

デザイン工学部A方式 I 日程・理工学部A方式 I 日程
生命科学部A方式 I 日程

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)。

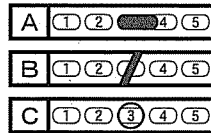
記入上の注意

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。

(9) All things , he is a fairly good student.

イ considered

□ having considered

ハ equaled

ニ equal

(10) The conditions the laborers work are very bad in that country.

イ of which

□ under which

ハ to which

ニ with which

〔Ⅱ〕 つぎの(1)~(5)の対話に関する後の質問(Q)に対して最も適切なものをイ~ニの中から一つ選び、その記号を解答用紙にマークせよ。

- (1) Haruto: Hi Yui. Do you want to go clothes shopping with me today?
Yui: Oh, hi Haruto. Well, I'll go with you, but I've stopped buying clothes.
Haruto: Really? Why?
Yui: If you want to be eco-friendly, it's best to wear your clothes for as long as possible. The process of clothing production consumes a lot of resources.
Haruto: Wow! I didn't know that. My purchase may not be eco-friendly, but it might help the Japanese economy.
Yui:

(Q) What might Yui have said to Haruto next?

- イ So do I.
ロ Make the most of it.
ハ You can't help it.
ニ Good point.

(2) Mr. Smith: Daiki, do you have your English homework today?

Daiki: Oh, I'm sorry. I forgot to do it.

Mr. Smith: Did you write it down?

Daiki:

Mr. Smith: We all forget things, but if you write down your homework,
you don't have to rely on your memory.

Daiki: That's a good idea. I'll start a new habit of writing down
my homework.

Mr. Smith: I hope you can remember to start today.

(Q) What might Daiki have said in answer to Mr. Smith?

イ Yes, of course.

ロ Well, no actually.

ハ Sure, it's a piece of cake.

ニ So far so good.

(3) Mio: Hi Ryo. Did you decide what kind of university department to apply to?

Ryo: Yeah, I'm going to apply to business departments. How about you?

Mio: I'd like to study mechanical engineering. I want to design fuel efficient engines in the future.

Ryo: Really? Girls don't usually study engineering and design engines.

Mio: Ryo,

Ryo: I guess I've never known a girl who wanted to design engines before.

Mio: Women can do anything they want nowadays. Even the government is promoting careers for women.

Ryo: Sorry, of course you're right. I hope you get into a school of your choice.

(Q) What might Mio have said?

イ how can you say that?

□ how thoughtful of you!

ハ how could you have guessed?

ニ how did you manage?

(4) Reo: Hi, Mom. I had such a busy day today.

Mom: Really? What did you do?

Reo: Well, I started to do my English homework, but I played games instead.

Mom: And how long did you play games?

Reo: For about three hours. Then I went to a coffee shop with my friends for a few hours. When I got home, I should have started my math homework, but I was watching TV until now.

Mom: Hmm, I see.

Reo: I'm starving. What's for dinner?

(Q) What is Reo's mother probably thinking about Reo at the end of this conversation?

↑ He should manage his time better.

□ He's unhappy with his friends.

∧ He's frustrated by his math homework.

≡ He must be tired.

(5) Haruka: I'm going to buy a soda at the convenience store. Do you want anything?

Gen: No thanks. But Haruka, a soda might not be such a good idea.

Haruka: Really? Why?

Gen: Well, soda is full of sugar, which makes your brain age more quickly.

Haruka: Well, I'll get a diet soda then.

Gen: Actually, diet soda seems to be even worse for your brain. How about some free tea from the cafeteria tea machine?

Haruka: I don't care what you say. I'll have what I like.

(Q) What might Haruka do next?

ㄱ do research on sugar

ㄴ have some free tea

ㄷ buy a soda

ㄹ start a diet

〔Ⅲ〕 パラグラフ(段落)に関する問1と問2の設問に答えよ。

問1 つぎの(1)~(3)のパラグラフ(段落)を完成させるために、に入る最もふさわしい英文を下のイ~ニの中から一つ選び、その記号を解答用紙にマークせよ。

(1) The idea that a particular accent or regional form is more beautiful than others is a myth. The so-called beauty of a language variety depends on the social characteristics of its speakers. Thus, if a social group assumes power in a society, its language will become the standard in the media, education, and so forth. For example, standard British English is not actually a superior or more beautiful form of language than other variations of English. Rather, "standard" English is the variety spoken in southeast England around London, which is the political, economic, and cultural center of England. A standard form of a language merely reflects the political and social status of a particular area of a country.

- イ There are many different myths about languages.
- ロ No one variety of a language is better than any other.
- ハ The beauty of standard British English is due to differences in social status.
- ニ Most languages have standard forms.

(2) Despite the widespread belief that women talk more than men, most evidence suggests just the opposite. When women and men are together, it is the men who talk most. In one study, researchers examined the amount of talk by women and men in different contexts. They found that women talked more than men in only a few cases. Research on the amount of talk used by male and female experts on TV in New Zealand came to a similar conclusion. Another study of the number of questions asked by participants in one hundred public seminars also found that men asked almost two-thirds of the questions. In short, women were not talking more than men in these situations.



- イ The situation determines who speaks the most.
- ロ Communication style is a difficult topic to research.
- ハ Naturally, men and women have opposite conversation styles.
- ニ Clearly, reality and belief may differ.

(3) In 2015 messenger services overtook social networks in terms of total active users. The growth of messenger services is also faster than that of social networks. For example, the number of mobile users of Facebook's Messenger increased 36% between July 2015 and June 2016, while its social network service grew only 19%. In fact, Facebook does not seem to be growing at all. In 2016, its users generated about 25% less original content than in 2015. The time users spend on Facebook dropped from 24 hours in mid-2015 to 18.9 hours in February 2016. Social networks may not be around forever.

- イ Social networks provide important services.
- ロ Social networks are increasingly popular with young people.
- ハ Social networks are losing out to messenger services.
- ニ Social network use is decreasing year by year.

問2 つぎの(1)と(2)のパラグラフ(段落)にはまとまりをよくするために取り除いた方がよい文が一つある。取り除く文として最も適当なものをそれぞれ下線部イ～ニの中から一つ選び、その記号を解答用紙にマークせよ。

(1) Japanese and American university classroom styles are quite different. In Japanese colleges, students rarely participate actively in class. The teacher does the talking. The students just listen, without asking questions or debating what's being said. Moreover, if Japanese students want to ask a teacher something, they usually wait until after class. The situation in the U.S. is totally different. Students are always ready to speak up. Everyone also joins in debates, particularly when there are conflicting opinions. If students don't understand something, they ask about it right away in class. This is because most of their classes are in the morning. Since I grew up in Japan, my first experience of American classrooms was a shock. While we might call the Japanese system passive and the American system active, I learned a lot from both.

(2) Keys have been around for a long time. The earliest ones were made from wood and date back 4,000 years to the ancient Egyptians. Egyptian society was the source of many other important inventions as well. Romans improved them a bit by making them from metal. But since that time, they have not changed much. Except for electronic card-keys, a key is still basically a piece of metal with a series of teeth which, when inserted into a key hole, line up to lock or unlock a mechanism. Now there is a new way to produce metal objects. 3D printing can be used to produce keys, thus benefiting many people.

〔IV〕 つぎのイ～ニは *Worldwide Hotels* というホテル検索サイトに掲載された、田中さんの各ホテルについてのレビュー(実際に宿泊した感想)である。これらを読んで問1と問2に答えよ。

イ：ホリデイ・スタイル・イン

Everything was fine. Very convenient, as it was pretty close to a subway station and had a convenience store on the ground floor, which was open around-the-clock. The room was spacious, functional, and clean, so it was very comfortable. It also had a good view of a park. It is difficult to point out any shortcomings of this hotel, but if I was asked, the room was a bit too dark for reading. Overall, I cannot recommend a better hotel than this one.

ロ：ホライズン・ホテル

Convenient location, close to the station and to the old city with a nice view of an old church next door. The church bell rings softly during the day. Very clean, with a wide variety of breakfast choices.

There was a fly in the room, which remained until my checkout. I was not so worried about it as it did not make any noise. One more irritating thing was that Wi-Fi access was so slow that I could not use my laptop in my room. I had to ask at the reception desk if I could use the hotel computer on the ground floor. The unfamiliar German keyboard was somewhat frustrating to me. The five euros I paid for the use of Wi-Fi was returned, though.

ハ：エグゼ・シティ・パークホテル

Hana, a hotel staff member at the reception desk, was very helpful. Whenever I asked something, her response was very quick and helpful, no matter how busy she was with other guests. She arranged a different room from the double room I actually booked. The single room she switched me to had a much better view of the outside facing the station than the double room, which I found a bit stuffy.

The breakfast menu should have provided a wider range of choices.

ニ：バッドラス・イン

Simple but ideal location, close to the pier and a cozy restaurant on the first floor with a relaxing view of the sea. Reasonable prices and fast access to Wi-Fi in the restaurant, but not in the room.

The air-conditioner was a bit noisy, and the room should have had a window facing the sea, though it had one facing the mountains.

問1 (1)~(4)の設問の答えにあてはまるホテルをイ~ニの中から一つ選び、その記号を解答用紙にマークせよ。ただし、同じ選択肢は一度のみしか使用できない。

(1) 満足度が最も高いと思われるホテルはどれか。

(2) レビューに対してホテル側からの以下のような書き込みがあった。そのホテルはどれか。

Yes, we wish all the rooms overlooked the sea, but unfortunately they don't due to our location. Glad you enjoyed your stay, though.

(3) 日本国外にあると思われるホテルはどれか。

(4) 予約していた部屋と異なる部屋に宿泊したホテルはどれか。

問2 田中さんがホテルを選ぶ際に重要視しないと思われる内容は以下のどれか。

イ～ニの中から一つ選び、その記号を解答用紙にマークせよ。

イ 立地

ロ Wi-Fi 設備とそのスピード

ハ 部屋からの眺め

ニ ルームサービスの有無

[V] 下の図を参照しながら高層ビル(skyscraper)についての英文を読み、(1)~(5)の設問の答えとして最も適切なものをイ~ニの中から一つ選び、その記号を解答用紙にマークせよ。

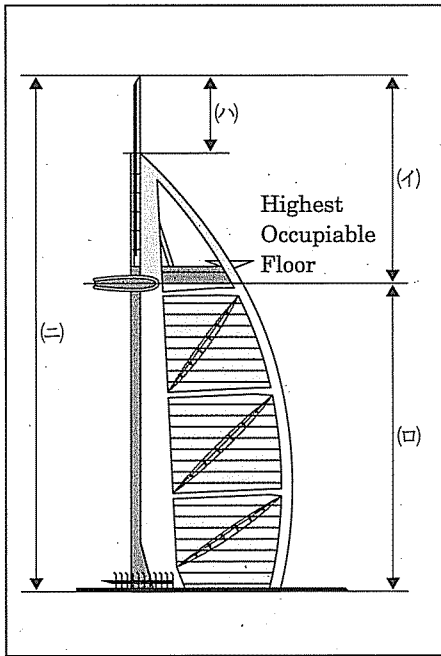


Fig. 1 Burj Al Arab

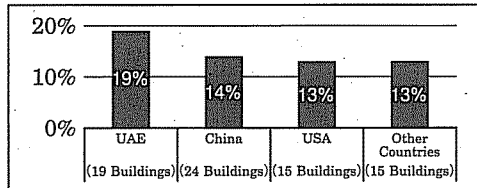


Fig. 2 Average Vanity Height by Country

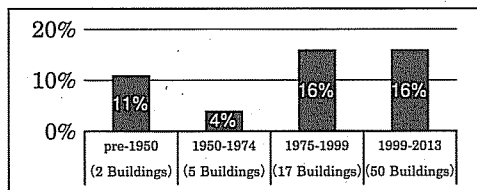


Fig. 3 Average Vanity Height by Date of Completion

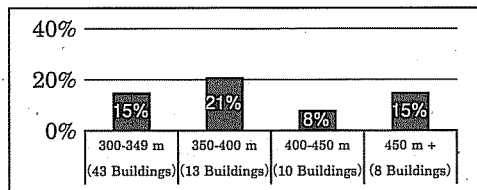


Fig. 4 Average Vanity Height

The world's vainest^{*1} skyscrapers were revealed in 2013 by the Council on Tall Buildings and Urban Habitat (CTBUH), which calculated the unnecessary "vanity height" added to the top of the world's tallest buildings. They defined vanity height as the distance between a skyscraper's highest occupiable floor and its architectural top, as determined by CTBUH height criteria. Of the top ten tallest buildings in the world in 2013, at least 27% of each structure is unnecessary, according to the report.

Currently the tallest building on earth is Burj Khalifa in Dubai. However, without its 244-meter spire^{*2}, the 828-meter Burj Khalifa would drop to a substantially smaller 584-meter height. As the report states, the spire "could be a skyscraper on its own."

The Ukraina Hotel in Moscow, Russia, was found to be the world's vainest skyscraper, with 42% of the building's 206-meter height identified as useless space. Meanwhile the vainest supertall building (a structure over 300 meters) is identified as the 321-meter Burj Al-Arab in Dubai, whose curving spire makes up 39% of the overall height.

The report identifies the United Arab Emirates (UAE) as the nation with the highest number of vain skyscrapers, with an average of 19% useless height across all of its tallest buildings. However, it also contains the world's humblest skyscraper, as the 328-meter Index Tower in Dubai has a vanity height of just four meters.

語注*

*1 vain(vainest) : 無駄な(最も無駄な)

*2 spire : 尖塔

(1) In Fig. 1, choose the answer from イ～ニ that shows the vanity height of the building.

(2) What is the closest in meaning to 'humblest' in the last paragraph?

イ most honest

□ most beautiful

ハ most modest

ニ most stable

(3) What is the height of the highest occupiable floor of Burj Al Arab?

イ 119 meters

□ 125 meters

ハ 196 meters

ニ 321 meters

(4) Which of the following is true according to the figures?

- ✓ The buildings between 300 and 349 meters have the highest average vanity height.
- The buildings between 400 and 450 meters have the lowest average vanity height.
- ∧ The ratio of a building's average vanity height to its actual height has not changed since 1974.
- ≡ The average vanity height is 4% for pre-1950 buildings.

(5) What do we know from the text and the figures?

- ✓ Adding vanity height to buildings should be restricted.
- Taller buildings tend to have a higher ratio of vanity height.
- ∧ Supertall buildings represent national character.
- ≡ The country with the most vain skyscrapers also has the least vain one.

[VI] ロボットに関するつぎの英文を読み、設問に答えよ。

You're rushing through the school gate by bicycle to get to your first class on time when you notice a friend is in trouble. She's texting and listening to music on her headphones. Being unaware of her surroundings, she's also heading straight for a hole in the athletic field. What do you do? The answer seems pretty simple: Run over and try to stop her before she hurts herself. Who cares if you might be a little late for class? When you choose this solution, you weigh the effects of your possible choices. It's an easy decision. You don't even have to think hard about it. You make such choices all the time. But what about robots? Can they make such choices?

Not today's robots. They simply aren't smart enough to even realize when someone is in danger. ^(A) Soon, they might be. Yet without some rules ⁽¹⁾ to follow, a robot wouldn't know the best choice to make. So robot developers are turning to ethics. It's a field of philosophy in which people study differences between right and wrong. And with it, they are starting to develop robots that can make basic ethical decisions. Such research should help robots of the future figure out the best action to take when there are competing choices. Making ethical behavior part of their ⁽²⁾ programming will allow robots to interact with people in safe, predictable ways. In time, robots may actually begin to understand the difference between right and wrong.

The most famous set of rules for robots comes not from research but from a science fiction story by Isaac Asimov. "Runaround," published in 1942, features two men and Robot SPD-13, nicknamed Speedy. Speedy is programmed with three basic rules:

- (1) A robot can't hurt a human being or, through inaction, allow a human being to get hurt.

- (2) A robot must obey people, as long as this doesn't break the first law.
- (3) A robot must protect itself, as long as this doesn't break the first two laws.

Asimov's rules sound good. But the story shows that such simple rules may not be enough. These rules would certainly force a robot to rescue your friend. However, suppose that a person gave Speedy an order to save two people who are about to fall. In this case, they wouldn't help a robot decide what to do if it could only save one. The robot would find itself in an endless loop of indecision.

It's very difficult to write a set of rules that will apply in all possible situations. For this reason, some scientists instead build robots with the ability to learn ethical behavior. A robot watches examples of people doing the right thing in different situations. Based on the examples, it then develops its own rules. The robot might, however, learn behaviors that its creators do not like.

The way scientists, engineers, and philosophers approach robot ethics could have a big impact on our lives. A robot with an ethical system has the potential to make better choices than a person would. Why? People have emotions that get in the way. We also worry about our own safety. A robot would be able to rescue a human even if it risked destroying itself.

When it comes to robot ethics, dangerous or tricky situations get the most attention. A recent paper in *Science* described a dilemma in which a self-driving car must choose between crashing into a wall and avoiding the wall but hitting a person walking by. Should this car let its passenger die to save the pedestrian, or choose the other way around? On the other hand, most ethical choices that robots face would be much simpler. In fact, people mostly agree on what robots should and shouldn't do. We don't want them to hurt us. We want them to be truthful to us and warn us if something

awful will happen.

(3)

Asimov's stories about robots help us imagine what a future with moral robots might look like. In his 1946 story "Evidence," a candidate for mayor is accused of being a robot. Why? The main reason is that he is such an honorable, respectable person. An expert who is called to help determine the truth says, "You just can't differentiate between a robot and the very best of humans." Ideally, robots of the future also will exhibit such model behavior. But it is up to ⁽⁴⁾ scientists, researchers, lawmakers, and the rest of us to make sure that happens.

問1 本文中の下線部(1)~(4)の語(句)について、意味が最も近いものをそれぞれイ~ニの中から一つ選び、その記号を解答用紙にマークせよ。

(1) realize

イ analyze □ arise ハ come true ニ notice

(2) competing

イ consistent □ fighting
ハ interacting ニ opposing

(3) awful

イ delightful □ difficult ハ joyful ニ terrible

(4) is up to

イ cheers up □ depends on
ハ goes beyond ニ is important for

問2 本文の内容に関する(1)~(8)の問いの答えとして最も適切なものをそれぞれイ~ニの中から一つ選び、その記号を解答用紙にマークせよ。

(1) Which of the following best describes the author's intention in the underlined sentence (A)?

- イ The author is asking whether you are a little late.
- ロ The author is assuming that being late is not important.
- ハ The author is hoping that someone notices your being late.
- ニ The author is wondering who is a little late.

(2) What does ethics allow robots to do?

- イ to predict how humans feel
- ロ to pretend to be humans
- ハ to obey humans
- ニ to judge what they should or should not do

(3) Which of the following violates Asimov's three rules?

- イ A person gets hurt despite a robot's help.
- ロ A robot gets hurt in order to protect a person.
- ハ A robot observes a person getting hurt without doing anything.
- ニ A robot protects a person without getting hurt itself.

(4) If robots had the ability to learn ethical behavior, what would be a potential problem?

- イ Robots might develop fewer rules than expected.
- ロ Robots might develop no rules.
- ハ Robots might develop rules which are unpleasant for people.
- ニ Robots might develop the wrong rules.

(5) Why are robots sometimes superior to us?

- イ because they are free from emotion
- ロ because they are smarter
- ハ because they can judge faster
- ニ because they process more information

(6) What is the difference between robots and self-driving cars?

- イ robots are smarter than self-driving cars
- ロ self-driving cars are smarter than robots
- ハ self-driving cars face more complex ethical choices than robots
- ニ robots face more complex ethical choices than self-driving cars

(7) What do we want most from robots?

- イ to imagine our future
- ロ to do good
- ハ to talk with us
- ニ to save our time

(8) What is the best title for this passage?

- イ Advances in the field of engineering
- ロ A history of robot development
- ハ Teaching robots right from wrong
- ニ Three rules of robot behavior

[VII] Edible insects(食用昆虫)に関するつぎの英文を読み、設問に答えよ。

Livestock and fish are important sources of protein in most countries. As world population grows, global demand for livestock products is expected to more than double between 2000 and 2050. Similarly, fish production and consumption have increased dramatically in the past 50 years, and now fish cultivation accounts for nearly 50% of world fish production.

Large-scale livestock and fish production facilities are highly productive. However, they cause huge environmental problems and heavy pressures on land. Animal wastes, for example, contaminate surface water and groundwater. Any increase in animal production will also require additional feed and cropland, likely triggering forest destruction. As agriculture is the leading cause of climate change, the world needs new agricultural technologies and patterns of food consumption based on healthier and more sustainable diets. Feeding future populations will require alternative sources of protein, such as factory-produced meat, seaweed, beans, and insects.

People in most Western countries view eating insects with feelings of disgust and perceive the practice to be associated with primitive behavior. However, insects have traditionally been part of diets in many areas of the world. Insects were an important food source in China more than 2000 years ago. Insects are also a traditional food source in many African cultures. In 1857, a German explorer to North and Central Africa wrote that people who ate insects “enjoy not only the nice flavor of the dish, but also take a pleasant revenge on the invaders of their fields.” Culture, under the influence of environment, history, economics, and political systems, defines the rules on what is edible and what is not. In short, whether or not people eat insects is a question of where they grow up.

Consuming insects has a number of advantages. First, insects are an

efficient source of protein. Far more plant protein is needed to produce an equivalent amount of animal protein. For example, the production of 1 kg ⁽⁴⁾ of crickets*¹ requires as little as 1.7 kg of feed compared with 10 kg for beef cattle. However, these figures should be adjusted for edible weight, because the entire animal cannot be eaten. After adjusting for edible weight the advantage of eating insects becomes even greater. Nearly 80% of a cricket is edible and digestible compared with 55% for chicken and pigs and 40% for cattle. This means that crickets are twice as efficient in converting feed to meat as chicken, four times more efficient than pigs, and 12 times more efficient than cattle. One reason for this efficiency is that insects are cold-blooded, so they do not require as much food as warm-blooded animals to maintain body temperature.

Second, eating insects is environmentally friendly. The livestock industry accounts for 70% of agricultural land use and is responsible for 18% of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, a higher share than the transport sector. Insects such as crickets compare favorably with pigs and beef cattle in their GHG emissions: they produce only one hundredth of the amount of GHG. Agriculture also consumes about 70% of fresh water worldwide. Producing 1 kg of animal protein requires 5 to 20 times more water than generating 1 kg of grain protein. Although the volume of water required to raise the same weight of edible insect is not known, it could be considerably lower.

Third, new combinations of crop and insect production with pest management may create highly efficient agricultural systems. The Asian weaver ants, which are consumed in Thailand and other Asian countries, are a case in point. Weaver ants are so called because they bind or "weave" leaves of living trees with silk, made by their larvae*², to form nests. Weaver ants capture many species of insects that feed on their host trees, which include cashew, cacao, coconut, mango, and tea. In ancient China,

they were used to protect fruit trees from insect pests. The quality and yield of fruits treated with such insect control methods have proved greater⁽⁵⁾ than those treated with ordinary chemical sprays. Weaver ants are a perfect example of pest management.

Weaver ants are also a valuable source of nutrition^{*3}: fresh larvae and eggs provide 7 g of protein and 79.2 kilocalories of energy per 100 g. The average household in a rural village in Thailand consumes 49 kg of larvae and eggs per harvesting season. A new agricultural system could be established in which high fruit yields and quality are achieved, while insects — that is, weaver ant larvae and eggs — are converted into easily manageable and accessible protein foods.

There is one problem with edible insect production. Insects for food and feed have not been tested sufficiently to determine if there is any risk that they will transmit diseases to humans. At present, it is not fully understood whether they could be a source of harmful viruses. Some well-known diseases such as HIV-related diseases have been introduced to human populations from animals. Because insects are biologically much more distant from humans than conventional livestock, the risk of such infections is expected to be low. Nevertheless, insects are potential carriers of viruses. More research in this area is needed before edible insects become a regular part of our diets.

語注*

*1 cricket : コオロギ

*2 larvae : 幼虫

*3 nutrition : 栄養

問1 下線部(1)~(5)の語について、意味が最も近いものをそれぞれイ~ニから一つ選び、その記号を解答用紙にマークせよ。

(1) contaminate

イ contain □ terminate ハ pollute ニ sustain

(2) diets

イ foods □ exercise ハ calories ニ plates

(3) primitive

イ primary □ crude ハ incentive ニ previous

(4) an equivalent

イ the same □ a large
ハ a comfortable ニ a necessary

(5) yield

イ price □ allowance ハ shield ニ amount

問2 下の(1)~(7)の問いの答えとして最も適切なものをそれぞれイ~ニの中から一つ選び、その記号を解答用紙にマークせよ。

(1) What are the environmental costs of livestock?

イ increases in diseases among edible insects
□ unstable economic systems
ハ lower production of crops
ニ heavy pressures on land use and water requirements

(2) Why do insects require less feed to grow?

イ because they are cold-blooded
□ because they can move quickly and fly high
ハ because their body contains fat
ニ because they live in tropical areas

(3) What influences the attitudes of people toward eating insects?

- イ history □ disease ハ culture ニ religion

(4) How do weaver ants develop their nests?

- イ by using the skin of their larvae
□ by digging holes underground
ハ by capturing other species of insects and robbing their nests
ニ by sewing tree leaves together

(5) What roles are weaver ants expected to play in new agricultural systems?

- イ a new material in the textile industry
□ potential killers of viruses
ハ control mechanisms on fruit farms and food sources
ニ an alternative to plant protein

(6) What should be done to ensure the safety of eating insects?

- イ more research
□ promotion of cooperation between researchers and government
ハ achievement of consensus among the people
ニ thorough investigation of HIV viruses

(7) What is the best title for this passage?

- イ Environmental costs of edible insects
□ Insects may save humans
ハ More recipes for insect dishes
ニ Most cultures resist eating insects