

2023 年度 外国人留学生入試 英語

[国際学部・経済学部・経営学部]

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次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。(46点)

- Food. Education. Healthcare. We take these things for granted, but for one-fifth of the world's population, they're in short supply. Extreme poverty affects some 1.4 billion people worldwide who (1)barely manage to survive on \$1.25 per day. In certain regions, like sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, and Latin America, not only is poverty widespread, but it's also passed on from (2)generation to generation. Although this "poverty cycle" is a highly complex issue, research has (3)identified several keys to how it can be broken.
- Diseases like AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis* are among the greatest (4)burdens on the poor. Some 40 million people (5)are infected with AIDS, with 95 percent of all cases in the developing world. Malaria, widespread in parts of Africa, has an economic (6)cost of 12 billion a year because of medical costs and lost work hours. Tuberculosis continues to sicken millions as well. Efforts are underway to control these diseases. Various groups are distributing anti-malaria bed nets while critical medicines and vaccines are being provided by the UN, government agencies, and NGOs. Breaking this link in the poverty cycle is a top priority.
- Education is another key area, as knowledge, skills, and training can help families improve their lives through higher (7)earnings. Poor nations often lack the resources to fund universal education or adult (8)literacy programs. There are success stories, however. In Mozambique and Bolivia, money saved from national debt-relief* programs has been channeled into education systems. There is also a (9)critical link between education and nutrition. Many poor children (10)are undernourished, with a lack of iron and iodine* leading to limited brain development. Obviously, along with being well taught, children must also be well fed.
- Improving economic conditions, both on the local and national level, is another part of the complex poverty problem. Families with better incomes eat better, get better medical care, and have access to more resources. On the local level, micro-loans have enjoyed great success. These are small loans to people and communities to start businesses and (11)enhance infrastructure. In Thailand, for

example, the government provides micro-loans of \$100-\$300 to local farmers and street vendors for seeds, equipment, and goods.

5 On the national level, a number of countries, including Vietnam and Malaysia, have brought poverty levels down by producing more goods locally. They're also pushing to increase exports to wealthy countries, though observers say rich countries make this difficult by imposing import tariffs* and ⁽¹²⁾awarding domestic subsidies* that act as market barriers. This is especially the case with agricultural goods.

6 Without question, poor countries face complex, interconnected challenges. In addition to the above problems, others such as political corruption*, civil war*, and gender inequality come into play. But in some regions, these problems and challenges are being successfully ⁽¹³⁾overcome. In East Asia, the poverty rate fell from 80 percent in 1981 to 18 percent in 2005. With governments and aid groups working together, we can end the ⁽¹⁴⁾cycle of poverty, one family at a time.

出典：Andrew E. Bennett 『リーディングフュージョン1』（南雲堂、2011年）pp122-123.

(注)	tuberculosis*	結核
	debt-relief*	債務救済の
	iodine*	ヨウ素
	import tariffs*	輸入関税
	domestic subsidies*	国産品への補助金
	political corruption*	政治腐敗
	civil war*	内戦

問1 下線部(1)～(14)の語句の文中での意味として最も適切なものを、(A)～(D)の中から一つ選びなさい。

- | | | | | |
|------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) | (A) struggle hard | (B) are easily able | (C) commit crimes | (D) are not willing |
| (2) | (A) friends to friends | (B) parents to children | (C) present to past | (D) future to present |
| (3) | (A) imagined | (B) dismissed | (C) overlooked | (D) found |
| (4) | (A) dreams for | (B) tools for | (C) troubles for | (D) benefits for |
| (5) | (A) are ill with | (B) are free from | (C) have recovered from | (D) have researched |
| (6) | (A) profit | (B) loss | (C) development | (D) power |
| (7) | (A) incomes | (B) skills | (C) degrees | (D) qualifications |
| (8) | (A) cutting and sewing | (B) reading and writing | (C) washing and drying | (D) cooking and eating |
| (9) | (A) unclear | (B) weak | (C) small | (D) important |
| (10) | (A) need more exercise | (B) need more nutrition | (C) need better clothes | (D) need better air |
| (11) | (A) destroy | (B) design | (C) strengthen | (D) weaken |
| (12) | (A) turning over | (B) taking in | (C) calling for | (D) giving out |
| (13) | (A) solved | (B) ignored | (C) observed | (D) dismissed |
| (14) | (A) problem | (B) disadvantage | (C) continuation | (D) issue |

問2 (1)～(6)の質問の答えとして最も適切なものを、(A)～(D)の中から一つ選びなさい。

- (1) According to paragraph 1, which of the following is true?
- (A) Only people in five countries around the world have enough food, education, or healthcare.
 - (B) About 1.4 billion people in the world live in extreme poverty.
 - (C) Poverty is widespread in Sub-Saharan Africa but not in South Asia or Latin America.
 - (D) The problem of a “poverty cycle” has been too complex for researchers to solve.
- (2) According to paragraph 2, which of the following is NOT true?
- (A) People in poverty are more likely to suffer from AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis.
 - (B) Malaria harms not only people’s health but also the economy of the area.
 - (C) Vaccines are effective in preventing diseases, but bed nets are not.
 - (D) The UN, government agencies, and NGOs believe that diseases and poverty are closely connected.
- (3) According to paragraph 3, which of the following is true?
- (A) Education has little to do with one’s income.
 - (B) Adult literacy has become universal even in poor countries.
 - (C) Mozambique and Bolivia have failed to strengthen their education systems.
 - (D) Students need to eat well in order to learn effectively at school.
- (4) According to paragraph 4, which of the following is NOT true?
- (A) Not only the national economy but also the local economy is important in preventing poverty.
 - (B) Better medical care is available if families earn a higher income.
 - (C) Small business loans have been effective in helping local economies.
 - (D) The Thai government borrows money from small farmers and street sellers to buy various items.
- (5) According to paragraph 5, which of the following is true?
- (A) The poverty rate in both Vietnam and Malaysia has risen recently.
 - (B) Vietnam and Malaysia are trying to sell more goods to richer countries.
 - (C) Wealthy countries are always willing to import any goods from poorer countries.
 - (D) Poor countries always need to protect their agricultural products with tariffs and subsidies.
- (6) According to paragraph 6, which of the following is true?
- (A) Poorer countries generally have better conditions related to gender equality.
 - (B) Political corruption is the main reason for East Asia’s high poverty rate.
 - (C) Poverty has been successfully reduced in some parts of the world.
 - (D) Aid groups must work independently from governments to fight poverty.

Ⅱ 次の 1～10 の各文の空所に入る最も適切なものを, (A)～(D)の中から一つ選びなさい。 (20 点)

1. After the car accident, she _____ unconscious for three days.
(A) rescued (B) removed (C) remembered (D) remained
2. I was sick, otherwise I _____ to the party last night.
(A) would go (B) went (C) had gone (D) would have gone
3. He decided to put the idea _____ practice.
(A) into (B) on (C) at (D) for
4. You are _____ to gain weight in summer than in winter.
(A) very likable (B) very like (C) less likely (D) less like
5. Do you know how _____ in the morning I will have to get up?
(A) fast (B) early (C) quickly (D) rapidly
6. The cafeteria serves breakfast _____ 11:30 a.m. daily.
(A) in (B) on (C) until (D) since
7. I don't _____ walking to the station.
(A) matter (B) care (C) object (D) mind
8. You can work from home as long as you _____ the job done.
(A) do (B) get (C) make (D) finish
9. I was nervous at first, but President Smith was very easy _____.
(A) for talking (B) talking to (C) to talk (D) to talk to
10. Jim was surprised because she had _____ him nothing about it.
(A) said (B) spoken (C) told (D) mentioned

III 次の日本語の意味を表すように、下記の語句を空所に入れて英文を完成させるとき、(1)～(12)に入る語句の記号を答えなさい。ただし、文頭に置かれる語句もすべて小文字で表記されています。（12 点）

1. 私は、自分の国について自分がどれだけ知らないかということに気がついた。

I () (1) () (2) () (3) () country.

- (A) how (B) own (C) realized (D) I
(E) my (F) knew about (G) little

2. このアプリがあれば、我々のアートギャラリーをバーチャルに見学することができます。

() (4) () (5) () (6) () virtually.

- (A) to (B) art galleries (C) you (D) our
(E) allows (F) visit (G) this app

3. そのシステムには大きな問題が二つあるようだ。

(7) () (8) () () (9) ().

- (A) big problems (B) to be (C) in (D) seem
(E) there (F) the system (G) two

4. このショーを中止しないとイケないのは本当に残念です。

() (10) () (11) () (12) ().

- (A) we must (B) it (C) is (D) that
(E) such a shame (F) cancel (G) the show

IV “My Future Goals”という題名で 200 語以上の英文エッセイを書きなさい。あなたが大学で何を学びたいのか、大学でどのような経験をしたいのかを含めること。（22 点）