

前

令和2年度入学者選抜

一般入試 試験問題

試験科目 外国語(英語)

試験開始	9:30
試験終了	11:00

【受験上の注意】

- 1 用紙は、すべて試験開始の合図があるまで開かないこと。
- 2 試験開始後、ただちに次のことについて、よく確かめること。
 - ア. 乱丁・落丁のある場合は、試験開始後速やかに手を挙げ、監督者に知らせること。
 - イ. 問題用紙は、全部で23ページである。
 - ウ. 解答用紙は、全部で3枚である。
- 3 解答用紙の氏名欄・受験番号欄は必ず記入すること。
- 4 解答は、所定の欄内にはっきりと記入し、欄外には記入しないこと。
- 5 問題用紙の余白は、メモ又は下書に利用してよい。
- 6 問題用紙は、持ち帰ること。

外国語学部の受験者はⅠ、Ⅱ、Ⅳを解答すること。

日本文化学部・教育福祉学部・看護学部の受験者はⅠ、Ⅱ、Ⅲを解答すること。

【Ⅰ，Ⅱは共通問題です。受験生全員が解答すること。】

Ⅰ 次の英文を読んで，下記の設問に答えなさい。

（著作物使用許諾手続中）

（著作物使用許諾手続中）

(著作物使用許諾手続中)

(Erin Meyer, *The Culture Map*, New York: Public Affairs, 2015.)

注

handcuff : 自由を奪う, 拘束する

appallingly : ひどく

supplier : 部品製造業者, 納入業者

chaotic : 散らかった, 混乱した

toddler : よちよち歩きの幼児

crosstown : (バス・道路などが)町を横断する

elasticity : 融通性, 順応性

expatriate assignments : 海外部署

perch oneself : 座る

unavoidable : やむをえない, 不可避の

tardiness : 遅れたこと, 遅刻

leeway : ゆとり

take a tangent : 脱線する, わき道へそれる

設 問

1. 下線部(1)を日本語に訳しなさい。
2. 下線部(2)の that はどのような内容を意味しているか，日本語で説明しなさい。
3. 下線部(3)について，著者は何が quite challenging だと述べているか，日本語で説明しなさい。
4. 下線部(4)を日本語に訳しなさい。
5. 下線部(ア)，(イ)，(ウ)について，それぞれもっとも近い意味を持つ語句を下記の中から1つ選び，その記号を書きなさい。

(ア)

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a. afterwards | b. beforehand |
| c. quickly | d. soon |

(イ)

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| a. be held | b. be cancelled |
| c. be found | d. be shown |

(ウ)

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| a. organizations | b. systems |
| c. societies | d. situations |

II 次の英文を読んで、下記の設問に答えなさい。

Giraffes, Towering and Otherworldly, Are ‘Vulnerable’ to Extinction

The majestic giraffe, the world’s tallest land mammal and a prime attraction at zoos worldwide, is threatened with extinction because of illegal hunting and a loss of its habitat, according to a report published on Thursday by an international monitoring group.

The giraffe population has declined by 40 percent over the past three decades and now stands at about 97,600, according to the findings by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, which designates endangered species.

While the largest giraffe populations reside in national parks and reserves, those protected areas have proved to be inadequate, one of several alarming conclusions about the animals’ future in the group’s latest Red List of Threatened Species report.

“While global attention has been on threats to elephants and rhinos, giraffes have been off the radar, and we’ve been losing them in significant numbers,” said Liz Bennett, the vice president for species conservation for the Wildlife Conservation Society, which was not involved in the report. “People and governments need to start acting to save giraffes, fast.”

With their soaring heights of up to 20 feet and their stunning necks, which are typically about six feet long, giraffes have long been the stuff of dreams — for children who love to draw them and for adults who retain an awe for the otherworldly creatures. Their tongues can extend a foot or more, making feeding times an especially popular sight at zoos and on safari.

Yet the animals' rare size and regal visage have made them a prime target of poachers in Africa, who drop steel-wire snares from tree canopies or stalk and shoot giraffes with rifles, wildlife experts say.

The threat to giraffes is so great that the Red List upgraded the species from the "least concern" category to "vulnerable," skipping over the intermediary "near-threatened" designation. Graver categories include "critically endangered," "extinct in the wild" and, ultimately, "extinct."

The animals are divided into nine subspecies; according to the Red List report, five have decreasing populations, three are on the increase, and one is stable.

One bright spot: The numbers of West African giraffes are on the rise, numbering about 400 now, up from 50 in the 1990s. This remains the smallest of the subspecies.

Asked if it was possible for giraffes to become extinct in the wild in the next 20 years if nothing is done, Derek Lee, an ecologist who contributed to the Red List report, paused for several moments during a phone interview on Thursday from Tanzania. He then said, "I think we'd see drastic declines at the very least."

Giraffes are found mostly in southern and eastern Africa, with smaller populations in West and Central Africa. Some of those populations are particularly vulnerable because of war and other civil unrest in countries on the Continent, like Sudan.

Poaching and the loss of habitat are "equally dangerous threats that vary in degree from place to place," said Dr. Lee, who is a founder of the Wild Nature Institute. While governments and organizations could take stronger actions

(1)

against poaching by enforcing laws and animal protection rules, habitat loss can be harder to stop because it involves curbing economic activity, such as land development, mining and scavenging.

“These are problems everywhere for giraffes,” Dr. Lee said. “You need to stop both threats.”

⁽²⁾ The threat to giraffes is not expected to affect their numbers at zoos in New York and other cities around the world, wildlife specialists said, because zookeepers have a good record helping the animals with reproduction.

Still, zoo leaders are likely to consider changing signs at their exhibits to stress the animals’ vulnerability to extinction as a way to raise public awareness.

“That would be the best way to get the word out to people that we need to do more to protect these animals,” said Dr. Bennett, of the conservation society, which runs the Bronx Zoo, the New York Aquarium and other zoos in the city.

(Patrick Healy, “Giraffes, Towering and Otherworldly, Are ‘Vulnerable’ to Extinction,” *The New York Times*, December 8, 2016.)

注

otherworldly : 非現実的な, この世のものと思えない

vulnerable to extinction : 絶滅のおそれがある

habitat : (動植物の)生息場所

monitor : 観察する

designate : 指定する, 決める

endangered : 絶滅寸前の

off the radar : 見逃されている

regal : 帝王にふさわしい, 堂々とした

visage : 顔立ち, 容貌

poacher : 密猟者

snare : わな

tree canopies : 頭上を覆う木々

stalk : 忍び寄る

grave : 深刻な, 危険をはらんだ

civil unrest : 政情不安

curb : 制限する, 抑制する

scavenge : あさる

設 問

1. 次の(1)~(4)の質問の答えとして、それぞれの選択肢 a ~ e の中からもっとも適切なものを1つずつ選び、その記号を書きなさい。

- (1) Which one of the following statements is not true?
 - a. The national parks and reserves are safe, well-protected areas.
 - b. The International Union for the Conservation of Nature designates endangered species.
 - c. The largest giraffe populations live in national parks and reserves.
 - d. The giraffes' size is rare.
 - e. Giraffes' feeding is one of the most popular sights at zoos and on safari.
- (2) Which one of the following statements is not true?
 - a. Giraffes have not received as much attention as elephants and rhinos globally.
 - b. The tallest giraffes are 20 feet in height.
 - c. A giraffe's neck may grow to about six feet long.
 - d. Both children and adults love to draw giraffes.
 - e. A giraffe's tongue can extend more than a foot.
- (3) What is the upgrade made in the Red List of Threatened Species report?
 - a. Giraffes are "extinct."
 - b. The giraffes are categorized as "vulnerable."
 - c. Giraffes have become a threat to poachers.
 - d. The threat to giraffes has gone up to the next level from the "least concern" category.
 - e. Poachers will become extinct.

- (4) Which one of the following statements is true?
- a. The animals are divided into ten subspecies.
 - b. The numbers of West African giraffes are increasing.
 - c. Derek Lee, an ecologist, expects the number of giraffes to increase in the next 20 years.
 - d. Most giraffes are found in western Africa.
 - e. Most giraffes are threatened by war and other civil unrest.
2. 三十年前に giraffe は何頭だったか計算し、もっとも近い答えを a ~ eの中から選びなさい。
- a. 136,640
 - b. 156,160
 - c. 162,670
 - d. 244,000
 - e. 341,600
3. 密猟者は giraffe を捕獲するためにどのようなわなを使うのか、日本語で説明しなさい。
4. 下線部(1)を日本語に訳しなさい。
5. 下線部(2)を日本語に訳しなさい。

以下は学部別指定問題です。日本文化学部・教育福祉学部・看護学部の受験生はⅢを、外国語学部の受験生はⅣを解答すること。

【Ⅲは、日本文化学部・教育福祉学部・看護学部の受験生のみ
解答すること。】

Ⅲ 指示に従って答えなさい。

A 次の(1)~(3)の日本語を英語に訳しなさい。

Two university students are talking about their plans for the weekend.

Mana: So, do you have any special plans for the weekend, Anton?

Anton: No, not really. I have a report due on Monday for my history class, so I think I will be working on that most of the weekend. How about you?

Mana: We're having a birthday party for my sister on Saturday. She's coming back from Osaka for a few days, so my parents are planning a family dinner for her.

Anton: That sounds nice! Will your whole family be there?

Mana: Yes. Actually, my aunt will be visiting from New Zealand for a few weeks, so she will be there as well. 彼女はあまり日本に帰ってこない
(1)のよ。So, I'm really excited to hear about her life.

Anton: Has your aunt lived in New Zealand for a long time?

Mana: Yes, she's lived there for about 20 years. She has a business in Auckland.

Anton: What kind of business is it? Is it connected to travel in some way?

Mana: No, not really. She has her own shop. In one area of the shop she sells Japanese antiques, and in the other part she sells Japanese clothing made from kimono fabric.

Anton: That's so interesting! Is her shop quite popular?

Mana: Yes, it is. In fact, she is opening a second shop next year. Actually,

⁽²⁾ 1年ぐらい新しいお店で働いてくれないかと彼女に頼まれているの。

Anton: Are you going to do it?

Mana: I'm thinking about it. It depends on my grades this semester. ⁽³⁾ もし私の成績がよくなないと、両親は行かせてくれないの。

Anton: Well, good luck. It sounds like a great opportunity.

- B** 次の会話が意味の通る会話になるように、(1)~(5)にそれぞれの選択肢 a ~ d の中からもっとも適切なものを1つずつ選び、その記号を答えなさい。

Daniel and Machi are talking about homework for their Debate class.

Daniel: Machi, do you have time to talk about next week's homework for Debate class?

Machi: Sure. I'm (1) a few minutes.

Daniel: Since we will be debate partners, shall we choose the topic that we will debate?

Machi: Yes, let's do that now. So, the topic has to be (2) to the theme of "education" in some way. What topic do you think would be good to debate?

Daniel: Well, it might be interesting to debate reasons for and against schools requiring students to wear school uniforms.

Machi: That is a really good topic. Another idea is to debate whether schools should (3) the use of digital textbooks.

Daniel: Oh yes, that might actually be a better topic as it is much more timely. So, which side of the debate would you like to take? Would you prefer to be for or against schools using digital textbooks?

Machi: Well, if you don't mind, I would like to argue that schools should use digital textbooks.

Daniel: That would be fine, and I will argue against schools using digital textbooks. So, for our homework we need to meet outside of class and debate the topic for ten minutes, is that correct?

Machi: That's right. And, we have to record our debate on our smartphones and then (4) what we said and email it to the professor.

Daniel: Do we need to email the audio recording of our debate as well?

Machi: Yes. We need to email both the script and the audio recording to the professor by 5:00 p.m. next Sunday.

Daniel: Well, I suppose we (5) soon so we can get it done in time. Are you free at 1:30 p.m. on Wednesday?

Machi: Yes, that would be perfect! See you then.

(1)

- a . free of
- b . free to
- c . free for
- d . free from

(2)

- a . opposed
- b . attracted
- c . related
- d . irrelevant

(3)

- a . adopt
- b . put
- c . take
- d . affect

(4)

- a . write for
- b . write down
- c . write with
- d . write to

(5)

- a . have better meet
- b . had better met
- c . had better meet
- d . better have meet

- C 次の(1)~(5)を補うのもっとも適切な語または語句を、それぞれの選択肢 a ~ dの中から1つずつ選び、その記号を答えなさい。

The following letter is from a CEO to his customers. This letter is on the company website.

To all our customers:

As the CEO of Castlepollard Cheeses, let me just (1) my great delight in being part of a company that continues to provide cheese of the highest quality and flavor to customers all over the world.

The secret of our success is not hard to guess at. It is our constant concern for quality. This begins with our milk which is (2) from our local area, so we know each and every one of our farmers personally. We work together with them and as a result get the freshest milk for our cheese. Another part of our secret is our staff. We all work as a team. Each team member is essential to our company's operations and our success is the success of the whole group, of which each staff member can feel proud. But, of course, we (3) that other essential part of our success: you, the customer. Your continued loyalty is what makes us what we are.

Looking to the future, Castlepollard Cheeses hopes to expand on its success by both bringing our brand to other regions, and by developing yet more varieties of your favorite cheese. With the current closer trade relations between the European Union and Japan, we hope to further grow within the Japanese market. The (4) for quality cheese products in East Asia is becoming stronger and stronger, and our relationship with the region is becoming closer and closer.

We are also excited (5) soon our new cream spread specially designed for easy use on toast and biscuits. This cream spread will allow our customers to enjoy the award winning taste of Castlepollard Cheeses since it is in a form that is highly convenient for use in today's busy homes.

We look forward to a bright future offering you the best high quality cheese in the world.

Best wishes,

Liam O'Flaherty
CEO of Castlepollard Cheeses Co., Ltd.
Westmeath, Ireland

(1)

- a . express
- b . strengthen
- c . strike
- d . study

(2)

- a . hidden
- b . revealed
- c . supplied
- d . pursued

(3)

- a . must not remember
- b . must not forget
- c . must not lie
- d . must not know

(4)

- a . contents
- b . power
- c . subject
- d . demand

(5)

- a . to be announcing
- b . to have announced
- c . to be announced
- d . to have been announced

【IVは、外国語学部の受験生のみ解答すること。】

IV Read the following passage, and answer the questions below.

Libraries Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow

What is a library? If we define it as a place where texts are stored in a specific order for constant use, then we may say that the oldest library we know about, discovered in the 19th Century, was the Assyrian Library of Ashurbanipal (in present-day Iraq) dating from the 7th Century BC, in which thousands of clay texts were stored, apparently, following a particular order.
(1)

Indeed, there is evidence of ancient libraries in all the great civilizations of long ago. In fact, it can be said that libraries have been the engine to drive the growth of human society in history. Libraries act as a place where knowledge is kept, making sure that people can build on the discoveries of their parents and grandparents. Each generation can go forward on the basis of what is already known. Libraries also enable whole groups of people to access the same knowledge, the same database. With libraries, knowledge is shared, and open for discussion and improvement.

One of the greatest, but largely ignored, successes of human progress in modern times has been the development of the public library, with its free access to books for people of all ages in the most rural of regions. Libraries, and the knowledge to be found inside, nowadays no longer belong only to the wealthy and powerful. Anyone can walk into their local library and read for themselves the greatest books ever written. The great Irish writer George Bernard Shaw, for example, had not much formal education, but managed to teach himself through

public libraries, achieving the knowledge he needed to write his Nobel Prize winning works. ⁽²⁾ Shaw was one dramatic example of the common phenomenon of bright and curious people being given a chance through libraries to overcome the barriers to education that had prevented so many in centuries past.

Public libraries have now grown into more than just a place to keep books. They usually offer access to other media, such as CDs and DVDs. Some libraries offer language-learning facilities, including desks with earphones for listening to foreign language CDs. Public libraries are now often places where groups and clubs can come together. In the children's section of the library, you can often see that oldest and dearest of gatherings: ⁽³⁾storytelling time, in which an adult entertains a group of children by reading them a book aloud. In the case of some Japanese libraries, *kamishibai* storyboards for traditional Japanese storytelling are popular.

Nowadays, with the latest developments in technology, public libraries seem to be under threat. In a world where paper books are no longer needed and people have access, in effect, through the internet, to all the books in the world, why should they bother with libraries?

The future of libraries, however, is not so dim. ⁽⁴⁾ For a start, people like libraries — even those who never use them. A public library, like a public park, public swimming pool, or public museum, is seen as part of the natural setting of a town or city. It makes people comfortable to see a library up the street, regardless of whether they actually ever go into it or not. People never want to see a library being shut down.

Furthermore, public libraries signal to our children, in the strongest and most concrete way, that the adult world values books, and approves and encourages

always the act of reading. There is a serious danger that the loss of public libraries would push the act of reading back to the private ⁽⁵⁾sphere where it would no longer be a common activity enjoyed by most, but instead be a rare pleasure enjoyed by only a few.

Public libraries also offer experiences that technology will not replace. Electronic books and words on a screen may be more efficient, but they cannot match the joy of reading a printed book. Just as photography never killed painting, electronic books will never fully replace printed books. Similarly, humans are a social animal, and the quiet and calm community of a library gives a pleasure that the cold and lonely computer screen can never provide.

For most of us, the public library has at some point in our lives offered us joys that cannot be replaced. Who really wants to destroy those joys for all future generations?

Questions

A For each of the following words taken from the passage, choose the word that is closest in meaning. Write the letter on your answer sheet.

- (1) apparently
- a. seemingly
 - b. surprisingly
 - c. historically
 - d. ignorantly

- (2) achieving
- a . choosing
 - b . betraying
 - c . gaining
 - d . regarding

- (3) gatherings
- a . inspirations
 - b . corrections
 - c . circulations
 - d . meetings

- (4) dim
- a . obvious
 - b . dark
 - c . secret
 - d . bright

- (5) sphere
- a . shape
 - b . zone
 - c . direction
 - d . line

B Choose **four** statements that match the content of the passage, and write their numbers in the boxes on your answer sheet.

1. The Assyrian Library contained thousands of texts made of non-paper materials.
2. Libraries helped in the growth of civilizations mainly because people could learn building techniques just like their parents and grandparents.
3. Public libraries are a way for people to educate themselves even when they are not going to a formal educational institution.
4. People go to public libraries not only to borrow books but also to participate in events and activities.
5. The author thinks that public libraries will not survive in the future because of electronic books and the internet.
6. The purpose of a public library is to always actively try to prevent people from reading in private.
7. The people who want to shut down libraries are the people who never go to libraries.
8. People do not value convenience alone. This is why not all published books will be electronic books in the future.

C Write a short essay in English (100–150 words) on why reading books is good for people.