２０２２年度

慶應義塾大学入学試験問題

環境情報学部

外国語

注意事項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開かないでください。

2. この冊子は全部で24ページです。ドイツ語Ⅰ（選択）は２ページから５ページ、フランス語Ⅰ（選択）は６ページから９ページ、英語Ⅰ（選択）は10ページから12ページ、英語Ⅱが14ページから16ページ、英語Ⅲは18ページから22ページです。試験開始の合図とともにすべてのページが揃っているか、確認してください。ページの欠落・重複があった場合には、直ちに監督者に申し出てください。

3. ドイツ語Ⅰ・フランス語Ⅰ・英語Ⅰのいずれかひとつの言語だけを選択し解答してください。選択した言語を解答用紙の選択問題マーク欄に必ずマークしてください。マークするのは、ひとつの言語だけです。英語Ⅱと英語Ⅲは全員が解答してください。

4. 問題冊子は、試験終了後必ず持ち帰ってください。

5. 受験番号と氏名は、解答用紙の所定の欄に必ず記入してください。

6. 解答用紙の「注意事項」を必ず読んでください。

ドイツ語 I（選択）

I-1 次の会話は e スポーツ選手の Christoph Geule とジャーナリストのインタビュー内容です。
［1］-［5］に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれの選択肢から1つ選び、その番号を解答欄にマー
クしなさい。Lesen Sie das Interview eines Journalisten mit dem eSportler Christoph Geule
und wählen Sie für die Lücken bei ［1］-［5］ jeweils die passendste Lösung aus.

Sieben Fragen an Christoph Geule – eSportler beim Sportverein FC Augsburg

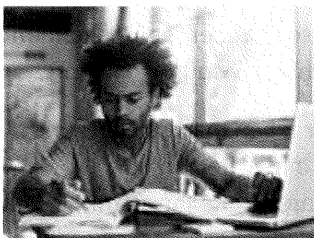|	
Journalist:	Seit Januar 2018 bist du im Sportverein FC Augsburg als eSportler aktiv, aber wie bist du überhaupt professioneller eSportler geworden?
C. Geule:	Ich habe schon immer Videospiele gespielt, oft mit Freunden. Vor etwas mehr als zwei Jahren habe ich gemerkt, ［1］＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿ Dann habe einfach mal angefangen, bei Turnieren mitzuspielen. Als ich dort immer bessere Plätze erreicht habe und auch in Finals spielte, kam es zum Kontakt mit dem FC Augsburg.
Journalist:	Wie viele Stunden pro Tag trainierst du?
C. Geule:	Unter der Woche sind es bei mir aktuell maximal ein bis zwei Stunden am Tag, am Wochenende etwas mehr.
Journalist:	Als eSportler musst du viel vor dem Computer sitzen, unter großer Konzentration. Ist das nicht ungesund?
C. Geule:	Ich spiele auch jede Woche aktiv Fußball auf dem Sportplatz. ［2］＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿ Da habe ich viel Bewegung.
Journalist:	Was sagst du zu Leuten, die meinen, eSport ist kein richtiger Sport?
C. Geule:	Diese Leute sollen eSport selbst einmal ausprobieren. Wenn man mal zwei bis drei Stunden am Stück auf unserem Level gespielt hat und danach immer noch der gleichen Meinung ist, akzeptiere ich das natürlich. Aber man merkt dann, ［3］＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿
Journalist:	Und was sagst du, wenn jemand meint, eSportler ist kein Beruf?
C. Geule:	Es gibt professionelle eSportler, die sehr gut davon leben können. Das ist also kein Thema mehr, ［4］＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿
Journalist:	Hast du schon einen Plan für die Zeit nach deiner Karriere als Profi-eSportler und wenn ja, wie sieht der aus?
C. Geule:	Ich habe auch einen Job bei einer Bank und denke, dass ich in Zukunft bei diesem Beruf bleiben werde.
Journalist:	Was empfiehlst du jungen Leuten, die professionelle eSportler werden wollen?
C. Geule:	Man sollte Spaß am eSport haben und versuchen, sich für Turniere zu qualifizieren. Mit ein bisschen Glück schafft man es dann, Kontakte zu knüpfen. Es ist natürlich nicht einfach, ［5］＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿ aber viele davon sind unbekannt. Deshalb gehört immer auch ein bisschen Glück dazu.
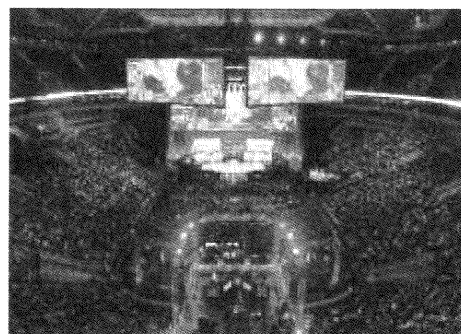
注) das Turnier: トーナメント

[1]　　1. dass ich meine Freunde etwas langweilig finde.
　　　　2. dass ich ein bisschen besser gespielt habe als meine Freunde.
　　　　3. dass meine Freunde genau so früh aufstehen wollten wie ich.
　　　　4. dass ich der größte in der Gruppe war.

[2]　　1. Trotzdem ist das noch schöner als eSport.
　　　　2. Außerdem spiele ich auch gerne mal Tennis oder Squash.
　　　　3. Bücher lese ich nie, da das ungesund ist.
　　　　4. Denn Fußball ist eine perfekte Form von eSport.

[3]　　1. dass eSport kein richtiger Sport ist.
　　　　2. dass ihre Meinung richtig war und ich mich entschuldigen muss.
　　　　3. dass eSport wirklich Spaß macht, aber viel zu teuer ist.
　　　　4. dass eine enorme Konzentration und auch Fitness notwendig ist.

[4]　　1. das man diskutieren muss.
　　　　2. das falsch ist.
　　　　3. das man in den Medien spielt.
　　　　4. das besser schmeckt.

[5]　　1. und sie haben viele Freunde,
　　　　2. obwohl es auch in Europa keine Kontakte gibt,
　　　　3. denn es gibt viele fantastische Spieler in Deutschland,
　　　　4. oder es ist zu professionell,

I-2 次の文章を読んで［6］－［10］に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれの選択肢から１つ選び、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。Lesen Sie den Text und wählen Sie für die Lücken bei ［6］－［10］ jeweils die passendste Lösung aus.

COVID-19 und das Studium „off campus"

Der Campus ist geschlossen, aber das Studium läuft weiter. Wie geht es den Studierenden während der Corona-Pandemie? Hier berichten drei Studierende vom Lernen, Arbeiten und Leben zu Hause.

Janka Würth, 23, studiert Architektur an der Bauhaus-Universität Weimar: „Mein Studium hat einen großen Praxisanteil, wir bauen zum Beispiel Modelle. Das von zu Hause aus ［6］, ist nicht einfach, aber unsere Uni macht das super. Unsere Professorin hat drei, vier Kameras installiert, damit wir ihre Modelle und ihre Arbeit aus jeder Perspektive sehen können. Einige Studierende dürfen ［7］ Campus arbeiten, aber es gibt wegen Corona keinen Platz für alle. Ich habe zu Hause ein Zimmer, wo ich arbeiten kann, das Haus meiner Eltern ist zum Glück ziemlich groß."

Nadira Al-Sadi, 22, studiert „Journalismus, Medien und Globalisierung" auf Master an der Universität Hamburg: „Nach dem Abitur wollte ich eigentlich ein Jahr durch Europa reisen, aber dann kam Corona, und ich habe mich spontan für ein Studium eingeschrieben. Ich bin froh, dass ich in einer Wohngemeinschaft mit drei anderen jungen Leuten wohne, so fühle ich ［8］

nicht allein. Ich kenne auch viele Studierende an der Uni, die wie ich Jounalismus studieren. Wir haben eine gemeinsame Facebook-Gruppe, und irgendwann haben wir angefangen uns auch wirklich zu treffen."

Detlev Bareis, 19, studiert Deutsch und Kunst auf Lehramt an der Technischen Universität Dresden: „Ich habe zwei kleine ［9］, meine Schwester ist fünf, mein Bruder neun Jahre alt. Die konnten in der Corona-Pandemie lange nicht in die Schule gehen, also waren wir alle gemeinsam zu Hause. Da war es manchmal ganz schön laut, und ich konnte mich nur schwer konzentrieren. Es war wirklich eine anstrengende Zeit, auch ［10］ ich viele Hausarbeiten schreiben musste. Nach dem zweiten Semester war ich total müde und kaputt. Jetzt geht es besser, da meine Schwester und mein Bruder wieder zur Schule gehen und ich mehr Ruhe habe.

テキスト: https://www.spiegel.de/start/corona-und-studium-wie-es-studierenden-im-homeoffice-geht-fotostrecke-a-88a15208-80f3-4748-8b8a-6f01ccf7f75c を改編
写真: https://www.maxpixel.net/Man-Studying-Writing-African-Study-African-Man-5875816 を改編; ライセンス: CC0

［6］	［7］
1. machen sie	1. am
2. macht	2. unter dem
3. zu machen	3. über das
4. gemacht	4. in das

［8］	［9］	［10］
1. mir	1. Kindern	1. weil
2. mein	2. Geschwister	2. warum
3. meiner	3. Bücher	3. deshalb
4. mich	4. Tiere	4. dann

I-3 次の記事を読んで ［11］ － ［15］ について、最も適切なものを１つ選び、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。Lesen Sie den Artikel und wählen Sie bei ［11］ － ［15］ jeweils die passendste Lösung aus.

„Little Tokyo" in Düsseldorf

Das japanische Viertel ist im Zentrum der Stadt Düsseldorf im Westen Deutschlands. Gerne wird das Stadtviertel auch „Little Tokyo" genannt, denn dort lebt die größte japanische Community Deutschlands. Es liegt zwischen dem Hauptbahnhof und der Düsseldorfer Königsallee, der größten Einkaufstraße der Stadt.

In „Little Tokyo" haben viele japanische Firmen ihren Sitz, darunter auch japanische Restaurants, kleine Geschäfte und Supermärkte. Das vielleicht bekannteste Gebäude ist das Deutsch-Japanische Center auf der Immermannstraße an der Ecke Charlottenstraße, das mit 12.000 Quadratmetern das Zentrum der japanischen Geschäftswelt in Düsseldorf bildet. Auch mehrere japanische Banken, Versicherungen und Reisebüros sind im Zentrum Düsseldorfs zuhause. Das japanische Lebensgefühl können Sie nirgendwo anders in Deutschland so intensiv spüren wie dort.

Mehr als 8.400 Japanerinnen und Japaner leben in Düsseldorf und fast 600 japanische Firmen befinden sich in der Region um Düsseldorf. Die Stadt hat eine sehr gute japanische Infrastruktur (japanische Schulen und Kindergärten, japanisches Generalkonsulat,

japanische Industrie- und Handelskammer sowie zahlreiche Kulturinstitutionen und Vereine). Die japanische Community in Düsseldorf ist die größte in Deutschland und die drittgrößte in Europa nach London und Paris.

Ein einzigartiges Kultur-Event in Düsseldorf ist der „Japan-Tag", der jedes Jahr Hunderttausende Gäste anzieht. Die Besucher können Ausstellungen, Konzerte, Anime und vieles andere genießen. Eine besondere Attraktion ist das große Feuerwerk.

［11］ Warum heißt das Stadtviertel „Little Tokyo"?

1. Es ist bei japanischen Touristen beliebt.
2. Tokyo ist die Partnerstadt von Düsseldorf.
3. Hier wohnen viele Japanerinnen und Japaner.
4. Das Stadtviertel ist sehr klein.

［12］ Die „Königsallee" ist eine Straße in Düsseldorf, …

1. wo es viele Geschäfte gibt.
2. wo ein Königspaar gelebt hat.
3. wo die wichtigsten Busse fahren.
4. wo es nur japanische Firmen gibt.

［13］ Im Deutsch-Japanischen Center …

1. können Japaner die deutsche Kultur intensiv genießen.
2. trifft man japanische Geschäftsleute.
3. verkaufen bekannte Japaner Versicherungen.
4. arbeiten nur deutsche Angestellte in japanischen Banken.

［14］ Man kann das japanische Lebensgefühl …

1. in Düsseldorf gut kennenlernen.
2. in Düsseldorf nirgendwo erfahren.
3. in jeder deutschen Stadt finden.
4. in Deutschland nicht wissen.

［15］ In der Region Düsseldorf …

1. gibt es viele japanische Studenten.
2. kann man am Japan-Tag Japanisch lernen.
3. leben weniger Japanerinnen und Japaner als in Paris.
4. gibt es fast Hunderttausend Japan-Tage.

フランス語 I（選択）

1. それぞれの文の内容に合うように正しいものを選び、その番号を解答欄[16]から[20]にマークしなさい。

[16]　- Zut ! J'ai oublié mon portefeuille ! Tu peux payer les courses à ma place ? Je (**1. te　2. le
　　　　3. leur　4. la**) rembourserai plus tard.
　　　- OK ! Pas de problèmes !

[17]　- Eh bien, qu'est-ce qu'il t'arrive ?
　　　- Je suis vraiment désolé pour le retard mais (**1. grâce à　2. malgré　3. à cause d'　4. par**)
　　　　un problème technique dans le métro, je suis resté bloqué presqu'une heure !

[18]　- Aujourd'hui, je voudrais essayer de faire un gâteau au chocolat pour l'anniversaire de Sonia.
　　　　(**1. Tu fais un bon régime　2. Tu as une bonne recette　3. Tu utilises une bonne poêle
　　　　4. Tu connais un bon cuisinier**) ?
　　　- Oui, bien sûr.

[19]　- Tu n'es toujours pas vaccinée, Laure ?
　　　- Non, malheureusement ! Mais on dit (**1. qu'à partir de　2. que pendant　3. que depuis
　　　　4. qu'en fonction de**) la semaine prochaine, la vaccination devrait être ouverte au moins de
　　　　18 ans.

[20]　- Est-ce que vous pensez qu'il existe encore des stéréotypes sexués dans le sport ?
　　　- Oui et c'est inacceptable ! Nous devons mettre fin à toutes les normes du genre dans le
　　　　monde du sport. Les femmes peuvent pratiquer (**1. certains sports　2. un seul sport
　　　　3. n'importe quel sport　4. la plupart des sports**) !

2. それぞれの資料をよく読み、質問に対する正しい答えを選んで、その番号を解答欄[21]から[25]にマークしなさい。

Lundi 20 juin

**Mme Rico sera absente de son bureau
exceptionnellement aujourd'hui, lundi.
Pour avoir un rendez-vous,
vous pouvez la contacter
demain, à partir de 14 heures.**

Merci de votre compréhension.

[21] Quand Madame Rico sera-t-elle disponible ?

1. Dans la journée.
2. Le lendemain.
3. Le soir même.
4. Pas avant mercredi matin.

Papa et Maman,
Je m'amuse bien et je me baigne
presque tous les jours. Il fait
très beau. Mamie est très
gentille avec moi, on fait
beaucoup de gâteaux.
Là, maintenant, elle dort.
Vous venez bien samedi,
c'est ça ? Et vous arrivez
chez Mamie à quelle heure ?
Gros Bisous,
Sonia

[22] Que veut cette petite fille ?

1. Aller chez sa grand-mère.
2. Partir en vacances.
3. Rentrer chez elle.
4. Voir ses parents.
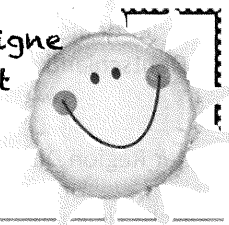
[23] De quoi va-t-on probablement parler pendant cette conférence ?

1. Des problèmes de plus en plus fréquents causés par la violence à l'école.
2. Du complexe ressenti par les enfants qui n'ont pas de beaux crayons.
3. Du problème des fournitures scolaires qui ne sont pas de bonne qualité.
4. De la mauvaise habitude des enfants qui passent leur temps à comparer leurs affaires.
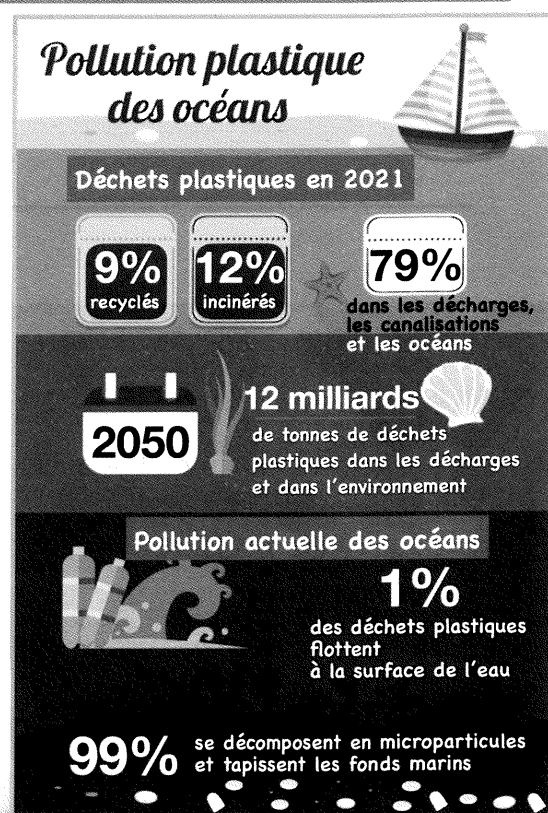

CONFÉRENCE INTERNATIONALE sur la lutte contre le harcèlement entre élèves

MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉDUCATION NATIONALE, DE LA JEUNESSE ET DES SPORTS
Liberté Égalité Fraternité

VACCINATION

près de chez vous*

sans rendez-vous

*avec le vaccin Pfizer

Pour les + 18 ans sans conditions

De 9h30 à 16h30

- Le mardi 8 juin : Quartier Rougemont
  10 Avenue du Dr. Schaffner
- Le mercredi 9 juin : Place Westinghouse
  Parvis de l'Intermarché
- Le jeudi 10 juin : En face de la
  maison de quartier Cetripa Royle

Se munir d'une pièce d'identité
et de sa carte d'assurance santé.

l'Assurance Maladie

>Sevran

[24] Une de ces 4 propositions est fausse. Laquelle ?

1. Le lieu de vaccination varie quotidiennement.
2. Il est inutile de faire une réservation pour se faire vacciner.
3. Toutes les personnes majeures peuvent se faire vacciner à condition d'avoir une assurance santé.
4. Les personnes qui souhaitent se faire vacciner ont le choix entre plusieurs vaccins.

[25] Grâce à cette affiche, que pouvez-vous comprendre ?

1. Si rien n'est fait, notre monde sera de plus en plus envahi par les déchets plastiques.
2. Actuellement, la plupart des déchets plastiques sont soit réutilisés, soit brûlés.
3. Il y a nettement plus de déchets plastiques flottant en surface qu'au fond des océans.
4. A l'avenir, la pollution par les déchets plastiques sera moindre car on peut les transformer en microparticules.

Pollution plastique des océans

Déchets plastiques en 2021

9% recyclés **12%** incinérés **79%** dans les décharges, les canalisations et les océans

2050 **12 milliards** de tonnes de déchets plastiques dans les décharges et dans l'environnement

Pollution actuelle des océans

1% des déchets plastiques flottent à la surface de l'eau

99% se décomposent en microparticules et tapissent les fonds marins

3. それぞれの絵または写真をよく見て、そこに示されている日常の場面をあらわすもっとも自然な選択肢を選び、その番号を解答欄[26]から[30]にマークしなさい。
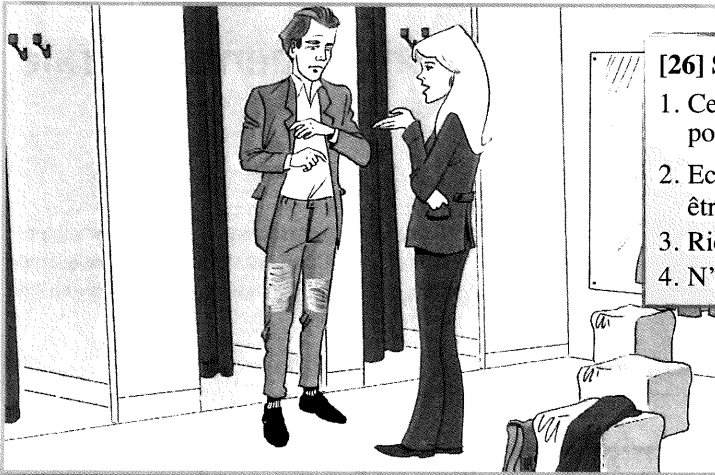
[26] Selon vous, que dit la vendeuse à ce client ?

1. Cette veste est pour les jeunes donc, ce n'est pas pour vous !
2. Ecoutez, ce costume vous va bien mais c'est peut-être trop décontracté pour une soirée, non ?
3. Rien ne vous va ! Tant pis pour vous !
4. N'achetez pas ici ! C'est trop cher !

[27] Que chuchote cette élève à son amie pendant un test de mathématiques ?

1. Mes parents sont nuls. Je les ai quittés hier soir.
2. Je peux te donner toutes les réponses, si tu veux.
3. C'est trop difficile ! On compte jusqu'à trois et on s'enfuit, d'accord ?
4. J'ai mis une bombe dans le sac du professeur !

[28] Que pourrait dire ce docteur à sa patiente ?

1. Le docteur demande à la patiente de prévenir sa famille car elle n'a aucune chance de guérir.
2. Le docteur explique à la patiente qu'il la trouve très séduisante malgré son âge.
3. Le docteur annonce à la patiente que sa tablette n'est pas réparable. Elle doit en acheter une autre.
4. Le docteur essaie de rassurer la patiente en lui disant qu'il va bien s'occuper d'elle.
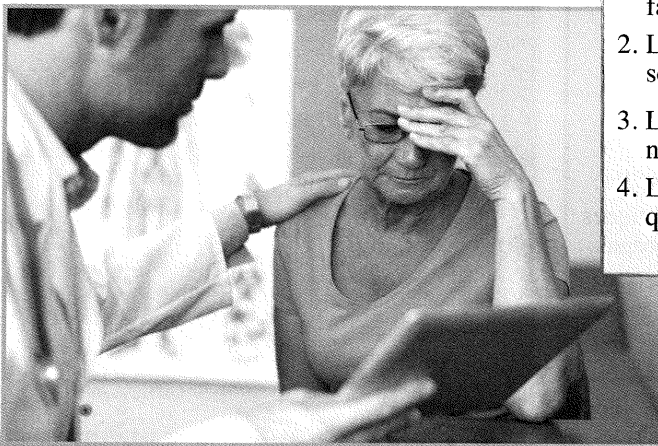
[29] A votre avis, que dit l'homme à sa femme ?

1. Excuse-toi pour ce que tu m'as dit la dernière fois, sinon je te lâche !

2. Tu ne crois pas que nous sommes trop vieux pour faire ce genre de promenade en montagne ?

3. Tu as encore grossi, non ? Je n'arrive plus à te tirer !

4. Allez ! Encore un petit effort et on pourra se reposer un peu.
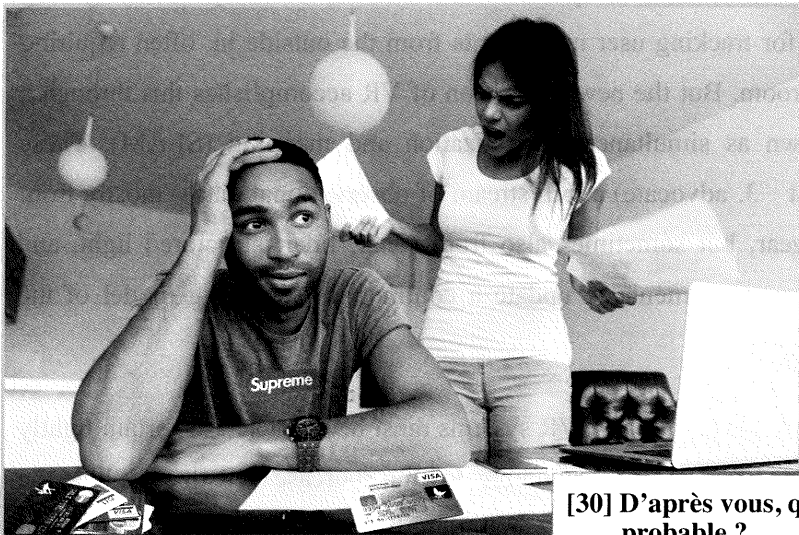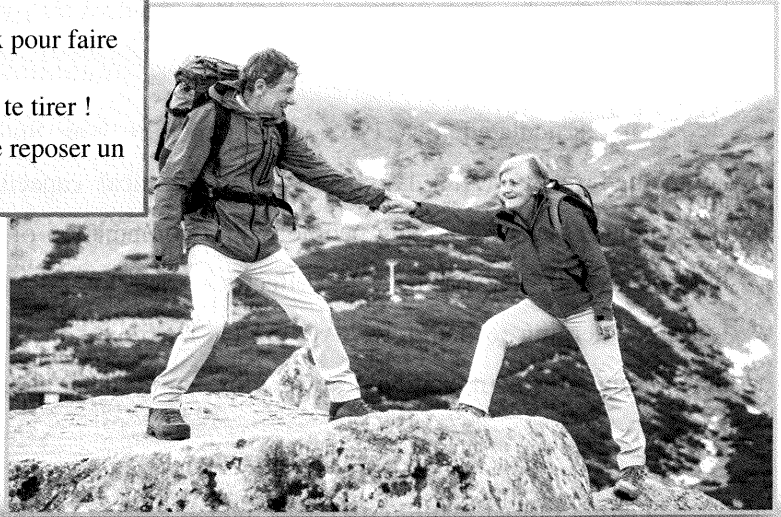
[30] D'après vous, quelle est la situation la plus probable ?

1. Cette jeune professeure qui s'occupe des adultes en difficulté trouve que son élève privé ne fait aucun progrès car il n'étudie pas.

2. Cette jeune femme reproche violemment à son compagnon d'avoir oublié de fêter leur anniversaire de mariage.

3. Ce couple n'est pas très riche. La femme est donc très irritée car, en consultant leurs comptes bancaires , elle s'aperçoit que son mari dépense beaucoup trop d'argent.

4. L'homme ne comprend pas pourquoi cette femme qu'il ne connaît pas est venue chez lui pour le disputer.

英語 I（選択）

次の文章に関して、空欄補充問題と読解問題の二つがあります。まず、[31]から[40]の空所を埋めるのに、文脈的に最も適切な語を 1 から 3 の中から選び、その番号を解答欄（31）から（40）にマークしなさい。次に、内容に関する[41]から[45]の設問には、1 から 4 の選択肢が付されています。そのうち、文章の内容からみて最も適切なものを選び、その番号を解答欄（41）から（45）にマークしなさい。

1   First articulated in a 1965 white paper by Ivan Sutherland, titled "The Ultimate Display," augmented reality (AR) lay beyond our technical capacities for 50 years. That changed when smartphones began providing people with a combination of cheap sensors, powerful processors, and high-bandwidth networking—the trifecta needed for AR to generate its spatial illusions. Among today's emerging technologies, AR [31](1. lags behind   2. falls flat   3. stands out) as particularly demanding—for computational power, for sensed data, and, I'd argue, for attention to the danger it poses.

2   Unlike virtual-reality (VR) gear, which creates for the user a completely synthetic experience, AR gear adds to the user's perception of her environment. To do that [32](1. effectively   2. manually   3. incidentally), AR systems need to know where in space the user is located. VR systems originally used expensive and fragile systems for tracking user movements from the outside in, often requiring external sensors to be set up in the room. But the new generation of VR accomplishes this through a set of techniques collectively known as simultaneous localization and mapping (SLAM). These systems [33](1. diminish   2. harvest   3. advocate) a rich stream of observational data—mostly from cameras affixed to the user's headgear, but sometimes also from sonar, lidar, structured light, and time-of-flight sensors—using those measurements to update a continuously evolving model of the user's spatial environment.

3   For safety's [34](1. account   2. sake   3. part), VR systems must be restricted to certain tightly constrained areas, lest someone blinded by VR goggles tumble down a staircase. AR doesn't hide the real world, though, so people can use it anywhere. That's important because the purpose of AR is to add helpful (or perhaps just entertaining) digital illusions to the user's perceptions. But AR has a second, less appreciated, [35](1. origin   2. facet   3. sect): It also functions as a sophisticated mobile surveillance system.

4   This second quality is what makes Facebook's recent Project Aria experiment so [36](1. unattainable   2. unnerving   3. unsophisticated). Nearly four years ago, Mark Zuckerberg announced Facebook's goal to create AR "spectacles"—consumer-grade devices that could one day rival the smartphone in utility and ubiquity. That's a substantial technical ask, so Facebook's research team has taken [37](1. an incremental   2. an elemental   3. a static) approach. Project Aria packs the

sensors necessary for SLAM within a form factor that resembles a pair of sunglasses. Wearers collect copious amounts of data, which is fed back to Facebook for analysis. This information will presumably help the company to refine the design of an eventual Facebook AR product.

5   The concern here is obvious: When **it** comes to market in a few years, these glasses will transform their users into data-gathering [38](1. contenders   2. proponents   3. minions) for Facebook. Tens, then hundreds of millions of these AR spectacles will be mapping the contours of the world, along with all of its people, pets, possessions, and peccadilloes. The prospect of such intensive surveillance at planetary scale presents some tough questions about who will be doing all this watching and why.

6   To work well, AR must look through our eyes, see the world as we do, and record what it sees. There seems no way to avoid this [39](1. firm tradition   2. soft option   3. hard reality) of AR technology. So, we need to ask ourselves whether we'd really welcome such pervasive monitoring, why we should trust AR providers not to misuse the information they collect, or how they can earn our trust. Sadly, there's not been a lot of consideration of such questions in our rush to [40](1. embrace 2. emulate   3. embellish) technology's next big thing. But it still remains within our power to decide when we might allow such surveillance—and to permit it only when necessary.

—Based on Pesce, M. (2020). "Augmented reality and the surveillance society," *IEEE Spectrum.*

[41] Which of the following is *NOT* stated in the 1st paragraph?

1. Despite the inherent challenges, AR is now an established technology.

2. There is a concern that AR is not an entirely safe form of technology.

3. Since its conception, it has taken a long time to realize the potential of AR.

4. Smartphones were especially instrumental in the development of AR.

[42] According to the 2nd paragraph, AR is different from VR in that

1. VR need not have access to the posture and location of the user.

2. AR does not present the user with an alternate, simulated world.

3. VR integrates virtual experience with the outside world seamlessly.

4. AR employs more advanced technology to create realistic experience.

[43] In the 3rd paragraph, the author states that

1. VR systems should be used in more limited spaces than AR systems.

2. VR systems are safer than AR systems in most situations.

3. AR systems are less likely than VR to be used to monitor public spaces.

4. AR systems are not as valued as VR systems by ordinary users.

[44] In the 5th paragraph, what does "**it**" refer to?

1. Facebook

2. Project Aria

3. SLAM

4. VR technology

[45] Which of the following best captures the purpose of the 6th paragraph?

1. To contradict the information on AR presented in the preceding paragraphs.

2. To question the sustainability and practicality of AR in our lives.

3. To propose caution on how AR is used and accepted into people's lives.

4. To provide additional information on the uses of AR technology.

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英語 II

次の文章に関して、空欄補充問題と読解問題の二つがあります。まず、[46]から[55]の空所を埋めるのに、文脈的に最も適切な語を 1 から 3 の中から選び、その番号を解答欄 (46) から (55) にマークしなさい。次に、内容に関する[56]から[60]の設問には、1 から 4 の選択肢が付されています。そのうち、文章の内容からみて最も適切なものを選び、その番号を解答欄 (56) から (60) にマークしなさい。

1   Seven countries have laid claim to parts of Antarctica and many more have a presence there. Why do they all want a piece of this frozen wasteland? I pick a path between rock pools and settle my bottom on a boulder. A spectacular, silent view unfolds across a mountain-fringed bay. Then there is a flash in the shallows by my feet—an arrow of white and black. What on earth is that fish? My slow brain [46](1. ponders   2. plummets   3. protrudes), as before my eyes a gentoo penguin slips out of the water, steadies itself on a rock, eyes me cheekily, squawks and patters off into the snow.

2   Antarctica is the hardest place I know to write about. Whenever you try to pin [47](1. on   2. up   3. down) the experience of being there, words dissolve under your fingers. There are no points of reference. In the most literal sense, Antarctica is inhuman. Other deserts, from Arabia to Arizona, are peopled: humans live in or around them, find sustenance in them, shape them with their imagination and their ingenuity. No people shape Antarctica. It is the driest, coldest, windiest place in the world.

3   So why, then, have Britain, France, Norway, Australia, New Zealand, Chile and Argentina drawn lines on Antarctica's map, [48](1. smashing through   2. carving up   3. slicing across) the empty ice with territorial claims? Antarctica is not a country: It has no government and no indigenous population. [49](1. Nonetheless   2. Likewise   3. Instead), the entire continent is set aside as a scientific preserve. The Antarctic Treaty, which came into force in 1961, enshrines an ideal of intellectual exchange. Military activity is banned, as is prospecting for minerals. Fifty states—including Russia, China and the US—have now ratified the treaty and its associated agreements. Yet one legacy of earlier imperial expeditions, when the British explorer Ernest Shackleton (1874-1922) and the rest battled blizzards to plant their flags, is national greed.

4   Science drives human investigation in Antarctica today, yet there's a reason why geologists often take centre-stage. Governments really want to know what's under the ice. Whisper the word: oil. Some predictions suggest the amount of oil in Antarctica could be 200 billion barrels, far more than Kuwait or Abu Dhabi. Antarctic oil is extremely difficult and, at the moment, [50](1. prohibitively   2. presumably   3. pragmatically) expensive to extract—but it's impossible to predict what the global economy will look like in 2048, when the protocol banning Antarctic prospecting comes up for renewal. [51](1. By   2. For   3. With) that stage, an energy-hungry world could be desperate.

5   The Antarctic Treaty has put all territorial claims into suspension, but that hasn't stopped rule-bending. The best way to get a [52](1. backdrop   2. toehold   3. headhunt) on what may lie beneath is to act as if you own the place. One of the things nation-states do is stamp passports—so when Antarctic tourists visit the British station at Port Lockroy, they can have their passport stamped. This is despite the fact that international law doesn't recognise the existence of the British Antarctic Territory—indeed, both Chile and Argentina claim the same piece of land, and have their own passport stamps at the ready. Another thing states do—or used to—is operate postal services.

6   At Ukraine's Vernadsky base, I wrote myself a postcard, bought a decorative Ukrainian stamp with a cow on it, and dropped it into their post box. It took two months to arrive—not bad, from the ends of the earth. But tourist fun hides all the flag-waving. Russia has made a point of building bases all round the Antarctic continent. The US operates a base at the South Pole, which conveniently [53](1. signifies   2. surrenders   3. straddles) every territorial claim. This year China built its fourth base. Next year it will build a fifth.

7   All Antarctica's 68 bases are professedly peaceful research stations, established for scientific purposes—but the ban on militarisation is widely flouted. Chile and Argentina, [54](1. in contrast   2. for instance   3. of course), both maintain a permanent army presence on the Antarctic mainland, and the worry is that some countries are either not reporting military deployment, or may instead be recruiting civilian security contractors for essentially military missions. Antarctic skies are unusually clear and also unusually free from radio interference—they are ideal for deep-space research and satellite tracking. But they are also ideal for establishing covert surveillance networks and remote control of offensive weapons systems.

8   Many governments reject Antarctica's status quo, built on European endeavour and entrenched by Cold War geopolitics that, some say, give undue influence to the superpowers of the past. Iran has said it intends to build in Antarctica, Turkey too. India has a long history of Antarctic involvement and Pakistan has approved Antarctic expansion—all in the name of scientific cooperation. But the status quo [55](1. depends on   2. covers up   3. phases out) self-regulation. The Antarctic Treaty has no teeth. Faced with intensifying competition over abundant natural resources and unforeseen intelligence-gathering opportunities, all it can do—like my penguin—is squawk, and patter off into the snow.

—Based on Teller, M. (2014). *BBC News.*

[56] What comparison does the author make between Antarctica and other deserts in the 2nd paragraph?

1. People are more able to discover food and drink for nourishment in other deserts.

2. Weather conditions in the former provide a more sustainable living environment.

3. People are attracted to the latter because the populations are more creative and innovative.

4. A lower population density ensures a continuous lack of development in Antarctica.

[57] Which of the summaries below best expresses the information in the first sentence from the 5th paragraph?

1. Countries have mostly been obeying the treaty's rules on territorial claims; however, flexibility on restrictions will be required in future.

2. Despite the temporary stoppage of territorial claims resulting from the treaty, countries are still manoeuvring for influence.

3. The treaty allows for limited territorial claims; nevertheless, adhering to these limitations is likely to cause friction between states.

4. Although the treaty permanently bans territorial claims, regulations will not prevent state collaboration in the area.

[58] Which of the following statements does **_NOT_** reflect the information contained in the 7th paragraph?

1. A few countries extensively disregard the ban on military activities in Antarctica.

2. Supposedly, every settlement in Antarctica is for scientific research.

3. The Antarctic atmosphere provides a perfect environment for the deployment of military systems.

4. Some nations are not being honest about the work carried out by their citizens in Antarctica.

[59] What does the author claim about the Antarctic Treaty?

1. The treaty intentionally ignores the interests of traditionally dominant powers.

2. The treaty fails to predict military or espionage intentions in the region.

3. The treaty encourages too much competition between nations for local resources.

4. The treaty lacks authoritative power and is essentially ineffectual.

[60] Which of the following would be the best title for this article?

1. Antarctica's Ecosystem Has Richer Variety than You Think

2. Humankind Starts to Develop the Last Frontier in Antarctica

3. Why Do So Many Nations Want a Piece of Antarctica?

4. How Can We Turn Antarctica into an International Science Lab?

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英語Ⅲ

次の文章に関して、空欄補充問題と読解問題の二つがあります。まず、[61]から[80]の空所を埋めるのに、文脈的に最も適切な語を 1 から 3 の中から選び、その番号を解答欄 (61) から (80) にマークしなさい。次に、内容に関する[81]から[90]の設問には、1 から 4 の選択肢が付されています。そのうち、文章の内容からみて最も適切なものを選び、その番号を解答欄 (81) から (90) にマークしなさい。

1   In 1950, New York and Tokyo were the only urban agglomerations on the planet with populations in excess of 10 million. By 2030, the number of megacities is projected to surpass 40, with seven of the world's top ten megacities in Asia. Cities of around 2-5 million are also becoming far more [61](1. commonplace   2. peripheral   3. stagnant) and will present challenges and opportunities for policy makers.

2   This is a metropolitan century. Already today, more than 50% of the world's population lives in cities. This figure is projected to reach 85% by 2100. Within 150 years, the urban population [62](1. will have been   2. will have   3. will be) increased from less than 1 billion in 1950 to 9 billion by 2100. In much of Europe and North America, most of the urbanisation and basic city forms have already been set. Developing and emerging countries, however, have an unprecedented [63](1. window of opportunity   2. uphill battle   3. game plan) to shape their urban futures.

3   If the world is to meet ambitious goals, we need to work with cities. Whether it is for meeting the UN targets of limiting global warming or achieving the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, cities must be [64](1. ruled out   2. put in place   3. front and centre) of our efforts. Now more than ever, the world needs to understand urbanisation and its consequences for economic, social and environmental performance, and the New Urban Agenda of Habitat III in October 2016 can become a milestone by setting the agenda for the next 20 years.

4   Cities strongly influence the prosperity and well-being of city residents as well as people in rural areas. As such, they should be a national policy [65](1. management   2. priority   3. committee). Workers in cities have higher productivity and wages, an effect that increases with city size. With the right approach, cities can therefore contribute to productivity growth, even in less advanced countries. Non-urban regions, particularly those close to large cities, tend to be more prosperous and record higher economic growth than regions that are more remote. There are many reasons for this, but even smaller cities are important for rural areas by serving as market towns and centres of service provision.

5   Cities do not operate in [66](1. functionality   2. tandem   3. isolation); they are part of a system of cities. OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) countries with multiple large cities, such as Germany, instead of concentration in one or two dominant cities, tend to

have higher per capita GDP. After all, a larger number of major metropolitan areas means a greater part of the national territory can benefit from proximity to a major city. [67](1. To summarize 2. Moreover 3. However), the presence of several big cities may reduce the likelihood that a shock in any one place seriously hurts national performance. Furthermore, in Europe where cities tend to be smaller, it is possible to replicate some of the productivity bonus of big cities by being well connected instead. In our metropolitan age, interconnected cities are therefore key.

6   [68](1. Generally 2. As a result 3. Still), some cities struggle to realise that potential in terms of prosperity, innovation and well-being. Even some large OECD cities—such as Birmingham or Detroit—underperform their national economies. During the dozen years up to the global financial crisis, 15 of the worst performing OECD regions in terms of growth were [69](1. predominantly 2. prematurely 3. potentially) urban. There is also the particular challenge of addressing inequality within cities. Large cities are often characterised by highly successful business districts alongside [70](1. magnets 2. pockets 3. pitfalls) of very high unemployment and even poverty. Inequality between rich and poor tends to be higher in larger cities, and this gap appears to have widened in recent decades. In other words, policies to address inequality should also focus on cities. But policies should not only focus on the problems but consider the potential of cities, too. Policies all too often target only what are deemed to be particularly "problematic" cities or neighbourhoods. The broader needs of cities are often poorly catered to, including the role they can play in the national (and indeed international) economy.

7   National policies have a profound impact [71](1. on 2. against 3. from) cities, and must be increasingly seen through an "urban lens". National urban policy frameworks need to consider the wider range of policies that are important for cities, not only those labelled "urban". Given the large number of ministries with portfolios that influence city development, many countries have inter-ministerial committees to improve dialogue on urban issues. [72](1. Originally 2. Eventually 3. Typically) these should include transport, housing, economy, finance and the environment.

8   National governments [73](1. estimate 2. eliminate 3. establish) most of the ground rules for cities. National (and, in some federal systems, state/provincial) legislation typically defines city responsibilities, powers and, crucially, revenue sources. Attention to the basic legislative framework for cities is essential but is too often overlooked, even though these frameworks influence, if not determine, what a mayor can do and what incentives she/he has to proceed. The trouble is, different strands of policy often work at cross-purposes with one another. [74](1. Similarly 2. In addition 3. For example), property tax systems in many OECD countries may favour single-family homes over multi-occupancy dwellings or owner-occupied housing over rental accommodation. The evidence shows that preference for single-family units stimulates costly sprawl, while privileging home

ownership tends to reduce labour-market efficiency. Both have impacts on inequality. Moreover, such tax systems can undermine other national and city-level policies intended to curb sprawl, improve labour-market efficiency and [75](1. reduce   2. protect   3. define) inequalities.

9   Another issue is fragmentation of government. In the Paris region they call it the "mille-feuilles," after a famous multi-layered custard pastry. Or take the greater Chicago tri-state metropolitan area, for example, which is home to no fewer than 1,700 governmental authorities of various kinds. Even relatively modest-sized metropolitan areas are [76](1. rarely   2. often   3. sporadically) fragmented. This not only makes policy making difficult, but hurts both productivity and inclusiveness, as narrow interests are often privileged over the common good and weaker interests are easily overlooked. For a given population size, a metropolitan area with twice the number of municipalities is found to [77](1. fade   2. miss   3. cross) out on 6% of its potential economic productivity each year. Some of this loss can be [78](1. mitigated   2. enhanced   3. distorted) if institutions such as metropolitan authorities can ensure certain important decisions are taken in the interest of the whole metropolitan area. However, setting up such cross-jurisdictional institutions may require new legislation or wider government incentives and support.

10   National governments can therefore play a [79](1. confidential   2. crucial   3. captivating) role in devising better policies for cities if they have a coherent framework in place to help them. Different cities and countries will have different needs depending on their development levels, structure and preferences, but all countries [80](1. should   2. would   3. will) at least examine the urban impact of their policies, not just in areas such as national transport infrastructure planning and the environment, but in policy domains often left to cities but in which national governments typically intervene, such as housing. In short, coherent national urban policies can not only help to make our cities prosperous, livable, inclusive and sustainable, but our countries and our planet too.

—Based on Ahrend, R. (2016). "Building better cities: Why national urban policy frameworks matter," *OECD Observer.*

[81] New York and Tokyo are mentioned at the start of the article to

1. provide historical context for the rapid rise of population in those cities.

2. show a contrast between American and Japanese urban centers.

3. highlight the continuous proliferation of highly populated urban areas.

4. illustrate the complex global nature of urbanization in the 20th century.

[82] The author uses the phrase "This is a metropolitan century" in the 2nd paragraph in order to

1. contrast European and North American cosmopolitan populations.

2. argue that poorer nations will experience significant urban population growth.

3. reinforce the fact that urbanization is occurring at a faster rate in developed countries.

4. make it clear that the majority of people today reside in cities.

[83] In the 3rd paragraph, what is meant by "milestone"?

1. a landmark to celebrate a new era

2. a turning point in urban planning

3. a mechanism by which cities expand

4. a monument that urbanites admire

[84] Which of the sentences below best summarizes the information contained in the 4th paragraph?

1. Economic productivity of big cities should be a major focus of national urban policy.

2. The affluence and welfare of residents in both urban and non-urban areas is affected by cities.

3. People who live in secluded areas have fewer opportunities to work in service industries.

4. Big cities are home to more workers with significantly higher salaries than rural areas.

[85] It can be inferred from the 5th paragraph that

1. countries with networked cities tend to have stronger and more stable economies.

2. smaller European cities tend to exhibit better economic performance than larger cities.

3. Germany has the highest per capita GDP compared to other OECD member states.

4. the EU economy is dominated by the coordinated economic activities of capital cities.

[86] According to the 6th paragraph, which of the following is ___NOT___ mentioned about cities?

1. Economic disparities have been expanding in cities which are larger in size.

2. Some major urban areas do not match the economic achievements of the state.

3. Cities with large wealth gaps have been overlooked by urban policy makers.

4. Some cities do not recognize the benefits of bridging economic activities.

[87] In the 7th paragraph, why does the author use the term "urban lens"?

1. to provide a transition from national policy city frameworks to government decision-making

2. to emphasize that government ministries must be based in urban centers

3. to point out the importance of focusing on national policy from a city perspective

4. to introduce a range of problems that need to be addressed by urban planners

[88] The author's purpose of using the term "mille-feuilles" in the 9th paragraph is to

1. demonstrate the decentralized, stratified nature of executive structures.

2. show that the relationships between economic productivity and city populations are often layered.

3. indicate that French and American government structures are very different.

4. provide an example of the problems associated with effectively managing metropolitan areas.

[89] The author uses the word "coherent" twice in the final paragraph. Which of the following words match both usages?

1. structurally complex

2. reasonably aware

3. aesthetically balanced

4. logically sound

[90] Which of the following statements would the author most probably support?

1. Local, and not national policy makers must make decisions on urban housing projects.

2. Collaboration and partnerships between cities is more likely to create regional tensions.

3. Nations should prioritize job creation measures in cities over rural areas.

4. Effective national urban policies benefit not just cities, but the state as a whole.

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