

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。

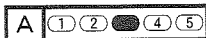
マークシート解答方法についての注意

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)。

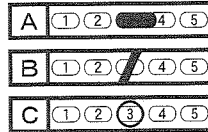
記入上の注意

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 below, fill in the blank with the most suitable item from (a) to (d).

1. Plenty of residents in New York City illegally register their vehicles out of state, taking advantage of the much lower insurance premiums, or (in the case of states like New Hampshire and Virginia) lack of insurance _____.

- (a) requirements altogether
- (b) payouts withheld
- (c) donations entirely
- (d) receipts completely

2. Many around the world have been outraged by the atrocities, and there have been numerous impassioned calls for _____.

- (a) the international community to step in and end the violence and intimidation employed by the military
- (b) an end to democratic institutions in the country such as free and fair elections and politically neutral media
- (c) a conclusion to peaceful interactions between the parties in conflict
- (d) food aid to be prevented from getting to those in critical need

3. I like poetry because it is a dense, concise form of communication that speaks to people's emotions _____.
- (a) rather than intentions
 - (b) while lacking verbal clarity
 - (c) as well as to their intellect
 - (d) at a rather artificial level
4. The research found that when residents of a retirement home suffering from dementia were exposed to very low or very high average temperatures inside the facility (ranging from 20 to 21, or 24 to 26 degrees), their levels of discomfort suddenly increased _____.
- (a) when the temperature was set at the mid-point
 - (b) compared to when they were exposed to average temperatures of 22 or 23 degrees
 - (c) as the temperatures seemed to differ from what the weather outside suggested
 - (d) their ability to choose temperature settings
5. The clownfish eats organisms that could potentially harm the anemone, while the anemone provides the clownfish with a safe shelter. _____ this symbiotic relationship.
- (a) One of them has lost the advantage in
 - (b) Both of them are negatively affected by
 - (c) One of the organisms is singled out within
 - (d) Both organisms benefit from

6. Certain restaurants in the United States and Canada are fond of conducting political opinion surveys among their patrons whenever _____.

- (a) they have an unexpected number of impatient customers lined up at the door
- (b) their customers are clearly partisan, divided, and argumentative
- (c) there are upcoming elections and local interest in politics is at its peak
- (d) the outcome of an election is certain and widely perceived as inconsequential

[II] For 1 to 3 below, complete the last sentence in the most suitable way. Neatly write your answer on the line provided on the answer sheet.

1. Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown — even if that head belongs to a Labrador retriever chasing a tennis ball in a swimming pool. For the past 24 years the American Kennel Club has proclaimed Labradors the preferred dog in the United States, based on the types of dogs registered with the organization. But just ask English setters — number one in the 1880s, now 87th out of 187 breeds — how inconsistent adoration can be. Yes, fame can have negative consequences. The film *101 Dalmatians* sparked interest in the spotted pups, but they proved too high-energy for many families. They got a bad reputation, and their _____.

2. Across the country, a growing number of students are seeking permission to bring “psychiatric service” animals into college classrooms and dormitories. The students say the animals, which range from cats and dogs to snakes and rats and even parakeets, help them cope with the stress of college life. However, the law is unclear as to whether universities must allow such animals, and many have struggled with how to distinguish a student who simply does not want to leave their pet at home alone, from _____.

3. Scientists may have found one answer to the problem of water shortages: a new material that absorbs humidity. They got their idea from a small beetle that lives in the desert in Africa. The deserts of the Skeleton Coast in Namibia are very dry, but the Namib Desert beetle is an expert at surviving in hot and dry conditions. Its shell is

covered with small bumps that capture fog droplets, and this is enough to keep the beetle alive. Scientists have studied the shape and material of the beetle's bumps, in order to make their own materials that can _____.

[III] Read the passage and answer the questions.

The green movement is catching on in many pockets of the world. This is especially true in the construction industry. Today's buzzwords, which include global warming and zero emissions, are causing people to look for ways to reduce their carbon footprint. Purchasing environmentally-friendly property is a good investment for those who are concerned about their own health and the well-being of the earth. Based on this trend, entire districts, known as eco-communities, are being designed with green initiatives in mind. Dockside Green in Victoria, British Columbia, is one of these communities. Its goal is to become the world's first zero-emissions neighbourhood.

If everything goes according to plan, Dockside Green will be the first self-sufficient community along the harbourfront of Victoria. The community will be home to 2500 people and will consist of residential, office, and retail space. The plan describes a variety of sustainable features, some of which are _____.

(i) _____
(A)

For example, Dockside Green has a centralized biomass gasification plant that converts waste wood into gas for hot water and heat, with support during demand peaks from natural gas boilers. Biomass generation makes Dockside Green carbon neutral in greenhouse gas production, with some energy sales to surrounding communities. The development treats its sewage, using treated water for its toilets and _____.

(B)

The builders of Dockside Green have the environment in mind with every choice they make. They ensure proper ventilation, and guarantee residents 100% fresh indoor air. Interior and exterior building materials, such as paint and wood, are natural and non-toxic. Eco-conscious builders use bamboo wherever possible because it is durable and its cultivation does

not require pesticides.

Energy efficiency is one of the top priorities in eco-communities such as Dockside Green. Not only do _____ appliances and light fixtures reduce the environmental impact of heating and hot water, they also save residents and business owners money. Dockside Green claims that homeowners will use 55% less energy than average residents in Canada. Though they are sharing space by investing in condominium-style living, residents will have individual utility meters. Studies show that people use approximately 20% less energy when they are billed for exactly what they use.

Planners of eco-communities such as Dockside Green must take the future into _____. Dockside Green attempts to reuse 90% of its construction waste. It also aims to continue using local suppliers for all of its transport and maintenance needs. This is a great way to reduce emissions. Dockside Green residents will be encouraged to make use of a mini transit system and buy into the community's car sharing program. Additionally, plans are in the works for a high-tech heating system that will use renewable biomass instead of fossil fuels.

The first two stages of development at Dockside Green have already been completed. Similar, smaller eco-villages can be found around the world. Most have a small population of 50 to 150 residents. Residents of these communities aim to reduce their _____ and be models for sustainable living.

Being a model for holistic, closed-loop design, Dockside Green functions as a total environmental system in which form, structure, materials, mechanical and electrical systems are interdependent—a largely self-sufficient, sustainable community where waste from one area will provide food for another. Residents, employees, neighbouring businesses and the broader community interact in a healthy and safe environment, reclaimed from contamination and revitalized.

1. A self-sufficient community here means a community
(i)
- (a) whose energy system is reliably unpredictable.
 - (b) which needs no outside energy sources.
 - (c) whose very existence is under threat.
 - (d) with both internal and external energy providers.
2. Fill in each of the blanks (A) through (E) with the most suitable item from (a) to (h).
- (a) unprecedented
 - (b) necessary utilities
 - (c) irrigation
 - (d) energy-efficient
 - (e) dangerous
 - (f) carbon footprint
 - (g) account
 - (h) manageable
3. Which one of the following is an aspect of the closed-loop system?
(ii)
- (a) one that does not rely on an internal material-exchange process within itself
 - (b) one that recycles, treats and returns human waste for reuse
 - (c) one that is designed to automatically achieve lower actual efficiency
 - (d) one that depends on external controls and feedback

4. Which of the following statements (I) to (IV) is true? Choose the answer from (a) to (d) below.

- (I) Surrounding communities provide some energy to Dockside Green to make sharing more efficient.
- (II) People live individually but in a condominium sharing utility meters.
- (III) Dockside Green is a project with environmentally friendly and related innovations.
- (IV) Existing eco-communities are in high demand.

- (a) none of the above
- (b) (I), (III) and (IV) only
- (c) (I) and (II) only
- (d) (III) only

5. Complete the following: The Dockside Green community is _____.

- (a) a product of efficient and trend-setting building practices
- (b) a pioneer of careful adherence to conventional practices
- (c) indebted to a widely employed construction method
- (d) proof that an innovative design need not require a large investment

[IV] Read the passage and answer the questions.

A new study of US twins suggests that genes may help determine how religious a person is, as well as that the effects of a religious upbringing may fade with time.

Until about 25 years ago, scientists assumed that religious behavior was simply the product of a person's socialization — or ^(A)_____. But more recent studies, including those on adult twins who were raised apart, suggest genes contribute about 40% of the variability in people's belief in religion.

However, it is not clear how that contribution changes with age. A few studies on children and teenagers — with biological or adoptive parents — show that children tend to ^(B)_____ the religious beliefs and behaviors of the parents with whom they live. This suggests genes play a small role in religiousness at that age.

Now researchers led by Laura Koenig, a graduate student of psychology at the University of Minnesota, have tried to tease apart ⁽ⁱ⁾ how the effects of nature and nurture vary with time. Their study suggests that as adolescents grow into adults, genetic factors become more important in determining how religious a person is, while environmental factors wane.

The team gave questionnaires to 169 pairs of identical twins (100% genetically identical) and 104 pairs of fraternal twins (50% genetically identical) born in Minnesota.

The twins — all males, living independently, and in their early 30s — were asked how often they currently went to religious services, prayed, and discussed religious teachings. This was compared with when they were growing up and ^(C)_____. Then each participant answered the same questions regarding their mother, father, and their twin.

The twins believed that when they were younger, all of their family

members — including themselves — shared similar religious behavior. But in adulthood only the identical twins reported maintaining that similarity, while in contrast, fraternal twins were about a third less similar than they were as children.⁽ⁱⁱ⁾

“That would suggest genetic factors are becoming more important and growing up together less important,” says team member Matt McGue, a psychologist at the University of Minnesota.

Michael McCullough, a psychologist at the University of Miami, agrees. “To a great extent, you can’t be who you are when you’re living under your parents’ roof. But once you leave the nest, you can begin to let your own preferences and dispositions shape your behavior,” he told *New Scientist*. “Maybe, ultimately, we all decide what we’re most comfortable with, and it may have more to do with our own make-up than how we were treated when we were adolescents,” says McGue.

About a dozen studies have shown that religious people tend to share other personality traits, although it is not clear whether they arise from genetic or environmental factors. These include the ability to get along well with others and being conscientious, working hard, being punctual, and controlling one’s _____.

McGue says the new work suggests that being raised in a religious household may affect a person’s long-term psychological state less than previously thought. But he says the influence from this _____^(E) may re-emerge later on, when the twins have families of their own. He also points out that the findings may not be universal because the research focused on a single population of US men.

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

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| (a) own impulses | (e) living with their families |
| (b) genetic make-up | (f) late-stage parenting |
| (c) mirror | (g) early socialization |
| (d) on their own | (h) nurturing |

2. tease apart here means how scientists _____.

- (i)
- (a) unleash new theories to explain complex phenomena
 - (b) disentangle complex phenomena in order to build plausible explanations
 - (c) criticize past theoretical explanations and disregard conventional wisdom
 - (d) create new theories from old ones in order to expand human knowledge

3. fraternal twins were about a third less similar than they were as children means that _____.

- (ii)
- (a) fraternal twins will more likely behave in similar ways when they live independently
 - (b) identical twins will more likely behave in different ways when they live independently
 - (c) because both identical and fraternal twins share at least 50% of their genetic make-up, they are likely to hold similar beliefs in adulthood
 - (d) identical twins will more likely behave in similar ways when they live independently because there is less genetic variability

4. According to Koenig's study, what is the role of genetics in determining a person's religiousness?

- (a) The early effects of a person's genetic make-up slowly fade as they grow into adulthood.
- (b) Among those surveyed, the findings indicate that genes caused about 40% of the difference in the degree of religious belief.
- (c) We can now predict that 40% of any given population will be religious.
- (d) A person's genetic make-up is the key determinant of their religious beliefs.

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

- (a) Early socialization is more important than one's environment in determining religious behavior.
- (b) Genetics matters more than parenting in determining religious behavior.
- (c) Genetics as well as early socialization is a significant determinant of religiousness.
- (d) Nature, rather than nurturing, is now understood to be a far more robust determinant of religious belief.

[V] Read the passage and answer the questions.

[X]

Those who study the ^(A)_____ generally consider cooking to be a recent activity. The assumption is that once we became modern, we worked out how to cook. On the other hand, Richard Winkler, a Harvard University biological anthropologist, sees it differently. He proposes that cooking was not an outcome of being human, but that being human was an outcome of it, physically transforming a creature that was more ape than human into that earliest version of us, *Homo erectus*. The ^(B)_____ in the human face, brain, and gut 1.8 million years ago, he maintains, can be explained by only one thing: regularly cooked meals.

His argument begins with the odd spend-money-to-make-money ^(C)_____ : your body must burn calories in order to release the calories from food. Since raw food is harder to digest, it requires more work, and you end up spending more calories than you get. The simple expedient of heating food, on the other hand, gave us daily access to many more calories, and thus became a survival jackpot for our species. Once we started to eat soft, cooked food, our jaws and teeth were no longer required to munch ceaselessly, and they became smaller and more delicate. Which explains why we .

[Y]

Similarly, the more cooked food we ate, the less heavy-duty digestion was necessary, and the smaller our guts became. In the same way that our bodies evolved to walk effortlessly on two legs, our bellies over raw. This had two enormous payoffs. First, as our guts got smaller, this freed

up energy for our brains to operate on a larger and larger scale. Second, because we spent less time eating, we had more time to do other things.

As we nibbled our way to modernity, our psychology changed as well. We had to develop qualities like restraint and trust, and Dr. Winkler puts meat on those bones by making a comparison to how other apes act around food. Chimpanzees don't readily share food, he notes; while in contrast, humans of all cultures ritually (iii) with a network of spouses, children and more distant relatives.

Cooking is a powerful biological force and the universal activity around which the rest of human history — the households and tribes, the migrations and wars — arranged itself.

[Z]

But the added treat of the I-cook-therefore-I-am idea is the counterintuitive light it sheds on one of our most intense ^(D)_____ : living the healthy life by eating naturally. We have become concerned, and rightly so, about what the chemicals involved in the growing, packaging and delivery of food are doing to our health and to the environment. Nonetheless, that may not be the evolutionarily correct way to go.

A trusty, if overused ^(E)_____ has been that food should be as natural as possible. Dr. Winkler cautions, however, that we not get carried away with the benefits of naturally processed food. He reminds us that in addition to the calories lost eating raw food, many vital nutrients are better digested once the food has been cooked. Besides which, the reason cooking had the ^(F)_____ that it did was that it bought us many hours in the day to do and think about other things.

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

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) piece of cake | (e) cluster of changes |
| (b) aspect of digestion | (f) historical pastimes |
| (c) cultural preoccupations | (g) distant human past |
| (d) colossal impact | (h) rule of thumb |

2. Which one of the following contributed to making us human?

- (a) putting meat on the bones
- (b) the packaging and delivery of food
- (c) daily access to many more calories
- (d) living healthily by eating naturally

3. Fill in each of the blanks , and with the most suitable item from (a) to (f).

- (a) enforce ownership of things
- (b) changed to handle well-cooked food
- (c) share their cooked food
- (d) regulated ownership in many ways
- (e) got these amazing social rules
- (f) do not look like apes

4. Choose the most suitable heading for each of [X], [Y] and [Z] from items (a) to (f).

- (a) Humanity on the Run
- (b) The Real Reward of Cooking: Time
- (c) Working Out How to Cook
- (d) Nourishing Community
- (e) Raised to Eat It Raw
- (f) We Are Because We Cook

5. Which one of the following best concludes the passage?

- (a) After all, there is nothing more nutritionally satisfying than a well-digested meal.
- (b) Still, this is no longer as simple as it seems, as it is not just a matter of a few calories.
- (c) And thus we have the beginning of the prototypical human household.
- (d) Come supper time, the evolutionarily “natural” thing is to drop food in microwave, eat, then go read a book.

[VI] Read the passage and answer the questions.

After a canal trip, a sleigh ride, and a man painstakingly putting a lawnmower back together, BBC4's latest venture into "slow TV" will take viewers on an uninterrupted two-hour bus journey through the Yorkshire Dales.

Deliberately unhurried and intended as an antidote to the digital age, slow TV has been an unlikely ratings winner for BBC4 and won two Royal Television Society Awards last month, including a prize for a year-long study of a 400-year-old oak tree.

The phenomenon even entered the world of TV advertising on Friday when a commercial break in Channel 4's top-rating show, *Gogglebox*, was filled with a three-minute film of a man painting a fence in almost complete silence.

The advert for Ronseal* starts like a normal TV commercial and then keeps on going, according to its creative director Rich Pearson of advertising agency BJL. "It's got nothing you would associate with a normal TV advert, and that in itself is _____," he said. "It's about _____ viewers' attention back at a time when there are hundreds of channels and so many different screens to look at. There's not much happening — it's a man painting a fence, drinking from a cup of tea with a dog barking in the background — but it sucks you in."

The BBC4 programme, likely to be titled *All Aboard! The Country Bus*, promises a magical mystery tour on one of the most beautiful bus routes in Britain, from the market town of Richmond in the east to Ingleton in the west, aboard a bus called the Northern Dalesman. The 40-mile route will also take viewers past the 24-arch Ribbleshead viaduct, one of the great engineering feats of the 19th century.

Cassian Harrison, editor of BBC4, said: "The route is saturated with

history and filled with stories, and there's nothing like a nice bumpy bus ride going uphill and over dale. It will be a beautiful thing to watch, the best guided bus tour you could ever have."

The BBC4 programme will use captions to explain details about the journey and the area's history. Exactly how far along the route it progresses will depend on how many people get on and off along the way, the film-makers _____ every stop on the route and eavesdropping on the conversations of its passengers. "It will be a relaxing watch but it's got to have some value to it as well," said Harrison. "There will be knowledge and enlightenment in there — it's not just (i)."

Which is exactly what the Ronseal advert is all about. It is also something of a gamble, with the commercial break likely to have cost around £500,000 to buy in its entirety. The brand is _____ on social media to boost viewer interest. (D)

Earlier this month, the supermarket chain Waitrose jumped on the slow TV (ii) by livestreaming video from a farm in Hampshire, its YouTube channel _____ between bees buzzing in and out of a hive and the distinctive yellow blanket of a rapeseed field. (E)

Slow TV became a sleeper hit in Norway in 2009 with a seven-hour film about a train journey, followed by a 12-hour knitting marathon and the live broadcast of a five-day boat trip which had thousands of people _____ the route and was watched by more than half of the Norwegian population. (F)

*Ronseal: a brand of paint and wood preservative

1. Fill in each of the blanks (A) through (F) with the most suitable item from (a) to (f).

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| (a) banking | (d) intriguing |
| (b) cutting | (e) lining |
| (c) engineering | (f) stealing |

2. Choose the one item that best fills the blank .

- (a) watching paint dry
- (b) painting with a broad brush
- (c) painting the viewer into a corner
- (d) as close as two coats of paint

3. Choose the one item that best fills the blank .

- (a) conclusion
- (b) commercial
- (c) revival
- (d) bandwagon

4. What is "slow TV"?

- (a) programming that many viewers find uninteresting
- (b) programming whose sponsors avoid direct advertising
- (c) programming that does not jump from highlight to highlight
- (d) programming that prolongs what's shown beyond its duration in real life

5. What's unusual about the Ronseal commercial?

- (a) Its production was remarkably expensive.
- (b) Little happens within it.
- (c) Social media are critical to its success.
- (d) It distracts the viewer's attention from a simple task.

6. What is BBC4 planning?

- (a) a magical bus tour, as a slow alternative to watching TV
- (b) a guided and educational tour for those people lucky enough to get tickets
- (c) a programme that will be in stark contrast to recent trends in TV commercials
- (d) a programme that will present an everyday episode in a novel way

