

英 語

注 意

1. 問題は全部で16ページ、解答用紙は全部で3枚である。
2. 解答用紙に氏名・受験番号を忘れずに記入すること。(ただし、マーク・シートにはあらかじめ受験番号がプリントされている。)
3. 解答はすべて解答用紙に記入すること。(裏面に記入しても採点の対象とはならない。)
4. 問題冊子の余白等は適宜利用してよいが、どのページも切り離してはいけない。
5. 解答用紙は必ず提出のこと。この問題冊子は提出する必要はない。

マーク・シート記入上の注意

1. 解答用紙(その1)はマーク・シートになっている。HBの黒鉛筆またはシャープペンシルを用いて記入すること。
2. 解答用紙にあらかじめプリントされた受験番号を確認すること。
3. 解答する記号・番号の○を塗りつぶしなさい。○で囲んだり×をつけたりしてはいけない。

解答記入例(解答が1のとき)

1	●	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩
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4. 一度記入したマークを消す場合は、消しゴムでよく消すこと。×をつけても消したことになる。
5. 解答用紙をよごしたり、折り曲げたりしないこと。

問題 I 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

Last month, France — including Paris, the “City of Light” — grew darker at night as one of the world’s most comprehensive lighting laws went into effect. From 1 a.m. to 7 a.m., shop lights are being turned off, and lights inside office buildings must be turned off within an hour of employees leaving the workplace. The lighting on France’s building fronts cannot be turned on before sunset. Over the next two years, rules restricting lights on signs will also go into effect. These rules are designed to cut carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions by 250,000 tons per year, save as much as the annual energy consumption of 750,000 households, and dramatically cut the country’s overall energy bill by 200 million Euros.

Despite such benefits, one might well wonder why the French — and potentially all of us — should care much about light pollution in the first place. After all, doesn’t light at night make our lives safer and expand our work and play time? Isn’t that more important than saving a bit of money or making a small cut in CO₂ emissions?

France’s Environment Ministry took steps because, on the contrary, excessive lighting in major cities and in many parts of the world threatens our health and the health of the natural environments on which we rely. In his book, *The End of Night*, Paul Bogard agrees. Bogard reminds us that, until recently, efforts to limit our use of light have been made in response to complaints that we have lost our starry nights. Practical need to see stars in the night sky for navigation and star-gazing scientists’ research exists side by side with the artist’s desire to paint the magic of the night sky in artwork or poetry. Remember that famous painting by the Dutch artist Van Gogh, for instance. How tragic to think we might have no more “Starry Nights”!

Besides science and art, though, other researchers pay attention to the impacts of light pollution on our health, warning that disturbing these natural

patterns of light and dark, and thus the structures and functions of natural environments, is having deep impacts on humans, creatures, and even plant life. Scientists are investigating new ways to provide society with the light it demands for security and commerce while greatly reducing the flood of light that is increasingly disturbing human health and the ability of many creatures to function.

Some 30 percent of vertebrates (animals with backbones) and more than 60 percent of invertebrates (those without) are nocturnal, coming out only at night. Many of the rest are active at dawn and dusk, the borders of day and night. All life potentially feels the impacts of our exploding use of artificial light, scientists say.

Every time we humans switch on a light, many animals' age-old patterns of mating, travel, and feeding are altered, often with no time for species to adjust. On the Caribbean island of Tobago, a 2012 study of leatherback turtles* — a species that has been on Earth for 150 million years — found that artificial light on the nesting beaches is the biggest threat to survival of newly born turtles. This is a major factor in declining leatherback turtle populations. Newly born turtles have evolved to follow the reflected light of the stars and moon from the beach to the ocean. But they now follow the light of hotels and streetlights instead. As a result they die of lack of water, are eaten by other animals, or get run over by cars.

Every year more and more birds traveling long distances are drawn away from their seasonal courses by artificial light, then killed by flying into buildings. Other recent studies show that artificial light disturbs patterns of travel and feeding for bats precisely because many bat species avoid lighted areas. According to a 2011 study in the journal *Science*, bats benefit U.S. agriculture by billions of dollars annually, simply by eating insects.

Of course, "humans are animals as well," explains Steven Lockley of Harvard Medical School's Division of Sleep Medicine, "and so when light/dark

cycles disturb seasonal patterns of trees or breeding cycles of animals, there's no reason to think it's not doing the same to us." As recently as 1980, humans were thought to be safe from the effects of artificial light at night. But continuing research has shown that light at night troubles our sleep and confuses our circadian rhythms, those 24-hour biological processes that control our body's functions. Technological advances such as LEDs (light-emitting diodes) can improve our ability to reduce and better control lighting, but these same new lights may actually make things worse because they contain a "blue-rich" white light that especially disturbs circadian rhythms.

More and more of the light we see at night — whether on our electronic phones and tablets or in outdoor lighting — is rich with the blue wavelengths most disturbing to our body's rhythms. (More than any other wavelengths, blue light tells our brain that night is over, that morning's blue sky has returned, and that the day has begun — the opposite signal that we want to be sending our brain in the middle of the night.) Studies continue to suggest that the consequences of excessive exposure to light at night include a risk for weight gain, heart disease, and other serious health problems. Last year, the American Medical Association called for research into the "risks and benefits of workplace and environmental exposure to light-at-night," and recommended "new lighting technologies at home and at work that take into account the body's clock." In fact, researchers are concerned about the impact of some new lighting technologies. LEDs are praised for being energy-efficient and clearer in color. But most LEDs are actually brighter than the old lights, further increasing light pollution. In fact, LEDs could worsen the effects of light pollution on human health and the environment by more than five times.

The problem is worsening as China, India, Brazil, and many other countries become increasingly wealthy and urbanized. Satellite views of Earth at night show vast areas of the planet glowing white, with only the world's furthest regions still covered in darkness. Some countries have passed

regulations to reduce light pollution, but most nations and cities still do little to slow down the increasing use of excessive light.

The simple act of shielding (changing the amount and direction of light) helps to control light pollution. While we seldom use lamps without lamp shades inside our homes, most of our outdoor lighting remains unshielded, sending light straight into the sky, into our eyes, into our neighbors' bedrooms. Until recently, consumers had few buying choices, but now some stores offer shielded lighting. Street lighting, stadium lighting, parking lot and gas station lighting — all can now be shielded.

But then again, don't we need all this light for safety and security? Light equals safety, and darkness danger — right? This common belief alone helps to explain why many gas stations and parking lots are lit more than ten times as brightly as they were just 20 years ago, and why light pollution continues to grow at up to 20 percent per year. In fact, the issue of light at night and safety is complex, with little good evidence to support these common beliefs. For example, ever brighter lights can actually reduce security, blinding our vision. And anyway, like everyone else, criminals too fear the dark as unsafe, seeking well-lit areas for their dark acts.

It is far more important to use light effectively than simply to use a lot of light. Explaining France's new lighting rules, former environment minister Delphine Batho said that the government would like to "change the culture" to include responsible use of light. This change will be welcome, for what experts and studies — not to mention our own eyes — tell us is that we are using far more light than we need, and at tremendous cost.

注 *leatherback turtles オサガメ(大型のウミガメの一種)

設問 本文の内容から考えて、下線部の空欄を埋めるのに最も適切なものを①から④の中から一つ選び、解答欄 1 から 10 にマークしなさい。解答用紙(その1)を使用。

1. Besides saving money and reducing CO₂ emissions, France's new policies to reduce light pollution aim to _____.

- ① reduce the number of visible stars with less light at night
- ② improve human health with less light at night
- ③ expand work time with more light at night
- ④ expand play time with more light at night

2. The leatherback turtles of Tobago are _____.

- ① a newly discovered species under threat by light pollution
- ② decreasing because light pollution is changing the way that they dig in the sand
- ③ now nesting in the water instead of on the beach
- ④ having babies on the beach that go in the wrong direction after they are born

3. The author mentions that leatherback turtles have existed for 150 million years to _____.

- ① suggest that humans have not existed long enough to understand their behavior
- ② suggest that humans can destroy animals and the environment in a short period of time
- ③ stress that they caused modern changes in the environment
- ④ stress that they are too old to tell natural light from artificial light

4. The seasonal _____ of animals traveling long distances, be they birds or bats, are affected by artificial lights at night.

- ① songs
- ② speeds
- ③ patterns
- ④ mating partners

5. The term "circadian rhythms" means _____.

- ① regular movements of animals at night
- ② regular adjustment by the body to cycles of sleep and activity
- ③ sounds that animals make while traveling long distances
- ④ alternating of light and dark in the day

6. These days, researchers are particularly concerned about "blue light," as it _____.

- ① saves energy but is such a beautiful color that consumers use more of it
- ② looks like natural light and is not as bright as artificial light
- ③ has wavelengths that confuse the body's biological understanding of day and night
- ④ is merely a minor advance in LED technology used in electronic goods

7. According to the article, when humans do not get enough sleep due to light pollution, they may suffer from such serious health problems as _____.

- ① ear problems
- ② weight problems
- ③ tooth pain
- ④ knee pain

8. The good news about the light pollution problem is that _____.

- ① we have the ability to control the use of artificial lights
- ② the only real problem with artificial lighting is that it erases our view of the sky at night
- ③ it endangers our mental health, not our physical health
- ④ it does not have much of an impact on plant life

9. The best response to critics who say light is needed at night for general safety reasons is that _____.

- ① it is not that we need less artificial light at night, only that we need more natural light from the stars and moon
- ② it is not that we don't need artificial light at night, only that we don't need so much of it
- ③ criminals hate well-lit places as much as other people do
- ④ criminals have more trouble seeing in bright lights than other people do

10. The writer of this article _____.

- ① is using social and scientific facts to show the need for a reduction of lighting
- ② sees no solution to the environmental problems caused by lighting
- ③ feels that technology is more to blame for the lighting problem than human nature
- ④ feels that if we use LEDs, we can continue to use lighting at a slightly reduced rate

問題Ⅱ 次の英文を読んで、下線部(1)、(2)を日本語に訳しなさい。解答用紙(その2)を使用。

What is communicating, and why do we communicate? According to Rudolph F. Verderber, author of several books on communication, “communicating” is sharing meaning. The word “sharing” is of key importance and indicates why communication is basic to human society. People must communicate—share meaning—in order to establish relationships and complete tasks. At least two people must interact with each other for sharing to take place. This interaction involves sending, receiving, and responding to messages, which may be verbal (that is, spoken), or nonverbal (for instance, nodding your head to show that you are listening to what is being said).

(1) When communicating with others, you have responsibilities both as a speaker and a listener, and the more actively you are able to perform these roles, the more successful you are likely to be in school and in life.

As a student, you may think being a good speaker is most important, but actually, being an active listener is just as vital. What does it mean to be an active listener? It means that you focus both physical and mental energy on what a speaker is saying. Merely sitting passively, hearing but not consciously attending, seriously limits your ability to absorb and interpret information accurately. Active listening is the only way to come close to understanding what a speaker is saying; it means paying attention not only to what is said but also to how it is said. (2) Tone of voice, expressions of face, and gestures can sometimes indicate more effectively how a speaker feels about a subject than what he or she expresses in words. In order to receive both verbal and nonverbal messages clearly, you need to develop good listening habits.

問題Ⅲ 次の設問に答えなさい。

(1) 次の文を英語に訳しなさい。解答用紙(その3)を使用。

日本政府によれば、外国人観光客が急増している。日本の伝統的な文化に興味を持ち、寺院を訪れる人もいれば、健康食として人気が増している日本食を楽しむ人もいる。

(2) 次の11から15について、()にあてはまるものを①から⑥の中から一つずつ選び、文意が通るよう適切に並び替えて英文を完成し、(*)に入るものを解答欄にそれぞれマークしなさい。解答用紙(その1)を使用。

11. Today, consumers play a () () (*) () () () determines the nature and design of its products.

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|--------|
| ① a | ② when | ③ part |
| ④ active | ⑤ company | ⑥ more |

12. Computers can do a great () (*) () () () () (), but they can do little when we want to gain wisdom.

- | | | |
|--------|--------------|--------|
| ① make | ② collection | ③ deal |
| ④ data | ⑤ easier | ⑥ to |

13. Although it lasts more than three hours, we all () () () () (*) many times.

- | | | |
|---------|----------|---------|
| ① this | ② seeing | ③ is |
| ④ agree | ⑤ movie | ⑥ worth |

14. A \$1,000 reward has () () () (*)
() () the valuables.

① of

② the

③ offered

④ for

⑤ been

⑥ return

15. If you love to fish, catching a big () () ()
() (*) () soon forget.

① you

② an

③ is

④ don't

⑤ one

⑥ experience

問題IV

次の設問について、50語程度の英文を書きなさい。解答用紙(その3)を使用。

Choose a foreign city that you would like to visit anywhere in the world, and explain why you would like to visit that city.

次の **問題 V** は英米文学科 A 方式受験者のみ解答すること(フランス文学科 A 方式・日本文学科 B 方式・比較芸術学科受験者は 14 ページの **問題 V** を解答すること)。

問題 V リスニング問題

聞き取った内容から考えて、16 から 25 の問題の答えとして最も適切なものを①から④の中から一つ選び、それぞれマークしなさい。解答用紙(その 1)を使用。

16. What does Levison Wood claim to be the first to have done?
- ① To have eaten some poison snakes
 - ② To have traveled the Silk Road from Iran to India
 - ③ To have walked the full length of the Nile River
 - ④ To have walked the most dangerous parts of the Nile River
17. How long was Levison Wood's walk along the Nile River?
- ① 450 miles long
 - ② 4,250 miles long
 - ③ 4,520 miles long
 - ④ 42,250 miles long
18. Where did Levison Wood's African journey begin?
- ① In North Sudan
 - ② In South Sudan
 - ③ In the jungles of Rwanda
 - ④ In the sea near Egypt

19. When was Levison Wood's first big expedition?
- ① During his high school days
 - ② Just after graduating from high school
 - ③ During his university days
 - ④ Just after graduating from university
20. According to this radio show, what does Levison Wood's company do?
- ① It guides people on adventures in developed countries.
 - ② It guides people on adventures in little known places.
 - ③ It teaches people how to survive in extreme environments.
 - ④ It teaches children survival skills.
21. Was Levison Wood alone on this expedition along the Nile River?
- ① Rarely, because he was with a local guide and sometimes with others.
 - ② Sometimes, when he refused to take a local guide.
 - ③ Most of the time, because he traveled alone and with little equipment.
 - ④ Always, because he wanted to complete the walk by himself.
22. In Levison Wood's view, what is the greatest challenge of this kind of travel?
- ① Changing his schedule
 - ② Avoiding political trouble
 - ③ Being bored
 - ④ Not knowing the territory

23. Which of the following was NOT a danger that Levison Wood experienced?

- ① Wild animals
- ② Snakes in his clothes
- ③ Men with guns
- ④ Serious illness

24. How did Levison Wood react to the tragedy of his friend?

- ① He was saddened by his friend's death but continued the trip.
- ② He carried on the trip even though his friend decided to leave the expedition early.
- ③ He canceled part of the trip when he had to take his friend to the hospital.
- ④ He decided to travel without friends on these dangerous trips in the future.

25. Besides love of adventure, what was Levison Wood's main reason for walking the Nile?

- ① It was a chance to escape work.
- ② It was a chance to keep physically fit.
- ③ He could document the religious troubles of African countries.
- ④ He could document the decreasing populations of African animals.

20. You must explain the purpose of your project more clearly in order to have it ().

① approve

② approved

③ approving

④ get approved

21. Travelers () their reservations early if they want to fly during the holiday seasons.

① had better to make

② had to make better

③ had better make

④ had better made

22. You should have saved money () being so wasteful if you had really wanted to buy a car.

① despite

② in place of

③ in spite of

④ instead of

23. In many ways, riding a bicycle is similar ().

① to have driven a car

② to driving a car

③ when you drive a car

④ when driving a car

24. Now that he has lived in Paris for six months, Taro speaks French () greater ease.

① by

② of

③ in

④ with

25. Fast food restaurants are popular because many people want ().

- ① to eat quickly and cheaply
- ② eat quickly and cheaply
- ③ eaten quickly and cheaply
- ④ the eating quickly and cheaply







2016年度

文学部 英米文学科 A方式 リスニング

A Listening : Script**Announcer:**

Many have seen it; most know that a great civilization emerged from it; a few have even taken a boat down it; but Levison Wood claims to be the first person ever to walk the full length of the Nile, from its source in Rwanda's jungles to the river's mouth in Egypt. Wood began his 4,250 mile expedition to walk the Nile River in late 2013. Nine months later, he had encountered physical trial, personal tragedy, and modern Africa – its people and its nature – face to face. In this short radio talk, Levison Wood describes walking the Nile, which he recorded with a hand-held camera to create a documentary film and book.

From the time I was just a kid, I had always loved adventure and wanted to travel, but could not. So, it surprised no one who knew me when the first thing I did upon graduation from college was hitchhike from England to India. I traveled through Iraq, Iran, Turkey, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. It was a dream come true for me. As a history student, I'd always been attracted to the Silk Road and the romance of traveling through Asia. I learned so much about being independent, and how other people view the world. I was 22 at the time and perhaps took more risks than I should have but I think it was worth it. Adventure would become my career choice later on, not just a hobby. Together with a friend, I started an expedition company called Secret Compass so that we can take people on expeditions to the last places on the planet yet to be explored.

Walking the Nile was a project I had always wanted to do. After all, walking is the original mode of travel – it is how the earliest humans got out of Africa and it is still the best way to see a country and meet its people. But in order to secure the financial support necessary to carry out the trip, first I had to research the trip for two and a half years; and then, I had to agree to document the expedition with photographs and by camera, keep written records, and have the occasional television crew involved to create a documentary film when it was all over. Walking along the world's longest river with only my local guide for each region and with a

minimum of equipment was incredible. It allowed me to experience Africa, meet new people, change my schedule more easily, and test my survival skills. One of the greatest challenges on such a trip, besides the physical strain of obtaining whatever food is available and walking many miles a day, is being bored, of course. Preparing materials for the documentary film and the book kept me occupied mentally despite having few people to talk with and no entertainment.

Of course, adventure is not all romance; it also involves dangers. Walking the Nile was no exception. Wild animals, especially the big ones, can create problems, but so can unexpected little poison snakes in your clothes. War in South Sudan meant running into guys with guns and concerns about exploding fields. In general, just keeping healthy can be difficult when the food and the environment are so different and the trip is so tough but, fortunately, I was never seriously ill. At one point, a friend joined me on the trip but the heat was too much for him and before we could do anything to help him, he had died. It was a great shock. I wondered if I should not just cancel the whole thing. Before meeting me, my friend knew very well the risks of this expedition, though, so in the end I felt the best way to honor his memory would be to continue the trip. Adventures can be terribly exciting but they may be the occasion for deeply sad and troubling moments too.

In this context, I might add that yet another motive for undertaking this walk along the Nile was to research and document environmental issues in a rapidly changing Africa for a wider world audience. Africa is one of the most beautiful places on this planet, and we often forget that – after all, there are a lot of problems there, too. In particular, I am concerned about elephant populations and what we can do to save them from dying out before it is too late.