

見本

令和4年度前期日程入学試験学力検査問題

令和4年2月25日

外国語(英語)

志望学部	試験科目	試験時間
経済学部, 理学部, 医学部保健学科, 歯学部, 薬学部, 工学部, 農学部	英語	10:00~11:40 (100分)
文学部, 教育学部, 法学部, 医学部医学科	英語, ドイツ語, フランス語のうち から1科目選択	

- ・ドイツ語, フランス語の問題冊子は, 出願時に, それぞれの科目を希望した者に配付します。

注意事項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで, この問題冊子, 解答用紙を開いてはいけない。
2. この問題冊子は, 19ページである。問題冊子の白紙のページや問題の余白は草案のために使用してよい。なお, ページの脱落, 印刷不鮮明の箇所などがあった場合には申し出ること。
3. 解答は, 必ず黒鉛筆(シャープペンシルも可)で記入し, ボールペン・万年筆などを使用してはいけない。
4. 解答用紙の受験記号番号欄(1枚につき2か所)には, 忘れずに受験票と同じ受験記号番号をはっきりと判読できるように記入すること。
5. 解答は, 必ず解答用紙の指定された箇所に記入すること。
6. 解答用紙を持ち帰ってはいけない。
7. 試験終了後, この問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

I 次の英文を読み、下の問いに答えなさい。([1] ~ [10] は段落番号を示す。)

[1] The local ward administrator says that a health clinic, a technical college, five schools, seven churches, 48 shops and 1,250 houses — home to nearly a third of the population — have been destroyed. Thousands in the Rift Valley lakes region have been forced from their homes. They are part of a new, global movement of refugees fleeing not conflict but climate change.

[2] “If you just lose your income that is one thing, because you can adapt. You find another job or another field,” says Meyerhoff. “But once you lose everything — your home, your school, your clinic, your road, your church — then it’s an impossible situation. You become an environmental migrant because you have to find those facilities in some other place.” She is no detached observer; her own home for the past 40 years is just a few inches away from being swallowed by Baringo’s rising waters. In her notebook, she carries a photo of her teenage children leaping from her garden’s cliffside edge into the lake 40 ft. (12 m) below. Now in their 30s, they could sit in the same spot and *dabble their feet in the water. They are begging her to pack up and leave; if she does, she will need to get a boat — the road to her house is already underwater.

[3] Some 24 million people — more than three times the number fleeing armed conflict — are displaced each year by ecological disasters such as floods, droughts, hurricanes, heat waves and rising sea levels, according to an October 2020 analysis by the Institute for Economics and Peace, a global think tank headquartered in Sydney. In the next 30 years, some 1.2 billion more people could be displaced if greenhouse-gas emissions continue on an upward *trajectory, accelerating global warming and amplifying climate impacts, particularly in rural areas where livelihoods are dependent on the kind of agriculture most affected by changing weather patterns.

[4] For a long time, experts have seen this kind of migration as flowing from the failure of *carbon-spewing nations to *rein in their emissions, along with the

inability of poorer governments to protect their citizens through adequate adaptation measures. But that view is changing: ^(B) there comes a point where no amount of infrastructure can hold back the sea, bring back the seasonal rains or cool the global climate. At that point, “migration *becomes* the adaptation strategy,” says Vittoria Zanuso, executive director of the Mayors Migration Council (MMC), a global organization that works with cities to develop comprehensive urban-migration programs. For many of these climate migrants, cities and towns will be their final destination.

5 Wealthy countries are not exempt. A 2018 study, published in the University of Chicago’s *Journal of the Association of Environmental and Resource Economists*, predicts that climate change will push 1 in 12 Southern and Midwestern residents of the U.S. to move to less affected areas in the Northeast and Northwest over the next 45 years. “It’s no longer a question of if climate migration is happening but rather who, how much, where and when,” says Alex Randall of the U.K.-based Climate and Migration Coalition. “Up until now, the focus has been on stopping people from migrating in the first place. Now the focus needs to be on how to ^(C) make them an asset rather than a burden for the places they are going.”

6 Cities need migrants in order to grow, but chaotic, undirected migration can be as *disruptive as an influx of salt into a freshwater lake. That means preparing towns for a new generation of climate migrants by building up infrastructure and increasing services from sanitation to education and health care — often a pricey undertaking for cash-strapped *municipalities. New York City’s annual budget per resident is approximately \$9,500; Nairobi’s is around \$74.

7 Several cities — including Orlando; Dhaka, Bangladesh; and Freetown, Sierra Leone — have launched programs to build climate *resilience while making sure new arrivals have opportunities for both safe housing and fair employment. These programs are usually funded by the municipality, but in order for them to expand, more investment is needed. International climate funds should play more of a role, says Randall. “Once you accept that moving is a form of

adaptation, we would potentially get to a point where climate-adaptation finance could be spent on helping people move safely, or making sure cities had the necessary infrastructure for coping with rapid growth.”

8 As part of the discussions that led to the Paris Agreement, wealthier nations committed to contribute \$100 billion a year to help poorer countries combat climate change through loans, grants, cash and private investments. The Green Climate Fund, as it is known, is the world’s largest fund dedicated to addressing climate change, but so far, only 20% of global contributions have gone toward adaptation, with the rest largely going to greenhouse-gas-reduction projects — despite a stated goal of 50-50 allocation. (Donor nations make the final decision on project financing.)

9 To developing nations that typically bear a lesser responsibility for the climate crisis, it’s an *egregious oversight. “When it comes to a country like Bangladesh or Kenya, where our emissions are small to start with, telling us to use the money to reduce emissions doesn’t make sense,” says Saleemul Huq, director of the Dhaka-based International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD). “We need the money for adaptation; that should be the priority.”^(D) Zanuso, of the MMC, estimates that urban-adaptation projects — enabling cities to absorb migrants in a way that helps them and their host communities flourish — receive only 3% to 5% of the adaptation funding that has been made available.

(中略)

10 Most important is making sure that rural migrants are able to transition to urban livelihoods. “We don’t want to see cattle herders begging on street corners because they don’t have the skills to thrive in the city,” says Oucho. “The only way climate migrants can become a positive factor in urban growth is if they have the retraining and skills transfer that will allow them to adapt and survive and find new opportunities.”

(Adapted from *Time*, April 26 / May 3, 2021: *Climate Is Everything*)

(注)

*dabble (手足を)パチャパチャさせる

*trajectory 軌道

*carbon-spewing 炭素を吐き出す

*rein 抑制する

*disruptive 問題を引き起こす

*municipality 地方自治体

*resilience 回復力

*egregious 実にひどい

問 1 下線部(A)の「an environmental migrant(環境難民)」とは、どのような人々のことを指すか、解答欄(1)に日本語で具体的に述べなさい。また、人々はどのような状況で環境難民になるか、第2段落の内容に即して、解答欄(2)に日本語で具体的に述べなさい。

問 2 下線部(B)について、専門家の見方がどのように変化してきているか、変化の前後がわかるように日本語で説明しなさい。

問 3 下線部(C)は、具体的にどのようなことを意味しているか、第6段落の内容に即して、日本語で説明しなさい。その際、asset および burden とはそれぞれ何を指すかを明らかにすること。

問 4 次の英文は、下線部(D)の内容を説明したものである。文中の空欄(①) (②) (③)に、第9段落から最も適切な語を1語ずつ選んで入れ、英文を完成させなさい。

Using money for (①) should have priority over using money to (②) (③).

問 5 本文の内容から正しいと判断できる英文を、次の(ア)~(カ)の中から2つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (ア) Meyerhoff had to leave the rural area where she lived, just because she lost her home.
- (イ) The number of people fleeing ecological disasters is over three times more than that of those fleeing armed conflicts, and there might be more in the next 30 years.
- (ウ) One 2018 study suggests that 1 out of every 12 Southern and Midwestern residents of the U.S. will be forced to move to less affected areas over the next 45 years due to climate change.
- (エ) Cities such as Dhaka, Orlando, and Freetown have been able to spend climate adaptation finances on helping people to move and building infrastructure thanks to an abundance of money from international assistance.
- (オ) According to the author, Bangladesh and Kenya are opposed to using the fund to prepare towns for environmental migrants.
- (カ) Oucho says that climate migrants should not come into the city without having the skills to live there.

II 次の英文を読み、下の問いに答えなさい。

Symbols of Humankind

Many thousands of years ago, (①). He moved the stick slowly back and forth and up and down, carefully guiding it through curves and straight lines. He gazed upon what he had made, and a gentle satisfaction lighted his face.

Other people noticed this man drawing on the sand. They gazed upon the figures he had made, and though they at once recognized the shapes of familiar things such as fish or birds or humans, (②). Understanding what he had done, they nodded or smiled in recognition.

This small band of humans didn't realize what they were beginning. The images these people left in the sand would soon be swept away by the wind, but (③). These people had discovered writing.

Writing, early people would learn, could contain much more information than human memory could and contain it more accurately. It could carry thoughts (A) much farther than mere sounds could—farther in distance and in time. Profound thoughts born in a single mind could spread and endure.

The first written messages were simply pictures relating familiar objects in some meaningful way—pictographs. Yet there were no images for much that was important in human life. What, for instance, was the image for sorrow or bravery? So from pictographs humans developed ideograms to represent more abstract ideas. An eye flowing with tears could represent sorrow, and a man with the head of a lion might be bravery.

The next leap occurred when the figures became independent of things or ideas and came to stand for spoken sounds. Written figures were free to lose all resemblance to actual objects. Some societies developed syllabic systems (B) of writing in which several hundred signs corresponded to several hundred spoken sounds. Others discovered the much simpler alphabetic system, in which a (C)

handful of signs represented the basic sounds the human voice can make.

At first, ideas flowed only slightly faster when written than they had through speech. But as technologies evolved, humans embodied their thoughts in new ways: through the printing press, in Morse code, in electromagnetic waves bouncing through the atmosphere and in the *binary language of computers.

Today, when the Earth is covered with a swarming interchange of ideas, we are even trying to send our thoughts beyond our planet to other minds in the Universe. Our first efforts at sending our thoughts beyond Earth have taken a very ancient form: (④). The first message, on *plaques aboard Pioneer spacecraft launched in 1972 and 1973, featured a simple line drawing of two humans, one male and one female, the male holding up his hand in greeting. Behind them was an outline of the Pioneer spacecraft, from which the size of the humans could be judged. The plaque also included the “address” of the two human figures: a picture of the solar system, with a spacecraft emerging from the third planet. Most *exobiologists believe that when other civilizations attempt to communicate with us they too will use pictures.

All the accomplishments since humans first scribbled in the sand have led us back to where we began. Written language only works when two individuals know what the symbols mean. We can only return to the simplest form of symbol available and work from there. In *interstellar communication, we are at the same stage our ancestors were when they used sticks to trace a few simple images in the sand.

We still hold their sticks in our hands and draw pictures with them. But the stick is no longer made of wood; over 'the ages that piece of wood has been transformed into a massive radio telescope. And we no longer scratch on sand; ^(D) now we write our thoughts onto the emptiness of space itself.

(Adapted from E. Penfield. *Short Takes: Model Essays for Composition*)

(注)

*binary 二進法の

*plaque 銘板(文字の書かれた板)

*exobiologist 宇宙生物学者

*interstellar 星間の

問 1 空欄(①)(②)(③)に入る最も適切な文を次の(ア)~(ウ)の中からそれぞれ1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(ア) their new idea would slowly grow until it had remade the human species

(イ) a man quietly resting on a log reached down and picked up a stick and with it began scratching upon the sand at his feet

(ウ) they took a bit longer to realize what the man had meant to say by arranging these familiar shapes in this particular way

問 2 下線部(A)について、Itが指すものを明らかにして、日本語に訳しなさい。

問 3 下線部(B)と下線部(C)の違いを本文に即して日本語で説明しなさい。

問 4 空欄(④)に入る最も適切な語句を次の(ア)~(エ)の中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(ア) pictographs

(イ) ideograms

(ウ) syllabic systems

(エ) alphabetic systems

問 5 下線部(D)はどのようなことを意味しているか、本文に即して日本語で説明しなさい。

III Read the conversation below between Josh and Sabrina and answer questions 1) and 2) at the end of the passage.

Josh: Hey, Sabrina, how've you been?

Sabrina: Good, thanks for asking. Are you excited for the new semester?

Josh: Well...not really, if I'm being honest.

Sabrina: What? I thought you were really looking forward to starting your research at Professor Smith's laboratory in April.

Josh: I was. I mean, I am. I think I'll enjoy the new laboratory and can't wait to start my own research...

Sabrina: Then what's the problem?

Josh: Well, the thing is... I failed Basic Calculus last semester, so now I have to retake it.

Sabrina: That's not such ①, is it? It's just one extra class.

Josh: It's not the extra class or course work — it's that the classes for first year students are on a different campus than my new laboratory. I will have to go all the way over to another campus just for that one class.

Sabrina: I'll admit, that's pretty annoying. But chin up! You'll ②. It will just be for one semester.

Josh: I guess... Say, do you still have your old motor bike? Maybe you could lend it to me so that I can get back and forth more easily.

Sabrina: In your dreams!

Josh: Oh come on, it will also help me get to school since I moved.

Sabrina: I didn't realize you had moved. What prompted that?

Josh: The lease on my old apartment ③ and I wanted to try living somewhere new.

Sabrina: Didn't you like your apartment?

Josh: It was alright, I suppose, but I couldn't ④ the noise.

Sabrina: Hmm, that's something I didn't consider. Actually, I'm thinking about

moving as well, and could use some help deciding what to do.

Josh: I think the first step is to think about what is really important to you in an accommodation. For example, when I moved, I knew that I had to find somewhere quiet so that I could really focus on studying.

Sabrina: Well, I guess there are a lot of things that I should consider... Space, utilities, transportation, price...

Josh: Why don't you make a chart of all of the places you are thinking about moving to with data about each of the points that you think are important? That should help make the choice clear.

Sabrina: Wow, that's a great idea, Josh, thanks!

1) What phrase most likely goes in each of the blanks? Choose the letter of the best answer and write it on your answer sheet.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| ① (a) a final decision | (b) a new idea |
| (c) an easy task | (d) a big deal |
| ② (a) make it through | (b) never pass |
| (c) have a hard time | (d) have your way |
| ③ (a) ran through | (b) ran out |
| (c) came through | (d) came out |
| ④ (a) stop with | (b) help out with |
| (c) stand with | (d) deal with |

2) Imagine that you have to choose one of the following accommodations for your first year at university. Which one would you choose and why? Give at least three reasons based on the information in the chart and support each reason with at least one personal detail. Your response should be in English and at least 80 words long.

Characteristic	Apartment	Dormitory	Share-house
Space	15 m ²	8 m ² (bedroom)	11 m ² (bedroom)
Shared spaces	None	Shared bedroom and bathroom, no kitchen	Personal bedroom, shared bathroom and kitchen
Free utilities	None	Electricity and water	Internet
Time to university* (distance)	15-minute subway ride (10 km)	30-minute bus ride** (5 km)	15-minute walk (1 km)
Closest public transportation	Subway station (5-minute walk)	Bus stop only (10-minute walk)	Subway station (5-minute walk)
Price	¥50,000 / month	¥10,000 / month	¥20,000 / month

*Only includes time spent on public transportation

**The bus stops at the university subway station.

IV 次の文章を読み、下の問いに答えなさい。

誰も立てたことのない問いを立てる……ことを、オリジナルな問いと言います。オリジナルな問いには、オリジナルな答えが生まれます。それがオリジナルな研究になります。

ところでオリジナリティとは何でしょうか？

オリジナリティとはすでにある情報の集合に対する距離のことを言います。距離^(A)は英語では distance ですが、つまりすでにある知の集合からの遠さ distance を自分の立ち位置 stance というのです。

誰も立てたことのない問いを立てるには、すでに誰がどんな問いを立て、どんな答えを出したかを知らなければなりません。すでにある情報の集合を知識として知っていることを、「教養」とも呼びます。教養がなければ、自分の問いがオリジナルかどうかさえわかりません。ですから、オリジナルであるためには教養が必要な^(B)のですが、教養とオリジナリティはしばしば相反することがあります。教養は努力すれば身につけることができますが、オリジナリティはセンスです。ですから教養とオリジナリティ、どちらが大事？と言われたら、どちらも大事だけれども、どちらかといえば教養があつてオリジナリティに欠けるよりも、オリジナリティが^(C)あつて教養に欠けるほうがまだまし、と言ってきました。なぜなら、オリジナリティのある人はあとから教養を身につける事ができるのに対し、教養のある人が、あとからオリジナリティを身につけるのはむずかしいからです。

(上野千鶴子『情報生産者になる』より一部改変)

問 1 下線部(A)の英訳として最も適切な文となるように、次の(ア)~(ケ)の9つの語句のうち8つを選び、並べ替えて、英文を完成させなさい。ただし、文頭にくるものも小文字にしてある。解答は空欄(①)(②)(③)に入るものを記号で答えなさい。同じ選択肢を複数回使用しないこと。

() (①) () () (②) () () (③) .

(ア) from (イ) to (ウ) indicates (エ) a set of (オ) refers
(カ) information (キ) distance (ク) known (ケ) originality

問 2 下線部(B)を英語に訳しなさい。ただし、問3では「教養」を“kyoyo”と表記しているが、問2でこの表記を使ってはならない。

問 3 下線部(C)の内容から正しいと判断できるものを次の(ア)~(エ)の中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(ア) “Kyoyo” and originality are better than nothing.
(イ) Originality is less preferable than “kyoyo.”
(ウ) “Kyoyo” is unimportant in the end.
(エ) It’s preferable to have originality as opposed to “kyoyo.”