

2023年度一般選抜 前期日程(3科目型)[1/21] 入試問題

1 時 限

※受験科目は，下表のとおりです。

学部・学科		解答科目	問題・解答 用紙番号	注意事項		
法学部 国際学部 経済学部 経営学部 現代社会学部		英語	21	全学部，同一問題となります		
理工学部	生命科学科 住環境デザイン学科 建築学科 都市環境工学科 機械工学科 電気電子工学科					
	薬学部					
	看護学部					
	農学部 [理系科目型]				農業生産学科 応用生物科学科 食品栄養学科 食農ビジネス学科	
					農学部 [文系科目型]	食農ビジネス学科

問題は100点満点で作成しています。

- I 次の文章を読み、設問に答えなさい。なお、文章の左にある数字は段落の番号を表しています。
(34点)

1 “Fair trade” has its origin in the human rights movements of the 1960s. It started with setting higher prices on products from developing countries in order to promote⁽¹⁾ the economic independence of people there. In the early days, NGOs (nongovernmental organizations) focused on traditional craftworks* and farm products. They mainly gave advice on craftwork designs and the kinds of crops to grow.

2 In the 1990s, Max Havelaar, an organization born in 1988 in Holland, started to distribute⁽²⁾ those products in developed countries on a bigger scale. This organization produces nothing by itself. Instead, it makes sure that various products are being fairly manufactured: no child labor, no improper wages⁽³⁾, less environmental damage and more respect for growers’ cultural background. After making sure that these requirements are fulfilled, Max Havelaar attaches labels on the products to guarantee “fairness”.

3 Before this labeling activity, each NGO or NPO (nonprofit organization) dealt separately with products coming from particular regions for particular markets. Naturally sales were limited. Then many of the groups gradually came to cooperate with Max Havelaar in organizing various goods and introducing them into markets for general consumers through ordinary⁽⁴⁾ distribution channels.

4 It was in 1999 that Max Havelaar succeeded in putting fair-trade coffee on a major international distribution network. It was a giant leap. After coffee, fair-trade bananas came to reach worldwide markets. Since 2002, we can buy fair-trade tea, sugar, rice, chocolate, and orange juice in Japan. In 2005, cotton joined the list.

5 Nowadays more than two hundred NPOs and NGOs together make an international fair-trade organization called WFTO. They work together to realize stable⁽⁵⁾, larger-scale fair trade by making advance payments to growers and producers. They presently aim to sell their products to some major EU and US supermarket chains, which together cover more than forty countries.

6 In Japan, however, fair-trade goods are still found mostly in public institutions such as university cafeterias, school shops, hospitals, and public offices

rather than in nearby supermarkets. They cost⁽⁶⁾ about 10% more than their counterparts distributed through other channels. However, we need to remember that the prices include the cost of ensuring the quality of merchandise⁽⁷⁾ and protection of human rights and the environment. Will fair trade become a daily part of our lives? Well, it is up to us, the consumers.

- 7 Fair traders regard⁽⁸⁾ Japan as a market for urgent development. Food experts and economists urge Japanese mega-retailers to rethink their endless competition in price reduction⁽⁹⁾ and to enlarge fair-trade production and transactions for their so-called private-brand items.

(出典： *Breakthrough with Grammar in Context* 『読み、聞き、話す実践文法』、
細川祐子編著、開文社出版)

(注) **craftwork*** 民芸品

問1 下線部(1)～(9)の文章中での意味として最も適切なものを、それぞれの番号の(A)～(D)の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| (1) (A) prevent | (B) discuss | (C) declare | (D) encourage |
| (2) (A) invent | (B) deliver | (C) examine | (D) reduce |
| (3) (A) tasks | (B) goals | (C) earnings | (D) results |
| (4) (A) common | (B) approved | (C) commercial | (D) legal |
| (5) (A) principal | (B) steady | (C) profitable | (D) global |
| (6) (A) bring out | (B) buy off | (C) send over | (D) sell for |
| (7) (A) services | (B) companies | (C) events | (D) products |
| (8) (A) try out | (B) keep under | (C) think of | (D) sign up |
| (9) (A) cuts | (B) rises | (C) wars | (D) ranges |

問2 (1)～(4)の英文の空所に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の(A)～(D)の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

- (1) According to paragraph 1, the idea of “fair trade” _____
- (A) was often misunderstood in developing countries.
 - (B) was popular in the 1960s.
 - (C) was closely linked to the idea of human rights.
 - (D) had nothing to do with craftwork designs.
- (2) According to paragraphs 2 and 3, Max Havelaar _____
- (A) produces products that cause less environmental damage.
 - (B) checks if products are made with child labor.
 - (C) began distributing products in 1988.
 - (D) neglected the cultures of developed countries.
- (3) According to paragraphs 4 and 5, _____
- (A) coffee products today are all fair-trade certified.
 - (B) once fair-trade coffee was put on the market, other products followed.
 - (C) the WFTO forces growers and producers to participate in fair trade.
 - (D) the WFTO manages supermarket chains in various countries.
- (4) According to paragraph 6, fair-trade goods in Japan are _____
- (A) not available outside of university cafeterias.
 - (B) already a part of people’s daily lives.
 - (C) not protective of human rights and the environment.
 - (D) more expensive than regular goods.

Ⅱ 次の1～12の英文の空所に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の(A)～(D)の中から一つずつ選びなさい。(24点)

1. Yesterday I saw Jim for the first time _____ five years.
(A) in (B) before (C) during (D) of
2. The household goods were expensive, but I think they were _____.
(A) worthy to buy (B) worthy buying
(C) worth to buy (D) worth buying
3. I agree with you _____, but there is yet room for improvement in this plan.
(A) in advance (B) on duty (C) on purpose (D) to some extent
4. I will tell Yoko the story the next time I _____ her.
(A) will see (B) see (C) won't see (D) have seen
5. I _____ reading books at home to going out on rainy days.
(A) want (B) like (C) prefer (D) hope
6. I don't mind lending you the bike, _____ you return it next month.
(A) while (B) as long as (C) as far as (D) whenever
7. If I _____ my grandfather's advice, I would probably be happier now.
(A) would take (B) will take (C) was taken (D) had taken
8. Please remember _____ the door when you leave the conference room.
(A) locking (B) being locked (C) to lock (D) to be locked
9. As it was a holiday, the stadium was _____ baseball fans.
(A) crowd with (B) crowd of (C) crowded of (D) crowded with

10. The new drama was reviewed by four critics in the magazine, but _____ of them said it was excellent.
- (A) neither (B) none (C) almost (D) much
11. Is this _____ you were looking for? I found it downstairs.
- (A) what (B) when (C) which (D) where
12. When you use a classroom to have a club meeting, please apply for _____ at the school office.
- (A) permission (B) reception (C) observation (D) regulation

Ⅲ 次の 1～5 の日本語の意味を表すようにそれぞれ下の(A)～(G)の語句を並べかえて空所を補い、最も適切な英文を完成させるとき、(1)～(15)に入る語句の記号を答えなさい。(15点)

1. 仕事から帰る途中に、私の家に寄っていただけますか。

I wonder (1)() (2)() (3)() home from work.

- (A) on (B) like to (C) my house (D) you would
(E) stop by (F) if (G) your way

2. 彼女は決して陰で他人の悪口を言うような人ではない。

She is (4)() (5)() (6) behind their backs.

- (A) of (B) others (C) speak (D) the last
(E) person (F) ill (G) to

3. その初のロボット支援手術は、新しい時代の幕開きを告げる大きな出来事だった。

The first robotic surgical system () (7) (8) (9) ()
().

- (A) the dawning (B) announced (C) was (D) a new age
(E) that (F) of (G) a great event

4. このミュージカルは大人気なので、舞台に近い席は取れないだろう。

Since this musical is very popular, (10)() (11)()
() (12) close to the stage.

- (A) of (B) will not (C) getting (D) be
(E) seats (F) there (G) any chance

5. その地域経済の発展に大きく寄与したのは、石油の発見だった。

It () (13)() (14)(15)() () the development of the local economy.

- (A) a large (B) of oil (C) that (D) contribution to
(E) made (F) was (G) the discovery

IV 次の1～4の会話の空所に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の(A)～(D)の中から一つずつ選びなさい。(12点)

1. Kana: Where are the other guests? _____
Ashley: It looks like some people will be late because of the traffic.
Kana: Maybe we can start playing some music.
Ashley: That's a good idea. Then it will feel like a party when the guests arrive!

- (A) We should think about leaving for the party.
(B) I thought they'd be here by now.
(C) You have to imagine that they are here.
(D) I want to know who invited you.

2. Susan: You like figure skating, don't you, Emi?
Emi: You know I do. I've got that Winter Olympics poster on my bedroom wall.
Susan: Well, how about seeing the new ice show on Saturday?

Emi: Unbelievable! My favorite skaters will be performing.

- (A) As far as I know everything has been canceled.
(B) The two tickets I purchased have gone missing.
(C) I'm almost sure that performance was sold out.
(D) I just picked up two tickets from the box office.

3. Dave: Hey! How have you been?
 Jane: Great. I've been trying to eat better.
 Dave: OK. Tell me what's involved. What kind of food is healthy?
 Jane: _____
- (A) Hamburgers are a really popular fast food in Japan.
(B) Eating instant noodles and drinking orange juice every day is easy.
(C) You should not smoke cigarettes or drink alcohol.
(D) Eating a variety of food including lots of vegetables is best.
4. Passenger: Which gate did you say the flight leaves from?
 Check-in agent: From Gate 10.
 Passenger: Where does it say that?
 Check-in agent: _____
 Passenger: Thanks. What should I do next?
 Check-in agent: Go through security first, and then immigration.
- (A) It's there at the top of the boarding pass.
(B) Just put your bags onto the scale so I can see how heavy they are.
(C) Let me show you where to catch the airport train.
(D) Should I arrange for you to see the pilot before you board?

- V 次の広告とメールをもとに、1～5の質問の答えとして最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の(A)～(D)の中から一つずつ選びなさい。(15点)

VegeChips - The healthier way to snack

Everyone likes to eat a snack during the day to take a break from work or to give themselves a boost of energy. So, what's the problem with that? Unfortunately, as we all know, all the most delicious snacks are usually too unhealthy to eat more than twice a week, right? Wrong! Introducing VegeChips - the new healthier way to snack, from VitaFoods. Made with 100% natural ingredients, VegeChips are low in fat and are made with no artificial colors or preservatives. A pack of VegeChips will help to lift your energy levels without having to worry about your waistline!

To : Paula Jackson
From : Janet Linden
Date : June 4
Subject : Some suggestions
Attachment : Advertisement

Dear Paula,

I found this advertisement for a new brand of healthier snacks on a website this morning. In the meeting last week, I remember you saying that you wanted to fill our office vending machine with some healthier food. What do you think about these? I think that if we replace our regular potato chips with these snacks and then replace the sodas with the fruit juices that Raymond recommended during the meeting, we can help to keep everyone in the office a little healthier. I hope to hear from you soon.

Janet

To : Janet Linden
From : Paula Jackson
Date : June 4
Subject : Re: Some suggestions

Dear Janet,

Thanks very much for your email. I think those look good. Actually, I saw these in my local shop on the way home and I bought some! They are a little bit more expensive than regular potato chips, but actually really tasty! Above all I like them because of the benefits written in the advertisement! Yes. I agree that we should get the fruit juices too. Now we just need to find something to replace the chocolate bars! I'll speak to Jason, who is in charge of looking after the vending machines. Maybe he has some ideas. I'll let you know what he says.

Best regards,
Paula

(出典 : *Advance Your Practical Skills for the TOEIC® L&R Test* 『TOEIC® L&R テスト
パート別トレーニング』、鈴木淳/高橋哲徳/Simon Cooke/徳永慎也著、松柏社)

1. According to the advertisement, which is the advantage of VegeChips?
 - (A) They are more delicious than other products.
 - (B) They are made of safe and healthy ingredients.
 - (C) The price of VegeChips is reasonable.
 - (D) The product is high in calories.

2. According to the advertisement, which of the following is true?
 - (A) Snacks cannot actually lift your energy levels.
 - (B) The company is emphasizing the safety of food coloring.
 - (C) Eating snacks every day is not recommended.
 - (D) The product is good for those who worry about their health.

3. What is Janet suggesting to Paula?
- (A) To ask Raymond to order VegeChips.
 - (B) To replace VegeChips with potato chips.
 - (C) To consider selling VegeChips at the office.
 - (D) To find an advertisement of VegeChips.
4. Who talked about the food in vending machine last week?
- (A) Paula.
 - (B) Jason.
 - (C) Raymond.
 - (D) Janet.
5. What does Paula say she is going to do next?
- (A) She is thinking about finding a replacement for another unhealthy snack.
 - (B) She is going to search for VegeChips at a local shop and taste them.
 - (C) She is going to ask other office members about fruit juices.
 - (D) She is going to have a meeting about vending machines.