

平成 24 年度 前期

外国語 A (英語)

10:00～10:50

解答上の注意

1. 試験開始の合図があるまでこの問題冊子を開いてはならない。
2. 外国語 A (英語) の問題紙は表紙を含めて 8 ページある。
3. 解答用紙は「外国語 A (英語) 解答用紙」1 枚である。
4. 解答用紙は必ず提出すること。(問題紙は持ち帰ってよい)
5. 受験番号は、監督員の指示に従い、解答用紙の指定された箇所に必ず記入すること。
6. 解答はすべて解答用紙の指定された欄に記入すること。
7. 必要以外のことを解答用紙に書いてはならない。
8. 問題紙の余白は下書きに使用してもさしつかえない。

- (11) Since there are few clues available, the detective can only () what happened.
(A) conjure (B) explicate
(C) retrieve (D) surmise
- (12) Sending such an email message to your boss is a fairly () move.
(A) bald (B) bashful
(C) blushing (D) bold
- (13) I have to really () to keep up with everybody in class.
(A) embargo (B) engage
(C) stride (D) struggle
- (14) In ancient Greece, acting was thought of as a noble ().
(A) aspiration (B) blood
(C) calling (D) procession
- (15) The symphony was () to Napoleon Bonaparte.
(A) dedicated (B) delegated
(C) deposited (D) devoted
- (16) Not many people know that "radar" was originally an () of "radio detecting and ranging."
(A) abbreviation (B) estimation
(C) implication (D) invention
- (17) The critics were () in their opposition to the bill.
(A) coincidental (B) dignified
(C) trueborn (D) unanimous
- (18) My wife and I have been collecting travel () with an eye to going to Asia next summer.
(A) agents (B) banquets
(C) brochures (D) panels
- (19) New York City is known to have a () population.
(A) heterogeneous (B) honorarium
(C) miscellaneous (D) reverted
- (20) A huge tree blown down by the tornado was an () to traffic.
(A) objection (B) objective
(C) obscurity (D) obstacle

Part 3. Reading Comprehension

Directions: Read the following passage and choose the *one* best answer, (A), (B), (C), or (D), to each question. Then, write in the letter of the answer you have chosen on the answer sheet.

Who lives a more sustainable life, people in urban areas or those in rural areas? Another way to ask this question might be, who creates a larger carbon footprint, those living in the city or those living in the country? It must be noted, however, that regardless of how related and interconnected the issues are, sustainable living and green living are different concepts.

The term “sustainability” means the practice of maintaining the healthy existence of a community without exhausting natural resources used to sustain that community. Another way to put it, sustainability is the practice of harvesting things like foodstuffs and building materials while using energy resources so that the harvested goods and the energy resources are not depleted or permanently damaged. For example, a particular fishery is sustainably harvested if it is replenished at the same rate it is consumed; a particular fruit or vegetable crop is sustainably harvested if the energy used to grow, harvest, and transport it is equal to the energy contained within it. Importantly, the energy and resources used in the harvest and production of foodstuffs must be renewable and safe for the environment.

The degree of sustainability a family practices is measured by the amount of food and energy it produces relative to what it consumes and the impact done to the environment as a result. Families living in rural areas as well as families living in urban areas can install electric solar panels and hot water solar panels on the roofs of the buildings they live in to produce the energy, heat, and hot water they need with nothing more than the clean rays of the sun. And many more rural households than city households live in buildings on which panels can be installed. (You can't put solar panels on your rented apartment roof.) Gardens large enough to grow fruit and vegetables and areas big enough to raise livestock to feed yourself with are substantially more available to rural residents than city folk. (It is possible to keep a small garden on one's balcony but not a brood of chickens!)

Organically grown produce causes relatively minimal harm to the environment and is healthier to the body, while produce grown with chemical fertilizers, herbicides, and insecticides causes great damage to the environment and is known to be the cause of numerous physical illnesses. The term “food miles” is used to describe the distance that food travels from the place it is produced to the kitchen in which it is consumed. The more food miles a product has, the more harm it does to the environment. Organic produce contains no chemical preservatives, so it generally is not transported as far as chemically treated foodstuffs. Thus, organic products grown close to home represent a highly sustainable practice.

The term “carbon footprint” refers to the total amount of greenhouse gases produced to support human activities, usually expressed in equivalent tons of carbon dioxide (CO₂). Other greenhouse gases such as methane (CH₄) and ozone (O₃) are also taken into account for the carbon footprint. For instance, the world’s 1.5 billion cattle raised for meat and dairy products produce massive quantities of methane, which is 23 times more harmful to the atmosphere than CO₂. These 1.5 billion cattle are responsible for 18 percent of the greenhouse gases that cause global warming. Another little-known yet major source of greenhouse gasses is electricity, as most of the world’s electricity is produced at coal and oil power plants. In fact, all the goods a household consumes contribute to its carbon footprint as a byproduct of their production and transportation.

Interestingly, studies have shown that city dwellers, who frequently use public transportation, occupy smaller-than-average and multiunit living spaces, and use less energy to heat and cool, tend to have lower carbon footprints than their suburban or rural counterparts, who often have bigger homes, use more energy to heat and cool, and typically drive themselves everywhere. A 2008 report by the Brookings Institution found that while New York City emitted 58.3 million tons of carbon dioxide in 2005, the per person average of 7.1 tons was about a third of the national average of 23.92 tons per person. Likewise, the 2006 per person emissions average in London was about 6.18 tons—about half of the UK’s 2004 average of 11.19 tons.

As to the question about whose lives are greener, while the high concentration of population and businesses in cities are often seen as a pollution problem, the research shows that the average urban dweller makes the smaller carbon footprint. But sustainability refers to the ability to conserve an ecological balance between consumption and production by avoiding depletion of natural resources. When we talk about living a sustainable lifestyle, we are speaking not just of limiting one’s carbon footprint but of things like producing one’s own energy and foodstuffs while committing minimal damage to the environment. In rural areas, there is considerably more space to grow one’s own food, to erect electricity-generating windmills and solar panels, and to heat with solar water panels, local wood, and the geothermal heat underground.

- (41) In the first paragraph, which two concepts are equated?
- (A) Sustainable living and rural living.
 - (B) Sustainable living and the size of one’s carbon footprint.
 - (C) Green living and sustainable living.
 - (D) Green living and the size of one’s carbon footprint.

- (42) Which of the following would be the most sustainable method of production and consumption?
- (A) Introducing an additional species into a local fishery if that species is proven to be a sustainable variety in other areas.
 - (B) Using only enough firewood gathered near home for heat so the wood burned is replaced by new tree growth.
 - (C) Transporting organically grown corn that has the average number of food miles.
 - (D) Growing a crop of apples treated with chemical insecticides close to home.
- (43) Residents of urban areas have smaller carbon footprints than residents of rural areas because
- (A) they consume a smaller percentage of the 1.5 billion cattle raised to feed the world.
 - (B) they are responsible for fewer food miles and they live in smaller living spaces.
 - (C) they live in smaller living spaces and use public transportation more often.
 - (D) they live in relatively small living spaces and use more renewable energy.
- (44) Which of the following statements can be deduced from the reading passage?
- (A) There are more electricity generating windmills in urban areas than suburban areas.
 - (B) It is possible to live both a green lifestyle and a sustainable lifestyle.
 - (C) People who live in New York City live more sustainably than people who live in Alaska.
 - (D) Many residents of urban areas have balcony gardens.
- (45) Based on the reading passage, how do we know that the concept of green living is included in the concept of sustainability?
- (A) Because part of the definition of sustainability states that no or little harm should be done to the environment, and that is what green living is.
 - (B) Because the topic of sustainability is introduced before subtopics like food miles, carbon footprint, and green living are discussed.
 - (C) Because green living includes the notion of minimizing people's carbon footprint, this suggests sustainable living and sustainable development are also included in its meaning.
 - (D) Because both notions apply to urban and rural areas and are measured by the overall health of communities.

平成24年度前期 外国語A(英語)正解

Part 1
Vocabulary

(1)	A
(2)	A
(3)	B
(4)	C
(5)	A
(6)	C
(7)	A
(8)	B
(9)	A
(10)	B
(11)	D
(12)	D
(13)	D
(14)	C
(15)	A
(16)	A
(17)	D
(18)	C
(19)	A
(20)	D

点

Part 2
Structure

(21)	B
(22)	B
(23)	C
(24)	D
(25)	B
(26)	C
(27)	A
(28)	C
(29)	A
(30)	A
(31)	D
(32)	B
(33)	A
(34)	C
(35)	C
(36)	D
(37)	C
(38)	B
(39)	C
(40)	B

点

Part 3
Reading Comprehension

(41)	D
(42)	B
(43)	C
(44)	B
(45)	A

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