

2022年度

外国語問題

(英語)

注意事項

- 1 問題冊子は、監督者が「解答始め」の指示をするまで開かないこと。
- 2 問題冊子は全部で16ページ、解答用紙は1枚である。脱落のあった場合には申し出ること。
- 3 解答用紙の所定欄に、受験番号（左右2箇所）、氏名を必ず記入すること。
- 4 解答は、すべて解答用紙の所定欄に記入すること。
- 5 解答以外のことを書いたときは、該当箇所の解答を無効とすることがある。
- 6 第3問は学部・学域等により異なる。次により解答すること。
文学部・法学部・経済学部・商学部・獣医学部・医学部医学科・生活科学部
15ページ
現代システム科学域・理学部・工学部・農学部・医学部リハビリテーション学科・
看護学部
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- 7 問題冊子の余白は下書きに使用してもよい。
- 8 問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

(余 白)

第1問 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えよ。

(35点)

Around half of all women between fifteen and sixty-five engage in paid labor, constituting over 40 percent of the workforce. The Japanese labor system is structured to keep companies competitive by employing women in low-cost, dead-end jobs that receive few benefits. Much of women's labor is concentrated in service and light industries and is considered "part-time," a category that covers employees with limited working hours (usually thirty-five per week), those hired for fixed terms, and those who work at full-time, permanent jobs but don't receive benefits. To cope with chronic labor shortages, Japanese companies recruit women as supplementary, low-wage labor under unstable employment conditions. Deregulation* of the labor market in response to the recession* has doubled the number of such part-time workers; they now make up around a third of the total workforce. In 1985, Japan passed an Equal Opportunity Law intended to improve women's employment options. The law advocated equality between men and women in the workplace but was toothless, with no penalties for noncompliance. [あ], few companies substantially altered gendered work practices.

Full-time female employees in white-collar jobs fall into two categories. Career employees have employment paths similar to men, leading to management positions. They're expected to work overtime without pay, to accept transfers, and to work under the same conditions as their sarariman colleagues. This is a small, elite group of women with degrees from prestigious universities. Only a quarter of Japanese firms have women in these management positions. In large corporations they represent less than 3.5 percent of career-track employees. Among government officials, only 1 percent of employees at top levels are women. The second, larger category is for "ordinary" employees, often known as "OLs" (office ladies), subordinate workers with low wages and low responsibilities who perform administrative and menial* tasks for their male coworkers.

Since the turn of the twenty-first century, the mass media has often turned to gendered caricatures* to explain the decline in marriage and birth rates. Young women [ア] to marry were dubbed* “parasite singles,” while young men with little desire to wed were christened* “(1)herbivores.” The majority of single women in their twenties and thirties live in their parents’ homes and [イ] on themselves: traveling, dining out, and buying expensive cosmetics and fashions. Most receive free housekeeping, laundry services, and meals from their parents. They are in no hurry to marry, [イ] they are reluctant to give up their enjoyable lifestyles to become domestic housewives with the responsibility of nurturing everyone but themselves. Media critics and authorities blame Japan’s population problems on the selfishness of these “parasite singles.” Meanwhile, the number of heterosexual men in their twenties and thirties who are reluctant to pursue marriage or even sexual relations are called “herbivores” because, like grass-eating animals, they are uninterested in consuming flesh. The media has [ウ] and grooming* and as quiet and submissive*, traits associated with femininity. Nevertheless, unmarried men began embracing* the term themselves; one 2012 survey of four hundred single men around age thirty reported that a full 75 percent self-identified as herbivores.

In the twenty-first century, the economy is still stagnant* and rural towns are being decimated* by population decline. Growing numbers of individuals have withdrawn from society, including [エ]. A general sense of insecurity, anxiety, and hopelessness seems to have become the new norm. On March 11, 2011, such feelings were further exacerbated* by the Tohoku earthquake, which triggered powerful tsunami waves that led to the melt-down of nuclear reactors at the Fukushima power plant. The combined disasters claimed over sixteen thousand lives and resulted in an estimated \$25 trillion in economic damage. The earthquake, with a magnitude of 9.0, was the most powerful tremor recorded in Japanese history. It generated tsunami waves over 130 feet in height that traveled up to six miles inland along a three-hundred-mile span of coastline,

wiping out entire towns, such as Minami Sanriku. ⁽²⁾The damaged nuclear plants emitted 170 times the amount of radiation released by the Hiroshima bomb; over three hundred thousand individuals who lived nearby had to be evacuated from their homes, many with no hope of ever returning. The disaster reinvigorated* the dormant* antinuclear movement, launching massive protests throughout Japan. Government energy policy had relied heavily on nuclear power, but the post-3/11 public outcry resulted in the shutdown of the majority of nuclear reactors. In attempts to digest the causes and effects of the natural and man-made disasters, social critics called for the people to rouse themselves from apathy* and alienation and reconsider Japan's future. Tens of thousands of volunteers answered the call, traveling to the Tohoku region to help provide humanitarian relief. Some critics advocated simpler lifestyles, including less dependence on consumer goods and more conservation of energy and other resources. [う], Japan faces the challenges of overcoming a cataclysmic* setback. Whether the future holds another miraculous comeback or continued decline remains to be seen.

(出典 : Nancy K. Stalker, *Japan: History and Culture from Classical to Cool*, University of California Press, 2018, 一部省略あり)

- [注] deregulation = removal of regulations or restrictions
recession = a period of temporary economic decline
menial = not requiring much skill and lacking prestige
caricature = a picture or description of a person in an exaggerated manner
dub = give an unofficial name or nickname to
christen = give a person a name based on characteristics he/she possesses
groom = care for one's appearance
submissive = very obedient or passive
embrace = accept willingly
stagnant = continuing to be in bad condition
decimated = destroyed

exacerbate = make a situation worse

reinvigorate = give new energy or strength to

dormant = a state in which functions are suspended or slowed down

apathy = lack of interest or enthusiasm

cataclysmic = relating to a violent natural event

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問1 空所 [あ]～[う] に入る最も適切な語句の組み合わせを下から選び、番号で答えよ。

- ① [あ] However [い] because [う] Suspiciously
- ② [あ] As a result [い] as [う] Once again
- ③ [あ] Accordingly [い] although [う] As a matter of fact
- ④ [あ] In contrast [い] so [う] Certainly

問2 空所 [ア] に入る最も適切な語（一語）を本文中から抜き出して書け。

問3 下線部 (1) は日本語で一般に何と呼ばれているか、答えよ。

問4 次の語を並べ替え、空所 [イ] [ウ] に入る英文を完成し、その英文の2番目と7番目に来る語を番号で答えよ。

[イ]

- ① accustomed ② their ③ disposable ④ are
- ⑤ spending ⑥ income ⑦ to

[ウ]

- ① herbivore ② characterized ③ with ④ men
- ⑤ as ⑥ obsessed ⑦ fashion

問5 空所 [エ] に入る表現として**不適切なもの**を下から一つ選び、番号で答えよ。

- ① youths who refuse to leave their homes
- ② youths who avoid any contact with the outside world
- ③ youths who seek to network with others
- ④ youths who are unwilling to interact with others

問6 下線部 (2) を日本語に訳せ。

問7 本文の内容と一致する英文を下から二つ選び、番号で答えよ。

- ① With the advent of the Equal Opportunity Law, enacted in the mid-1980s, Japanese companies put much effort into narrowing the gender gap in the working environment.
- ② The vast majority of full-time female workers perform generally less responsible tasks and receive lower wages than their male colleagues do.
- ③ Over the last couple of decades, most young single women in Japan have shown little desire to rush into marriage and they have been enjoying pursuing their own interests.
- ④ Those men who are not interested in marriage or interaction with females are fully aware of who they are, but they do not accept what society thinks of them.
- ⑤ Pessimism borne out by the recent extremely slow economic growth was a driving force behind people volunteering to deliver humanitarian aid after the Tohoku disaster.
- ⑥ The Japanese government had already planned to shut down many nuclear reactors even before the earthquake that devastated the Tohoku region.

第2問 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えよ。

(35点)

Depending on where you live, June 21st is either the summer or the winter solstice*. For some, this is a moment of celebration, accompanied by strange rituals. And among the celebrants are members of the International Metagenomics and Metadesign of Subways and Urban Biomes Consortium (MetaSUB*). If, in Bogotá, Doha, Kuala Lumpur, London, Minneapolis or any other of some 60 cities around the world, you see on that day someone furtively swabbing* a ticket counter, handrail, turnstile or seat in your local underground-railway station, be not afraid. It is just one of MetaSUB's volunteers gathering samples of the local microbes*.

MetaSUB's purpose is to understand the invisible complexes of bacteria, archaea*, fungi and viruses that are life's smallest representatives. Every year, on June 21st, it co-ordinates [ア] task of sampling their city's public transport. The swabs* are then tagged with time of collection, local temperature and humidity, and the nature of the sampled surface, and sent off for genetic sequencing* and statistical analysis.

The consortium's latest findings, published recently in *Cell*, are based on 4,728 samples collected in 2015, 2016 and 2017. These show that each city has [イ] a fingerprint. An algorithm* trained on the data could identify the origin of a randomly chosen sample 88% of the time. A few species are ubiquitous*. Thirty-one (all bacteria) were found on almost every swab, and a further 1,145 (also, bar* brewers' yeast, bacteria) turned up in over 70% of samples. The vast majority of the 4,246 identifiable species were, however, much more narrowly distributed.

On top of these identifiable organisms are the unknowns. [ア], says Daniela Bezdán, a former executive director of MetaSUB who was one of the study's

leaders. She estimates that more than 1,000 of the bacteria collected, and 10,000 of the viruses, remain unidentified.

Unidentified organisms are common in such microbiological fishing expeditions*, for a proper understanding of microbial biodiversity remains a long way off. But, though intriguing*, such hidden neighbours are unlikely to be dangerous. “[B],” says David Danko, another of the paper’s authors.

The identities of this dark microbiome’s* members are just one of the mysteries that remain to be solved. Another is what regulates a city’s microbial ecology. (1) Strikingly, the pattern observed reflects the more familiar ecology of plants and animals in that equatorial cities have richer ecosystems than those nearer the poles (microbial diversity declines at a rate of seven species per degree of latitude). No one knows for sure why this pattern pertains* for macroscopic* creatures. That it is also true for microbes may add insight.

On top of (2) latitudinal variation, three other patterns stood out. Coastal cities share characteristics that inland ones lack. So do those at high altitude, compared with those which are low-lying. And so do cities with higher human-population densities.

At the moment, MetaSUB is still in the position of the early botanists* and zoologists*, gathering information about what, exactly, is out there. As the underlying patterns become clearer, though, such surveys could have practical benefits. They should, for example, enable public-health bodies to monitor and map the spread of diseases, and identify harmful new species. (3) They could also permit the monitoring of bacteria carrying genes* that confer* resistance to antibiotics*. MetaSUB has found such genes to be widespread, but unevenly distributed. (4) They were less common in Oceania and the Middle East. Why, is so far impossible to say.

The current paper looks only at DNA from the samples, but MetaSUB has now started surveying RNA* as well. This is particularly pertinent* to viruses, many of which, such as the coronavirus currently sweeping the world, store their genes as RNA, not DNA. As the team gears up for its next collection day, it hopes the data it gathers will grant a more accurate portrait of the role of viruses in cities, and provide insights into the spread of covid-19.

(出典：Microecology: A midsummer bug hunt, *The Economist*, 19 June, 2021)

[注] solstice 至点

MetaSUB コーネル大学（米国）の非営利研究組織

swab（動）綿棒で拭き取る microbe 微生物

archaea 古細菌 swab（名）綿棒採取した標本

genetic sequencing 遺伝子配列 algorithm 算法, アルゴリズム

ubiquitous 遍在する bar = except for

fishing expedition 情報集め, 探索

intriguing 興味をそそる microbiome 微生物群集

pertain 関係する macroscopic 肉眼で見える

botanist 植物学者 zoologist 動物学者

gene 遺伝子 confer = give

antibiotics 抗生物質 RNA リボ核酸

pertinent 関連する

問1 次の語を並べ替え，空所 [ア] [イ] に入る英文を完成し，その英文の2番目と7番目に来る語を番号で答えよ。なお，空所 [ア] の6番目に来る語は who とし，空所 [イ] の3番目に来る語は ecosystem とする。

[ア]

- ① army ② hunters ③ of ④ the
⑤ who ⑥ have ⑦ an ⑧ small-game

[イ]

- ① distinctive ② enough ③ to ④ a
⑤ serve ⑥ ecosystem ⑦ microbial ⑧ as

問2 空所 [A] [B] に入る^{せりふ}台詞として最も適切なものを下から選び，番号で答えよ。

[A]

- ① The origins of the vast majority of organisms on the swabs have been identified
② Around half of the microbes sequenced had no match in the world's public genetic databanks
③ Some bacteria and viruses have caused damage to microbial ecosystems
④ MetaSUB's findings show that each city has its own specific microbial ecosystem

[B]

- ① We know there aren't any disease-causing microbes because people don't get ridiculously sick
- ② We should be cautious about most of the unidentified bacteria because they may increase the risk of many serious diseases
- ③ We know such micro-organisms can damage the fundamental parts of our immune systems
- ④ We, therefore, should broaden our knowledge of unidentified organisms as soon as possible

問3 下線部 (1) を日本語に訳せ。

問4 下線部 (2) が指す内容が記されている英文を本文からそのまま抜き出して書け。

問5 下線部 (3) (4) が指す内容として最も適切な組み合わせを下から選び、番号で答えよ。

- ① (3) surveys that predict information
(4) bacteria carrying particular genes
- ② (3) the fundamental patterns
(4) the monitoring of bacteria
- ③ (3) surveys that detect the fundamental patterns
(4) genes that make antibiotics ineffective
- ④ (3) practical benefits
(4) information that MetaSUB has gathered

問6 本文の内容と一致する英文を下から二つ選び、番号で答えよ。

- ① Every year, the consortium organizes a group of volunteers to clean up microorganisms on their city's public transport.
- ② By using a computational procedure, MetaSUB understood where the microbes in its collected samples came from on nearly nine out of ten occasions.
- ③ Gaining a good comprehension of unidentified organisms will not take much time due to rapid developments in research on microbial biodiversity.
- ④ The distribution of microbes observed in the surveys conducted by MetaSUB is related to geography and the population densities of cities.
- ⑤ The research carried out by MetaSUB has enabled public-health bodies to monitor and map the spread of diseases.
- ⑥ MetaSUB has been monitoring the genetic information in RNA for years and hopes to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the viruses outside cities.

第3問は学部・学域等により異なる。

次により解答すること。

学部・学域等	該当ページ
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 文学部• 法学部• 経済学部• 商学部• 獣医学部• 医学部<u>医学科</u>• 生活科学部	15ページ
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 現代システム科学域• 理学部• 工学部• 農学部• 医学部<u>リハビリテーション学科</u>• 看護学部	16ページ

<対象学部・学域等>

文学部・法学部・経済学部・商学部・獣医学部・医学部医学科・生活科学部

第3問 次の下線部の内容を英語で表現せよ。

(30点)

高い知性を持っているチンパンジーやボノボ (bonobo) でもことばだけは歯が立ちません。ことばという思考を支え、伝達的手段ともなりうる力を手に入れ、他の生物をはるかに凌駕する文化を構築し、さらには文字という記録手段によって文化の伝播も可能にしました。子どもたちには、まず、ことばは人間だけに与えられた宝物であることの重要性を認識して欲しいと思います。その上で、その力を十分に発揮すべく、直感が利く母語について、その仕組みと働きについての理解を深めて欲しい。つぎに、その理解をもとに母語以外の言語（外国語）について学んで欲しい。外国語に対する理解はことばの豊かさや楽しさや怖さを改めて感じとるきっかけとなると同時に、母語の理解をより深め、母語の効果的な運用を可能にできるからです。

(出典：大津由紀雄・浦谷淳子・齋藤菊枝 [編]『日本語からはじめる小学校英語－ことばの力を育むためのマニュアル－』, 開拓社, 2019年)

<対象学部・学域等>

現代システム科学域・理学部・工学部・農学部・医学部リハビリテーション学科・看護学部

第3問 次の下線部の内容を英語で表現せよ。

(30点)

「日本語の文法って難しい」と思っている人が多いのではないのでしょうか。小学校や中学校の国語の文法の時間は退屈でしかたがなかったという思い出を持つ方も多いかと思います。よくわからない活用表 (conjugation table) を暗記させられ、斉唱した人もいるかもしれません。日本語の文法書と呼ばれる書籍を開いてみると、難しそうな文法用語とその例文が並び、見ているだけで頭が痛くなりそうです。文法規則も山のようにあり、それをいちいち覚えるなんてやってられない、なんて思ったかもしれませんね。

(出典：原沢伊都夫 『日本人のための日本語文法入門』，講談社現代新書，2012年)