

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)。

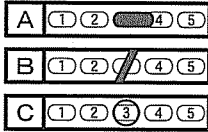
記入上の注意

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



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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 10 below, fill in the blank with the most suitable item from a to e.

1. Areas with reliable cellphone reception are widespread, though it has not always been so. In the past it was often difficult to comprehend what the other caller was saying due to signal interference, even when outdoors in the city. Nowadays, however, you can get greater reception than ever, even in the subway, helping people stay connected _____.

- a. despite misunderstandings between callers
- b. in a decreasing number of locations
- c. and with good reasons to buy a second cellphone
- d. in places previously inaccessible
- e. though with an increasing number of dropped calls

2. The police patrols in the city center are likely to be extended after a weekend of violent crime and disorder. The police chief said that the city would have no hesitation in taking whatever action is necessary to ensure a safe environment. He added that he would _____ store owners who complained that the heavy police presence was scaring away customers.

- a. pass the blame towards
- b. avoid any confusion over
- c. lead a demonstration against
- d. increase his opposition to
- e. have little sympathy for

3. In the past 50 years, there has been a decline in average sleep duration and quality. One of the possible causes, some suggest, is our use of electronic devices. In fact, people are increasingly choosing electronic devices for reading, communication and entertainment, particularly teenagers, many of whom already have to deal with significant sleep loss. Thus, research analyzing the _____ of these devices on sleep quality is urgently needed.

- a. many potential benefits
- b. excessive media promotion
- c. long-term consequences
- d. overall use and effectiveness
- e. evolving capabilities

4. The universal ambition of humanity is greater intelligence. It is a trait that continues to inspire human activity. No other characteristic is so desirable, none so useful or varied in the way it is applied. It was essential to our ancient ancestors, and will be so to our descendants. Over thousands of years, our genes have evolved to devote more and more resources to our brains, and indeed we _____.

- a. are now as intelligent as we need to be
- b. will produce inspired genes
- c. are devoted to ourselves
- d. can never be smart enough
- e. should use our brains wisely

5. Online streaming services allow you to view movies and TV series whenever you want. But this does not mean you are able to watch the same media wherever you are. Even if you are using the same service, some content may be _____. So, for example, you cannot necessarily watch the same domestic media that you enjoy at home overseas.

- a. available only at certain times
- b. more expensive than others
- c. blocked due to user location
- d. featured without subtitles
- e. only seen in theaters

6. Seeking to finish the Christmas shopping early, it was decided among the three of them to divide the task of writing Christmas cards and sending presents for family and friends. This would hopefully avoid the problem of presents arriving late again, which had _____ last year.

- a. earned them the right to return gifts
- b. added much to the Christmas spirit
- c. spread a feeling of contentment
- d. created considerable disappointment
- e. proved an advantage for givers

7. Space travel and the research it enables are more important than ever. That said, the same basic reasons as to why these are important aren't significantly different from those that sent us to a landing on the moon. However, the scientific questions we hope to answer are certainly more advanced. Even chasing near-impossible goals such as traveling faster than light or going back in time — complex projects that most theoretical physicists think are unlikely to succeed — helps us _____.

- a. work out how to land on the moon
- b. understand the universe we live in
- c. speed up the pull of gravity
- d. generate more realistic science fiction
- e. conclude decades of research

8. Evolution is alive and well in our species. Though our original genetics were considered suitable for the warm climates where we evolved from apes to hunters and gatherers, a lot has changed since then. Modern humans migrated from Africa sometime between 80,000 and 50,000 years ago, and as they expanded across the globe, the demands of new environments, encounters and challenges have continued to _____.

- a. enhance gene mapping
- b. alter our genetic makeup
- c. develop ape-like genes
- d. loosen genetic traits
- e. contribute migrant genes

9. That evening, the manager continually cast her mind back to the stormy board meeting that had taken place in the afternoon. A few board members had been in favor of giving the assistant manager a second chance, but his complete failure to meet their agreed-upon sales target had persuaded a majority to fire him. As his colleague, she felt sorry for him, yet he had _____.

- a. considered ongoing contracts
- b. only himself to blame
- c. never committed a crime
- d. avoided the consequences
- e. demonstrated his skills

10. The debate continues. One side argues that economies that receive greater numbers of immigrants will offer lower pay, compared to those that accept fewer immigrants. And that lower pay, they insist, will negatively affect native worker wages. _____ They maintain that even though immigrants may flood the labor market, they also boost the economy by buying goods and services, as well as by paying taxes. All of this brings significant financial benefit to the communities they inhabit.

- a. And, generally, city government officials agree.
- b. As some insist, native worker wages must be maintained.
- c. Many are forced to take on a second, and even a third job.
- d. But in reality, immigrant workers contribute less.
- e. Others, however, see no negative impact.

[II] Read the passage and answer the questions.

The untouched wilderness on this planet is disappearing—and disappearing fast. Which is bad news, because we depend on vast amounts of pristine nature to support diverse forms of life, to limit as much as possible climate change to its current level, and to ensure that local economies grow. But for all their importance, new research shows that we're doing a pretty bad job of making sure that wild places stay wild.

The problem with human development of wild places is that an ecosystem operates as a whole: cut off parts of it, and there are inevitably unexpected consequences. Nevertheless, according to a recent study, humans have managed to invade some of the last untouched places on Earth. Which came as a bit of a surprise to the researchers.

“We started with the fairly naive assumption that we wouldn't see very big declines in wilderness areas because of the fact that they were so remote,” one author of the study said. “So, we were quite shocked at the speed at which these areas have decreased in size since the early 1990s.”

In the study, a research team measured the impact of human development on our planet. (i) With this information, the team was able to map where people paved roads, put down railroad tracks, navigated waterways, installed power lines, built cities, and cultivated land into fields and pastures. The areas without these (W) were what the researchers called “wilderness.” They found that only about 23 percent of the land across the globe can currently be labeled wilderness—which is nearly a 10 percent drop from two decades ago.

As such, the study shows that there are far fewer pristine areas left in the world than conservationists had thought. “Creating new protected areas and parks could help,” said one researcher, “but we are losing wilderness faster than new parks are being established.”

The study's authors argue that ecosystems need as much protection as endangered species. (ii) Connecting these (X) would enable animals to move back and forth. And it's also important to support and fund native communities to protect the wilderness areas they depend on for maintaining their way of life.

For some time, scientists had thought that wilderness takes care of itself. The thinking went that wild places were still wild because they were difficult to live in — like parts of Siberia, or the Sahara desert, for instance. But researchers now think that those areas should be actively protected, too, because (Y). The earth has lost another 1.2 million square miles of wild land over the past 20 years, the researchers found, and we've only been able to protect about 850,000 square miles of what remains.

Effective conservation is not impossible, but it's going to require considerable research and thought. (iii) "The job for conservationists is to figure out which are the most important places to connect and protect. After that, these natural resources will gradually (Z) for the sake of both nature and humanity," said another researcher.

(iv) "Society needs to face up to this challenge: what do we want to protect and when are we going to start addressing it?" wrote one author. "The clock is ticking. For many of the most critical ecosystems, another couple of decades of debate is going to run out the clock. There just won't be any wilderness left."

1. Fill in each of the blanks through with the most suitable item from a to d.

- a. We also don't necessarily need to protect every wild area.
- b. But one thing is clear: we need to act fast.
- c. They used two decades of data collected by satellite and land surveying.
- d. Creating large protected areas that cross national borders could help, for example.

2. Fill in each of the blanks , , , with the most suitable item from a to f.

- a. wilderness is disappearing rapidly
- b. protected areas with corridors
- c. recover and flourish
- d. signs of human activity
- e. establish nature reserves
- f. wildlife populations are alarmed

3. Which one of the following most accurately summarizes the main point of the passage?
- a. Due to increased human invasion, pristine areas of wildlife are decreasing more rapidly than expected.
 - b. Accurate maps are helping researchers with conservation efforts to help save wild areas.
 - c. Wilderness is decreasing due to overuse of key natural resources by human settlements.
 - d. Advances in research provided startling results that have changed the way humans develop areas of wilderness.
4. According to the passage, which of the following is *not* accurate?
- a. Decreases in wilderness can cause problems for human development.
 - b. We must prohibit humans from entering wilderness areas completely.
 - c. New studies provided unexpected results on the size of the wilderness.
 - d. Researchers will now work to determine which areas to conserve.
5. The second sentence in paragraph 7, starting with "The thinking went that wild places...", suggests that _____.
- a. these areas are especially harsh for all wildlife
 - b. humans could not find their way into the wilderness in the distant past
 - c. we did not know enough about the wilderness to understand those areas
 - d. until recently, scientists had expected certain areas to always be free of human activity

6. Which one of the following is *not* one of the concerns of the researchers?

- a. Untouched land is being developed faster than we can protect it.
- b. Humans are using information technologies to disturb conservation planning.
- c. There is less pristine wilderness than there was in the 1990s.
- d. We are running out of time to save the environment.

[III] **Read the passage and answer the questions.**

Since the World Cup started in 1930, no Asian team has ever won. European and South American teams have enjoyed continued success in winning the cup, even though 20 million more people play football in Asia than in Europe. In fact, there are more football players in Asia than (A) the Caribbean and North, Central, and South America combined, though fewer football champions. The question of course is, why this might be?

Becoming a world champion doesn't solely rely on skill, training and hard work. Similarly, it doesn't start on the field or at practice — that's the second step. In fact, it starts with good nutrition and a healthy lifestyle. A new campaign claims that nutritional issues have been (B) Asia's footballers from achieving their dream of becoming world champions from the very start.

"Across the region, from very early in life boys and girls are not able to compete because they have been malnourished — lacking vital vitamins and minerals, as well as macronutrients such as protein, fat and energy," says a report titled 'Fuelling Asia's Footballers for the Future' from the One Goal campaign.

One Goal is an exciting new initiative of the NGOs World Vision, Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition, and Asian Football Development. Through continuing to highlight the issue of child malnutrition in Asia, it has been (C) the local community to collaborate together with football clubs in order to improve children's lives.

The campaign is utilizing the power of football to end child malnutrition in Asia. "Poor nutrition in the first 1,000 days of life, starting from the point of conception to a child's second birthday," One Goal explained, "can hold back physical and mental development for a lifetime." As if this

wasn't bad enough, the campaign director also emphasized that this poor nutritional foundation "combined with an unhealthy lifestyle later in life are the reasons why Asia's children — potential future footballers — aren't able to compete equally with their international rivals on the field."

The campaign reports that almost 200 million of Asia's children are malnourished — the highest number for any region in the world. Nearly two-thirds (100 million out of 165 million) of the world's undersized children live in Asia. Yet there are also 16.5 million children in Asia under five years old who are overweight, with this number (D) 23.1 million by 2025.

A child born today into a poor community in Asia will not have the same opportunities to get involved and develop through organized sport as children in Europe or North America. One Goal's report calls for "a growing network of grassroots football clubs across Asia which can enable (E) the eating habits of children and teenagers across Asia, while educating their parents about good nutritional practices." This should give young people in these nations a chance at a great start in life.

The campaign will also seek to take advantage of the power of football players as ambassadors to bring about government changes in order to strengthen health systems and national nutrition policies across the region. At the same time, it is promoting grassroots football as a way of getting young people to adopt a healthier way of life. "Through One Goal we hope to bring together the more than 1.4 billion football lovers in Asia to create a movement for child nutrition and a healthy lifestyle," said the campaign director. "This is a 10-year campaign that has (F) nutrition in the region so that we can dream of the possibility of an Asian team winning the Qatar 2022 World Cup."

1. Fill in each of the blanks

(A)

 through

(F)

 with the most suitable item from a to f.

- a. continuously preventing
- b. generally expected to reach
- c. the potential to transform
- d. an improvement in
- e. the whole of
- f. working to mobilize

2. Which one of the following is *not* part of the One Goal program?

- a. Improving the chances of an Asian team winning the World Cup.
- b. Using football players to inspire young people to live more healthily.
- c. Educating parents on the importance of Asia winning the World Cup.
- d. Showing local communities that they can pressure governments to make better health policy.

3. What is the most accurate summary of paragraph 5?

- a. After a child's second birthday, their physical and mental development takes place at a faster pace.
- b. Many parents don't understand how to properly take care of their children, which can lead to lower numbers of them taking up football.
- c. The quality of diet plays a key role in determining a child's future, including their chances of becoming a future football player.
- d. The One Goal campaign wants to reduce international rivalry between countries through increasing the numbers of young footballers.

4. Which one of the following factors is identified in the passage as a major challenge for Asian teams to win the World Cup?
- a. There is not enough push for more effective education and health policy due to the absence of other NGOs like One Goal.
 - b. Lack of families' nutritional knowledge and support from sports and health institutions means children aren't being provided with a balanced diet.
 - c. Because of a shortage of football role models, young players in Asia are not inspired to play.
 - d. Poor networking between football clubs means they can't share knowledge of the benefits of healthier lifestyles.

5. According to the passage, which of the following statements are *not* accurate?

- (I) Due to a lack of national interest in promoting sport, NGOs have launched the One Goal campaign.
- (II) In order to become a successful athlete, young people must not only have suitable skill and train hard, but also a healthy lifestyle.
- (III) The need to strengthen Asian countries' health services and nutritional policies is a higher government priority than promoting grassroots football.
- (IV) Asia has a very high number of malnourished children, as well as problems with overweight children.
- (V) Parents can play an important role in helping their children achieve their sporting potential.

- a. (I) and (III) only
- b. (II) only
- c. (I), (III) and (IV) only
- d. (V) only

[IV] Read the passage and answer the questions.

Class was about to start, and Jill had a laptop. Jill was one of the class teaching assistants, so it was important that she take good notes on the lecture. Normally, she used her laptop for taking notes, but now without it, she'd have to rely on a more traditional approach.

So, she put pen to paper — and found something surprising.

Jill was much more satisfied than usual with her class experience. “I felt I had gotten so much more out of the lecture that day,” she said. And she added, “ ”

It turns out there is. Jill decided to and found that people remember lecture content better when they've taken handwritten, rather than typed, notes.

What's more, knowing how and why typed notes can be less helpful doesn't seem to matter. Even if you give laptop-notetakers this information ahead of time, it doesn't make a difference. For some tasks, it seems, handwriting is just more effective for learning.

Educators have long students to bring their laptops into the classroom. Researchers have previously found that laptop use during class-time tends to disturb student concentration, but Jill's research seems to be the first formal attempt to compare laptops disconnected from the internet with pencil and paper.

The study was divided into three separate experiments. At the beginning of each experiment, groups of students watched a video of a lecture and took notes either by hand or on laptops.

In the first experiment, students watched the video and took a quiz on the content after a break of 30 minutes. Jill found that paper-notetakers performed better than laptop-notetakers on the quiz. She suspected that this was because those who used laptops were inclined to

simply type every word of the lecture, rather than listening to the content. Indeed, if you can type quickly enough, recording the lecture word-for-word is possible, whereas writing by hand usually (D) every word.

So, in the second experiment, a number of the students who used laptops were given a warning: the study administrator told them to try not to type their notes on the lecture word-for-word. However, the warning seemed to have no effect. The results of the quiz taken after the lecture showed that paper-notetakers still remembered lecture content better than laptop-notetakers. And in analyzing the notes that laptop-using students took, Jill realized that the administrator's warning was completely ineffective at reducing word-for-word notetaking.

(iii) Some of these students were allowed to study their notes for 10 minutes before taking the quiz. In this experiment, students who took their notes by hand and had been given this time to study outperformed everyone else. Paper-notetakers, in fact, scored higher on the quiz than laptop-notetakers, whether or not they studied. What's more, if someone typed out every word in their notes, then studying seemed more likely to (E) of their quiz.

In other words, typing on a laptop seems to lead to word-for-word notetaking, which can make it tough to study well. And even warning students not to take word-for-word notes with their laptops proves unsuccessful.

"We don't write by hand as fast as we type these days, but students who were typing just tended to type out large parts of the lecture content word-for-word," Jill said. "Those who were taking notes on the laptops didn't have to be careful in what they write down."

She thinks this might be the key to their findings. (iv) That initial decision-making leads to long-term comprehension. However, the increasing use of electronic devices in the classroom (F) of slowing

down. In future research, Jill plans to compare the effectiveness of handwritten notes with those taken on a tablet computer.

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

- a. lower the results
- b. forgotten to bring
- c. shows no sign
- d. conduct a study
- e. rules out capturing
- f. debated whether to allow

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

- a. In the final experiment, the students took the quiz a full week after watching the recorded lecture.
- b. Analysis of student notes showed that laptop-notetakers tended to type out much of the lecture content word-for-word.
- c. There might be something special about writing things down.
- d. Take notes by hand, and you have to process information as well as write it down.

3. Which one of the following statements is *not* supported by the passage?
- a. Taking notes using pen and paper can increase comprehension and recall of the content of a lecture.
 - b. Students are able to type much faster than writing by hand, allowing them to record more lecture content.
 - c. While typed notes can be less effective than those written by hand, reminding students of this limitation somewhat improves their usefulness.
 - d. Students who took notes by hand performed better than all students using laptops, regardless of the conditions of the experiment.
4. According to the passage, which one of the following statements a to d is accurate?
- a. Laptops offer clear learning benefits over pen and paper for students in the classroom.
 - b. Warning students not to take word-for-word notes seemed to increase their quiz scores.
 - c. Laptop-notetakers did better on the quiz than students who took notes by hand.
 - d. Students who were careful about which notes they took had an increased understanding of lecture content.

5. Choose the most suitable title for the passage from a to e.
- a. To remember a lecture better, take notes by hand
 - b. Challenges of effectively using technology in the classroom
 - c. The artistic appeal of traditional handwriting
 - d. Laptop's superior notetaking remains unchallenged
 - e. Pen and paper's decline in the digital era

[V] Read the passage and answer the questions.

It is an alarming prediction: by 2050, scientists claim, the seas will contain more plastic — by weight — than fish. An estimated 8 to 12 million metric tons of plastic, they explain, makes its way each year into the earth's waterways and oceans, and as this plastic mess grows, so too do concerns over the health of the marine creatures inhabiting those waters.

(i) And in fact scientists estimate that 90 percent of all seabirds have swallowed plastic, and (v) of it, whenever and wherever it is available — and it's clear there's plenty of it to eat, even on the ocean floor. Still, while it is known that plastic bags and bottles _____ to ocean life, (A) a possibly greater threat exists — namely, “microplastics,” which are created when ocean waves and wind break the large plastic items that end up in the seas into tiny pieces.

(ii) Just how microplastics affect these creatures is not entirely understood, but in recent years scientists have found that the crustaceans, such as crabs, lobsters and shrimp, which consume microplastics, have a difficult time breeding. Suspecting that microplastics might _____ of (B) other sea creatures, scientists conducted an experiment. They observed two groups of oysters, one (w) of seaweed, and the other a mixture of seaweed and microplastics. The oysters that were fed the mixed diet took in the microplastics as swiftly and easily as they did the seaweed. However, the testing also showed that when oysters processed the plastic through their digestive system and out of their bodies, it required more energy than normal.

After two months, it was found that microplastics _____ not only (C) oyster digestion, but also their ability to reproduce: female oysters produced fewer and smaller eggs, while male oysters produced slower-swimming sperm. And baby oysters grew more slowly. The cause? Blame the

chemicals that are in the microplastics.

(iii) In time, all of these items are washed down the drain, along with the chemicals and plastics. Except that this plastic will _____^(D). Rather, it will separate into smaller and smaller pieces, thanks to the harsh effects of wind, waves and sun. Also, it was found that these small bits of plastic accumulate toxins, that is, poisonous organic matter, and (X) of fish eggs and seaweed, both of which marine animals love to eat.

Marine wildlife, the scientists tell us, is at risk not only of being caught in large pools of plastic and in other items dumped into the sea, but also of being choked and poisoned by these tiny, toxic bits of plastic. The question being asked, however, is whether the microplastics in oysters' bodies can _____ or humans that eat them?^(E)

At this time, scientists say, the answer is unclear, but they point to a growing number of studies that add to the evidence of the negative impact on all creatures of plastic pollution in the oceans. Further, they warn us that no attempt to _____^(F) is going to be successful unless we (Y) of the damage that these products are causing.

(iv) It is essential that plastic pollution be seriously discussed at the highest levels of government, but the greater goal will be to target microplastics. The elimination of the billions and billions of tiny particles that have already entered the earth's waters is (Z) .

1. Choose the most suitable first sentence for each paragraph
through from items a to d.

- a. Microplastics are present in a variety of products, including personal care products such as shower gel, toothpaste, and makeup.
- b. These tiny plastic pieces — less than 5mm long — are about the same shape as the seaweed eaten by some marine life.
- c. Microplastic pollution will continue to invade undersea habitats and waterways unless preventive action is taken.
- d. Plastic is so common in the oceans that it is found in the bodies of more than 50 percent of the world's sea turtles.

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

- a. affect the reproduction
- b. harm the animals
- c. never break down
- d. present a risk
- e. negatively impact
- f. lessen this problem

3. Choose the most suitable completion for each of through from items a to d.

- a. understand fully the extent
- b. fed a normal diet
- c. seem to consume large quantities
- d. take on the appearance

4. According to the passage, which one of the following statements a to e is accurate?

- a. Microplastics help sea creatures digest a normal diet of seaweed.
- b. Crabs that consume deep-sea plastics produce smaller eggs.
- c. Microplastics resemble the food sea creatures regularly eat.
- d. The effect of these tiny bits of plastic on people is well documented.
- e. Due to microplastics, the oyster population has dropped dramatically.

5. Choose the most suitable completion of the passage at (Z) from items a to e.

- a. already on the to-do list of most plastic makers
- b. a hot-button issue with oyster lovers everywhere
- c. seldom seriously reported on by international media
- d. the next big challenge in ocean conservation
- e. an overwhelming environmental disaster

