

試験問題

2020年11月15日

科目	志望学部・学科	受験番号	氏名	採点
英語 No. /	3学部共通			

注意事項：解答は、すべて解答用紙の所定の欄に記入しなさい。問題用紙・解答用紙は、試験終了後すべて回収します。

I. 次の文章に関する問いに答えなさい。選択肢が与えられているものは記号で答えなさい。(右上に数字を付した語・語句は、本文の後に注があります。)

- ① In the wake of the most exciting and engrossing World Series in recent memory, perhaps it's a bit churlish¹ to ask whether Major League Baseball might be in trouble. But I'm asking anyway.
- ② Don't get me wrong. I'm a serious baseball nut, always searching for the game's life lessons, and have been a fan of Washington's teams (including the hapless Senators) since my boyhood in the 1960s. I'm ecstatic about the Nationals' Game 7 victory, which ended decades of frustration and vindicated the team caps I've spent years being laughed at for wearing.
- ③ But my delight is dampened by grim reality. Not to rain on anybody's parade, but the question of the sport's future isn't a joke. The baseball fan is, as advertisers like to say, aging up. According to a 2017 study in Sports Business Journal, the average baseball television viewer is 57 years old — seven years older than the average pro football fan and 15 years older than the average pro basketball fan. And the figure for the baseball fan has been climbing steadily, while the age of the National Basketball Association watcher has barely changed.
- ④ Now let's look at the rising generation. Only about 24 percent of baseball fans are under age 35, compared with 45 percent of basketball fans. Participation in Little League baseball is plummeting. Boosters like to cite figures showing that overall, young people are playing more baseball than in the past. But those figures, which also include softball, encompass many different ways of playing, including informally. It was always the tight organization and crisp coaching of the formal leagues that were thought to measure genuine commitment of the sort that leads to lifelong fanship.
- ⑤ Some people think the way to draw young people back to the sport is to make the game cooler. Would robot umpires be cool enough? The usual argument in their favor is that the human umps are wrong on tens of thousands of calls each year. Maybe the error rate drives fans away. Now some argue that the change would draw in the tech-savvy² generation.
- ⑥ There are other explanations for the lack of interest among the young. The game is too long. (But not longer than football.) The pace is too slow. (But football players spent most of their time standing around.) The rising generation actually does like baseball, but it's hard to reach them because their heads are always in their screens. (But they make time to watch basketball.)
- ⑦ Then there's the problem of racial demographics, the perception that baseball remains a white sport. Here matters are tricky. One can hardly fault baseball for a lack of diversity — not with its rapidly growing number of Latino³ and Asian stars. In fact, the proportion of players who identify as Latino has more than doubled since 1991, rising from 14 percent to 29.5 percent. (A slight decline from last year.)
- ⑧ But the number of black players is undeniably shrinking. After Jackie Robinson joined the Brooklyn Dodgers in 1947, other teams in the formerly lily-white sport began integrating. The proportion of black players rose steadily until 1981, when it peaked at 18.7 percent. Since then, the figures have fallen. In 2012, only 7.2 percent were black. In 2017, the figures dipped to 6.7 percent — exactly the same percentage as in 1956, the year Jackie Robinson retired. (In the season just completed, the figures inched up only slightly, to 7.7 percent.)
- ⑨ The decline has mirrored a drop in the number of black fans. A 2014 study found that the television audience for pro baseball was 9 percent black and 83 percent white. Pro basketball fans, by contrast, were 45 percent black and 40 percent white. Some contend that the racial divide in fanship is particularly acute in Washington, where the Nationals play in a gorgeous ballpark — I've been there several times — built near the homes of black residents who don't go to the games.
- ⑩ I'm not saying baseball is dead or even dying. The sport's obituary⁴ has been written endless times over the years, a habit that led to Roger Angell's much-quoted lampoon⁵ a half-century ago in the New Yorker magazine: "Pastime, National, 99; after a lingering illness. Remains on view at Cooperstown, N.Y."

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2020年11月15日

科目	志望学部・学科	受験番号	氏名	採点
英語 No. 2	3学部共通			

① I want my beloved national pastime to live forever. But baseball faces powerful headwinds that might imperil the future of this most marvelous of sports. Maybe the difficulties are exaggerated; maybe they're acute. Let's just be sure, in the midst of our celebration of a classic World Series, to remember that they exist.

[Adapted from "U.S. baseball fans are too old, too white and too few" By Stephen L. Carter <https://>

<https://www.japantimes.co.jp/opinion/2019/11/04/commentary/world-commentary/u-s-baseball-fans-old-white#.XcDaPC3ANhF/> 04/11/2019]

(注)

1 churlish 粗野な、けちな

2 tech-savvy テクノロジーに精通した

3 Latino (アメリカに住む) ラテン系アメリカ人

4 obituary 死亡記事

5 lampoon 風刺文

<設問>

- Choose one which means the same as the underlined word in the paragraph ①.
 - boring
 - depressing
 - fascinating
 - frustrating
- Choose one which best describes the situation we see from the underlined phrase in the paragraph ②.
 - The writer almost given up cheering his favorite team.
 - The writer has been cheering the same weak team for a long time.
 - The writer has been spending many years putting on the caps.
 - The writer has been wearing the strange caps for a long time.
- Choose one which best describes what the underlined phrase in the paragraph ③ refers.
 - The average baseball fans are changing into football or basketball fans.
 - The average age of the baseball fans has not changed as that of basketball.
 - The average age of the basketball fans is slightly younger than that of baseball.
 - The average age of the baseball fans is higher than those of football and basketball.
- According to the paragraph④, what kind of young people the writer thinks are likely to be devoted baseball fans?
 - Those who play any sports
 - Those who play baseball earnestly
 - Those who play informal baseball
 - Those who play softball
- In the paragraph ⑤, what is suggested as something to do as the underlined? Write the answer in English.
- Which is NOT one of the causes of the underlined in the paragraph ⑥?
 - Young people are absorbed in using their electronic device.
 - Young people prefer to watch movies in the theater.
 - Young people think the game takes quite a long time.
 - Young people think the tempo of the game is so slow.

試験問題

2020年11月15日

科目	志望学部・学科	受験番号	氏名	採点
英語 No. 3	3学部共通			

7. Choose one which best describes what the underlined phrase in the paragraph ⑦ refers.
- Any racial discrimination is prohibited in baseball.
 - The proportion of Latino players is the biggest.
 - White has been preferred as the color of baseball uniforms.
 - White players are dominant in baseball.
8. Which is the closest in meaning to the underlined word in the paragraph ⑧?
- decreasing
 - equal
 - estimated
 - increasing
9. Choose one which best describes the situation shown in the underlined in the paragraph ⑨.
- The more black people play, the more basketball will be popular.
 - The number of black basketball players is decreasing.
 - The number of black fans is influential for that of black players.
 - The number of black players reflects that of black fans.
10. Which is closest in meaning to the underlined word in the paragraph ⑩?
- deserted
 - deserved
 - developed
 - digitalized
11. Which does the underlined in the paragraph ⑪ refer to?
- the difficulties in celebrating the World Series
 - the difficulties in enjoying every national pastime
 - the difficulties damaging wonderful American sports
 - the difficulties threatening the future of baseball

II. 次の文章に関する問いに答えなさい。(右上に数字を付した語・語句は、本文の後に注があります。)

Food waste is a big deal. According to the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization, 28 percent of the world's agriculture area is used to produce food. That food ultimately goes to waste each year. (1) A new supermarket is tackling the problem head-on. It is stocked only with wasted food. That's according to Feargus O'Sullivan writing for CityLab.

The project is an outgrowth of the British non-profit the Real Junk Food Project. That's according to O'Sullivan. The group has long collected wasted food for pay-as-you-can cafés. These are located around the world.

Its supermarket in Pudsey¹ takes the idea one step further. The market takes food. It's donated by local restaurants and grocery stores. It puts it on shelves. It sells it to customers who pay what they can.

Hazel Sheffield reports for The Independent. She said the store is already serving as a lifeline for families who are down on their luck. It's kind of like a food pantry. But it has no restrictions on who gets the food. The concept is not a new one. Sheffield wrote another report. The idea has taken off in Denmark, too. That's due to a government initiative to reduce the country's volume of wasted food.

試験問題

2020年11月15日

科目	志望学部・学科	受験番号	氏名	採点
英語 No. 4	3学部共通			

Last year, the USDA² launched (2)its first-ever food waste reduction goal. It aims to reduce the amount of wasted food by 50 percent. It aims to do so by 2030. The agency estimates that cutting just 15 percent of this waste in the United States would provide enough food for more than 25 million Americans per year.

(3)Hunger isn't the only reason to reduce food waste. As Ben Schiller notes for FastCo, wasted food has a carbon dioxide impact. It is equal to the output of one in four cars on the road worldwide. It also consumes a quarter of the world's freshwater and 300 million barrels of oil each year.

So (4)why do grocery stores toss up to ten percent of all wasted food? The USDA cites dented and damaged packaging. It also cites products that haven't been stored properly and holiday specialties that are never purchased. Overstocked foods and weird-looking, misshapen foods also account for the waste. (5)In some countries it's even illegal for grocery stores to throw out food. Instead, they must donate their wasted goods to charity or to the poor.

Food waste supermarkets aren't the only (6)weapon in the fight against waste. There are activists working to improve the cachet of strange-looking fruits and veggies.

There are plenty of creative ways to buy and eat food that would otherwise be thrown out. Maybe it's time to bring the food waste supermarket concept to the United States. It's a delicious addition to the many ways not to trash perfectly good meals.

[Adapted from "This Supermarket sells only wasted food" By Erin Blakemore, Smithsonian.com. September 06, 2019.

<https://www.tweentribune.com/article/tween56/supermarket-sells-only-wasted-food/04/11/2019>]

(注)

- 1 Pudsey イギリス北部の町の名前
- 2 USDA United States Department of Agriculture アメリカ合衆国農務省

<設問>

1. 下線(1)は、何を販売していますか。同じパラグラフの中にある英語の語句で答えなさい。
2. 下線(1)はどのように商品を仕入れていますか。日本語で簡潔に書きなさい。
3. 下線(1)の利用者は、どのように支払いをしていますか。日本語で簡潔に書きなさい。
4. Hazel Sheffield は、下線(1)についてどのように述べていますか。日本語で簡潔に書きなさい。
5. 下線(1)に続いて、同様の目的のための試みに取り組んだ国はどこですか。英語で書きなさい。
6. 下線(2)が指す具体的な内容として、同じパラグラフで示されていることを日本語で簡潔に書きなさい。
7. 下線(3)のように言える理由として挙げられていることを、日本語で簡潔に書きなさい。
8. 下線(4)の理由として挙げられていることを、日本語で簡潔に書きなさい。
9. 下線(5)を日本語に訳しなさい。
10. 下線部(6)の語は、文脈を考えると以下のどの意味に近いですか。1つ選び、記号を書きなさい。
a. arm b. cure c. strength d. way
11. Write a paragraph (more than 5 sentences) in English that explains how we can reduce food waste.

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2020年11月15日

科目	志望学部・学科	受験番号	氏名	採点
英語 No. 5	3学部共通			

III. 次の文章に関する問いに答えなさい。

When we look back over the past, some years stand out as being special. One such year was 1968.

1968 was a year of conflict, war and violence. Soviet troops invaded Czechoslovakia, sending tanks into cities to end the Prague Spring. South Africa was banned from the Olympics because of its racist apartheid policy. Thousands of people were killed in the Vietnam War, which saw the My Lai massacre of innocent civilians by American soldiers.

1968 was also a year of youth activism. In the U.S., students organized campus sit-ins and took part in anti-war protests. In France, students took to the streets to demand educational reforms. University students battled riot police in Mexico, Poland and Japan. Idealistic youths worldwide chanted the slogan "Make love, not war" and joined demonstrations for peace, justice and human rights.

1968 was a dramatic year for women. It marked the first feminist protest against the Miss America beauty pageant, the first National Women's Liberation Conference and the decision by Yale University to finally admit women.

1968 saw the passing of a number of celebrities. These included Charlie Chaplin, the silent movie star; Yuri Gagarin, the first man in space; and Helen Keller, the blind and deaf activist who campaigned for the rights of the disabled.

In the fields of sports and culture, 1968 was marked by a number of events. These included the 1968 Olympics, the debut of the Beatles' White Album and classic science fiction movies such as Planet of the Apes and 2001: A Space Odyssey.

1968 was also a year of tragedy. Martin Luther King Jr., the black civil rights leader, was shot and killed in Tennessee. Robert Kennedy, the brother of President John F. Kennedy, was gunned down in Los Angeles. People around the world were shocked by these brutal assassinations and mourned the deaths of these inspiring figures.

1968 ended on a note of hope with the launch of the Apollo 8 space mission in December. During the mission, one astronaut took the famous Earthrise photo of the Earth seen from space. This iconic image helped to raise awareness of our global village and the need to protect the planet.

2018 marks the 50th anniversary of the year 1968, a dramatic year in world history marked by war, invasions, assassinations and demonstrations. It was a year in which people around the globe, young and old, stood up to protest violence, sexism and racism and call for a world of peace, freedom and democracy.

This anniversary is a good chance for all of us to study the events of this dramatic year, to think about its legacy and to discuss what we can learn in our efforts to build a better future.

[Adapted from "1968: A dramatic year" By Kip A. Cates The Japan Times ST. May 4, 2018. (<http://st.japantimes.co.jp/essay/?p=ey20180504>) 11/2/2020]

<設問>

1. どうして1968年が“special”なのか、英文中に出てくるできごとを5件以上挙げ、日本語で説明しなさい。
2. Write about your own special year in 6 to 8 **English** sentences.

解答用紙

2020年11月15日

科目	志望学部・学科	受験番号	氏名	採点
英語 No. /				

I

1	2	3	4	5	
6	7	8	9	10	11

II

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解答用紙

2020年11月15日

科目	志望学部・学科	受験番号	氏名	採点
英語 No. 2				

III

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2	