

2021年度入学試験問題

英 語

(11月21日)

経済学部	経	済	学	科	(数学を選択しても可)					
経営学部	経	営	学	科	(数学・国語のいずれかを選択しても可)					
法学部	法	律	学	科	(数学・国語のいずれかを選択しても可)					
文学部	人	間	学	科	(数学・国語のいずれかを選択しても可)					
教育学部	教	育	学	科	(数学・国語のいずれかを選択しても可)					
教育学部	児	童	教	育	学	科	(数学・国語のいずれかを選択しても可)			
理工学部	情	報	シ	ス	テ	ム	工	学	科	(数学を選択しても可)
理工学部	共	生	創	造	理	工	学	科	(数学を選択しても可)	
看護学部	看	護	学	科	(数学・国語のいずれかを選択しても可)					

開 始 午前 10 時 30 分

終 了 午前 11 時 30 分

注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
2. この冊子は12ページです。落丁、乱丁、印刷の不鮮明及び解答用紙の汚れなどがあった場合には申し出てください。
3. 解答用紙には解答欄以外に次の記入欄があるので、監督者の指示に従って、それぞれ正しく記入し、マークしてください。
 - ① 受験番号欄
受験番号を記入し、さらにその下のマーク欄にマークしてください。正しくマークされていない場合は、採点できないことがあります。
 - ② 氏名欄
氏名とフリガナを記入してください。
4. 解答は解答用紙の解答欄にマークしてください。例えば、

10

 と表示のある問いに対して③と解答する場合は、次の(例)のように解答番号10の解答欄の③にマークしてください。
(例)

10	①	②	③	④
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5. 問題冊子の余白等は適宜利用してもかまいません。
6. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。

1の問題については、著作者より作品の二次使用について、許諾が下りていないため掲載していません。

2 次の英文を読んで、下の問1～3に答えなさい。

The Wind-Farm controversy

Since 1993, twelve big wind turbines have stood on Kirkby Moor, a windy hilltop in the north of England. Now, the company that operates the site, RWE Energy, wants to replace the existing turbines, which are 45 meters high, with six new ones, 115 meters high.

These turbines will produce more clean renewable energy, but some people do not want them. The wind farm is less than a kilometer from the edge of the Lake District National Park, and is visible for miles around. The site is also classified as an SSSI, or Site of Special Scientific Interest, **7** its wildlife.

When the first wind farm was planned, an official inspector was appointed to study the controversy: he decided that the wind farm would not have any major ecological consequences, but “the visual impact of the scheme would be sufficiently harmful.” The new 115-meter wind turbines will be even more visible.

Almost everyone agrees that we must produce clean renewable energy; but wind-farms have always been controversial. Some people love them; others do not want them on aesthetic grounds. Do we need massive wind power generators in beautiful parts of the countryside?

In favor of wind-farms

* “Britain is a windy country, and it ought to make use of its wind. If that means putting wind farms on top of every windy hill in Britain, then that’s what we ought to be doing. It’s just ridiculous to say “Stop, you can’t put a wind farm there because this is a National Park, or near a National Park, and wind farms don’t look pretty!” It just happens that most of the windy mountains in England and Wales are in National Parks, or on National Trust land near the coast.”

* “Some people say wind farms are ugly; but this is rather hypocritical; they just don’t want to see any signs of the times on their favorite bits of pretty countryside. It’s like the people who complain about new high-speed railways. Half of them commute into London every day, and use roads and railway lines; yet they complain as soon as someone suggests building something near them. It’s the NIMBY syndrome; Not In My Back Yard. You can build your wind farms and high speed lines and prisons and factories and rubbish dumps wherever you like, as long as it’s not near me. These people say they’re conservationists, but if you ask me they’re just jumping on the green bandwagon to defend their own interests.

Questions of aesthetics are not really all that important; what is important is that we move over to clean energy sources as fast as possible, and get rid of pollution and the nuclear risk. That's the real issue. After all, if we don't, we'll end up destroying the environment that National Parks are meant to protect, through pollution and climate change.”

Against wind-farms

* We've already lost most of our natural environment in England, and thousands of kinds of plants and insects and animals have disappeared. It's absolutely essential that we conserve what is still left. The answer isn't to build more power stations, whatever sort of energy they use; it's to use less energy — make people use more public transport and less fuel.

* O.K., we should be using more renewable energy, but we've got to find a balance between energy and the environment. Some places have got to be protected from development, and National Parks more than any other areas. That's what they exist for! Of course Kirkby Moor is just outside a park, but it's close enough to affect the park.

* There are plenty of other places where wind farms could be built. Besides, wind power isn't the only form of renewable energy. There's wave power too; that's what we really ought to be developing. Floating wave power generators could produce all the electricity Britain needs, and they wouldn't cause any problems.

* We don't need renewable energy. Nuclear power is the answer; it's clean and safe, as long as it is properly looked after. Nuclear waste's a problem today, admittedly, but scientists are sure to come up with a way of treating it effectively, one of these days.

* The government inspector said that the project should not go ahead, and he should know what he's talking about. Kirkby Moor is a beautiful part of Britain, and it shouldn't be disfigured. If you build a wind farm, that means putting up buildings too, and overhead power lines; there'll be people working there to run the place too. Another bit of unspoiled countryside will be disfigured.

(注) wind farm : 風力発電基地

aesthetic : 美的な

conservationist : 環境保護論者

disfigure : ~の美観をそこなう

問 1 次の空所 に全く当てはまらないものを下の①～④から1つ選びなさい。

Some people are against replacing the existing wind turbines on Kirkby Moor with six new ones, because

- ① those new turbines have a bad influence on the environment.
- ② those new turbines are more than twice as tall as the existing ones.
- ③ those new turbines can be seen from a distance.
- ④ the wind farm is just outside the national park.

問 2 本文の空所 に入る最も適切なものを下の①～④から1つ選びなさい。

- ① in search of ② on account of ③ on behalf of ④ in spite of

問 3 下の①～④の中から、Kirkby Moor に新しい wind turbines を設置することに賛成する意見を1つ選びなさい。

- ① Nuclear power gives us clean and safe energy. Wave power will be developed to produce all the electricity Britain needs. Now we don't need any more renewable energy.
- ② Britain has a lot of windy days. We should make use of its wind. Wind energy is a clean energy source. What is important is, however, to find a balance between energy and the environment. We should build wind farms in other places than National Parks and their surroundings.
- ③ It matters little whether wind farms are ugly or not. The major issue is how soon we change from traditional energy sources like coal, oil and natural gas, to renewable energy sources.
- ④ In England most of our natural environment have already been destroyed. We should not build more buildings which consume a lot of energy. It is very important to reduce the amount of energy and fuel we use.

3 次の英文を読んで、下の問1～3に答えなさい。

Organic food is very popular these days. It can also be very expensive. Some organic food costs twice as much as non-organic food. Parents of young children, and even some pet owners, will pay high prices for organic food if they think it's healthier. But many others think organic food is just a waste of money.

There is one main difference between organic and non-organic food. Organic farms do not use agricultural chemicals such as pesticides that stop insects from damaging crops. In many countries foods that claim to be organic must have special labels that guarantee they're grown organically.

Some people think organic also means "locally grown," and originally this was true. But over time organic farming has become big business, with many organic foods now being grown by large agricultural companies that sell their products far from where they're grown. Processed food made with organic ingredients has also become more popular. At first, only small companies produced these products. But as demand overtook supply, big food companies that had been selling non-organic products for many years also began selling organic products. Small organic food companies found it difficult to compete with these big companies, and many didn't stay in business much longer.

Is organic food safer and more nutritious? This is an important part of the 9. Many farmers and consumers believe it is. They think agricultural chemicals can cause serious illnesses like cancer, but there isn't much evidence proving this is true. However, recent studies have shown that eating organically-grown produce reduces your chances of developing heart disease. Many doctors think it's more important to stop dangerous bacteria from contaminating foods. These bacteria can contaminate both organic and non-organic fruit and vegetables, and doctors recommend washing produce carefully before eating it. Meat, fish and chicken can also become contaminated, so washing your hands before handling these foods is also very important. Many doctors also believe we should reduce the amount of sugar in our diets, and there is a lot of evidence to support this idea. They recommend carefully checking the list of ingredients on processed food and drinks for all the words that really mean sugar, like glucose, sucrose and fructose. And they remind us that the aim of most big food companies is to make lots of money, even if they damage our health while doing so. This means processed foods that are called "organic" can also be very unhealthy if they contain lots of sugar.

Most people agree that naturally grown food tastes better. Is tastier food worth the extra money? That's a matter of opinion. Whether organic food is healthier or not is still not

clear, so more research is needed. However, consumers of organic food often say “better safe than sorry”⁽¹¹⁾ when it comes to what we eat.

問 1 空所 に入る最も適切なものを下の①～④から1つ選びなさい。

- ① interest ② debate ③ negotiation ④ idea

問 2 下の①～④の英文の中で、本文の内容と一致しないものを1つ選びなさい。

- ① Whether organic food is healthier or not has yet to be researched.
② We don't have much evidence that agricultural chemicals are responsible for serious illness like cancer.
③ Many small organic food companies found it difficult to win in a competition with big companies.
④ Organic foods prevent harmful bacteria from contaminating foods.

問 3 下線部(11)の指す内容にもっとも近いものを下の①～④から1つ選びなさい。

- ① It is easy to understand what you could have done to prevent something bad from happening after it has happened.
② Bad things might happen, so be prepared.
③ It's better to deal with problems immediately rather than wait by when they worsen and become much bigger.
④ It is better to be careful now so that problems do not occur later on.

4の問題については、著作者より作品の二次使用について、許諾が下りていないため掲載していません。

5 次の英文を読んで、下の問1～5の英文①～④から、本文の内容と一致しないものをそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。

Rikki Mbaza has a very English name but his part of central Africa is suffering from a problem that few in England would have to put up with: a lack of rain so acute that Rikki's livelihood is literally evaporating away.

"I would love to have the English weather here in Chad. Then the lake would not go away."

Rikki Mbaza lives in the town of Bol near the shores of Lake Chad, a lake that has shrunk by 90% in the last 40 years. A lack of rain is only one of many culprits being blamed for this emerging disaster.

"I am a fisherman. For me, it is like watching my life draining away every day. The fishing is getting worse and worse in the lake. They are getting smaller and I think the fish breeding has been disrupted by the reduction in area and in depth." Lake Chad is only a meter deep in most places.

Rikki struggles now to provide enough food and income for his wife Achta and their four children. Achta has had to take up pottery in her spare time in order to try and increase the amount of money coming into the household every month.

"Our rent doesn't go down with the level of the lake unfortunately," Mbaza complains. "We still have six mouths to feed but I need assistance from the government. They have left me to fend for myself in a desperate situation."

While one can understand Rikki Mbaza's frustration with his government, his accusatory tone is perhaps a little unfair. The Chad government has often seemed like a powerless, rudderless boat caught in the storm of international politics.

Angela Muscovite at the Center for African Politics at UCLA sees little reason for optimism in the case of the shrinking lake in the African heartland. "The story of Chad Lake is a modern day environmental tragedy. This is a body of water that, in 1960 was over 25,000 km² in size — now it's less than 10% of that."

“It has been so over-exploited and it is an issue the whole international community, obviously more so those governments in Africa, need to co-operate on to find a resolution. And that isn't going to happen any time soon. By the time it does, they'll be arguing over a puddle in the middle of the desert. It's sad but that's how I see things panning out.”

The guilty parties, as so often in these cases, blame each other for the problems that now beset the lake. Charlie Vaughan, who teaches Environmental Science at Cambridge University in Britain, explains why the lake is going the way of the Dodo. “The main culprit is geography funnily enough. Chad, Niger, Nigeria and Cameroon all lay claim to the waters of this lake and you only need a five meter shoreline to be able to extract water from it. The whole area has been a target for massive irrigation schemes over the last couple of decades with each country's agricultural ministry blaming the other three for the problems. In an area with plentiful rainfall, it wouldn't be so much of a problem. This is a dry area.”

None of this gesturing and buck-passing will help Rikki, Achta and their four children in the near future. “I am learning how to fix cars. I don't think cars will be disappearing soon and will certainly last longer than this lake will,” muses the glum-looking fisherman. “There won't be any more fishermen in this area in ten years.” And with that, he says he has to go and study how to remove and repair brake pads.

(注) evaporate : 蒸発する

culprit : 犯人

breeding : 繁殖

pottery : 製陶所(業)

fend for myself : 独力で生活する

accusatory : 非難するような

rudderless : 舵を失った

over-exploit : 乱開発する

puddle : 水たまり

guilty party : 罪人

beset : ~につきまとう

the Dodo : 食用にされて 17 世紀に絶滅した大型の鳥

extract : 引き出す

irrigation : 灌漑(かんがい)

buck-passing : 責任転嫁

glum : 元気がない

brake pad : ディスクブレーキで円板を側面からはさみつける摩擦体

問 1

18

- ① Angela Muscovite think the whole international community will soon solve the problems of the lake.
- ② The lack of rain is not the only cause of the lake's reduction in size.
- ③ The area of Lake Chad is now less than a tenth of that in 1960.
- ④ One of the causes for shrinking the lake is to use too much water for agriculture.

問 2

19

- ① Rikki feels the government should help him more.
- ② Lake Chad's disappearance is causing financial pressures for Rikki's family.
- ③ Rikki's town, Bol, is further from the lake than it used to be.
- ④ The demands of agriculture have been largely responsible for the lake's problems.

問 3

20

- ① Rikki doesn't think cars will last longer than this lake will.
- ② Rikki will work in a garage when the fishing becomes too bad.
- ③ Charlie Vaughan explains the reason why the lake is disappearing.
- ④ In Rikki's neighborhood no fishermen will survive in ten years.

問 4

21

- ① If they had a lot of rain around the lake, the problem would not be so grave.
- ② Charlie Vaughan says permission to extract water is given too easily.
- ③ Angela Muscovite thinks action will come too late to save the lake.
- ④ Lake Chad is surrounded by four countries which need much water for irrigation.

問 5

22

- ① Angela Muscovite is pessimistic that those governments in Africa will find a solution and that they will save the lake.
- ② Rikki pays the same rent even though he suffered a severe reduction in income.
- ③ The Chad government is suffering the lack of leadership and unable to help the people who depend on the shrinking lake for food and money.
- ④ Rikki's wife already gave up helping Rikki fishing and started dealing with pottery.

