

2021年度 法学部 一般選抜 問題訂正

教科・科目	ページ	設問	誤	→	正
外国語 (英語)	7	V	1行目 on the facing pages	→	削除

I. For each group of four words (1)–(10) in the box below, choose the number of the word (0–9) which can be put in front of all four words in that group to make a new word, and mark that number on your mark sheet. **Note that each number can only be used once.**

E.g. the word “sea” can be added to each of the group of four words “gull,” “food,” “shore” and “sick” to make “seagull,” “seafood,” “seashore,” and “seasick.”

Word Groups			
(1) time	style	line	long
(2) cast	board	haul	flow
(3) line	stand	take	go
(4) proof	tight	colour	fall
(5) step	ball	print	path
(6) ground	group	time	house
(7) warn	head	bear	tell
(8) look	strip	let	law
(9) fill	line	slide	lord
(10) mark	code	box	script

0. foot

1. fore

2. land

3. life

4. out

5. over

6. play

7. post

8. under

9. water

II. Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

Crossing the road by the bombed-out public house on the corner and pondering the mystery which dominates vistas₍₁₁₎ framed by a ruined door, I felt for some reason glad the place had not yet been rebuilt. A direct hit had excised₍₁₂₎ even the ground floor, so that the basement was revealed as a sunken garden, or site of archaeological excavation long abandoned, where great sprays of willow herb flowered through cracked paving stones; only a few broken milk bottles and a laceless boot recalling contemporary life. In the midst of this site, five or six fractured steps had withstood the explosion and formed a projecting island of masonry on the summit of which rose the door. Walls on both sides were shrunk away, but along its lintel₍₁₃₎ could still be distinguished the word "Ladies". Beyond, on the far side of the twin pillars and crossbar, nothing whatever remained of that promised retreat, the threshold₍₁₄₎ falling steeply to an abyss of rubble₍₁₅₎; a triumphal arch erected laboriously by dwarfs, or the gateway to some unknown, forbidden domain, the lair₍₁₆₎ of magicians.

Then, all at once, as if such luxurious fantasy were not already enough, there came from this unexplored country the dulcet₍₁₇₎ voice of the blonde woman on crutches, that itinerant₍₁₈₎ prima donna of the highways whose voice I had not heard since the day, years before, when Moreland had talked of getting married; when we had bought the bottle labelled Tawny Wine which even Moreland had been later unwilling to drink. Now once more above the roar of traffic that same note swelled on the grimy₍₁₉₎ air, contriving a transformation scene to recast those purlieus₍₂₀₎ into the vision of an oriental dreamland, artificial, if you like, but still quite alluring under the shifting clouds of a cheerless sky.

If you looked up the basic forms of the underlined words (11) — (20) in a dictionary, you would find the following definitions (0 — 9). In each case, decide which definition matches the underlined word and mark that number on your answer sheet.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 0. a secret retreat or base; a place of concealment for wild animals | 7. pleasing or agreeable to the eye, ear, or feelings |
| 1. to remove or cut away with precision | 8. the piece of timber or stone which lies below the bottom of a door, and has to be crossed in entering a house |
| 2. relating to dirt or soot; unpleasant | 9. waste or rough fragments of stone, brick, concrete, etc. |
| 3. traveling from place to place | |
| 4. a horizontal beam spanning and usually carrying the load above an opening | |
| 5. an outlying or adjacent district | |
| 6. a distant view through or along an avenue or opening | |

III. In the dialogue that follows, words have been removed and replaced by spaces numbered (21) — (28). From the boxed lists [A] and [B] below, choose the most appropriate word to fill each of the numbered spaces.

Donald: Look who is early at work today!

Amy: Well, I'm no longer quite the night _____ (21) _____ that I used to be.

Donald: That's good! As they say, the early _____ (22) _____ catches the worm.

Amy: You said it! I haven't seen you for a while. How have you been?

Donald: I've actually been as busy as a _____ (23) _____. I've started taking an online course in veterinary medicine.

Amy: Why?

Donald: Haven't I told you? I'm getting sick and tired of this job, so I'm quitting and pursuing my dream.

Amy: Seriously?

Donald: Please don't tell anybody else just yet. I don't want to let the _____ (24) _____ out of the bag too soon.

Amy: It will be a pity if you leave. I've actually just overheard our boss say that he was thinking of putting you in charge of an upcoming project.

Donald: When and where did you hear that? Even so, I'm leaving. I feel like a _____ (25) _____ out of water in this office.

Amy: If that's what you think, I won't try to dissuade you.

Donald: Actually, I have a hunch that you will be the one to oversee the project.

Amy: Why do you think that?

Donald: You know, one customer after another comes to you like a _____ (26) _____ to a flame.

Amy: I don't know about that.

Donald: It's true, you are so sociable. I, on the other hand, have always been more of a lone _____ (27) _____. That's why I can't stand our boss. He is so nosy!

Amy: I think you've got a _____ (28) _____ in your bonnet about the boss. Mike is not that bad.

Donald: Well, you may be right, but people are just too complicated in my opinion! Animals are so much easier to communicate with. They don't lie or hide their true feelings!

Amy: You can say that again!

[A] *Spaces* (21) — (24)

1. bat 2. bee 3. bird 4. cat 5. dog 6. fish 7. mouse 8. owl 9. snake

[B] *Spaces* (25) — (28)

1. beaver 2. bee 3. cat 4. fish 5. fox 6. horse 7. moth 8. whale 9. wolf

IV. *The sequence of remarks below, numbered (29)—(38), are those made by a journalist in an interview with a hip-hop artist. The interviewee’s responses that follow have been rearranged and numbered 0—9. Choose the number of the response that most appropriately follows each remark, and mark that number on your answer sheet. All numbers must be used.*

(Interviewer)

- (29) OK. Honestly, who’s the best hip-hop artist of all time?
- (30) Give me a break. He’s an Elizabethan poet and playwright. He has nothing to do with hip-hop.
- (31) It’s definitely hip-hop: very aggressive.
- (32) Is it? That sounds so modern.
- (33) This time, I’ll say it should be Shakespeare. Sounds old.
- (34) So I got it wrong again.
- (35) I didn’t know that. I know that even now we use many phrases taken from Shakespeare’s works such as “green-eyed monster” for jealousy. Still, I don’t see how the similarity of language makes Shakespeare the greatest hip-hop artist. Shakespeare’s plays don’t sound like hip-hop at all.
- (36) I know the rhythm he mostly used was the one that goes “dee-DUM, dee-DUM, dee-DUM, dee-DUM, dee-DUM”; five “dee-DUMs” or beats in one line.
- (37) Now I understand why you think he is the best hip-hop artist. It’s easy to see how similar Shakespeare and hip-hop are once you get rid of your fixed ideas about them. But how about the themes or contents?
- (38) We should call him Big Will Shake, maybe? And we listeners should stop putting things in boxes: Shakespeare for academics and hip-hop for street gangs.

(Interviewee: hip-hop artist)

0. Good point! Shakespeare dealt with social problems in his time as hip-hop artists do at present. Any good poet of any era employs similar themes and similar techniques to get across definite messages. Both of them are very political. Both of them are very powerful. That's why we hip-hop artists can learn so much from our great predecessor of 400 years ago.
1. Well, it's from *Macbeth*, one of the most famous Shakespearean tragedies.
2. You think so? Read his poems and plays aloud, and you can understand what I mean. As a rapper myself, I have been experimenting with many forms of rhyme and rhythm. Throughout his entire career, Shakespeare was doing the same.
3. Shakespeare was for the ordinary people. Through his plays and poems, people learnt about the politics of their own times, and about their human emotions. Hip-hop can play the same role in conveying knowledge and communicating human feeling today.
4. Ha-ha! It's the rapper Eminem.
5. Shakespeare for sure.
6. It does, doesn't it? Then how about this? "Maybe it's hatred I spew, maybe it's food for the spirit."
7. Everybody says that at first. I'll give you a line and you guess if it's from hip-hop or from Shakespeare. Ready? "I am reckless what I do to spite the world."
8. That's right. And the beat is the rhythm of the human heart as well as of hip-hop. Shakespeare's rhythm does not only resonate with hip-hop, but also with our lives. That's why we can make Shakespeare's poems into perfect hip-hop.
9. Don't worry. You're not the only one. You know, the English language has not changed as much as people believe. Actually we still use 95% of the words found in Shakespeare's famous works.

(Adapted from the recorded speeches of and an interview with Akala)

V. Read the text and answer the questions on the facing pages.

[A] In 1946, poor children in the UK were on average 2 kgs lighter than rich children at the age of eleven. Today, they are 2 kgs heavier, according to an analysis in *The Lancet Public Health*. Then and now, poorer people struggle to eat sufficient nutritious food. However, today they eat an excess of cheap, sugary, salty, highly-processed junk. This diet has led to an obesity epidemic that has become the commonest cause of preventable disease and premature death, and is now causing a crisis in the health service. Nearly a third of UK children aged 2 to 15 are overweight or obese, and younger generations are becoming obese earlier and staying obese for longer.

[B] The strategy for the last 40 years has been “to encourage individuals to make healthy choices” while giving them the wrong information and allowing the food industry to act without control. However, blaming the food industry is too simplistic. Encouraged by the pharmaceutical industry, doctors have for decades focused intensively on lowering cholesterol to reduce heart disease risk by cutting out a certain type of fats, called saturated fats, in the diet and prescribing a class of drugs called statins. This in turn encouraged the food industry to aggressively market zero or low-fat foods that claimed to be “heart healthy” but were anything but, being crammed with sugar. This blind repetition of the message, “low cholesterol and statins for all,” has made millions for food and pharmaceutical firms but has assisted the massive rise in obesity and Type 2 diabetes. The solution is not new and better drugs, but better food.

[C] The trouble is that it’s hard to live the Mediterranean dream in, for example, Gateshead, a city in the northeast of England. A wide variety of seasonal fruit, vegetables, beans, nuts, seeds, extra-virgin olive oil, sustainable fish and organic meat may not always be easy to get hold of. Preparing the meals from these raw ingredients takes time and skill. Wastage is higher because fresh food spoils more quickly; and the ingredients cost far more than, say, large packs of frozen chicken nuggets, burgers, chips and pizza. Even if you could persuade your children to fill in a rainbow chart on the fridge to ensure they’ve eaten their daily seven different coloured fruits and vegetables, the chances are they’d be social outcasts at school.

- (39) *What is the main point made by the author in paragraph [A]?*
1. Poor children in the UK used to be underweight and healthy but now they are overweight and healthy.
 2. Poor children in the UK used to be underweight and healthy but now they are overweight and unhealthy.
 3. Poor children in the UK used to be underweight and unhealthy but now they are overweight and unhealthy.
 4. Poor children in the UK used to be underweight and unhealthy but now they are overweight and healthy.
- (40) *Which of the following assertions is NOT being made in paragraph [B]?*
1. The food industry is partly to blame for obesity in the UK.
 2. Doctors are partly to blame for obesity in the UK.
 3. The pharmaceutical industry is partly to blame for obesity in the UK.
 4. Individual choices are partly to blame for obesity in the UK.
- (41) *Which of the following ideas can be found in paragraph [B]?*
1. Sugary food is a cause of heart disease.
 2. Those with low cholesterol take statins.
 3. Saturated fats do not cause heart disease.
 4. Low-fat foods contain statins.
- (42) *Given the context in which it appears in paragraph [B], which of the following is most likely to be the definition of "Type 2 diabetes"?*
1. A medical condition in which there is not enough fat in the patient's bloodstream.
 2. A medical condition in which fat builds up in the patient's bloodstream.
 3. A medical condition in which there is not enough sugar in the patient's bloodstream.
 4. A medical condition in which sugar, or glucose, levels build up in the patient's bloodstream.
- (43) *Given the context of paragraph [C], which of the following best expresses what the writer means by "it's hard to live the Mediterranean dream in... Gateshead"?*
1. It is hard to live in the Mediterranean and the northeast of England at the same time.
 2. It is hard for people from the northeast of England to dream about living in the Mediterranean.
 3. It is hard for those from the Mediterranean to dream about living in the northeast of England.
 4. It is hard for people in the northeast of England to follow a Mediterranean diet.
- (44) *In paragraph [C], which of the following reasons is NOT given to explain why eating healthy food is difficult?*
1. Healthy food can go bad quicker.
 2. Healthy food can be more expensive.
 3. Eating healthy food can be a waste of time.
 4. Eating healthy food can be socially unacceptable.

- [D] According to an excellent report on the social causes of health by the Health Foundation, (X) we need from healthy food than unhealthy food. It is not only harder to buy healthy foods in financially deprived areas, but there is also a higher proportion of fast food businesses. Just 1.2 percent of advertising spent each year goes on vegetables, compared with the 22 percent spent on confectionery, cakes, biscuits and ice cream.
- [E] While ministers “consider” curbs on advertising, pack sizes, ingredients and two-for-one deals on unhealthy food, poorer children are eating themselves to ill health and premature death. A baby girl born in a wealthy area of London is expected to live 17.8 more years in good health than a baby girl born in the poorer northern city of Manchester, and to live almost a decade longer. Much of this difference relates to diet.
- [F] Gateshead Council is at least doing its best. It has used local planning policy to ensure that any application for a hot food takeaway will be declined if it is in an area where more than 10 percent of children in Year 6 are obese; if it is within 400 meters of secondary schools and other community amenities; or if the number of hot food takeaways in the area is equal to or greater than the UK national average. Schools and hospitals should also ban highly processed food and sugar drinks from their premises. Too many hospitals give in to the processed food industry, and some have even had fast food outlets on site. It is still not uncommon for someone to have a lifesaving operation to clear a fat-blocked heart artery only to be served a burger and chips afterwards.
- [G] But the overriding message of the global obesity epidemic is that “encouraging healthier choices” hasn’t worked. Politicians have to get organised and (50) laws for healthier food, particularly in areas where it may not be top priority. If you have no job, no house, no self-esteem and no future, you’re unlikely to (51) down to a high-class supermarket for some oily fish and a basket of seasonal berries.
- [H] The government’s childhood obesity plan has at least committed to the reformulation of nine categories of popular, mass market foods, to (52) their sugar content. If you can’t (53) the people, you have to (54) the food. It is time for the state to (55), and the food industry to (56).

(45)—(46) A portion of paragraph [D] marked by the bracketed space (X) has been removed from the text. Rearrange the words below (0 — 9) so as to recreate the original order of the portion removed. Mark the numbers of the **third** and **eighth** words as the answers to questions (45) and (46), respectively, on your answer sheet.

0. energy 1. expensive 2. get 3. is 4. it
5. more 6. the 7. three 8. times 9. to

(47) Why does the writer put the word “consider” in inverted commas in paragraph [E]?

1. S/he wants to stress that this is not a time for consideration but for action.
2. S/he wants to imply that ministers have no consideration.
3. S/he wants to stress that this is a matter that needs consideration.
4. S/he wants to imply that ministers are not very considerate.

(48) According to paragraph [F], which of the following will Gateshead Council NOT take into consideration before allowing fast food sellers to start a new business?

1. how many overweight children there are locally
2. the distance to educational establishments
3. the percentage of obese children in each school year
4. the number of similar existing businesses

(49) Which of the following sentences best summarises the content of paragraph [F]?

1. Although hospitals have taken steps to reduce childhood obesity, local governments could do more.
2. Although local governments have taken steps to reduce childhood obesity, hospitals could do more.
3. Local governments and hospitals are taking steps to reduce childhood obesity.
4. Local governments and hospitals are too closely linked to fast food restaurants.

(50)—(56) In paragraphs [G]—[H] verbs have been removed in seven places. From the list below (1 — 6) choose the verb that should be inserted to replace each of the underlined numbers and write the corresponding number on your answer sheet. **Note that one of the choices must be used twice.**

1. act 2. comply 3. change 4. pass 5. reduce 6. run

(57) Which of the following is most likely to have been the original title of this article?

1. Fat about the Land
2. Fat of the Land
3. Fat up the Land
4. Fat down the Land