

早稲田大学 国際教養学部
2016年度 入試問題の訂正内容

<国際教養学部 一般入試>

【英語】

問題冊子 9 ページ : 設問 II (2) 問題文

(誤)

Choose the FIVE statements ...

... more than FIVE statements.

(正)

Choose the SIX statements ...

... more than SIX statements.

以上

英 語

(問 題)

2016年度

〈H28101121〉

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2～10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・乱丁及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、氏名欄に氏名を記入すること。
 - (2) マーク欄にははっきりとマークすること。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。また、マークシートに消しゴムのかすを残さないこと。

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. 記述解答用紙記入上の注意
 - (1) 記述解答用紙の所定欄（2カ所）に、氏名および受験番号を正確に丁寧に記入すること。
 - (2) 所定欄以外に受験番号・氏名を書いてはならない。
 - (3) 受験番号の記入にあたっては、次の数字見本にしたがい、読みやすいように、正確に丁寧に記入すること。

数字見本	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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- (4) 受験番号は右詰めで記入し、余白が生じる場合でも受験番号の前に「0」を記入しないこと。

	万	千	百	十	一
(例) 3825番⇒		3	8	2	5

6. 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。
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。

READING SECTION

All answers must be indicated on the MARK SHEET.

I Read the following article from a science magazine and answer the questions below.

※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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[Adapted from Edward Archer,
“The mother of all problems,”
New Scientist (March 3, 2015)]

(1) From the list below choose the best definition to match the usage in the article of each of the eight technical terms (in bold) in the box.

1 accumulative maternal effect	2 body composition
3 caesarean section	4 missing heritability
5 non-genetic evolution	6 obesity gene
7 thrifty phenotype	8 uterine environment

- A Characteristics that are transmitted to offspring without any associated development in heritable material.
- B Emergency surgical operation removing the mother's uterus to preserve the life of the fetus.
- C Genetic material that is assumed to account for health problems but that has not yet been identified.
- D Heritable material that predisposes a body to become seriously overweight.
- E How a mother's physical condition and activity influence her own future health and that of her descendants.
- F Increased susceptibility to disease resulting from adaptations made by the fetus in a poor uterine environment.
- G Physical surroundings of a fetus in the period before birth.
- H Psychological circumstances of a baby in the period immediately following birth.
- I Surgically cutting the mother's belly, allowing a baby to emerge without passing through the birth canal.
- J The proportions of fat, bone, water, and muscle found in humans.
- K The reason why a pregnant woman's constitution is particularly susceptible to the accumulation of water and fat.

(2) Choose the FIVE statements below which DO NOT agree with what is written in the article. You must NOT choose more than FIVE statements.

- A According to the author's research, the average American woman today takes only one hour of rigorous exercise each week.
- B A mid-1990s study of babies born via donated eggs suggested that the only variable correlating with the birth weight of the baby is the body mass of the woman providing the egg.
- C At the time of writing, the author of the article was employed at a university science research center.
- D D. S. Falconer was the scientist who trained the author in the field of genetics while he was still an undergraduate student.
- E Hippocrates was a doctor in Ancient Greece who discussed the idea that the period between conception and birth has a profound influence on future human health.
- F Not long after the end of the Second World War, the food scientist Jean Mayer showed that active animals eat more than inactive ones, but do not become as fat.
- G Over the last half-century the amount of energy used by women in American homes has declined by over two hundred percent.
- H Recently a group of genetic materials related to obesity has been discovered, though they only account for a very small proportion of individual variation in this regard.
- I The author of the article argues that neither genetic inheritance nor overeating are the primary causes of the current epidemic of obesity.
- J The author of the article began to think about questions concerning the underlying causes of obesity while still a student.
- K The author of the article claims that the answer to the growing problem of childhood obesity is for potential mothers to become more physically active prior to having babies.
- L The trend towards a decline in physical activity accompanied by an increase in body weight was noticeable from the turn of the twentieth century.
- M The use of surgical operations to assist childbirth increased markedly from the late 1970s due to the growing size of fetuses.

(3) Choose the best item to fill each of the numbered blanks [1] to [10] in the article.

- | | | | | | |
|--------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| [1] | A daughters | B fathers | C grandchildren | D grandmothers | E sons |
| [2] | A different | B identical | C low-calorie | D low-fat | E similar |
| [3] | A exclusion | B intake | C loss | D output | E transfer |
| [4] | A redirect | B reduce | C replace | D restore | E revolve |
| [5] | A cats | B guinea pigs | C humans | D mice | E rabbits |
| [6] | A convince | B destroy | C disappoint | D escalate | E excite |
| [7] | A every | B Falconer's | C his | D Mayer's | E my |
| [8] | A deliberate | B evolving | C gentle | D occasional | E unconscious |
| [9] | A computers | B DVDs | C gyms | D smartphones | E weapons |
| [10] | A balancing | B critical | C high | D low | E middle |

(4) When the article was reprinted in digital form it was given another title. Choose the most likely alternative title from the list below.

- A The discovery of how skinny moms produce obese kids
- B The discovery of when the obesity crisis began
- C The discovery of where the obesity gene is hidden
- D The discovery of who ended the obesity epidemic
- E The discovery of why so many children are obese

I Read these seven short tales, each concerning the finding of treasure by means of a dream, and answer the questions below. (The order of the tales has no particular significance.)

Tale A. The Swaffham Legend (England)

Noted for its fine tower added in the mid-fifteenth century, the church of St. Peter and St. Paul at Swaffham offers material about a legend worth recording. According to local tradition, the entire expense of refurbishing this noble building was supplied by a travelling salesman named John Chapman who resided in the town.

It is said that the packman, Chapman, dreamed that if he went to London Bridge he would make his fortune. Undaunted by the difficulties of so long a journey over five centuries ago, when even stagecoaches had not been invented, the packman listened to the voice of his good spirit, and went to London with his dog. After he had been wandering about on the bridge for three days, a man approached him and asked him to explain his purpose. With honesty equal to his faith, Chapman replied that he came there on the "vain errand of a dream."

Now it appears that the stranger was a dreamer also, but, unlike the packman, he was not superstitious. "Alas! good friend," said he, "if I had believed my dreams, I might have proved myself as big a [1] as you are, for it is not long since I dreamed that at a place called Swaffham in Norfolk lives a packman, who has a tree behind his house, under which lies a pot of money."

Chapman hastened home, dug under his tree, and very soon found the treasure. But not all of it. The box that he found had a Latin inscription on the lid, which of course Chapman could not understand. But though [2], he was not without a certain kind of wisdom, so, in the hope that some traveler might read the inscription in his hearing, he placed it in his window.

It was not long before he heard some youths turn the Latin sentence into these English lines:

Under me does lie

Another much richer than I.

Again he went to work, digging deeper than before, and found an even greater treasure.

With a heart overflowing with gratitude for his good fortune, the packman shortly afterwards, when the inhabitants of Swaffham wished to

rebuild their church, astonished the whole town by paying for everything.

Still today, on the ends of the oak bench nearest the pulpit, there can be seen the carved image of Chapman carrying his pack of wares on one side, and that of his dog on the other. This is sufficient to establish the truth of the legend for the people of the district.

Tale B. Dundonald Castle (Scotland)

In Ayrshire, the following [3] is still prevalent, and is probably very old:

Donald Din

Built his house without a pin.

It refers to Dundonald Castle, the last remaining property in Ayrshire of the noble family who take their title from it. According to tradition, it was built by a hero named Donald Din, and constructed entirely of stone, without the use of wood.

Donald, the builder, was originally a poor man, but had the ability to dream lucky dreams. Upon one occasion he dreamed, three times in one night, that if he were to go to London Bridge, he would become a wealthy man. He went accordingly, saw a man looking over the bridge, whom he addressed courteously, and, after a little conversation, entrusted with the secret of the reason for his coming to London Bridge.

The stranger told him that he had come on a very foolish errand, for he himself had once had a similar vision, which directed him to go to a certain spot in Scotland, where he would find a vast treasure. For his part, the stranger had never once thought of obeying the instruction.

From his description of the spot, the sly Scotsman at once perceived that the treasure in question must be concealed in no other place than his own [4], to which he immediately repaired, in full expectation of finding it. Nor was he disappointed; for, after destroying many good and promising vegetables, and completely losing credibility with his wife, who thought him mad, he found buried a large potful of gold coin, with which he built a strong castle for himself, and became the founder of a flourishing family.

Tale C. The Little Fellows (Isle of Man)

There was once a man from the Isle of Man, in the Irish Sea, who met one of the "Little Fellows," as the fairies are often referred to out of either respect or fear. The Little Fellow told him that if he would go to London Bridge and dig, he would become a rich man. So he went, and when he got there he began to dig, and a fellow Manx man came to him and said, "What are you doing?"

"One of the Little Fellows told me to come to London Bridge and I would find a fortune," says he.

The other man said, "I dreamed I was back in the Isle of Man and I was at a house with a thorn tree near the chimney, and if I would dig there I would find a fortune. But I wouldn't go, for it was only foolishness."

Then he gave him such a clear picture of the house that the first man knew it was his own, so he went back to his home at Port Erin. When he got there he dug under the little thorn tree by the chimney and he found an iron box. He opened the box, and it was full of gold, and there was a note in it, but he could not read the note because it was in a foreign language. So he put it in his window and challenged any [5] who went by to read it. None of them could, but at last one senior student said it was Latin and it meant, "Dig again and you'll find another."

So the man dug again under the thorn tree, and what did he find but another iron box full of gold! And from that day until the day of his death, the man used to open the front door before going to bed, and call out, "My blessing on the Little Fellows!"

Tale D. The Bridge at Limerick (Ireland)

I heard of a farmer from Mayo who went to Limerick, and walked two or three times across the bridge there. A shoemaker who was sitting on the bridge mending shoes noticed him and asked him what he was looking for. The farmer said he had had a dream that under the bridge of Limerick he'd find treasure.

"Well," says the shoemaker, "I had a dream myself about finding treasure, but in another sort of a place than this." And he described the place where he dreamed it was, and where was that, but in the Mayo man's own field.

So the farmer went home again, and sure enough, there he found a pot of gold with no end of riches in it. But I never heard that the shoemaker found anything under the bridge at Limerick.

Tale E. The Bridge at Regensburg (Germany)

Some time ago a man dreamed that he should go to the bridge at Regensburg where he would become rich. He went to Regensburg, and after he had spent a fortnight there, a wealthy merchant, who wondered why he was spending so much time on the bridge, approached him and asked him what he was doing.

The latter answered, "I dreamed I was to go to the bridge at Regensburg and I would become rich."

"What?" said the merchant, "You came here because of a dream? Why I myself dreamed that there is a large pot of gold buried beneath that large tree over there." He pointed to the tree. "But I paid no [6], for dreams are no more than fantasies and lies."

Then the visitor went and dug beneath the tree, where he found a great treasure that made him rich, and thus his dream was confirmed.

This legend is also told about other cities, for example about Lübeck, where a baker's servant dreams that he will find a treasure on the bridge. Upon going there and walking back and forth, a beggar speaks to him, telling how he has dreamed that a treasure lies beneath a linden tree in the churchyard at Möln but that he is [7] about to go there. The baker's servant answers, "Yes, dreams are often nothing but foolishness. I will give my bridge-treasure to you." With that he departs and digs up the treasure from beneath the linden tree.

Tale F. Japnig's Dream (Austria)

On the Tyrolean border near Wopnitz there lived a peasant whose name was Japnig. His situation had sunk so low that he feared his few remaining goods would be taken away by the authorities.

One night he dreamed he should go to Stall in the Möll Valley, and, according to the dream, he would find a treasure on his way there. Japnig found this dream very striking, so he set forth

immediately. On the way he met an old disabled soldier on a bridge, who, as is customary, asked him how far he was going.

"To Stall," answered the peasant, then added, "and you?"

"I don't know," answered the invalid. "I have neither home nor money."

This topic gave the two common ground, and they complained long together of their [8] times. Finally the peasant told the old soldier about his dream.

The latter laughed in his face and said, "Anyone can dream about treasure. I myself have dreamed three times that there was a treasure in the fireplace of someone named Japnig. What good is this to me? Do I even know if such a fellow exists? Dreams are foam."

Japnig was very startled to hear his name. He became still as a mouse, then said farewell to the soldier. He did not go to Stall, but after a small detour returned immediately to his home in Wopnitz, where he quickly began to tear apart his fireplace. His wife thought that he had gone mad, but within the broken fireplace he found a pot filled with golden dollars, which solved all Japnig's problems.

According to another version, Japnig walked all the way to the bridge at Prague where he met the old soldier. That would have been a great distance, but this frequently told tale always features a bridge, whether at Innsbruck, Regensburg or Prague.

Tale G. The Church at Erritsø (Denmark)

Many years ago there lived at Erritsø, near Fredericia, a very poor man, who one day said, "If I had a large sum of money, I would build a church for the parish."

The following night he dreamed that if he went to the north bridge at Veile he would find nothing, but if he visited the south bridge, he would make his fortune. He followed the suggestion, and strolled backwards and forwards on the [9] bridge, until it grew late, but without seeing any sign of his good fortune. When just on the point of returning, he was approached by an officer, who asked him why he had spent the whole day walking on the bridge.

The poor man then explained his dream. On

hearing it, the officer related to him in return that he also, on the preceding night, had dreamed that in a barn at Erritsø, belonging to a man whose name he mentioned, a treasure lay buried. But the name he mentioned was the poor man's own, who wisely kept his own counsel, hastened home, and found the treasure in his own barn. The man was faithful to his [10] and built the church.

Adapted from D.L. Ashliman, Folktexts:

"The Man Who Became Rich through a Dream,"

URL: <http://www.pitt.edu/~dash/type1645.html>

(1) From the phrases in the box below, choose the most appropriate one to complete each of the following ten sentences. You may use any of the phrases more than once.

- 1 A man goes in search of treasure after being prompted by something other than a dream in
- 2 Both the man going to the bridge in search of treasure and the man encountered at the bridge are extremely poor in
- 3 Searching for treasure beneath (rather than on) a bridge is specified in
- 4 The discovery of treasure leads to the foundation of an aristocratic family in
- 5 The existence of more than one bridge in the same town or city is mentioned in
- 6 The specific historical period when the events take place is indicated in
- 7 The man going in search of treasure is accompanied by a domestic animal in
- 8 The man going in search of treasure is accompanied by a young woman in
- 9 The person encountered at the bridge is a rich man in
- 10 The person encountered at the bridge is a native of the same region as the person travelling to the bridge in

A the English tale.	B the Scottish tale.	C the Manx tale.
D the Irish tale.	E the German tale.	F the Austrian tale.
G the Danish tale.	H none of the seven tales.	

(2) Choose the FIVE statements below which DO NOT agree with what is written in the set of tales. You must NOT choose more than FIVE statements.

- A All of the tales concern a man travelling to a bridge in search of a fortune.
- B All of the tales name the place where the man seeking a fortune comes from.
- C Both Tales A and C mention two portions of treasure being found on the same spot.
- D Both Tales E and F mention that there exists more than one version of the legend recounted.
- E In one of the tales the fortune gained through a dream is used to build a castle, and in two for the construction or restoration of a church.
- F In Tale B alone is the wife of the man who finds treasure through a dream mentioned.
- G In Tale E alone is the treasure not found in or around the home of the man seeking it.
- H In two of the tales London Bridge is mentioned, and in three the bridge at Regensburg.
- I None of the tales is set outside Europe.
- J Only Tales B, C and F specify that the discovered treasure consists of gold.
- K Only the first two tales in the series (Tales A and B) mention the name of the man who finds the treasure.
- L Tales A, C and E all state that the treasure is eventually found buried at the foot of a tree.
- M The first four tales in the series (Tales A to D) do not mention the occupation of the man encountered at the bridge.

(3) Choose the best item to fill each of the numbered blanks [1] to [10] found in the set of tales.

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|
| [1] A coward | B fool | C man | D villain | E youth |
| [2] A incomplete | B irresolute | C unconcerned | D uneducated | E unknown |
| [3] A law | B lie | C reason | D rhyme | E ritual |
| [4] A apple orchard | B cabbage patch | C chimney corner | D fireplace | E rose garden |
| [5] A beggar | B farmer | C merchant | D schoolboy | E soldier |
| [6] A attention | B compensation | C dues | D insurance | E reflection |
| [7] A also | B just | C later | D not | E soon |
| [8] A good | B hard | C old | D shared | E summer |
| [9] A appointed | B longest | C nearest | D north | E other |
| [10] A honor | B officer | C patron | D priest | E word |

WRITING SECTION

All answers must be written clearly within the boxes provided on the ANSWER SHEET.

Ⅲ Read the following passage and briefly summarize the main points in JAPANESE.

UNESCO's World Heritage Committee every year adds new places to the list of "World Heritage Sites," which means these locations have "outstanding universal value" to humanity. The total now is over 1000 sites in the world. In 2015, it also lists 46 locations as "World Heritage Sites in danger."

The idea of UNESCO's World Heritage began in 1972, when dozens of countries signed up to the idea that the world's cultural and natural assets were under threat not only from "traditional causes of decay," but also because of "changing social and economic conditions." It gave high priority to conservation and the environment.

In many poorer countries which host heritage sites, the biggest changes since 1972 have been exploding populations and a huge rise in global tourism, combined with a lack of the government management needed to cope with both phenomena. Angkor Wat, a temple complex in Cambodia, and the Inca fortress of Machu Picchu in Peru are often cited as places of world-historical importance, where a large increase in the number of tourists may be causing serious damage. By recognizing and thus publicizing individual sites, UNESCO and other cultural watchdogs risk harming the cause of conservation, which would be better served if visitors to the country were spread around a broader range of places.

But there are no easy ways to maintain heritage sites in relatively poor countries; it requires delicate balancing acts, much local diplomacy, and long-term engagement. Even a well-functioning state, be it democratic or authoritarian, will fail to conserve monuments unless local people see an interest in maintaining their heritage and using it rationally, says the chairman of the Global Heritage Fund. The effort will fail if cultural heritage is seen either as a barrier to making money, or as something which can be used to make money quickly. Nor should local economies rely too much on tourism, because it can fall as rapidly as it rises.

(Adapted and updated from an article in *The Economist*, July 14, 2012)

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Ⅳ In some countries secondary education is conducted in separate junior and senior high schools, while in others it takes place in a single secondary school. Which system do you consider to be preferable? Write a paragraph in ENGLISH, providing specific reasons and examples in support of your answer.

[以下余白]

