

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。

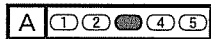
マークシート解答方法についての注意

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)。

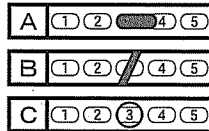
記入上の注意

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。

[I] つぎの(1)~(10)の英文中に入る最も適切な語(句)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) You can rent a snowboard the hour at this shop.

イ in ロ by ハ at ニ to

(2) The waiter us the menu.

イ took ロ ordered ハ brought ニ saved

(3) The cold weather the leaves yellow.

イ turned ロ brought ハ changed ニ took

(4) Our elementary school is no longer the school it was ten years ago.

イ which ロ where ハ in which ニ when

(5) Albert Einstein developed the theory of relativity, .

イ the basis of modern physics
ロ it is the basis of modern physics
ハ that is the basis of modern physics
ニ in which the basis of modern physics

(6) A: I saw Yong at Shinjuku Station this morning.

B: You have. She's still on vacation in Hawaii.

イ won't ロ should ハ must ニ couldn't

(7) A: I couldn't believe the news that our school won the championship.

B: could I.

イ Neither ロ No ハ Not ニ None

(8) A: I hear the presentation was a great success.

B: Yes, it to have attracted more than five hundred people.

イ reports □ tells ハ is told ニ is reported

(9) A: How do you like Thailand?

B: I have it very relaxing.

イ known □ realized ハ found ニ reminded

(10) A: How can you the difference between cabbage and lettuce?

B: A cabbage feels heavier when you hold it in your hands.

イ make □ tell ハ separate ニ divide

〔Ⅱ〕 つぎの(1)～(5)の対話の に入る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) Ren: Shall we meet after class tomorrow to study for our science test?

Megan: I'd like to,

Ren: How about the day after tomorrow?

Megan: That works for me. See you on Wednesday.

イ since our test isn't until next month.

ロ yet I can't until the weekend.

ハ so Friday is better for me.

ニ but I have club practice on Tuesdays.

(2) Teacher: Class, please look at the definitions at the bottom of the page.

Michael: Excuse me, I'm sorry I'm late.

Teacher: Michael, it's 9:00. You're 15 minutes late!

Michael: I know, but my alarm clock didn't go off this morning.

Teacher: Hmm, I see. Well, just take your seat quickly. Now,

Oh yes, I was going to explain the definitions . . .

イ it's no use.

ロ where were we?

ハ where would I be without you? ニ it's hard to tell.

(3) Takumi: I'm really out of shape, so I was planning on going hiking last Saturday, but it rained.

Juan: Yes, it did, but it was sunny on Sunday. Didn't you go on Sunday?

Takumi: No I didn't. Maybe I'll go next Saturday.

Juan: Next weekend it's supposed to rain again. How about going to the gym with me?

Takumi: Ah, well, thanks, Juan, but let me think about it. I might be too tired.

イ I like walking in the rain.

ロ I guess I just got lazy.

ハ Weekends aren't a good time for hiking.

ニ I couldn't find my umbrella.

(4) Ayano: I'm thinking of asking Sho to help me with the decorations for the school festival.

Riku: Sho is a really fun person. But if you want my advice, I'd ask someone else.

Ayano: Really? Why do you say that?

Riku: Well, although Sho was the leader of our club last year, I'd ask Daiki instead. He's much more responsible.

Ayano: Thanks for the advice. I'll ask him, then.

イ he always did his best.

ロ it was really nice to work with him.

ハ his test scores dropped.

ニ I ended up doing all the work.

- (5) Hanna: Congratulations, Aoi.
Aoi: What do you mean?
Hanna: I heard your artwork was selected for the international youth art contest in Europe this June.
Aoi: Thanks, How did you know about it already?
Hanna: I took the same bus as your sister this morning.

- イ I was going to apply in June.
ロ I knew you could do it yourself.
ハ I just heard about it last night myself.
ニ I'm so happy for you.

〔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)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ずつある。取り除く文として最も適切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) In a forest, a tree is forever competing with its neighbors. As soon as it dies back, it loses its space to another tree. However, an isolated tree has the opportunity to grow back after it loses some of its branches and leaves. Hence, the longest-lived trees of a species are not usually in forests, but free-standing. Animals, however, live longer when they live in groups. Moreover, with many trees, the oldest trees are those that grow in difficult environments, such as high mountains where the growing season is short. In contrast, fast-growing trees in the most favorable environments seldom live long.

Rackham, O. (2014). *The Ash Tree*. Dorset: Little Toller Books (一部改変)

(2) Plastic production has tripled over the past 25 years, and the mess it causes has risen at the same rate. Recycling is one option to fight the pollution problem. Another is biology. With that in mind researchers have been hunting for creatures that can digest plastics. Several species of bacteria can do the job, but only slowly. Recently, researchers have discovered bacteria in the stomach of a particular type of insect that can break down plastics more quickly. Still these bacteria cannot break down wood. The research is especially important now, as plastics may have negative impacts on the environment as well as on human health.

“Worm food.” *The Economist*. May 26, 2018 (一部改変)

(3) The increase in American teenagers' cell phone use corresponds to a
drop in reported life satisfaction. ⁽¹⁾ Cell phones first became available to
American consumers in 1983, and an amazing 13 million were sold in
the following 10 years. ⁽²⁾ The first people to adopt cell phones in 1983
were male executives whose companies provided a cell phone as a bonus.
At that time, a cell phone cost about \$3,000. Soon the quality of
cellular service improved, the price of a cell phone ⁽³⁾ dropped to only \$250,
and the product became so miniaturized that it could fold into a shirt
pocket. Rather quickly cell phones became a general consumer product.
⁽⁴⁾ In 1993, one in three cell phones was sold for personal use. Today cell
phones are a part of everyday life.

Rogers, E. M. (1995). *Diffusion of Innovations*. (4th ed.). New York:
The Free Press (一部改変)

問2 つぎの(1)と(2)のパラグラフ(段落)を完成させるために、に入る最も適切な文を下のイ～ニの中から一つ選び、解答用紙にマークせよ。

(1) Even though it takes just a few grams to brew a cup of tea, some 3 million tons of tea are consumed every year. Tea can be good for you, as it contains substances to lower cholesterol and reduce the risk of heart disease. But there is sometimes a downside. Most black teas contain caffeine which, although it improves mental alertness, can also cause anxiety, sleeplessness, and other problems. When the caffeine is removed, the tea does not have these side effects, but there is damage to the substances that give black tea its benefits. For black tea drinkers, what would be agreeable is a tea plant with little or no caffeine.

“Of all the tea in China.” *The Economist*. November 17, 2018 (一部改変)

- イ Tea drinking is declining in popularity.
- ロ People drink tea because it is good for them.
- ハ Many people in the world love a good cup of tea.
- ニ Black tea has more negative effects than benefits.

(2) It has been known for a long time that people generally visit the same places regularly. The details, though, have been surprisingly unknown. Now, thanks to an analysis of data collected from smartphone users around the world, more is known. It turns out that the number of places most people visit regularly remains constant over periods of months and years. If a person adds a new location, an old one drops out and the average number of places people visit remains about 25. Can you calculate how many places you visit regularly?

“Oh, the places you’ll go!” *The Economist*. June 30, 2018 (一部改変)

- イ Human beings are creatures of habit.
- ロ Healthy, long-lived people have regular daily habits.
- ハ Having a regular location for meetings boosts productivity.
- ニ The more places you visit, the higher your smartphone expenses.

〔IV〕 環境と貧困に関するつぎの英文を読んで設問に答えよ。

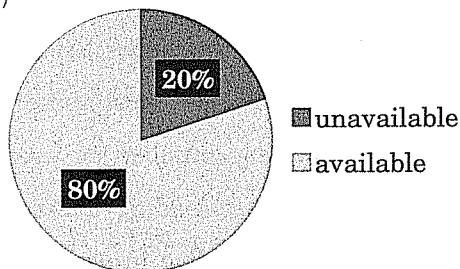
Is the environment a bigger crisis than poverty? Of course, the answer to this question partly depends on who you are. If you are someone whose family is affected by air pollution and suffering from illness, then the environment is the bigger crisis. If you are one of the billions of people around the world living in extreme poverty, then that is the biggest crisis.

But looking at these problems on a global scale, the most massive, immediate problem is clearly poverty. A surprising number of people — more than one third of the world's population — are leading miserable lives as a result of poverty. A total of 4.4 billion people live in developing countries. Three-fifths of them lack basic sanitation. Almost one-third have no access to clean water. A quarter do not have adequate housing. A fifth have no access to modern health services. A fifth of the children do not make it to the end of primary school. A fifth are continually ill because they do not have adequate protein and energy from their food supplies. And each year, for every single child alive and well in the U.K., a child dies in the developing world through the effects of poverty. There is no crisis that comes even close to this in scale, urgency, or tragedy. It is a crisis for humanity and demands immediate attention.

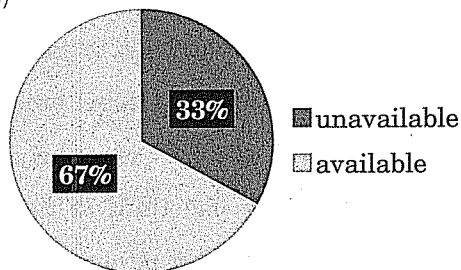
Farndon, J. (2012). "Is the environment a bigger crisis than poverty?" *Do you think that you're clever?* London: Icon Books (一部改変)

問1 次の円グラフ(1)~(4)は、開発途上国 (developing countries) に住む約44億人の人々についてのものである。グラフはそれぞれ、下のイ~ニのどれかが手に入る人々・手に入らない人々の割合を示している。それぞれのグラフに該当するものをイ~ニの中から一つ選び、その記号を解答用紙にマークせよ。ただし、同じ選択肢は一度のみしか使用できない。

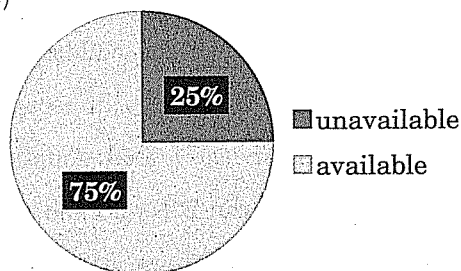
(1)



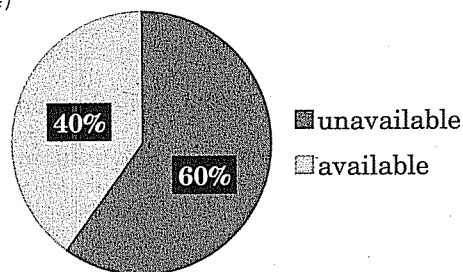
(2)



(3)



(4)



イ 清潔な飲料水

ロ 最低限の衛生環境

ハ 十分な住宅環境

ニ 現代的な医療サービス

問2 筆者の主張として最も適切な内容を、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。

イ 衣食住は人間が文化的生活を送るための最低条件である。

ロ 環境問題と貧困問題は密接な関係にある。

ハ 貧困こそ最も深刻な問題である。

ニ 衣食住は環境に大きく依存している。

〔V〕 つぎの英文は2017年に観測された日食(eclipse)について、事前情報として書かれた記事である。この文を読み、(1)～(5)の設問の答えとして最も適切なものをそれぞれイ～エの中から一つ選び、その記号を解答用紙にマークせよ。

On Monday, August 21, 2017, all of North America, including an estimated 324 million people in the U.S., will be able to enjoy a solar eclipse in partial or total form. This is a golden opportunity to observe one of nature's most exciting events and to educate diverse audiences in the U.S.

A solar eclipse occurs when passes between and blocks all or part of for up to about three hours, from beginning to end, as viewed from a given location. For this eclipse, the longest period of the totality*¹ will be about two minutes and 40 seconds and the sun's atmosphere — the corona — can be seen during this time.

Anyone within the path of totality can see the total solar eclipse. The path of totality is a relatively thin ribbon, around 112 kilometers wide, that will cross the U.S. from west to east. One of the first cities where the eclipse begins in the U.S. will be Madras, Oregon, near the Pacific Coast. The totality begins there at 10:19. Over the next hour and a half, it will cross through many states. The total eclipse will end near Columbia, South Carolina, close to the Atlantic Coast at 14:44. The longest duration of the total eclipse will be near .

Observers outside this path will still see a partial solar eclipse, where the moon covers part of the sun. It can be seen from anywhere in North America.

NASA. (2017). "Eclipse 101." <https://eclipse2017.nasa.gov/eclipse-101> (一部改変)

語注*

*¹ totality : 皆既日食

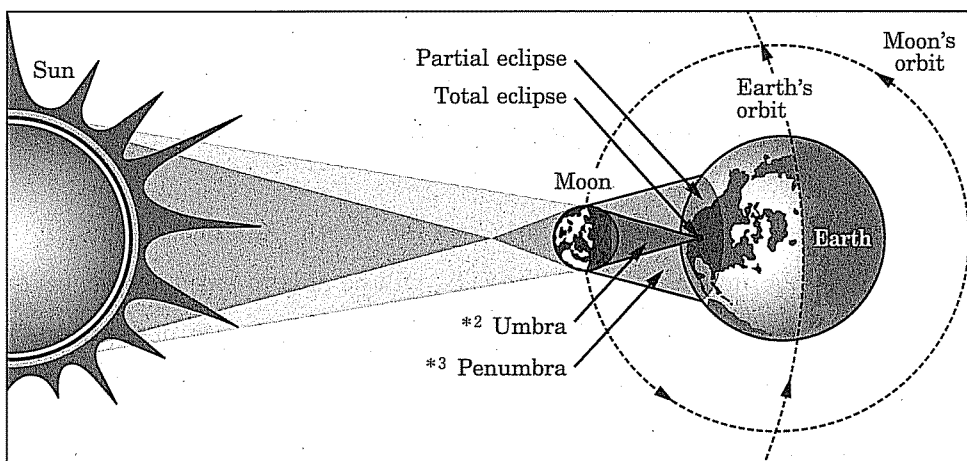


Figure 1: How an Eclipse Works

語注*

*2 umbra : 本影

*3 penumbra : 半影

Table 1: Times of the Partial and Total Eclipse in Selected U.S. Locations

City, State	Time eclipse begins	Time totality begins	Time totality ends	Time eclipse ends	Time zone ^{*5}
Madras, Oregon	9:06:43 ^{*4}	10:19:36	10:21:38	11:41:06	PDT
Casper, Wyoming	10:22:21	11:42:44	11:45:09	13:09:30	MDT
Lincoln, Nebraska	11:37:16	13:02:40	13:03:48	14:29:46	CDT
Jefferson City, Missouri	11:46:07	13:13:07	13:15:38	14:41:05	CDT
Carbondale, Illinois	11:52:25	13:20:06	13:22:41	14:47:25	CDT
Nashville, Tennessee	11:58:31	13:27:25	13:29:23	14:54:02	CDT
Columbia, South Carolina	13:13:08	14:41:51	14:44:21	16:06:21	EDT

語注*

*4 Hours : Minutes : Seconds

*5 There are four time zones in the mainland of the U.S.:

PDT (Pacific Daylight Time), MDT (Mountain Daylight Time),

CDT (Central Daylight Time), EDT (Eastern Daylight Time).

(1) Look at Figure 1 and choose the word combination which fits in the blanks , , and .

- イ A : the moon B : the sun and Earth C : the sun
ロ A : Earth B : the sun and the moon C : the sun
ハ A : the sun B : the moon and Earth C : the moon
ニ A : Earth B : the moon and the sun C : the moon

(2) Choose the city that is within the partial eclipse at the given time based on Table 1.

- イ Casper, 10:21:22 ロ Jefferson City, 13:15:07
ハ Carbondale, 14:54:02 ニ Nashville, 13:27:23

(3) Choose the sentence which matches the information in Table 1.

- イ The total eclipse at Carbondale begins fifteen minutes and nine seconds later than at Lincoln.
ロ The duration of the totality is one minute and fifty-eight seconds at Nashville.
ハ The eclipse at Lincoln starts twenty-four minutes and six seconds earlier than at Nashville.
ニ The partial eclipse ends at 14:44:21 at Columbia.

(4) Choose the city which fits in the blank .

- イ Casper, Wyoming ロ Jefferson City, Missouri
ハ Carbondale, Illinois ニ Nashville, Tennessee

(5) Choose the sentence that matches the information in the article.

- イ There are around 324 million people in the path of the totality in the U.S.
- ロ The solar eclipse can be observed for up to an hour and a half in many U.S. states.
- ハ In the penumbra and outside the path of totality, the sun is partly covered by the moon.
- ニ The total solar eclipse can be first seen on the eastern side of the U.S.

〔VI〕 Hybrid Assistive Limb (HAL) というロボットスーツに関するつぎの英文を読み、設問に答えよ。なお、各段落冒頭の〔 〕は段落番号を示す。

〔1〕 Spinal cord*¹ and other injuries leading to lower limb disorders can feel like life-ruining events to patients. Treatments can take time and be uncomfortable, often leading to extreme frustration and despair. In the U.S. alone, an estimated 10,000 to 12,000 spinal cord injuries occur every year, with around 200,000 Americans currently living with related conditions.

〔2〕 The Hybrid Assistive Limb (HAL) is a powered robotic suit*² developed by a Japanese robotics technology company. It has been used in Japanese medical institutions since 2008 for the treatment of lower limb disorders. By 2012 more than 300 HAL suits were in use across Japan, by 130 different medical facilities. Recently, the technology has made its way to the U.S. after receiving U.S. government approval in 2017. A rehabilitation center based in Jacksonville, Florida announced a partnership with the Japanese company in March 2018 and has become the first U.S.-based provider of HAL treatments.

〔3〕 HAL is the world's first cyborg-type robot, leading to a "fusion of man, machine, and information." In medical settings, however, HAL is a machine that works with patients to improve their physical function so they can walk again. The goal isn't a "fusion of man and machine." Rather, it is to help patients become independent of the technology, achieving freedom of movement, without machinery and support.

〔4〕 HAL works by using small sensors on the patient's skin that detect minor electrical signals in their body. As those signals are detected by the robot, it responds with a movement at the joint. It is the only system to date where the patient's nervous system*³ acts on an external device. Even in patients whose movement is limited or who are completely paralyzed, the skin still outputs bioelectric signals from the brain that reflect the

individual's intention to move. The HAL technology reads these signals and the suit provides motion assistance in line with what the brain is trying to achieve.

[5] Treatment with HAL actually uses the signals from the patient's brain to help the patient walk. The patients with spinal cord injuries currently receiving the treatment have reported that it is a very different, harder experience than other therapies. However, they have seen greater functional changes in a shorter amount of time than with any other method they've tried. The treatment center opened in the U.S. in February 2018, and in May completed the treatment of its first two patients.

[6] In addition to its medical applications, HAL can be used in situations that seem like science fiction. HAL suits can support workers with physically demanding jobs by ⁽⁴⁾ enhancing their strength, or the suits can be customized for disaster recovery. In the future, perhaps HAL will become just another household appliance. Our homes may all have a HAL suit to help us with the heavy work around the house.

“Meet HAL: The Japanese cyborg medical exoskeleton helping US patients walk again.” (2018). *Medical Technology*, (8).

<https://www.medicaldevice-network.com/features/hal-japanese-cyborg-medical-exoskeleton-helping-us-patients-walk-again/> (一部改変)

語注*

*1 spinal cord : 脊髄

*2 robotic suit : 動作の補助や筋力アップなどを目的とし、人が身体に装着して用いるロボットのこと

*3 nervous system : 神経系

問1 本文中の下線部(1)~(4)の語句について、意味がもっと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) lower limb

イ leg

□ arm

ハ back

ニ shoulder

(2) despair

イ fear

□ anxiety

ハ loss of hope

ニ lack of certainty

(3) to date

イ recently

□ within limits

ハ until now

ニ in time

(4) enhancing

イ sustaining

□ weakening

ハ exceeding

ニ improving

問2 本文の内容に関する(1)~(6)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 would be the best title for this passage?

イ The Limitations of HAL

□ Future Prospects of HAL

ハ HAL Symbolizes AI

ニ Good News for Patients

(2) Which of the following was true in 2016?

- イ HAL was available in Japan.
- ロ HAL was available in both the U.S. and Japan.
- ハ HAL was available in the U.S.
- ニ HAL was not available in either the U.S. or Japan.

(3) What is the goal of introducing HAL into treatment?

- イ to help patients become independent of their doctors
- ロ to help patients walk
- ハ to help patients to feel less pain
- ニ to help patients receive and send signals

(4) What does paragraph [4] mainly explain?

- イ how HAL functions
- ロ how HAL was developed
- ハ future possibilities of HAL
- ニ potential problems of HAL

(5) What can we conclude about the value of HAL for patients?

- イ It is an ideal robotic suit.
- ロ It takes a long time for patients to feel its effects.
- ハ It is quite costly.
- ニ It is worth trying.

(6) According to paragraph [6], who is most likely to benefit from HAL in the near future?

- イ a secretary of a company president
- ロ a cashier in a supermarket
- ハ a delivery service person
- ニ a pilot of an airplane

〔VII〕 アフリカに関するつぎの英文を読み、設問に答えよ。なお、各段落冒頭の〔 〕は段落番号を示す。

[1] There are currently a number of African countries involved in war, or experiencing post-war conflict and tension. Conflicts in Africa do not often appear on international TV news. When news of conflicts in Africa does appear, it focuses only on the conflict and not on possible solutions.

[2] In addition to the lack of news on conflicts in Africa, the background context and analysis are often missing. International news often fails to link current conflicts to the history of Africa's relationship to Western countries, despite the fact that this history continues to be at the base of the current wars and conflicts. European nations gradually colonized most of the African continent over a period of hundreds of years. In 1884, they organized the Berlin Conference to lay down the rules on how they would finish dividing Africa among themselves. These colonies lasted until the middle of the 20th century. The ineffective government and poverty which resulted from this colonial history are among the causes of the current conflicts.

[3] A lot of news reports blame ethnic diversity, another outcome of colonial history, for the conflicts in Africa. The artificial boundaries created by colonial rulers had the effect of bringing together many different ethnic groups within a nation. However, a World Bank report notes that this is not the cause of civil wars. In fact, where there is ethnic diversity, there is actually less chance for civil wars, as long as there are not a small number of very large ethnic groups.

[4] While ethnic conflict is usually not the cause of civil wars, Africa's rich natural resources of timber, oil, and diamonds are. In many cases, foreign extractive*¹ industries make unreported payments to African governments for rights to extract resources. Thus, the ruling parties of the governments

have secret sources of money for personal and political use. At the same time, the citizens of African countries are robbed of their countries' natural resources, resulting in greater poverty. ⁽³⁾ In these ways, unreported money from foreign companies helps to create and fund conflicts.

[5] A third cause of conflict in Africa is uncontrolled and illegal arms, mostly imported from foreign countries. There is an abundant supply of small arms, light weapons, and explosives circulating in some African countries. ⁽⁴⁾ The ability to easily buy and transfer arms to areas of conflict has increased the tensions between mutually opposing groups.

[6] To prevent conflicts in Africa with their related human rights abuses and human displacement, more open, publicly available information is necessary. ⁽⁵⁾ Companies in extractive industries should make public the taxes, fees, and other payments they give to the governments of the countries in which they operate. Doing so would restrict the profit-making of extractive industries and discourage ruling parties from profiting at the expense of their citizens. Likewise, more news and information on the global arms trade could raise greater public awareness of its links to conflicts in Africa.

[7] Toward this goal, a number of international, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are already at work. The "Publish What You Pay" campaign is calling for disclosure of payments to and transactions with governments by global natural resource companies. GlobalWitness.org works to emphasize the link between the exploitation of natural resources and human rights abuses, particularly where timber, diamonds, and oil are used to fund conflict and corruption. Transparency International is devoted to fighting corruption. It also advocates for policy reform, works to support global agreements and monitors whether governments, companies, and banks follow these agreements. IMPACT is a group of Canadian and African NGOs working together on political and economic issues. Their aim

is to understand how foreign extractive industry practices in Africa have been the source of conflicts and displacement. One of the organizations working on arms transfers is the Norwegian Initiative on Small Arms Transfers (NISAT). NISAT works to block the illegal sales of small arms used in human rights abuses by combining the information and networks of its partner organizations.

[8] Both unreported payments by extractive industries to African governments and the large supply of arms originate from foreign countries. International news organizations have tended to ignore how conflicts and war in Africa are related to the outside world. However, a number of NGOs are now providing such information and publicizing it on their websites. By visiting the websites of the organizations listed above, we can learn about the complex causes of conflicts in Africa. This understanding may be a first step toward solutions.

“About wars and post-war conflicts.” *Africa Sun News*. <http://africasunnews.com/wars.html> および Elbadawi, E. & Sambanis, N. (2000). “Why are there so many civil wars in Africa?” *Journal of African Economies*, 9(3), 244-269. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jae/9.3.244> (一部改変)

語注*

*1 extractive : 採掘, 採集の

問1 下線部(1)~(5)の語(句)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) lay down

イ make

ロ break

ハ abolish

ニ display

(2) civil

イ internal □ urban ハ severe ニ cultural

(3) robbed

イ rubbed □ dreamed ハ supplied ニ deprived

(4) abundant

イ scarce □ plentiful ハ limited ニ wasteful

(5) displacement

イ enforcement □ disappointment

ハ relocation ニ errors

問2 下の(1)~(7)の設問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 does paragraph [1] suggest about conflicts in Africa?

- イ They attract little attention.
- They attract due attention.
- ハ They reflect cultural diversity in Africa.
- ニ They show how difficult it is to unify Africa.

(2) What have the artificial boundaries mentioned in paragraph [3] brought about?

- イ ethnic diversity within countries
- conflicts between African countries
- ハ the Berlin Conference
- ニ the World Bank

(3) Which of the following is NOT responsible for the conflicts in Africa according to a World Bank report in paragraph [3]?

- イ ethnic diversity
- ロ governments
- ハ politics
- ニ colonial history

(4) Why are small arms mentioned in paragraph [5]?

- イ because they are used for natural resource development
- ロ because their spread increases conflicts
- ハ because they are indispensable for national defense
- ニ because they are under the legitimate control of governments

(5) What is the common goal of the organizations in paragraph [7] working on the issue of extractive industries?

- イ to make greater profits at less cost
- ロ to make business conduct clear and responsible
- ハ to block black market weapons sales
- ニ to collect money for African countries

(6) Which of the following organizations in paragraph [7] is most directly related to protecting human rights of the people in Africa?

- イ The "Publish what You Pay" Movement
- ロ Transparency International
- ハ IMPACT
- ニ NISAT

(7) Which of the following is the best title for this passage?

- イ Donate More to Africa
- ロ Stop Supplying Weapons
- ハ Inform to End the Warfare in Africa
- ニ Save Scarce Natural Resources

