国	祭社会科学部(英語)	1		
	I 2010年に書かれた次の英文を読み、下の問いに答えなさい。(54点)		A constant	
			※この問題は、著作権の関係により掲載ができません。	
	※この問題は、著作権の関係により掲載ができません。			
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			/	
	-1-		-2-	
	(	CB05E-2		CB05E-3

	<ol> <li>段落(1)下線部 (A1)・(A2) の動詞形 (動詞の原形)を書きなさい。(解答用紙 図図)</li> </ol>
※この問題は、著作権の関係により掲載ができません。	<ol> <li>下線線(B)が指すものとして最も適切なものを次の(a)~(d)の中から1つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。[解答用紙巨型]</li> <li>(a) moving food over long distances</li> <li>(b) the idea of skyscrapers</li> <li>(c) thin air</li> <li>(d) vertical farming</li> <li>不線部(C)が正しい文になるように [ ] 内の語を並べ替え、その答えを解答欄に書きなさい。[解答用紙配面]</li> <li>4. 下線部(D)の反義語(反対の意味になる単語)を英語で書きなさい。[解答用紙配面]</li> <li>5. 空所( E ) に入る最も適切なものを次の(a)~(d)の中から1つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。[解答用紙巨型]</li> <li>(a) Did</li> <li>(b) Does</li> <li>(c) Won't</li> <li>(d) Would ▼</li> </ol>
Notes: sprout 芽生える run-off 農業排水 gravel 砂利 immersed 浸された	
-3-	-4-
CB05E-4	CB05E-5
6. 下線部F1-F6の単語とほぼ同じ意味になる1語を次の(a)~(p)の中から1つずつ 遺び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。選択肢は一度しか使えません。〔解答用紙[-2]] F1 similar 段落(1) F2 suitable - 段落(1) F3 necessary - 段落(5) F4 constant - 段落(6) F5 occasional - 段落(7) F6 potential - 段落(8)  (a) almost (b) appropriate (c) certain (d) comparable (e) controversial (f) correct (g) optional (h) periodic (i) permissible (j) possible (k) quiet (1) relative (f) required (a) somewhat (o) steady (p) sustainable  7. 空所 ( G ) に入る最も適切なものを次の(a)~(d)の中から1つ遺び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。〔解答用紙[-2]] (a) As a result of (b) Besides (c) With the addition of (d) Without  8. Hydroponic farming の仕組みを具体的に説明している段落を(a)~(i)から1つ 遺び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。〔解答用紙[-2]] (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4 (e) 5 (f) 6 (g) 7	10. 本文の内容と一致するものを次の(a)~(g)の中から2つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。ただし、3つ以上マークした場合は得点を認めません〔解答用紙[元]]  (a) Vertical farming will help decrease the amount of air pollution and the amount of food that needs to be thrown away.  (b) Most of the plants in a vertical farm will need the same amount of sunlight for high-quality production.  (c) The South Pole Food Growth Chamber is an example of a vertical farm.  (d) Natural light from the sun will not be needed in vertical farming.  (e) At present, artificial lighting costs too much and causes too much pollution.  (f) Employees at the Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station receive one or more fresh salads every day of the year.  (g) The soil absorbs any nutrients or water that is not used by the roots in hydroponic farming.
<ul> <li>(h) 8 (i) 9</li> <li>9. 下線部印が正しい文になるように [ ] 内の語を並べ替え、その答え も確な場に書きなさい、「個数印象[55]]</li> </ul>	

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※この問題は、著作権の関係により掲載ができません。

Notes: coronary heart disease 《筋梗塞》狭心症 randomized controlled trials ランダム化比較試験/無作為化比較対照 試験

- 1.空所 (A) に入る語句として最も適切なものを次の(a)~(d)の中から1つ選び、その記号を解各欄にマークしなさい。〔解各用紙区②〕
- (a) amazingly
- (b) rarely
- (c) slightly
- (d) unexpectedly

- 2. 下線部B "be subjected to more lectures" の意味に最も近いものを次の(a)~(a)の中から1つ選び,その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。[解答用紙 $\overline{E}$ ]
- (a) get further information from food websites
- (b) listen to advice from a doctor
- (c) receive unwelcome advice from friends
- (d) watch TV talk shows
- 3. 下線部Cが正しい文になるように [ ] 内の語を並べ替え、その答え を解答欄に書きなさい。〔解答用紙図園〕
- 下線部D/ "associations" の意味に最も近いものを次の(a)~(d)の中から1つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。(解答用紙(三列)
  - (a) claimed connections between breakfast and health
  - (b) summaries of observational research
  - (c) The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition
  - (d) unbalanced research studies
  - 5. 空所 ( B ) に入る語句として最も適切なものを次の(a)~(d)の中から1つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。〔解答用紙[空]〕
  - (a) differences between research results
  - (b) idea what's going on
  - (c) information about food company finances
  - (d) way to improve research

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- 6. 段落(7)に書かれている内容と一致するものを次の(a)~(d)の中から1つ選び、そ の記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。〔解答用紙マーク〕〕
- (a) Eating oatmeal or frosted cornflakes caused no changes in weight,
- (b) Strictly controlled breakfast diets caused weight loss.
- (c) Those who ate breakfast also lost weight
- (d) Weight loss was associated with higher cholesterol.
- 7、空所 (F) に入る語句として最も適切なものを次の(a) $\sim$ (d)の中から1つ選 び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。〔解答用紙豆刃〕
- (a) focus
- (b) increase
- (d) work
- 8. 下線部(G)が正しい文になるように「 を解答欄に書きなさい。〔解答用紙配置〕
- ] 内の語を並べ替え, その答え

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CB05E-12

- 9. 以下の文(X)・(Y)を読み、本文の内容と照らし合わせ、(a)~(d)の中から最も適切 なものを1つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。「解答用紙下引]
- (X) When some researchers altered how often people ate breakfast, they witnessed changes in the subjects' body weight.
- (Y) Many of the 15 million hungry children in America do not get the school breakfasts they need.
- (a) X is correct and Y is incorrect.
- (b) X is incorrect and Y is correct
- (c) Both X and Y are correct.
- (d) Neither X nor Y is correct.
- 10. 本文の内容と一致 $\underline{\tau a}$ ものを次の(a) $\sim$ (g)の中から $\underline{2 o}$ 選び、その記号を解答欄 にマークしなさい。ただし、3つ以上マークした場合は得点を認めません。〔解
- (a) Most days, the author would prefer a sandwich to pancakes.
- (b) Many common beliefs about food and health are the results of dishonest research.
- (c) The way nutrition researchers repeatedly publish the same faulty notions is unusual in science.
- (d) Beliefs about the importance of breakfast are changing.
- (e) Children who eat breakfast at school are better students than those who
- (f) Skipping breakfast is a safe dietary habit for children and adults.
- (g) Children requesting extra breakfasts at schools tend to consume more total calories each day.

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CB05E-13

下の表は、2013年度(2013-2 014 Academic Year)と2014年度(2014-2015 Academic Year) において、アメリカ合衆国の様々な大学で学ぶ留学生の数を、 出身国別に表したものです。次の頁の枠の中にある留学生数の変化に関する英文を 読み、それぞれの質問に答えなさい。〔解答用紙 三分〕(25点)

Table. International Students in the United States by their Countries of

	Country ( 1 )	
Level of education	2013-2014 Academic Year	2014-2015 Academic Year
Undergraduate	36,992	34,651
Graduate	18,894	17,605
Non-degree	5,522	4,819
	Country ( 2 )	
Level of education	2013-2014 Academic Year	2014-2015 Academic Year
Undergraduate	110,550	124,552
Graduate	115,727	120,331
Non-degree	14,761	16,043
	India	
Level of education	2013-2014 Academic Year	2014-2015 Academic Year
Undergraduate	12,677	( 3 )
Graduate	61,058	85,055
Non-degree	1,242	1,924
	Brazil	
Level of education	2013-2014 Academic Year	2014-2015 Academic Year
Undergraduate	5,097	6,874
Graduate	3,118	4,110
Non-degree	4,222	(4)
	Japan	
Level of education	2013-2014 Academic Year	2014-2015 Academic Year
Undergraduate	(5)	8,877
Graduate	3,562	3,290
Non-degree	5,159	5,612

Ⅲ(1) 次の枠の中にある各国からの留学生数の変化に関する英文を読み、表の中の空 所(1)・(2)に最も適切な国を(a)~(e)の中からそれぞれ1つ選び、その記号を解答欄に マークしなさい。国の名前は一度しか使うことが出来ません。〔解答用紙区型〕

1) • (2)

- The number of international students coming from Vietnam has been on the rise. In 2014-2015, the student population in non-degree programs
- doubled from the previous year.

  Although the combined number of Canadian students studying at these three levels decreased in the 2014-2015 academic year, the non-degree
- enrollment number rose slightly.

  The number of Chinese students continues to grow, especially at the undergraduate level. In the 2014-20 15academic year, the number of Chinese students at the undergraduate level increased by between 12
- Chinese students at the undergraduate level increased by between 12 percent and 13 percent from the previous year.

  The number of Saudi undergraduate students climbed nearly 15 percent from the 20 132014 to the 2014-2015 academic year, though there was almost no change in the number of students enrolled in non-degree programs.
- · South Korea witnessed a declining number of students coming to the United States at these three levels of education between the 2013-2014 and the 2014-2015 academic years.

  (a) Canada (b) China (c) Saudi Arabia (d) South Korea
- (e) Vietnam

Ⅲ(2) 次の枠の中にある各国からの留学生数の変化に関する英文を読み、表の中の空 所(3)~(5)を補うのに最もふさわしい数字を(f)~(k)の中からそれぞれ1つ選び、その 記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。数字は一度しか使うことが出来ません。[解答用 紙マークト

空所(3)~(5)

- In the 2014-2015 academic year, the number of Indian students increased by about 24,000 at the graduate level, and the enrollment at undergraduate level grew by almost 4,000 students.

  In terms of Brazilian students enrolled in non-degree programs, there
- were just under three times more students in the academic year of 2014-20 15than in 201 -30 .14.
- Among the Japanese students on U.S. campuses in the 2014-205 academic year, undergraduate students were down approximately three percent from the previous year.
  (f) 9,155 (g) 10,852 (h) 16,002 (i) 11,581 (j) 16, 521

(k) 8, 505

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IV 次の(1)~(5)の各文において、空所を補うのに最も適切なものを次の(a)~(d)の中からそれぞれ 1 つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。〔解答用紙 〒② 〕 (15 点)	$V$ 次の(1)~(5)の各文において、間違っている箇所を(a)~(d)の中からそれぞれ $1$ つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。[解答用紙 $\Xi$ ] (15点)
(1) Although never stated, increasing consumption of cigarettes in develop- ing countries has been the ( ) goal of tobacco companies.  (a) apparent (b) expressed	(1) A majority of committee members were in favor of the proposal at the beginning, but now so many people are opposed to it that it is sure to turn down.
(c) presentation (d) transmission	(2) It's difficult to preserve your dignities when you have no job and no home.  (c)  (d)
(2) Can you stay ( ) after the others and help me clear up? (a) away (b) behind (c) close (d) still	(3) The cost of the measures used to prevent crime have been reduced by 20% over the past year.
(3) In the past, substantial progress has been ( ) in the global fight against poverty.  (a) made (b) met (c) moved (d) taken	(4) The impact of global warming on our nature environment continues to escalate as we see more and more devastating floods and droughts occuring each year.
(4) It can be difficult for software companies to ( ) their best workers because they have so many opportunities elsewhere.  (a) improve (b) predict (c) retain (d) train	(5) The <u>single</u> most significant contributor to the senator's <u>politics</u> campaign was never disclosed for unknown reasons.  (c)
(5) It now seems a probability ( ) just a possibility.  (a) as much (b) but never (c) only (d) rather than	<b>*</b>
—15—- CB05E-16	—16— CB05E-17
	·
$W$ これは教員 (Professor = P) と学生 (Student = S) との会話です。会話全体の流れを考えて、空所 ( X ) ・ ( Y ) を補うのに最も適切なものを(a) $\sim$ (g)の中から選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。また、空所 ( 1 ) $\sim$ ( 3 ) を補うのに最も適切なものを(a) $\sim$ (d)の中からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。[解答用紙 $\overline{\text{E-2}}$ ] (25点)	which is from lecture six on.  S: So the environment won't be on the final?  P: ( 3 ). I said it's mainly on the second half of the course. We will be checking that you've understood the whole course with a few questions about the environment, too.

Student: Excuse me. Dr Williams?

Professor: Hello. Yes. How can I help you?

S: I'm in your sustainable development class. I just wanted to double check I understood the grading system.

P: Sure. It's pretty straightforward, really. I prepare a short quiz on the material covered in each lecture, and we do this at the beginning of the next class. It takes ten minutes at most and it's quite simple. There are ten lectures plus a review session, so that's ten quizzes.

S: And they form part of the final grade?

P: ( X )

S: That doesn't seem like much. (Y)

P: Well, no - but the whole is much greater than the sum of its parts. They're not worth much individually because they're really just a way to check that you've been coming to class. But there's also an extra ten percent available for passing them all.

S: Don't the individual quiz scores count?

P: No. sorry. You either pass them or fail them, it's (1).

S: Okay, I think I've got that. So what about the rest of the grade?

P: So then sixty percent of your overall grade is decided by the mid-term and

S: Are they just longer versions of the guizzes?

 $P\!\!:$  No, ( -2 ). They're not like the quizzes. They're 90 minutes long and require a good bit of writing in addition to the multiple-choice questions. The mid-term covers the first five lectures - sustainable development and the environment. The final exam mainly covers the economics of sustainability,

S: I see. And they're both worth thirty percent?

P: Yes, thirty-thirty for the mid-term and the final, which leaves up to ten percent apiece for your two essays.

S: Right, thanks. It's becoming clear now. And to do well I should aim for  $\dots$  ? P: You'll need at least ninety percent for an A, eighty percent for a B, and seventy percent for a C.

S: I see. It sounds like I don't want to miss any classes then!

空所 ( X ) • ( Y )

(a) Missing a couple of them wouldn't make much difference, would it?

(b) Yes. For each quiz you get 3 points for an A, 2 for a B, and 1 for a C.

(c) I heard it's easy to get an A or a B on the quizzes.

(d) That's correct. One point each, or ten percent for all ten of them.

(e) Isn't it a lot of work for just a few points?

(f) Right, each quiz is worth three percentage points. (g) Do you think taking a quiz each week is tough?

空所 ( 1 )~( 3 )

(1) (a) a gray area

(c) pretty black and white (d) not a red line

(b) a golden opportunity

(2) (a) I disagree (b) perhaps you're wrong

(c) the quizzes are longer (d) I'm afraid not

(3) (a) That's not what I said

(c) Yes, it's on the final too

(b) No, you can handle it

(d) Of course not

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CB05E-18

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■ 2016年に書かれた次の英文を読み、自然な流れの文になるように(1)~(α 適切な英字で補い、各単語を完成させなさい。(解答用紙配割] (20点)	の空所を
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Γ