

## 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。

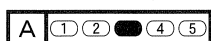
## マークシート解答方法についての注意

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)。

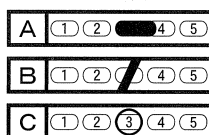
## 記入上の注意

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。

4. 問題冊子のページを切り離さないこと。

[ I ] For each of 1 to 6 below, fill in the blank with the most suitable item from (a) to (d).

1. We Australians know that tourism is now central to the economy. But surveys of our perceptions of tourism have found that the number of Australians who believe it is \_\_\_\_\_ continues to grow: an increasing majority of us think we get too many tourists, and many blame the industry for strains on infrastructure and traffic congestion.

- (a) giving low priority to domestic holidaymakers
- (b) putting too much pressure on the country
- (c) accepting ill-mannered visitors from overseas
- (d) ignoring how visitors communicate with local people

2. Although in common use, the traditional Mercator projection is not considered to be an accurate picture of the world. This is because it \_\_\_\_\_, for example, making Greenland appear bigger than South America.

- (a) distorts land masses and shapes
- (b) contradicts nations and borders
- (c) influences the seas and coastlines
- (d) denies the Earth's longitude and latitude

3. Technology is creating new frontiers for human development faster than our ancestors could have dreamed. From implants that give “cyborg” humans greater capabilities, to gene-editing tools that could bring about human-directed evolution, the \_\_\_\_\_ is breathtaking.

- (a) destiny of science
- (b) element of surprise
- (c) pace of change
- (d) promise of action

4. While visiting London, I read an article claiming that the average British person says “sorry” eight times a day — or around 29,200 times in a decade! My first reaction was to think this figure absurdly high, so I \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) learned to avoid using British manners
- (b) decided to put the claim to a test
- (c) chose never again to apologize
- (d) insisted on an immediate recount

5. As computer processing power has increased enormously, and as the price of hard disk storage has dropped, the ability to quickly accumulate tens of thousands of images has become a reality for the amateur photographer. Today, an overwhelming percentage of personal photographs are \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) expected never to be borrowed
  - (b) doomed never to be saved
  - (c) destined never to be printed
  - (d) thought never to be admired
6. Britain's first purpose-built public toilet opened in Aldwych outside the High Court in 1852, but their numbers in big cities are \_\_\_\_\_, with barely any left in Birmingham or Liverpool.
- (a) deflating soon
  - (b) shrinking fast
  - (c) fading already
  - (d) reducing early

( II ) For each of 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. Cinema was one of the main forms of entertainment for immigrants settling down in the United States in the early 20th century. A cheap ticket enabled them to dream for a while, to escape from a harsh life. Movies were not only affordable but also silent, so viewers had no need to understand English to enjoy the film; and as a result, the immigrants \_\_\_\_\_ for the film industry in the United States.
  
2. The disappearance of Neanderthals is one of the greatest mysteries in the study of the origins of the human species. Two main hypotheses have long centered on climate and competition with modern humans as deciding factors. However, new findings suggest that Neanderthals were particularly vulnerable to harsh climatic conditions, regardless of whether modern humans were present. Therefore, the last Ice Age \_\_\_\_\_.
  
3. Once lines are drawn between nations, it can be difficult to reach across them. In the Europe of 1914, the growth of nationalist feeling — encouraged by those at the top, but rising from the works of historians, linguists and folklorists who were busy creating stories of ancient and eternal hostilities — did much to cause ill will among nations that might otherwise \_\_\_\_\_.

[ III ] Read the passage and answer the questions.

Every so often people get very passionate about UFOs. It's obsessive. One person reports a suspected UFO and within days someone else will confirm the first sighting. Before long the newspapers will be filled with sightings, experts will be called, opinions given (for and against), then gradually it will all subside until the next time. I don't intend to give an opinion either way — there are plenty that are more than willing to do so,<sup>(A)</sup> but I am interested in looking at New Zealand's part in these episodes of world-wide hysteria.

“Absurd, but I think I've seen a saucer.”

“Dad said we were seeing things.”

“It was a hissing blue disc. . . .”

These are just some of the comments which appeared in the newspapers following the apparent sightings of UFOs on the night of December 6, 1952. People traveling in cars, on foot, even on the ferry reported a pair of green and blue discs, sometimes together, sometimes just one on its own, which appeared over that one night to cover the whole of New Zealand. Many mentioned a faint hissing sound as the disc passed overhead. “ (i) ,” sighed Mr. W. D. Anderson, a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, when he received the reports. “You cannot possibly ignore straightforward, intelligently written accounts like these.”

In March 1978, Brian Mackrell, a writer interested in unexplained phenomena, wrote an account of the various reports on the 1952 incident, making several suggestions about this: it could have been an unknown natural phenomenon, an extraterrestrial visitation, or simply a hoax. As it turned out, three days after his feature in the newspaper, Ken Nichol, one of the participants in the Grand Saucer Hoax, came clean.

As Nichol explained, it started for him with an invitation to a supper<sup>(B)</sup>

party at Knox College. On this particular night, he found himself in the company of several of the college's more well-known pranksters. The hoax was masterminded by John Scott, now Professor of Medicine at Middlemore Hospital. The students were given particular instructions to state the exact time they saw the saucers, the direction of travel, and whether they saw one or two. Having done all that, they were to rush to contact their local paper with the story.

The incident went into the UFO sighting books of the believers, and there it stayed for 25 years—until the big UFO sighting of 1978, whereupon the time was ripe for exposure. Even so, an interesting outcome <sup>(C)</sup> was a letter to the paper titled “Hoax story not convincing.” In it, the writer stated, “I think the truth is that Mr. Nichol is being used by a secretive organization to discredit these important observations. (ii) .”

By 1978, “Unidentified Flying Object” had become a part of our language. In fact, it seemed that everyone wanted to hear from someone in authority confirming that something alien existed “out there.”

1. The expression there are plenty that are more than willing to do so <sup>(A)</sup> means that \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) more detailed investigations are likely to be conducted
- (b) many other people are eager to share their views
- (c) the author can decide which opinion is more convincing
- (d) the author definitely wants to do more complete research

2. Choose the one item that best fills the blank 

(i)
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 .

- (a) I'm not bothered
- (b) As far as I know
- (c) Unless I really believe it
- (d) If only I had seen it

3. The expression came clean means " \_\_\_\_\_ ".  
(B)

- (a) proved his innocence
- (b) confessed to the plot
- (c) managed to avoid punishment
- (d) claimed that the deception was unintentional

4. The expression the time was ripe for exposure means that \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(C)

- (a) the sighting had gradually become known to the public in general
- (b) enough evidence had been gathered to confirm the sightings
- (c) people had grown up to understand the complexity of the case
- (d) the former students had thought it was a good opportunity to tell the truth

5. Choose the one item that best fills the blank 

(ii)
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 .

- (a) His explanation is entirely based on trustworthy and accurate reports
- (b) The authorities would be unwilling to trust accounts of sightings
- (c) The evil hand of an intelligence agency can be seen at work here
- (d) His storytelling would damage his reputation in the workplace



6. Which of the following best explains the success of the Grand Saucer Hoax?

- (a) A great number of people sighted the saucers over one night only.
- (b) The plot planners included people of high social standing.
- (c) The reports of the sightings were organized elaborately and systematically.
- (d) Not only students but also people traveling at that time witnessed the same discs.
- (e) People had long expected the authorities to acknowledge the existence of UFOs.

[IV] Read the passage and answer the questions.

It was desperation, biologists believe, that led dwindling wolf populations in southern Ontario to begin, a century or two ago, breeding widely with dogs and coyotes. The clearance of forests for farming, together with the ill-treatment that wolves often suffer at the hand of man, had made life tough for the species. That same forest clearance, however, both permitted coyotes to spread from their prairie homeland into areas which had been wolf-only, and brought the farmer's dog \_\_\_\_\_.

Interbreeding between animal species usually leads to offspring less vigorous than either parent—if they survive at all. (i) The consequence has been booming numbers of an extraordinarily fit new animal spreading through the eastern part of North America. Some call this creature the eastern coyote. Others, though, have dubbed it the “coywolf”. Whatever name it goes by, biologists reckon it now \_\_\_\_\_.

Studies of the genetic make-up of more than 400 of the animals show that, though coyote DNA dominates, a tenth of the average coywolf's genetic material is dog and a quarter is wolf. This mixture of DNA brings \_\_\_\_\_.

(C) At 25 kg or more, many coywolves have twice the heft of purebred coyotes. With larger jaws, more muscle and faster legs, individual coywolves can take down small deer. A pack of them can even kill a moose.

(ii) Interbreeding has produced an animal skilled at catching prey in both open terrain and densely wooded areas. And even their cries blend those of their ancestors. The first part of a howl resembles a wolf's (with a deep pitch), but this then turns into a higher-pitched, coyote-like yipping.

The animal's range has encompassed America's entire northeast, urban areas included, for at least a decade, and is continuing to expand in the southeast following coywolves' arrival there half a century ago. This is

astonishing. Purebred coyotes had never managed to establish themselves east of the prairies, and wolves were killed off in eastern forests long ago. But by combining their DNA, the two have given rise to an animal that is able to spread into a vast territory once considered uninhabitable. In fact, coywolves are now living in large cities, such as Boston, Washington and New York.

Some speculate that this adaptability to city life is because coywolves' dog DNA has made them more tolerant of people and noise. (iii) And interbreeding may have helped coywolves urbanize in another way, too, by broadening the animals' diet. Having \_\_\_\_\_ is handy for city living. Coywolves eat pumpkins, watermelons and other garden produce, as well as discarded food. They also eat rodents and other smallish mammals, and even cats.

Thanks to \_\_\_\_\_ of food, an urban coywolf needs only half the territory it would require in the countryside. And getting into town is easy. Railways provide corridors that make the trip as simple for animals as it is for humans.

Still, whether the coywolf actually has evolved into a distinct species is debated. One common definition of a species is a population that will not interbreed with outsiders. Since coywolves continue to mate with dogs and wolves, the argument goes, they are not a species. But given the way coywolves came into existence, that definition would mean wolves and coyotes should not be considered different species either — and that does not even begin to address whether domestic dogs are a species, or just an abnormal form of wolf.

In reality, “species” is a concept invented by human beings, and it is not clear-cut. What the example of the coywolf does demonstrate, however, is that evolution is not the simple process of one species branching \_\_\_\_\_ that the textbooks might have you believe. (iv) <sup>(F)</sup>

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

- (a) versatile tastes
- (b) varied nuances
- (c) into many
- (d) numbers in the millions
- (e) lots of cash
- (f) into the mix
- (g) this abundance
- (h) big advantages

2. Fill in each of the blanks  through  with the most suitable item from (a) to (e).

- (a) Perhaps this counteracts the genetic material from wolves — an animal that dislikes humans.
- (b) Studies suggest that biologists at first did not realize that wolves faced a scarcity of mates.
- (c) Coyotes dislike hunting in forests. Wolves prefer it.
- (d) Indeed, recent genetic research has discovered that even *Homo sapiens* is a product of hybridization.
- (e) But the combination of wolf, coyote and dog DNA that resulted from this reproductive necessity generated an exception.

3. Which one of the following does This is astonishing refer to?

- (a) the merger of wolf howling and coyote yipping
- (b) purebred coyotes' inability to adjust to the prairies
- (c) the hybrid offspring of wolf and coyote
- (d) the coyowolves' territorial expansion and survival

4. The description just an abnormal form of wolf suggests the possibility that dogs are \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) an evolutionary reversal in wolf breeding
  - (b) a reversion to an ancient breed of wolf
  - (c) a breed of wolves near extinction
  - (d) a substandard breed of wolf
5. The argument against the claim that the coywolf is a new species holds that \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) significant genetic differences exist
  - (b) dog DNA predetermines species
  - (c) no species would mate with another species
  - (d) desperation led populations to breed widely

[V] Read the passage and answer the questions.

One day in 1898 during a scientific mission to the Torres Strait Islands, a group of British academics and a group of islanders were experimenting with a camera. The result became an ‘iconic’ image in the history of anthropology: a group portrait of all \_\_\_\_\_, including the official (A) photographer. This meant that the photograph was probably taken by an islander, most likely one of four local men who appear in a companion but less well-known image requested by the anthropologists. This second photograph was possibly made on the same beach a few minutes later than the first — there being a noticeable increase of \_\_\_\_\_ in the sand as the (B) groups swapped position. However, when viewed together, the two photographs draw attention to similarities in the way each group is posed. Essentially, the camera had passed from visitors’ hands to islander hands and back again.

This pair of photographs is symbolic of the collaboration and exchange that evidenced cross-cultural relations in the region in 1898. Moreover, it points to an issue in the history of anthropology about how natives are represented. The British academics worked with a group of senior native men, who acted as intermediaries, interpreters (when necessary), friends and, on occasion, ‘gatekeepers’ who decided what could be revealed to the anthropologists and under what conditions. Collaboration was therefore not simply an imperial nation’s way of acquiring \_\_\_\_\_ but also, from the (C) islander perspective, a way of maintaining ownership of it.

Photography was at the heart of this reciprocity. The senior men in the second photograph re-enacted important customs for the expedition’s camera as asked, but they also complicated \_\_\_\_\_ (D). Indeed, the islanders saw the collaboration as an opportunity to record customs that they recognized were in danger of being forgotten. In return, the expedition

provided a photographic service: acting as wedding photographer and family photographic studio.

The visiting expedition also showed photographs taken during a previous visit to the islands in 1888. However, these earlier photographs used different <sup>(E)</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ such as lantern slides, usually shown during evening events, to teach tales of Western achievements and give instruction in religious matters. The lantern slides shown on this occasion were less formal, describing island history and <sup>(F)</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. In fact, so many people came to see them that viewings had to be repeated night after night. Significantly, these shows became <sup>(G)</sup>\_\_\_\_\_, as people brought food gifts and exchanged them for copies of the images. By exchanging bananas and coconuts for <sup>(H)</sup>\_\_\_\_\_, photography again embodied a complex relationship between the natives and the visitors that involved power, photographic control and voice. However, it also laid a foundation for collaboration between the cultures that continues into the 21st century.

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

- |                           |                               |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (a) forms of presentation | (e) personal stories          |
| (b) expedition members    | (f) anthropological knowledge |
| (c) footprints            | (g) part of the local culture |
| (d) lantern slides        | (h) the colonial relationship |

2. Who took the second photograph?

- (a) an anthropologist
- (b) an official photographer
- (c) a local photographer
- (d) a senior islander

3. The responsibility of the 'gatekeepers' was to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) ensure that gates on the island could be used easily by visitors
- (b) decide the paths that visitors should use when walking
- (c) serve as interpreters between the visitors and the local people
- (d) decide which sensitive information should be shared with visitors

4. Which is another way of saying Photography was at the heart of this reciprocity?

- (a) Photography was significant to the cultural exchange.
- (b) Photography was the center of attention.
- (c) Photography was loved by both visitors and locals.
- (d) Photography was a gift from the visitors to the locals.



5. What is the main reason why the islanders collaborated with the expedition members?
- (a) Photography was a potential source of trouble.
  - (b) Photographs could be used to preserve traditions for future generations.
  - (c) Islanders could use the photographs to trade for food.
  - (d) Senior islanders could learn about Western methods.
6. In which of the following ways was photography *not* used by the islanders?
- (a) As a way to record local traditions.
  - (b) As a means of making a profit.
  - (c) As a method of remembering family members.
  - (d) As a currency for trading.

[VI] Read the passage and answer the questions.

Skateboards first started to appear in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) in the late 70s. Many were homemade. As early as 1978, magazines aimed at teenagers, like *The Young Engineer*, published schemes for making your own skateboards at home. Other media also reported on the exotic new sports trend \_\_\_\_\_ through the distant Western countries — often calling the boards “roller scooters” and “sidewalk surfers”.

Skateboards were later put on production lines in the USSR. There were several well-recognized export brands like the Estonian Rula and Latvian Ripa, but they were relatively rare and expensive. Several years later, Western-produced skateboards became a popular purchase for those who got to go abroad.

Apart from the occasional local newspaper story, interest in skateboarding was also inspired by the emerging pop culture. In *Courier*, a 1986 Soviet coming-of-age movie, the main character skates around Moscow with his friend while \_\_\_\_\_ work. The producers of *Primorskiy Avenue*, a 1988 TV movie, actually held auditions for the USSR’s skateboard enthusiasts, and cast the best ones for the scenes of young people \_\_\_\_\_ off their skills on the streets of Odessa.

Foreign movies also cast their influence: together with the 1986 movie *Thrashin’*, the cult US movie *Gleaming the Cube* was released in the USSR in 1989, and many of the early Soviet skaters cite it as one of the biggest influences on the \_\_\_\_\_ scene that they were a part of.

Unexpectedly, given its roots in street culture, skateboarding was also present in Soviet circuses, one of the most traditional forms of entertainment. A shaky online video of Anatoly Kalinin’s acrobatic skateboard routine is an arresting record of what the viewers could expect

between the clowns and the tricycle-riding bears.

But it wasn't tricks all around. Outside of the circuses, many Soviet skate pioneers didn't have a clue how to ride when they got their first boards. Slalom — skating downhill and around plastic cones placed on the racetrack — was the most popular style of riding: they hadn't yet realized they could use benches, rails, steps and other street objects to do tricks.

In the early 80s, young skaters started to appear in bigger cities all over the country. Skating groups would hang out in the central squares and many other public places with a decent surface. Moscow skating pioneers say that often in the winter they would break into the basements of the Olimpiyskiy stadium and ride around the spaces there. But the Baltic Soviet republics were the first to fully embrace the sport: by the mid-80s there had already been several competitions in Estonia and Latvia. In September 1991, in the last months of the Soviet Union, an all-Union championship was held in Saratov. The turnout was impressive for a relatively new sport, with 130 skaters, and the event was widely covered in the press.

Some argue that the history of the Soviet “sidewalk \_\_\_\_\_” is irrelevant for modern-day skaters because of the riding style differences<sup>(E)</sup> — contemporary skaters in the former Soviet Union have more in common with skating pioneers from California. But the roots, others say, are still crucial. Gleb Bentsiovskiy of the Destroyer skateboard store in Minsk has been \_\_\_\_\_ together a museum of Soviet skateboarding for a while now. He<sup>(F)</sup> occasionally showcases the exhibits in other cities, where they attract crowds. “Time is \_\_\_\_\_ and rare skateboards are becoming more difficult to find.”<sup>(G)</sup> I had the idea of creating this museum a while ago, when the skateboarding scene transformed after the fall of the USSR. I want the exhibition to be open to everyone. I think it's \_\_\_\_\_ not only to those who rode skateboards in the USSR but also the younger generation,”<sup>(H)</sup> Bentsiovskiy says.

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

- |                 |              |
|-----------------|--------------|
| (a) blossoming  | (e) showing  |
| (b) fascinating | (f) skipping |
| (c) passing     | (g) surfing  |
| (d) putting     | (h) sweeping |

2. What was a major early source of skateboards in the USSR?

- (a) manufacture in Soviet factories
- (b) commercial import from Western countries
- (c) individual manufacture, following Soviet patterns
- (d) personal import from Western countries

3. What influence did the skateboarding movies have?

- (a) The movies all reinforced the official line on Soviet-American friendship.
- (b) The American movies revealed that the Soviet movies had been timid.
- (c) The Soviet movies were feeble remakes of the American ones.
- (d) All four movies encouraged the growth of Soviet skateboarding.

4. What does the Anatoly Kalinin video show?

- (a) How skateboarding could be welcome as part of established culture.
- (b) How even traditional entertainment could unbalance the social order.
- (c) How skateboarding could be reduced to a mere circus act.
- (d) How even the most innocent activities risked arrest.

5. What held back young people skateboarding in the USSR in the early 80s?
- (a) They lacked decent surfaces for skateboarding.
  - (b) They didn't know how skateboards worked.
  - (c) They didn't know the basics of skateboarding.
  - (d) They were unaware of the opportunities street objects provided.
6. What function would a museum of Soviet skateboarding serve?
- (a) To present a fuller picture of Soviet cultural history.
  - (b) To celebrate a dimension of Soviet-American friendship.
  - (c) To show how the Soviets were always more Californian than the authorities admitted.
  - (d) To bring to light social customs that remained hidden during the Soviet period.