2023年度一般選抜前期Ａ日程（１月24日実施）

# 英　語　問　題

（１ページ～10ページ）

Ⅰ 次の文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。(〰〰〰 のついた語は文末に注があります。)

　　As cities around the world struggle to find greener ways of living, one European capital is already leading the way in the race for sustainability. Tallinn, the capital of Estonia, has undergone a number of radical changes in order to achieve carbon neutrality by the year 2050. These strategies were 　A　 by the European Commission last year, with the city being named the European Green Capital for 2023. But with more and more big cities trying to reduce the amount of $CO_2$ that their activities produce, what can we learn from Tallinn's modern approach to sustainability?

　　Protecting public land, reducing noise pollution and providing water quality were key to Tallinn being awarded the well-known title, according to the European Commission. "Tallinn demonstrated commitment and concrete actions to create healthier, better places for its citizens," said Commissioner for Environment, Oceans and Fisheries, Virginijus Sinkevičius. Chief among these actions is the city's dedication to providing a vast amount of green space for its citizens. Tallinn's network of parks now composes 19.5 percent of the city's total area of land. This 　B　 with just 9.5 percent in Paris.

　　A recent study suggests that Europe's cities could prevent up to 43,000 early deaths a year if they supplied adequate green space for urban citizens. And while Tallinn's population continues to rise ― the capital now has more than 445,000 residents, according to recent figures ― a number of key projects are being carried out to ensure sustainability remains at the heart of this 　C　 . 'Tallinn 2030' is a long-term strategy intended to build a "healthy city environment and sustainable use of natural resources" by the year 2030. The project is supported by the Tallinn Landscaping Action Plan, the Rainwater Strategy and the Sustainable Energy Action Plan. Such well-intentioned plans always provoke accusations of greenwashing from critics, but look beyond their impressive titles and real change is behind them.

　　At the edge of the city, a herd of Scottish Highland cows can be seen eating plants in the Paljassaare nature reserve, helping to boost biological diversity and maintain the area as a 　D　 for wild animals. And while the city's growing green spaces are open to the public, they also have a further purpose. The city is encouraging parks, gardens and nature reserves to remain wild in an attempt to encourage insect pollination. "The aim is to increase the

possibilities for the bees and also attract more people to use the bee highway as a green lane which goes through six city districts," says gardener and landscape architect Liivi Maekallas.

This 13-kilometre walkway is yet another example of Tallinn encouraging its citizens to get rid of private vehicles and adopt a more sustainable approach to transportation. The city received widespread attention when it made access to public transport free for residents in 2013 — a key stage on the city's journey towards achieving a 40 percent reduction in emissions by the year 2030. "For us, a green capital means that Tallinn is inviting, comfortable and clean — a city of the future," says Mihhail Kõlvart, the mayor of Tallinn. "The time has passed when the protection of nature and the progress of people are <u>(5)</u>     **E** — we have learned to associate innovation and development with a sustainable economy and green thinking."

（Adapted from *Europe's greenest city has free public transport and highways for bees* by Ben Anthony Horton from euronews, Jun 1, 2022. Reproduced with permission of the author.）

注　carbon neutrality：カーボンニュートラル（温室効果ガスの排出量と吸収量を均衡させる
　　　　　　　　　　こと）
　　greenwashing：グリーンウォッシング（うわべだけ環境保護に熱心にみせること）
　　pollination：受粉

問1　空欄　**A**　～　**E**　に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれの中から１つずつ選び、番号をマークしなさい。

A．① attacked　② criticized　③ praised　④ solved　　ア
B．① consists　② contrasts　③ declines　④ resists　　イ
C．① disaster　② doubt　③ failure　④ growth　　ウ
D．① habitat　② justice　③ memory　④ question　　エ
E．① equals　② methods　③ opposites　④ sponsors　　オ

－ 2 －

問 2 ――― 線 (1) ~ (5) の意味に最も近いものを、それぞれの中から 1 つずつ選び、番号を
マークしなさい。

(1) ① facing the challenge    ② going through hardship

    ③ making a change        ④ taking the initiative    | カ |

(2) ① common    ② effective    ③ specific    ④ tough    | キ |

(3) ① average    ② enough    ③ huge    ④ social    | ク |

(4) ① cancel    ② continue    ③ decide    ④ increase    | ケ |

(5) ① attractive    ② available    ③ foul    ④ offensive    | コ |

問 3 次の文を読んで、本文の内容と合っているものには①を、合っていないものには②をマー
クしなさい。

(1) Tallinn was named the European Green Capital for 2023 for its strategies to achieve
    carbon neutrality by 2050.    | サ |

(2) The proportion of Tallinn's network of parks is more than double that of Paris.

    | シ |

(3) Critics accused Tallinn's well-intentioned plans of greenwashing because they did not
    find any change in Tallinn.    | ス |

(4) The highway for the bees goes through six city districts, and Tallinn does not allow
    people to use it.    | セ |

(5) In 2013, Tallinn provided free public transport to its citizens, which attracted wide
    attention.    | ソ |

**Ⅱ** 次の文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。（〰〰〰〰 のついた語句は文末に注があります。）

More Americans said they are "more concerned than excited" by the increase of
(1)
artificial intelligence technology being used in daily life, according to a Pew Research Center
survey about the rise of AI.

Although there was a more ⬚ A ⬚ view for facial recognition, algorithms, and
(2)
exoskeletons, the public was much more careful about the use of computer chip implants in
the brain, the future of self-driving cars and gene editing. The researchers surveyed 10,260
US adults from November 1 through November 7. Respondents were asked about six
developments: facial recognition technology, social media algorithms, robotic exoskeletons,
computer chip implants, driverless cars and gene editing. About 45 percent said they were
equally concerned and excited about the rise of AI. Reasons for concern included potential job
loss, privacy implications and a loss of human connection. However, those who welcomed the
new technology said it will ⬚ B ⬚ time and boost efficiency, especially in the workplace.

"This kind of public opinion work brings ordinary people's voices into the development
facilities where these things are happening," said Lee Rainie, Pew's director of internet and
technology research. "⬚ C ⬚ everyone's voice to discussion about these things will help
people make good policy around them and help technologists understand where the public is
coming from when these technologies spread into their lives."

Facial recognition technology used by police was met with a mostly positive reaction, as
46 percent of adults said it would be good for society. Social media companies' use of AI to
find false information was supported by 38 percent of respondents, while 31 percent thought
(3)
the opposite. Social media companies use AI to do things like determine what content users
see and what advertisements each user would like. They have even ⬚ D ⬚ it to monitor
false information, as seen during the 2020 presidential election. However, the survey found
that most believed it aided in censorship, and only 1 in 10 adults thought people had control
over what they see on these platforms.

About 33 percent of people supported the use of robotic exoskeletons with built-in AI
systems to boost strength for manual labor jobs, while 24 percent did not. These devices have
been considered as aids for people who might not have a complete range of motion. This
(4)
survey focused on their use for manual labor, and 42 percent of respondents were not sure

how they would affect society. Young adults ages 18 to 29 were more excited than older respondents, specifically when it came to the idea of enhancing physical strength and visual abilities.

When it comes to human abilities, 56 percent of those surveyed said computer chip implants in the brain are a bad idea for widespread use, and 78 percent said they would not want one for themselves, even if it could improve how ☐ E ☐ they process information. An equal percentage of people (30 percent) were for and against gene editing to reduce a baby's risk of a serious health condition. "People are sort of delicate and somewhat critical in their (5) views. They don't just have blanket judgments that they make about AI or human enhancement," Rainie said. "They're really judging each application based on its own terms."

注 algorithm：アルゴリズム（情報処理の方法、手順）
　　exoskeleton：エクゾスケルトン（ヒトの身体の一部を覆うように装着して、ヒトの身体の
　　　　　　　　　運動を計測し、運動指令を生成する衣服型装置）
　　implant：埋め込み
　　censorship：検閲
　　platform：プラットフォーム（サービスやシステム、ソフトウェアを提供、カスタマイズ、
　　　　　　　運営するために必要な共通の土台となる標準環境）
　　have blanket judgment：さまざまな物を一緒に判断する

問1　空欄　A　～　E　に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれの中から1つずつ選
　　び、番号をマークしなさい。
　A．① contrary　② negative　③ positive　④ rare　　　　　　　ア
　B．① appoint　② consume　③ pass　④ save　　　　　　　　　イ
　C．① Adding　② Checking　③ Removing　④ Separating　　　ウ
　D．① damaged　② erased　③ skipped　④ used　　　　　　　エ
　E．① falsely　② heavily　③ mainly　④ quickly　　　　　　　オ

問2 ――― 線 (1) ～ (5) の意味に最も近いものを、それぞれの中から1つずつ選び、番号を
マークしなさい。

(1) ① anxious       ② delighted       ③ eager          ④ helpful          カ

(2) ① appearance    ② characteristic  ③ identification  ④ movement         キ

(3) ① accurate      ② incorrect       ③ legal          ④ regular          ク

(4) ① finished      ② narrow          ③ partial        ④ whole            ケ

(5) ① chief         ② formal          ③ grave          ④ proud            コ

問3 次の文を読んで、本文の内容と合っているものには①を、合っていないものには②をマー
クしなさい。

(1) About 70,000 adult respondents in the US were both concerned and excited about the
growth of AI.                                                             サ

(2) Lee Rainie said that the results of public opinion would affect the development facilities
where AI was becoming important.                                         シ

(3) About 4,700 of the respondents agreed that police should use facial recognition
technology because it is good for society.                               ス

(4) Older respondents were more thrilled about enhancing physical strength and visual
abilities than young adults.                                             セ

(5) More than three-quarters of the respondents did not want to have a computer chip
implanted in the brain.                                                  ソ

# Ⅲ 次のA、Bの問いに答えなさい。

A．次の各文の空欄 ア 〜 オ に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれの中から１つずつ選び、番号をマークしなさい。

(1) Our high school is ア at the top of the hill.

① locate        ② located        ③ locating        ④ to locate

(2) If イ were not for water, no living things could exist.

① it        ② there        ③ they        ④ we

(3) They insisted ウ to the party.

① me to come        ② my come        ③ on me to come        ④ on my coming

(4) What happened yesterday was not her fault, nor was it エ .

① he        ② him        ③ himself        ④ his

(5) I saw the old woman オ by her grandchildren.

① surround        ② surrounded        ③ surrounding        ④ to surround

B．次の単語の定義として最も適当なものを、下の選択肢の中からそれぞれ１つずつ選び、番号をマークしなさい。ただし、同じ番号を２回以上使うことはできません。

(1) ban ［カ］

(2) flourish ［キ］

(3) invade ［ク］

(4) search ［ケ］

(5) subscribe ［コ］

① to enter a country using military force

② to show that you feel sorry about someone's problems

③ to grow or develop rapidly and successfully

④ to look somewhere carefully to find something

⑤ to pay no attention to something

⑥ to say that something must not be done

⑦ to pay money to an organization to use a service regularly

**IV** 次の日本文と英文を対照させつつ、あとの問いに答えなさい。

　うなぎは遠い昔でも日本人の好きな食べ物で、8世紀の奈良時代の歌集『万葉集』に言及さ
れています。うなぎは栄養価が高く、うなぎを食べると夏ばてしないと言われています。うな
ぎの蒲焼きは江戸時代から、土用の丑の日に食べることが特に薦められています。
　うなぎの調理法は、関西と関東では大きく異なります。関西では最初に腹に沿って切ります
が、関東では背に沿って切ります。これは、関東と江戸には侍が多く、彼らは腹を切ることと
言えば切腹を連想し、それは彼らがむしろ考えたくなかった話題だったからです。
　2014年にニホンウナギは、IUCN（国際自然保護連合）の絶滅危惧種に指定されました。
今日、日本人によって食べられるうなぎのほとんどは養殖されていて、輸入ものが増えていま
す。

　　Eel was a favorite food of Japanese even in the distant past, and is （　　　） in the Nara-
period poetry anthology *Collection of Myriad Leaves* in the 8th century. Eel is high in
nutritional （　　　）, and it is said you will not suffer from the summer heat if you eat eels.
Grilled eel has been especially （　　　） to be eaten on the Midsummer Day of the Ox since
the Edo period.

　　（**キ**）（**ク**）（**ケ**）greatly（**コ**）（**サ**）and Kanto regions. In Kansai, the eel is first split open
along the belly, but in Kanto this is done along the back. This is because there were many
samurai in Kanto and Edo, and they （　　　） any reference to cutting the belly with *seppuku*,
a subject they （　　　） not to think about.

　　In 2014, the Japanese eel was placed on the International Union for the Conservation of
Nature and Natural Resources' list of threatened species. Most（**シ**）（**ス**）（**セ**）（**ソ**）（**タ**）
（**チ**）（**ツ**）and （　　　） of eels are increasing.

（Adapted from 『現代日本の暮らしQ&A』）

問1 ――― 線 (1) ～ (6) の英訳を完成させるために、空欄に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれの中から1つずつ選び、番号をマークしなさい。

(1) ① directed ② founded ③ mentioned ④ noticed 　 ア

(2) ① gain ② price ③ profit ④ value 　 イ

(3) ① advanced ② concerned ③ ordered ④ recommended 　 ウ

(4) ① associated ② brought ③ joined ④ reminded 　 エ

(5) ① adapted ② cooperated ③ preferred ④ stated 　 オ

(6) ① exports ② imports ③ items ④ loads 　 カ

問2 ＝＝＝ 線 (a) の英訳を完成させるために、空欄（キ）～（サ）に入れるのに最も適当なものを、次の中から1つずつ選び、番号をマークしなさい。（文頭にくる語も小文字で示しています）

　　 キ 　 ク 　 ケ 　 greatly 　 コ 　 サ 　 and Kanto regions.

① of eel ② between ③ differs ④ the Kansai

⑤ the preparation

問3 ＝＝＝ 線 (b) の英訳を完成させるために、空欄（シ）～（ツ）に入れるのに最も適当なものを、次の中から1つずつ選び、番号をマークしなさい。

　　 Most 　 シ 　 ス 　 セ 　 ソ 　 タ 　 チ 　 ツ 　

① eaten ② farmed ③ the eels ④ are

⑤ by ⑥ of ⑦ Japanese today