

法学部A方式Ⅱ日程・国際文化学部A方式
キャリアデザイン学部A方式

1 限 英 語 (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。

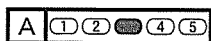
マークシート解答方法についての注意

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)。

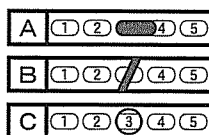
記入上の注意

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] つぎの英文を読み、問いに答えよ。

I do not deny that there are pressing global risks we need to solve. I am not an optimist painting the world in pink. I do not get calm by looking away from problems. The five that concern me most are the risks of the global spread of infectious diseases, financial collapse, world war, climate change, and extreme poverty. Why that these problems are causing me most concern? Because they are quite likely to happen: the first three have all happened before and the other two are happening now; and because each has the potential to cause mass suffering either directly or indirectly by pausing human progress for many years. If we fail here, nothing else will work. These are mega killers that we must avoid, if all possible, by acting collaboratively and taking a step-by-step approach.

Risk 1 The Global Spread of Infectious Diseases

The Spanish flu that spread across the world after the First World War killed 50 million people — more people than the war had, although that was partly because the populations were already weakened after four years of war. As a result, global life expectancy fell by ten years, from 33 to 23. Serious experts on infectious diseases agree that a new nasty kind of flu is still the most dangerous threat to global health.

Risk 2 Financial Collapse

In a globalized world, the consequences of financial bubbles are badly damaging. They can bring about a crash of the economies of entire countries and put huge numbers of people out of work, creating disappointed citizens looking for radical solutions. A really large bank collapse could be

with the US

(2)

housing loan crash in 2008. It could bring about a crash of the entire global economy.

Since even the best economists in the world (C) predict the last crash and fail year on year to predict the recovery from it—because the system is too complicated for accurate predictions—there is no reason to suppose that because no one is predicting a crash, it will not happen. If we had a simpler system, there might be some chance of understanding it and working out how to avoid future collapses.

Risk 3 World War III

My whole life I have done all I could to establish relations with people in other countries and cultures. It is not only fun but also necessary to strengthen the global safety net against the terrible human instinct for violent revenge and the worst evil: war.

We need Olympic Games, international trade, educational exchange programs, free Internet—anything that lets us meet across ethnic groups and country borders. We must take care of and strengthen our safety nets for world peace. Without world peace, none of our goals will be achievable. It is a huge diplomatic challenge to (D) the proud and nostalgic nations with violent track records from attacking others now (E) they are losing their grip on the world market. We must help the old West to find a new way to become part of the new world.

Risk 4 Climate Change

It is not necessary to look only at the worst-case scenario to see that climate change poses an enormous threat. The planet's common resources, like the atmosphere, can only be governed by a globally respected authority, in a peaceful world accepting global standards.

This can be done: we did it already with the destruction of the ozone

(3)

layer and with lead in gasoline, both of which the world community reduced to almost zero in two decades. It requires a strong, well-functioning international community (to be clear, I am talking about the UN). And it requires some sense of global solidarity toward the needs of different people on different income levels. The global community cannot claim such solidarity if it talks about denying the 1 billion people in the developing countries access to electricity, which would add almost nothing to overall emissions. The richest countries emit by far the most CO₂ and must start improving first before wasting time pressuring others.⁽⁴⁾

Risk 5 Extreme Poverty

The other risks I have mentioned are highly probable scenarios that would bring unknown levels of future suffering. Extreme poverty is not really a risk.⁽⁵⁾ The suffering it causes is not unknown, and not in the future. It is a reality. It is misery, day to day, right now.

Today, a period of relative world peace has enabled a growing prosperity. A smaller proportion of people than ever before is stuck in extreme poverty. But there are still 800 million people left. Unlike with climate change, we do not need predictions and scenarios. We know that 800 million are suffering right now. We also know the solutions: peace, schooling, universal basic health care, electricity, clean water, toilets, and microcredits* to get market forces started. There is no innovation needed to end poverty. It is all about walking the last mile with what has worked everywhere else.⁽⁶⁾

*microcredits : 資金のない貧困層に対する少額の融資

1. 空所 に入るもっとも適切なものを、つぎの a～d より一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- a. are they b. are you c. is it d. is there

2. 空所 に入るもっとも適切なものを、つぎの a～d より一つずつ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

a. at b. in c. for d. with

a. combine b. compare
c. distinguish d. prevent

a. for b. then c. on d. that

3. 下線部(1) that が指すものを、つぎの a～d より一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- a. スペイン風邪が、第一次世界大戦後、異常な早さで世界中に広まったこと。
b. スペイン風邪の死亡者数が、第一次世界大戦の死亡者数を上回ったこと。
c. 第一次世界大戦の死亡者数に、スペイン風邪の死亡者数を加えると、途方もない数字になること。
d. 第一次世界大戦とスペイン風邪の流行で、世界の平均寿命が10年縮まったこと。

4. 下線部(2)の空所 ～ に入るよう、つぎの a～f を並べ替え、 と に入るものの記号を、それぞれ解答欄にマークせよ。ただし、同じ選択肢を二度以上使用しないこと。

- a. started b. much c. that
d. than e. worse f. the global eruption

9. 下線部(6) It is all about walking the last mile with what has worked everywhere else. の意味としてもっとも適切なものを、つぎの a～d より一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- a. 貧困を撲滅するためには、私たちは世界のどこでも働ける体制を構築しなければならない。
- b. 私たちは過去の経験に基づいて、貧困を撲滅するために最後まで努力を尽くすべきである。
- c. 私たちは世界の地域ごとに貧困を撲滅するための対策を立てなければならない。
- d. 私たちは過去に頼るのはやめて、貧困を撲滅するための手がかりを現在に求めるべきである。

10. 本文の内容と合致するものを、つぎの a～e より一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- a. According to some experts, there is almost no danger that a new type of dangerous flu will become prevalent again.
- b. In order to avoid financial disasters in the future, each country should prepare a safety net so that the damage can be limited.
- c. World peace will be achievable only when all the countries in the world have no other choice but to deny global solidarity.
- d. The richest countries should make efforts to reduce the amount of CO₂ that they are emitting before they try to force others to take action.
- e. Thanks to a relatively long period of world peace, nowadays there are fewer people who are extremely poor, which should be considered a victory for civilization.

〔Ⅱ〕 つぎの英文を読み、問いに答えよ。

Healthy eating is not about strict dietary limitations, staying unrealistically thin, or depriving yourself of the foods you love. (A), it's about feeling great, having more energy, improving your health, and cheering you up. If you feel overwhelmed by all the conflicting nutrition and diet advice out there, you're not alone. It seems that for every expert who tells you a certain food is good for you, you'll find another saying exactly (B). But by using these simple tips, you can cut through the confusion and learn how to create, and stick to a tasty, varied, and nutritious diet that is as good for your mind as it is for your body.

Eating a healthy diet does not have to be overly complicated. While some specific foods or nutrients have been shown to have a beneficial effect on mood, it is your overall dietary pattern that is most important. The cornerstone of a healthy diet pattern should be to replace processed food (ア) real food whenever possible. Eating food that is as close as possible to the way nature made it can make a huge difference to the way you think, look, and feel.

While some extreme diets may suggest otherwise, we all need a balance of protein, fat, carbohydrates, fiber, vitamins, and minerals in our diets to sustain a healthy body. You don't need to eliminate certain categories of food from your diet, but rather select the healthiest options from each category.

Switching to a healthy diet does not have to be an all or nothing proposition. You don't have to be perfect, you don't have to completely eliminate foods you enjoy, and you don't have to change everything all at once — that usually only leads to cheating or giving (イ) on your new eating plan.

A better approach is to make a few small changes at a time. Keeping

your goals modest can help you achieve more in the long term (v) feeling deprived or overwhelmed by a major diet checkup. Think of planning a healthy diet as a number of (C) steps — like adding a salad to your diet once a day. As your small changes become habits, you can continue to add more healthy choices.

To set yourself up for success, try to keep things (D). Eating a healthier diet does not have to be (E). Instead of being overly concerned with counting calories, for example, think of your diet in terms of color, variety, and freshness. Focus on avoiding packaged and processed foods and opting for more fresh ingredients whenever possible.

Prepare more of your own meals. Cooking more meals at home can help you take charge of what you're eating and better monitor exactly what goes into your food. You'll eat fewer calories and avoid the chemical additives, added sugar, and unhealthy fats of packaged and takeout foods that can leave you feeling tired and irritated, and cause depression, stress and anxiety.

Moderation is important to any healthy diet. What is moderation? In essence, it means eating only as (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (3) (v) (vi). You should feel satisfied at the end of a meal, but not stuffed. For many of us, moderation means eating less than we do now. But it does not mean eliminating the foods you love. Eating bacon for breakfast once a week, for example, could be considered moderation if you (4) follow it with a healthy lunch and dinner — but not if you follow it with a box of donuts and a sausage pizza.

Try not to think of certain foods as "off-limits". When you ban certain (5) foods, it is natural to want those foods more, and then feel like a failure if you give (vii) to temptation. Start by reducing portion sizes of unhealthy foods and not eating them as often. As you reduce your intake of

unhealthy foods, you may find yourself craving them less or thinking of them as only occasional indulgences.

1. 空所 に入るもっとも適切なものを, つぎの a~d より一つ選び, その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
 - a. Consequently
 - b. Rather
 - c. Still
 - d. Therefore

2. 下線部(1) you're not alone のこの文脈での意味にもっとも近いものを, つぎの a~d より一つ選び, その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
 - a. You have a lot of friends who will help you get useful information.
 - b. Many people have more information than you do.
 - c. A lot of people are confused with too much information.
 - d. You can make friends with people who have a lot of information.

3. 空所 に入るもっとも適切なものを, つぎの a~d より一つ選び, その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
 - a. the negative
 - b. the opposite
 - c. the positive
 - d. the same

4. 下線部(2) cut through the confusion のこの文脈での意味にもっとも近いものを, つぎの a~d より一つ選び, その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
 - a. ask the main questions
 - b. cause the main problems
 - c. focus on the main issues
 - d. ignore the main difficulties

5. 空所 ～ に入るもっとも適切なものを、つぎの a～d より一つずつ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

<input type="text" value="(ア)"/>	a. across	b. in	c. of	d. with
<input type="text" value="(イ)"/>	a. of	b. for	c. over	d. up
<input type="text" value="(ウ)"/>	a. except	b. through	c. while	d. without
<input type="text" value="(エ)"/>	a. in	b. on	c. out	d. through

6. 空所 に入るもっとも適切なものを、つぎの a～d より一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

a. extreme b. difficult c. manageable d. sensitive

7. 空所 , に入るもっとも適切な組み合わせを、つぎの a～d より一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- a. (D) boring (E) comfortable
b. (D) boring (E) disappointing
c. (D) simple (E) irritated
d. (D) simple (E) complicated

8. 下線部(3)の空所 ～ に入るよう、つぎの a～f を並べ替え、 と に入るものの記号を、それぞれ解答欄にマークせよ。ただし、同じ選択肢を二度以上使用しないこと。

a. as b. body c. food d. much
e. needs f. your

9. 下線部(4) Eating bacon for breakfast once a week, for example, could be considered moderation if you follow it with a healthy lunch and dinner — but not if you follow it with a box of donuts and a sausage pizza. の内容にもっとも合うものを, つぎの a ~ e より一つ選び, その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- a. If you want to follow a moderate diet, you are allowed to eat bacon and a sausage pizza at the same time.
- b. Eating bacon for breakfast once a week could be regarded as a modern eating habit.
- c. When you are on a moderate diet, you cannot eat food such as bacon, donuts and pizza at all.
- d. You can eat a sausage pizza for lunch once a week only if you eat a healthy salad with it.
- e. You can eat bacon for breakfast once a week if you refrain from eating a sausage pizza later in the day.

10. 下線部(5) “off-limits” のこの文脈での意味にもっとも近いものを, つぎの a ~ d より一つ選び, その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- a. something that you can have
- b. something that you need to eat
- c. something that you cannot go beyond
- d. something that you must avoid

11. 本文の内容と合致するものを、つぎの a～e より一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- a. If you are not a professional cook, it's better for you not to prepare your meals.
 - b. In order to increase the variety of your meals, you have to make use of processed food.
 - c. Eating natural food can have a positive effect on your thoughts and emotions.
 - d. If you want a healthy life, you have to change all of your eating habits immediately.
 - e. If you want to succeed in healthy dieting, you need to exclude all unhealthy categories of food.

(III) Read the passage and answer the following questions.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, newspapers tended to cover a small locality, and news traveled as the papers themselves were carried from one place to another. One journalist, Charles Congdon, complained that in those days there was hardly anything in his local New England newspaper. "In that time of small things," he wrote in his memoirs, "subscribers must have been easily satisfied. The news from Europe, when (A) there was any, was usually about six weeks old, or even older." There were very few letters from foreign correspondents, he noted, which was a good thing, "for most of them were (1) interesting."

Today, the common perception of a journalist is someone who will (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v) (vi) and rush it (B) into the newsroom. But in the early nineteenth century, newspapers traded on their local reporting, not the timeliness of their news. Congdon (C) tells of one editor who refused a journalist's request to visit a nearby town to report on a speech, saying "Somebody will send us in something about it in two or three days." Some newspapers printed on a different day each week to fit in with the social life of the editor; others limited the amount of news they printed in a busy week, in case there was a shortage of news the following week. And apart from local stories, most other news was taken from the pages of other papers, which were delivered by post — days (2) . Newspapers reprinted each other's stories freely; news moved so slowly that there was no danger that one paper would steal another's story and be on sale at the same time. The free exchange of information that resulted was beneficial to all concerned, though it meant that news was often days or weeks old by the time it reached its readers.

In addition, some of the larger newspapers had correspondents in foreign countries, who would write in to report the latest news from distant

cities. Their letters took weeks to arrive, but before the establishment of the telegraph network there was no other way to send news. It was commonplace for foreign news to be weeks or months old by the time it appeared in print. The *Times* of London had a particularly extensive network of foreign correspondents, so that its largely business readership could be of overseas political developments that might affect trade. Foreign reports also reported the arrival and departure of ships and detailed their cargoes. But since the news traveled no faster than the ships that carried it, the January 9, 1845, edition of the *Times* included reports from Cape Town that were eight weeks old and news from Rio de Janeiro that was six weeks old. The delay for news from New York was four weeks, and for news from Berlin a week. And the *Times* was a newspaper that prided itself on getting the news .

1. Which one of the following is the closest in meaning to (A) subscribers as used in the passage? Mark the letter on your answer sheet.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| a. letter writers | b. news commentators |
| c. regular readers | d. small investors |

2. Choose the most appropriate word or phrase to fill in each of the blanks to , and mark the letter on your answer sheet.

a. all too b. at best c. far from d. so much

a. after publication b. ahead of schedule
c. prior to the event d. short of the deadline

a. keeping informed b. keeping informing
c. kept informed d. kept informing

a. as extensively as possible
b. by the fastest means possible
c. from the most reliable sources
d. with the least thought for profit

3. Fill in the blanks (B)

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

(iv)

(v)

(vi)

 with the following a – f to complete the sentence. Mark the letters for the **second** and **fifth** blanks on your answer sheet. Use each choice only once.
- a. a story b. get hold c. nothing d. of
e. stop at f. to

4. Which one of the following is suggested by the underlined sentence (C)?
Mark the letter on your answer sheet.

- a. Congdon would find an adequate replacement for the editor.
b. Prompt reporting was not high on the editor's list of priorities.
c. The journalist offended the editor by mentioning his potential rivals.
d. The editor had intended to send another journalist to the nearby town.

5. Which one of the following is suggested by the underlined sentence (D)?
Mark the letter on your answer sheet.

- a. News from abroad tended to be withheld from publication.
b. Most major newspapers published news at irregular times.
c. Newspapers normally published foreign news well after the event.
d. Correspondents in foreign countries often sent the oldest news possible.

6. Which one of the following is true according to the passage? Mark the letter on your answer sheet.
- a. In his memoirs, Congdon criticized some of the late nineteenth century newspaper publishing practices.
 - b. Some newspapers published irregularly, giving their readers' needs priority over their editor's social life.
 - c. Publication of some news stories was sometimes deliberately delayed in preparation for a future shortage of news.
 - d. Newspapers shared a concern about the prevailing practice of stealing news stories from other papers.
 - e. Correspondents in foreign countries chose to send news in the post, despite its inferiority to the telegraph in speed.

Hanako is angry. She strides over to Reiko. Etsuko goes and stands between them, separating them.

Etsuko Hey. That's enough.

Hanako (to Reiko) Say something else.

Etsuko (to Reiko) ⁽³⁾ You don't talk to your sister like that.

Reiko I'm not the one who got thrown out of her exam.

Etsuko

Reiko shakes her head: 'It's not fair.'

Etsuko (to Hanako) And you. Just to make excuses for you!

Hanako The room was too stuffy. I couldn't think to write.

Etsuko Using your exam papers to make origami.

Mrs Ishihara said it was a first.

Hanako I didn't do that. She's always trying to make me look bad.

Etsuko

Etsuko goes over to the table, opens her handbag and carefully removes an origami rabbit with distinctively large ears. She takes the rabbit over to Hanako.

Etsuko Well?

Hanako shrugs her shoulders: 'So what if I did make it?'

Etsuko You got it just right. Every fold. Rabbits are notoriously difficult.

Hanako

Etsuko Yes. So why can't you put this kind of effort into
⁽⁴⁾your studying?

Hanako Who needs to learn another language?
Etsuko You'll have to sit the exam again.
Hanako (*laughs*) Why? I'll never make the grade.
Etsuko Just sit it.
 (5)
Hanako Fine.
Etsuko I have to go back to work.
Hanako (F)
Etsuko (*goes and sets the rabbit down*) You can study.
Hanako Mum.

1. 下線部(1)~(5)の発言の意図にもっとも近いものを、つぎの a~c より一つずつ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- (1) a. なんで上手にごまかせないのかな。
 b. なんでそんなに騒ぐのかな。
 c. なんでそんなにケチなのかな。
- (2) a. 先生のお気に入りとは違う。
 b. 先生の気まぐれにはつきあえない。
 c. 先生の教え方が悪い。
- (3) a. お世辞ばかりで気に入らない。
 b. 同じ悪口がしつこくて頭にくる。
 c. いつも無視されて腹が立つ。
- (4) a. ウサギを折る時間に勉強したら?
 b. ウサギの折り方を教えて。
 c. ウサギ以外は折れないの?
- (5) a. 家で勉強してほしい。
 b. 試験を受けてほしい。
 c. 宿題を忘れないで。

2. 空所 ~ に入るもっとも適切な発話を、つぎの a~f より一つずつ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。ただし、同じ選択肢を二度以上使用しないこと。

- a. It's the ears.
- b. I'll come and help.
- c. She showed me what you did.
- d. You could have tried.
- e. I'd be disappointed if you did.
- f. How many times do I have to be called in?

