

2024年度  
英 語  
(問 題)  
〈R06181118〉

注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の指示があるまで、問題冊子および解答用紙には手を触れないこと。
2. 問題は2～14ページに記載されている。試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁および解答用紙の汚損等に気付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督員に知らせること。
3. 解答はすべて、HBの黒鉛筆またはHBのシャープペンシルで記入すること。
4. マーク解答用紙記入上の注意
  - (1) 印刷されている受験番号が、自分の受験番号と一致していることを確認したうえで、試験開始後、解答用紙の氏名欄に氏名を正確に丁寧に記入すること。
  - (2) マーク欄には、はっきりとマークすること。また、訂正する場合は、消しゴムで丁寧に、消し残しがないようによく消すこと。

マークする時	● 良い	○ 悪い	○ 悪い
マークを消す時	○ 良い	○ 悪い	○ 悪い

5. 解答はすべて所定の解答欄に記入すること。所定欄以外に何かを記入した解答用紙は採点の対象外となる場合がある。
6. 問題冊子の余白等は適宜利用してよいが、どのページも切り離さないこと。
7. 試験終了の指示が出たら、すぐに解答をやめ、筆記用具を置き解答用紙を裏返しにすること。
8. いかなる場合でも、解答用紙は必ず提出すること。
9. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

I

次の1～10について、誤った英語表現を含んだ部分がある場合にはa～dから誤りを一つ選び、誤りがない場合にはeを選んで、マーク解答用紙にマークせよ。

1. Anti-nuclear movements become<sup>a</sup> prominent features<sup>b</sup> of advanced industrial societies in the 1970s as the use<sup>c</sup> of nuclear power with<sup>d</sup> electricity generation expanded.

NO ERROR

e

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4. Along<sup>a</sup> with the promotion of higher wages and skill development, the “Respect for Diversity and Flexibility of Choice” policy calls<sup>b</sup> for the creation of an environment which<sup>c</sup> people can work regardless of<sup>d</sup> their gender and ensure flexibility.

NO ERROR

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Eda, Makiko. “How Japan can embrace gender equality and nurture a more inclusive society.” The Japan News, July 13, 2022. Yomiuri Shinbun.  
<https://japannews.yomiuri.co.jp/editorial/outside-contributors/20220713-44528/>

5. It takes work to unlearn<sup>a</sup> the many fraught words and phrases in our cultural lexicon, but<sup>b</sup> most people find it’s not that<sup>c</sup> difficult to do once they set their minds to actively being<sup>d</sup> more inclusive. NO ERROR

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6. Among<sup>a</sup> international relations scholars<sup>b</sup>, there has been many<sup>c</sup> debate on the consequences of the end of the Cold War for war and peace in<sup>d</sup> the international system. NO ERROR

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From Rethinking Power, Institutions and Ideas in World Politics, Amitav Acharya, p.89. Copyright © 2014 by Taylor and Francis (Books) Limited UK. Reproduced with permission of the Licensor through PLSdear.

7. The post-9/11 challenge to<sup>a</sup> sovereignty is organized and led by<sup>b</sup> a hegemonic state which<sup>c</sup> is seeking simultaneous<sup>d</sup> to safeguard and limit Westphalian sovereignty to suit its particular interests. NO ERROR

e

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From: Rethinking Power, Institutions and Ideas in World Politics, Amitav Acharya, p.116. Copyright © 2014 by Taylor and Francis (Books) Limited UK. Reproduced with permission of the Licensor through PLSdear.

8. No biologist has ever been<sup>a</sup> able to<sup>b</sup> provide a satisfactory definition of “race”—that is, a definition that<sup>c</sup> includes all members of a given race and excludes all others<sup>d</sup>.

NO ERROR

e

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10.

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b

— 2 —

c

d

e

Ⅱ

次の英文を読んで下の問いに答えよ。解答はマーク解答用紙にマークせよ。

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(Adapted from *The Washington Post*)

1. Which one of the following best fits     A     in the passage?
- a. leadership capability
  - b. cognitive development
  - c. emotional intelligence
  - d. social competence
2. Which one of the following best fits     B     in the passage?
- a. attending a class
  - b. doing one's homework
  - c. reading a book
  - d. sitting at a desk
3. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the word <sub>(1)</sub>reciprocity?
- a. exchange
  - b. communication
  - c. articulation
  - d. competence
4. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the word <sub>(2)</sub>niche?
- a. unique
  - b. specialized
  - c. incomprehensible
  - d. strategic
5. Which one of the following best fits     C     in the passage?
- a. catch
  - b. use
  - c. future
  - d. harm
6. Which one of the following best fits     D     in the passage?
- a. personality
  - b. responsibility
  - c. empathy
  - d. attitude
7. Which of the following best describes the main point of this passage?
- a. The theater can teach both children and adults to be empathetic regardless of age or occupation.
  - b. Theater classes allow immigrant children, mainly from Central and South America, to improve their English skills.
  - c. The theater helps young people develop mutual understanding through learning from another's experiences.
  - d. The theater teaches children to be more confident and assertive by developing verbal communication skills.
  - e. Theater classes should be introduced in all schools to foster children's empathy at the earliest learning stage.

8. According to this passage, which TWO of the following are true?
- a. The theater is a very effective way to develop both verbal and nonverbal communication skills.
  - b. In addition to theater classes, communication skills are taught in Social Emotional Learning programs across the United States.
  - c. Parents know that pretend play is useful in promoting empathy from their own childhood experiences.
  - d. Improv techniques help children with limited communication skills participate in class activities.
  - e. Immigrant children at any English level can improve their language skills through drama activities.
  - f. Some scientists are willing to participate in improv exercises in order to succeed professionally.

III

次の英文を読んで下の問いに答えよ。解答はマーク解答用紙にマークせよ。

On a warm day in April, Twila Cassadore piloted her pickup truck toward the mountains on the San Carlos Apache Reservation in Arizona to scout for wild edible plants. A wet winter and spring rains had transformed the desert into a plethora of color. Cassadore and I drove up a rough dirt road that used to be an old cattle trail, passing through various \_\_\_\_ A \_\_\_\_, moving from Sonoran desert to grasslands and piñon-juniper woodlands. In each area, Cassadore would stop to gather desert chia seeds, cacti flowers and thistles.

As a forager and celebrated food educator, Cassadore, 56, has spent the past 30 years documenting and teaching her fellow Western Apache people about the importance of wild foods in a region that's considered one of the most biodiverse in the US—yet where diet and substance abuse are leading causes of death. Working closely with the tribe's wellness center, the local high school and recovery groups, she often takes people out into the land to forage, cook and heal because she considers this activity to be redemptive.

(1) Foraged food accounted for up to 50% of the Western Apache diet in pre-reservation times. In spring, it's onions, potatoes, miner's lettuce and thistles. In summer, it's cacti fruit, berries and acorns—"the most prized food in our community," Cassadore said. But after being forced on to reservations, the Apache were forbidden to gather their traditional foods and became dependent on rations and later, \_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_\_. By the time Cassadore was growing up on the 1.8m-acre reservation, she said that many people looked down on foraged food, or associated it with poverty.

So she was often teased by her elementary school classmates for bringing homemade beef jerky, acorns, pine nuts and dried mesquite pods foraged by her and her family, instead of the candy bars and sodas that everyone else had. Today the White River, San Carlos and Fort Apache reservations are considered food deserts with few grocery stores and limited access to fresh, healthy foods.

"When you go to school with foraged food, you almost always got bullied," she said. "That was traumatizing for me, and I was embarrassed to bring food from my own home.

To me, eating foraged food, this was normal.” Cassadore later struggled with drug addiction and mental health issues for much of her life, but said that foraging provided her a way out. It allowed her to reconnect to her “identity, culture and people,” she said. She spent years learning about traditional foodways, gaining the trust of community elders, listening to their stories, and \_\_\_\_\_ C \_\_\_\_\_ the foods of her ancestors. This gave her purpose and “filled this void I had felt most of my life,” she said, and she is now 20 years sober.

Through her work, she now helps others struggling with addiction, depression and other mental health issues. “They come back with a connection of who they are, as an Apache person,” said Cassadore, recalling leading a traditional gloscho (desert woodrat) hunt with patients from a drug and alcohol rehabilitation center. “It wakes up something inside of people. It calms them and makes them want to get better.”

Naelyn Pike spent the summer after graduating high school working with Cassadore through the Traditional Western Apache Diet Project, a program to document and study traditional Ndee/Nnee (Western Apache) knowledge of the natural world and highlight the benefits of pre-reservation life and foods. Pike and other Apache youth spent days in the field with Cassadore, the project assistant, learning about Apache foods, recipes, and traditions. “It left a <sup>(2)</sup>huge mark on my life,” said 23-year-old Pike, an Indigenous rights activist and executive assistant to the office of the chairman for the San Carlos Apache Tribe. “It teaches us the importance of our way of life as Apache people.”

Like many of her peers, Pike has re-embraced foraging since her time with Cassadore, spending time each summer harvesting acorns, saguaro fruit and other wild foods. “I am very confident that when we go back to Apache foods, it doesn’t just benefit us physically, but mentally, emotionally and spiritually,” she said. “Taking part in this project has opened my eyes to understanding traditional values and how important our food is. We want to \_\_\_\_\_ D \_\_\_\_\_, preserve and grasp on to this way of life.” Tribal officials told *The Guardian* that people on the San Carlos Apache Reservation are facing interconnected epidemics of substance abuse, suicide and sexual violence — and the threat of ecological collapse. “For traditional people, these are all completely related,” said one tribal official who asked not to be named. “There are all kinds of historical reasons for people not living a balanced way of life. People like Twila are working really hard to bring the community back into this balance.”

Cassadore is often scouting for the future. The banana yucca fruit won’t be ripe until October. However, the development of the flowers in spring will determine the plant’s fruit production. “A big patch like this is the best place to harvest,” she said of a large concentration of blooming banana yuccas whose white flowers resemble squash blossoms. She plans to return here in the fall to teach people from the community how to gather and prepare the fruit.

Along with foraging, Cassadore has interviewed more than 100 elders to help identify more than 200 wild edible plants and hundreds of traditional recipes, like acorn soup and agave pie with crust made from foraged seeds. She pulled her black Toyota truck off the side of Route 70 toward a patch of volcanic soil blanketed in small white flowers. She grabbed a screwdriver from the center console and started to dig wild vegetables from the rocky ground. “Onions,” she said. “Collect and be grateful. Only take what you need.” She plans to eat them with dinner, along with elk and wild roasted potatoes foraged weeks earlier. “If you really want to start healing, work with the earth and ingredients that were given to us,” she said.

(Adapted from *The Guardian*)

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"Copyright Guardian News & Media Ltd 2024.  
theguardian.com story:  
'It healed me': the Indigenous forager reconnecting  
Native Americans with their roots,  
Samuel Gilbert, Jun 3, 2023"

1. Which one of the following best fits     A     in the passage?
- a. time zones
  - b. localities
  - c. phases
  - d. ecosystems
2. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the word <sub>(1)</sub>redemptive?
- a. resolving
  - b. redeeming
  - c. relieving
  - d. reconstituting
3. Which one of the following best fits     B     in the passage?
- a. thievery
  - b. programs
  - c. commodities
  - d. requisitions
4. Which one of the following best fits     C     in the passage?
- a. celebrating
  - b. seeding
  - c. enjoying
  - d. harvesting
5. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase <sub>(2)</sub>huge mark?
- a. consequent action
  - b. considerable wound
  - c. visible indentation
  - d. significant impression
6. Which one of the following best fits     D     in the passage?
- a. reclaim
  - b. justify
  - c. absorb
  - d. understand
7. Which one of the following best describes the main point of this passage?
- a. Some members of the Western Apache community are returning to traditional food gathering methods.
  - b. Some members of the Western Apache community have been able to solve many social and psychological problems through changes in diet.
  - c. The recent change to traditional food gathering methods in the Western Apache community is the result of changes within American society as a whole.
  - d. Children in the Western Apache community who bring foraged food to school are often envied by their classmates who have only processed foods at lunchtime.
  - e. Although foraging is beneficial in many ways, it remains controversial within the Western Apache community.



8. According to this passage, which TWO of the following are true?

- a. In pre-reservation times, foraging was not the only food source in the Western Apache community.
- b. Native Americans suffer from a much higher rate of suicide than the general population.
- c. Some native Americans are being healed through the practice of foraging.
- d. Foraging is promoting more individualism among some in the Western Apache community.
- e. Foraging will one day again replace mass food consumption on some reservations.
- f. Foraging is taking place solely through the efforts of some young people on reservations.

IV

次の英文を読んで下の問いに答えよ。解答はマーク解答用紙にマークせよ。

The green revolution was one of the greatest feats of human ingenuity. By promoting higher-yielding varieties of wheat and, especially, rice, plant-breeders in India, Mexico and the Philippines helped China emerge from a famine and India avoid one. From 1965 to 1995, Asia's rice yields doubled and its poverty almost halved, even as its population soared.

Asia's vast rice market is a legacy of that triumph. The starchy grain is the main source of     A     for over half the world's population. Asians produce over 90% of rice and get more than a quarter of their calories from it. And demand for the crop is projected to soar, on the back of population growth in Asia and Africa, another big rice consumer. By one estimate, the world will need to produce almost a third more rice by 2050. Yet that looks increasingly hard — and in some ways undesirable.

Rice production is spluttering. Yields have increased by less than 1% a year over the past decade, much less than in the previous one. The greatest slowdowns were in South-East Asia, where Indonesia and the Philippines — together, home to 400m people — are already big importers. This has many explanations. Urbanisation and industrialisation have made labour and farmland scarcer. Excessive use of pesticides, fertiliser and irrigation have poisoned and depleted soils and groundwater. But the biggest reason may be global warming.

Rice is particularly     B     to extreme conditions and is often grown in places where they are increasingly evident. Patchy monsoon rains and drought last year in India, the world's biggest rice exporter, led to a reduced harvest and an export ban. Devastating floods in Pakistan, the fourth-biggest exporter, wiped out 15% of its rice harvest. Rising sea-levels are causing salt to seep into the Mekong Delta, Vietnam's "rice bowl".

It gets worse. Rice is not merely a casualty of climate change, but also a contributor to it. By starving soils of oxygen, paddy cultivation encourages methane-emitting bacteria. It is a bigger source of greenhouse gas than any foodstuff except beef. Its emissions footprint is similar to that of aviation. If you count the <sup>(1)</sup>conversion of forestland for rice paddy — the fate of much of Madagascar's rainforest — that footprint is even bigger.

This     C     an insidious feedback loop and, in all, a far more complicated set of

problems than the food insecurity that spurred the green revolution. Indeed, eating too much rice turns out to be bad for people as well as the climate. White rice is more fattening than bread or maize, and is not especially nutritious. In South Asia rice-heavy diets have been linked to high rates of diabetes and persistent malnutrition.

Policymakers need to increase rice yields, then, but more selectively than in the 1960s. In the places most suitable for rice cultivation, such as hot and sticky South-East Asia, faster adoption of new technologies, such as flood-resistant and more nutritious seeds, could provide a big productivity boost. <sup>(2)</sup>In tandem with improved practices, such as direct seeding of paddy, they could also shorten the growing cycle and reduce the amount of water required, mitigating environmental harm. Farmers have been slow to adopt such improvements, partly because of overgenerous subsidies that shield them from the rice crisis. A better approach would make state support contingent on best practice. By encouraging crop insurance—a good idea in itself—governments could also help reassure farmers as they switch from old ways to new.

Governments need to nudge producers and consumers away from rice. India and Indonesia are promoting millet, which is more nutritious and uses a lot less water. Scrapping subsidies that favour rice over other crops would make such efforts more effective. India, for example, procures rice from farmers, often at above-market rates, then distributes it as food aid. It should make its interventions more crop-agnostic, by replacing subsidies and free rice with income support for farmers and cash transfers for the poor. That would encourage farmers to choose the best crop for their local conditions—much of India's agricultural north-west would switch from rice to wheat overnight. Poor Indians would be free to choose a more balanced diet. Thereby, it would correct a market skewed towards environmental damage and poor health.

Bringing about such change in Asia and beyond will be far harder than promoting new wonder seeds. Farmers are almost everywhere a powerful constituency. Yet policymakers should get used to blending complicated economic and technological fixes in this way. Increasingly, it is what fighting climate change will D. Sorting out the mounting crisis in the world's most important foodstuff would be a good place to begin.

(Adapted from *The Economist*)

※ページ下部に出典を追記しております。

1. Which one of the following best fits A in the passage?
  - a. income
  - b. sustenance
  - c. livelihood
  - d. drought
2. Which one of the following best fits B in the passage?
  - a. susceptible
  - b. likely
  - c. invulnerable
  - d. risky
3. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the word <sup>(1)</sup>conversion?
  - a. plunder
  - b. confiscation
  - c. transformation
  - d. inducing

4. Which one of the following best fits     C     in the passage?
- a. adds in
  - b. breaks down
  - c. consists of
  - d. amounts to
5. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase <sup>(2)</sup>In tandem with?
- a. Together with
  - b. In competition with
  - c. Thanks to
  - d. In spite of
6. Which one of the following best fits     D     in the passage?
- a. except
  - b. create
  - c. entail
  - d. preclude
7. Which of the following best describes the main point of this passage?
- a. Rice production should no longer be promoted because of its harmful effects on the environment and human health.
  - b. Global warming has had a significant impact on rice production in Asia in recent decades.
  - c. Policymakers need to implement new strategies to address the many challenges facing rice production.
  - d. Despite the efforts of policymakers, producers and consumers have been slow to switch to crops other than rice.
  - e. Governments need to implement policies that allow crop production to be adapted to local needs.
8. According to this passage, which TWO of the following are true?
- a. Rice is an essential food for people in Asia, so policymakers need to subsidise rice production.
  - b. Providing income support to farmers and cash payments to the poor is a better policy option than subsidising rice.
  - c. As much as 75% of the total population of Asia depends on rice for their daily calorie intake.
  - d. Climate-related hazards are the biggest contributor to the decline of rice production in Indonesia and the Philippines.
  - e. Rice production is the second largest source of greenhouse gas emissions from foodstuff.
  - f. The Indian government promotes millet because it helped India avoid a famine in the past.

V

次の英文を読んで下の問いに答えよ。解答はマーク解答用紙にマークせよ。

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(Adapted from *The New York Times*)

1. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the word <sub>(1)</sub>devised?
  - a. reshaped
  - b. demolished
  - c. verified
  - d. conceived
  
2. Which one of the following best fits A in the passage?
  - a. exactly the same
  - b. partially overlapping
  - c. diametrically opposed
  - d. totally unrelated
  
3. Which one of the following best fits B in the passage?
  - a. an exception
  - b. an idealization
  - c. a specialization
  - d. a devastation

4. Which one of the following best fits     C     in the passage?
- a. describes
  - b. alters
  - c. invalidates
  - d. shatters
5. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the word <sup>(2)</sup>inconsequential?
- a. irrelevant
  - b. discontinuous
  - c. dismissive
  - d. unrealistic
6. Which one of the following best fits     D     in the passage?
- a. radical
  - b. mythical
  - c. ethical
  - d. practical
7. Which one of the following best describes the main point of this passage?
- a. Mr. Nash invented the valuable concept of the Nash equilibrium to disprove some of the results obtained in behavioral game theory.
  - b. The results of the experiment suggests that it is important to create a social system where people behave in a manner consistent with the Nash equilibrium.
  - c. Game theory, which is built on the basis of the Nash equilibrium, is a useful theory that can help in winning over one's favorite partner.
  - d. Whether people choose to act according to the Nash equilibrium depends on the circumstances they are actually facing.
  - e. While the Nash equilibrium is an outstanding concept that takes into account the choices of others, in practice even fully rational people behave differently from what Mr. Nash predicted.
8. According to this passage, which TWO of the following are true?
- a. Through experimentation, Rosemarie Nagel revealed that there could exist multiple Nash equilibria.
  - b. Mr. Nash has developed an innovative theory that predicts how people will behave when they are not fully rational.
  - c. In the "guess half the average game," a fully rational player chooses 12 when all others choose 12.
  - d. In the non-zero-sum games, von Neumann and Morgenstern's analysis is a generalization of Mr. Nash's analysis.
  - e. Under the Nash equilibrium, each player makes the best choice given the other players' choices.
  - f. In Mr. Goeree and Mr. Holt's experiment, let  $R=30$ . If Jacob chooses 250 and Charles chooses 210, Jacob's payoff is 180.