answer, according to anthropological linguist Caleb Everett, is that they don't.

Everett, the son of Christian missionaries turned linguists, lived with the Pirahã during his early childhood. His parents, Everett says, speak Pirahã as fluently as any Westerners ever have, though for a non-native speaker to master the language is a near impossibility. A couple of years ago, Everett traveled back to the Pirahã villages to run a few very simple experiments.

For one test, he would lay down on a table a line of evenly spaced items, such as batteries, and ask the Pirahã to make a second line just like the first. For a different test, he would show someone a line of items and then hide it from view. Again, he would ask for a second line just like the first. In both cases, no mistakes were made as long as the lines were just two or three items long. But, as Everett writes, "The proportion of correct responses generally drops significantly for numbers exceeding 2 or 3." This was true for all tasks, including a non-visual test that involved clapping. English speakers, on the other hand, make no errors at all, except when a

relatively long line of items, say seven or more, is shown quickly and then hidden. We can only count so fast, after all, but the Pirahã appear not to be counting at all—because, well, how could they? Instead, they’re employing what Everett calls a “comparative estimation strategy,” which works well for a few items but breaks down beyond that.⁽ⁱ⁾

[Z], then perhaps the Pirahã never needed numbers, either because precise counting is not culturally valued or because that value has a sufficient, non-numeric workaround. Nothing about the Pirahã’s self-contained way of life seems to require quantity recognition over three, says Everett, a fact that’s not lost on outsiders, who sometimes take advantage of them when trading goods. Attempts over the years to teach number words and basic math to the Pirahã have met with little success, in large part because they’re uninterested. In fact, the Pirahã have a term for all languages not their own; it translates as “crooked head,” which is clearly a negative label. As the science writer John Colapinto comments, “The Pirahã seem to consider all forms of human communication other than their own to be laughably inferior, and they are unique among Amazonian peoples in remaining monolingual.”⁽ⁱⁱ⁾

In our increasingly data-driven culture, where we analyze ourselves more and more through tables and statistics, thinking without numbers seems impossible. Many fear, with the big data revolution in all aspects of life, that what it means to be and feel human is forever changing, and not for the better. It’s perhaps comforting to know, then, that while we’re busy charting our heart rate and measuring our weight gain and obsessing over the winning percentage of our favorite football team, the Pirahã, immune to the oppression of numbers, will simply enjoy the game.⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾

1. The phrase comparative estimation strategy refers to⁽ⁱ⁾
- (a) determining the number of items by replacing English with Pirahā counting words.
 - (b) counting the number of items quickly without being concerned about the exact number.
 - (c) arranging items by modeling them after the experimenter's line of items.
 - (d) using an existing set of objects, such as one's fingers, to count the items.
2. Choose the most suitable expression from choices (a) to (d) for blank [Z].
- (a) If necessity drives invention
 - (b) If necessity knows no law
 - (c) If necessity is a virtue
 - (d) If necessity follows creation
3. The author writes that the Pirahā are unique among Amazonian peoples in remaining monolingual in order to⁽ⁱⁱ⁾
- (a) explain the reason why the Pirahā consider their literature more advanced than other peoples'.
 - (b) reinforce the idea that the Pirahā see no value in adopting other peoples' language systems.
 - (c) challenge the fact that the Pirahā are rare in Amazonia for speaking only one language.
 - (d) introduce a theory for why the Pirahā developed their distinct understanding of numbers.

4 . What does the expression immune to the oppression of numbers suggest about the Pirahā?⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾

- (a) They feel unprotected from the pressures of counting systems.
- (b) They value free thinking over the reduction of life to statistics.
- (c) They do not feel the burden of analyzing the world through numbers.
- (d) They view numbers as an illness characteristic of Western culture.

5 . To make his point, the author references all of the following except

- (a) missionary letters.
- (b) linguistic experiments.
- (c) expert observations.
- (d) biographical background.

