

1

(配点比率 25%)

[チャイムが鳴ったあとに、次のような日本語による指示が放送されます。]

「これから、リスニング・テストを行います。問題冊子の1ページを開いてください。

このリスニング・テストは、パート1、パート2の二つのパートに分かれています。パート1は、5つのアナウンスの内容を最もよく表すものを選択する問題です。英語による指示の後、簡単な例題とその解答方法が示されます。そのあと、5つのアナウンスが順番に行われますので、それぞれのアナウンスの内容を最もよく表しているものを、問題用紙に書いてある選択肢(a)―(h)の中から選んで、その記号を解答欄に書きなさい。各アナウンスは、1度しか流れられません。また、各アナウンスの後に、あなたが解答するためのポーズが置かれます。

パート2は、聞き取った英文の内容に関する問題です。英語による指示の後、600語程度の英文が2度読まれます。聞き取った英文の内容に合うように、問1から問5までの英文の()内に最も適切と思われる語句を、それぞれの選択肢の中から選びなさい。1回目と2回目の間には、1分程度の間がおかれます。問題用紙の問題文および選択肢は、いつ読んでも結構です。また、放送を聴きながら、メモをとってもかまいません。

解答は解答用紙の所定の箇所に、それぞれの選択肢の記号で記入してください。」

Part 1 :

- (a) concert announcement
- (b) international news
- (c) movie review
- (d) social commentary
- (e) sports news
- (f) station identification
- (g) store commercial
- (h) upcoming lecture notice

- (i) **weather forecast** (example)

Part 2 :

問 1 As genetic engineering becomes more common, shoppers will be offered ().

- a. a wider selection of natural foods
- b. foods that are more expensive to grow
- c. genetically damaged fruits and vegetables
- d. more consumer-friendly foods

問 2 The most important aspect of genetic engineering is it enables us to grow food ().

- a. less expensively than traditional methods
- b. that will positively affect the environment
- c. under poor conditions
- d. under the best conditions

問 3 Many people wonder if modified plants that keep insects away will affect ().

- a. the balance of nature
- b. the cost of rice in China
- c. the growth of the potato beetle
- d. the production of rice crops

問 4 Scientists have modified a number of fruits and vegetables to ().

- a. lessen their nutritional quality
- b. make them taste better
- c. prevent human disease
- d. ripen more quickly

問 5 Consumer groups are demanding that ().

- a. all genetically modified food be labeled
- b. plants be modified to fight insects or disease
- c. scientists immediately stop genetic engineering
- d. the price of genetically modified foods be lowered

Part I.

Taped Radio Announcements

1. This is FM Japan, everyone, 7-7-7 on your FM radio dial, bringing you the best and newest hits from the U.S., U.K., and other countries around the world. FM Japan, with the newest and the best from around the world, so stay tuned to 7-7-7, your music station.
2. We've got big news for all you rock music fans. Kevin King, winner of three Grammy awards for his latest album, *Ring Around*, will be holding his first concert in Japan at the Budokan on March 16. Tickets are on sale now. Don't miss Kevin King's big concert in Tokyo on March 16.
3. The next item is from our special correspondent in Los Angeles. To encourage more travel between Japan and the United States, three major airlines have proposed a large reduction in fares for students and tourists. If this plan is adopted, Japan and American students will be able to fly across the Pacific Ocean for only one-third the present cost. U.S. airlines are now urging airlines in Japan to cooperate in allowing cheaper travel.
4. And now for a public service announcement. The Society for International Cooperation is holding a lecture at the Shimin Hall on March 21st. The speaker will be Ms. Doris Malone, professor at the University of Seattle and former member of the U.S. Embassy staff in Tokyo. Ms. Malone is an expert on the role of Japanese immigrants in the development of the American West, and the topic of her talk will be "The New Immigrants: Recent Japanese Investment in the U. S." for information, please call the Shimin Hall; the number is 7-7-8-8-9-9.
5. Tomorrow and Saturday are big sale days at Thompson's Furniture Warehouse. All furniture in the store has been marked down 39 percent. This is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to furnish your home with beautiful, quality furniture, at low, low prices. So come on in to Thompson's Warehouse tomorrow and save.

Par II

It all started with a tomato. When the big Red Brand tomato was approved in the USA in 1994, it caused a major problem. Many people thought that this tomato shouldn't be sold, while others said it would be the wave of the future.

Why did this tomato make such big headlines in the scientific world? It was the first genetically engineered food to be approved for sale on the market.

Genetic engineering of plants – changing their DNA – is a process scientists have been using to try to produce crops that are bigger, better, and often healthier than normal food. For example, many scientists are trying to develop foods that can fight insects or disease, so that insect-killing chemicals are not needed. Two new genetically modified plants include virus fighting soybeans and a potato that fights its old enemy the potato beetle, which accounts for a large amount of damage to potato crops each year.

One of the main goals of genetic engineering is simply to produce foods that are better. Scientists are currently developing fruits and vegetables that taste better, have a better texture, and don't get ripe too early.

Scientists are also producing healthier foods. A potato has been developed to produce potato chips with less fat. Recently, they have produced a new type of wheat that contains more vitamins than natural wheat. In the future, even that morning cup of coffee will have more flavor and less caffeine thanks to the advances of genetic engineering.

As genetic engineering becomes more common, more consumer-friendly products will be available for sale. For example, new kinds of seedless grapes and watermelons are being developed.

Perhaps the most important aspect of genetic engineering, however, is that farmers will be able to grow food in areas that were once not good for farming. One of the best ways to do this is to change a plant so that it can grow well in poor soil or under bad conditions.

Although experiments have been promising, many scientists are urging caution. They say the dangers of genetic engineering may be greater than the benefits. Many wonder if genetically altered plants that keep insects away will affect the balance of nature in some negative way. They also warn that modified plants may transfer their genes to plants growing nearby, which would change their makeup, perhaps in a negative way.

Many people worry about the safety of eating genetically modified foods. Some

scientists say that it is too early to tell if they are completely safe. Others think that food from modified plants may have a different nutritional quality from that of normal food.

There are no real answers now. Genetic engineering is still a young science, and there will have to be many tests before governments approve its use for more food products. Many scientists are trying to develop foods that can fight insects or disease but the question remains are they safe for human consumption and should they be put on the market before they are completely tested? Indeed, some countries now ban the importation of so-called GM foods, or genetically modified foods, and many consumer groups urge that all GM foods should be clearly labeled as such so that consumers will know if the food on store shelves has been genetically altered so that they may decide whether or not to buy it or food produced the old-fashioned way.

2

(配点比率 20%)

1. 次の英文を読み、文中の空所(1)～(5)に入る最も適当な単語をそれぞれ a) ～ d) の中から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。解答は解答用紙の所定の箇所に記入しなさい。

Water evaporates from the oceans, falls on the land, runs into the rivers, and flows back to the sea. It is a seemingly limitless resource. But only 2.5 percent of Earth's water is fresh water, and most of that is frozen in polar ice and snow. Of the available fresh water, only 0.6 percent is usable. Climate change would redistribute where and when water is available, and rising sea levels could turn coastal fresh water salty.

The hydrologic* cycle yields a constant amount of water, but the quality is (1) while the human population continues to grow. Some 80 countries already report shortages. More than a billion people do not have safe drinking water, and 25,000 die every day from water-related diseases. As water shortfalls intensify, so will (2) — among countries strung along a river, for example — and violence may result.

Everyone needs at least 13 gallons (0.05 cubic meter) of clean water a day for drinking, cooking, and sanitation, says water specialist Peter H. Gleick. (3) a sixth of the world's people must make do with less than that. Dense populations and unchecked pollution create (4) even in Africa and Asia's wet regions.

Some water can be used again, though often it must be cleaned first. But most water for irrigation, the biggest single use, cannot be recycled. In the U.S. about 30 percent of all irrigation water is groundwater pumped from the High Plains aquifer**, now drawn down so far that it will take thousands of years to recharge (5).

(Adapted from "Earth Pulse: World of Water — Enough for All?" in *National Geographic*, April 2001)

注 *hydrologic: concerning the water on and below the earth's surface

**aquifer: the stratum of rock, sand or gravel that stores water

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|---------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| (1) a) changing | b) deteriorating | c) improving | d) stable |
| (2) a) bouts | b) coexistence | c) competition | d) cooperation |
| (3) a) Despite | b) For | c) Though | d) Yet |
| (4) a) sacrifice | b) sarcasm | c) scarcity | d) surplus |
| (5) a) artificially | b) cleanly | c) naturally | d) perfectly |

2. 次の英文を読み、文中の空所(1)～(5)に入る最も適当な語(句)をそれぞれ a) ～ d) の中から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。解答は解答用紙の所定の箇所に記入しなさい。

The elephant's trunk is six feet long and one foot thick and contains sixty thousand muscles. Elephants can use their trunks to uproot trees, stack timber, or carefully place huge logs in position when (1) to build bridges. An elephant can curl its trunk around a pencil and draw characters on letter-size paper. With the two muscular extensions at the tip, it can remove a thorn, pick up a pin or a dime, uncork a bottle, slide the bolt off a cage door and hide it on a ledge, or grip a cup so firmly, without breaking it, (2) only another elephant can pull it away. The tip is sensitive enough for a blindfolded elephant to ascertain the shape and texture of objects. In the wild, elephants use their trunks to pull up clumps of grass and tap (3) against their knees to knock off the dirt, to shake coconuts out of palm trees, and to powder their bodies with dust. They use their trunks to probe the ground as they walk, (4) pit traps, and to dig wells and siphon water from them. Elephants can walk underwater on the beds of deep rivers or swim like submarines for miles, using their trunks as snorkels. They communicate through their trunks by trumpeting, humming, roaring, piping, purring, rumbling, and making a crumpling-metal sound by rapping the trunk against the ground. The trunk is lined with chemoreceptors* that (5) the elephant to smell a python hidden in the grass or food a mile away.

(Adapted from Steven Pinker, *The Language Instinct*, 1994)

注 *chemoreceptor: a sense organ that responds to chemical stimuli

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|-----|--------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| (1) | a) recruited | b) recruiting | c) to be recruited | d) to recruit |
| (2) | a) before | b) that | c) therefore | d) which |
| (3) | a) it | b) one | c) some | d) them |
| (4) | a) avoid | b) avoided | c) avoiding | d) have avoided |
| (5) | a) allow | b) forgive | c) let | d) make |

3

(配点比率 30%)

以下の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

About the middle of October 1415, a giraffe arrived in Peking. The giraffe came from Malindi, in Kenya, and not many animals in history have been so acclaimed. The Ming emperor received it at the gate of the inner palace. Officials congratulated their sovereign (a) its coming. And half a millennium later, in 1833, when the political and economic business of the modern world brought a prime minister of China to Kenya for the first time, a Peking newspaper ^(A) hailed the giraffe for its contribution to the friendship between the Chinese and African peoples.

The giraffe bore witness that two unlikely peoples had come together. Its arrival was the climax of a slow growth of contact between imperial China and the scattered communities of the East African coast. This encounter took many centuries, and no one can be entirely sure at what point it began.

Modern Chinese scholars date the beginnings very early indeed. The Chinese value history greatly. They live in a country which has remained, (b) spite of foreign invasion and domestic revolution, the same recognizable political and cultural unit for more than two thousand years. They have (c) their disposal an unbroken series of encyclopedic records which successive dynasties have maintained throughout time, and they draw eagerly on those records for evidence of past Chinese dealings with a particular foreign people. Such evidence, in their eyes, helps to justify China's dealings with the same people today, and the farther back the evidence goes, the richer and stronger they consider the modern relationship to be. Sometimes their evidence is rather abstract. Trade, for example, to the Chinese way of thinking, ^(B) proves the existence of friendly ties between China and a foreign country, even when the exchange of goods is indirect and no human encounter has taken place. ^(C) (d) these grounds the Chinese scholars maintain that their first rulers who traded long-distance, the Han dynasty at the turn of the Christian era (202 BC to AD 220), were already (e) touch with two of Africa's most imposing ancient states. At that period the kingdom of Kush, based at Meroe in the northern Sudan, is thought to have been styling its pottery and its bronze utensils after the fashion of goods from China which Indian or Arabian ships were bringing to its Red Sea ports. Southeast of Kush, in the Ethiopian highlands, the kingdom of Axum was trading through its port of Adulis with ships on their way from the Mediterranean to the Indian Ocean, and may have been the source of a cargo of goods with an African flavor, ivory, rhinoceros horn and tortoiseshell, which merchants from the Roman empire unloaded in south China in AD 166.

African scholars tend to be more doubtful. Most of them live in new nations defined by arbitrary* frontiers which European empire-builders imposed (f) their continent a century

ago, and they look back on their past across the gulf of European colonial rule. They have no voluminous records, but are faced, instead, with the basic task of reconstructing their history from oral memory, written records and ruined stones.

Their concern is rather to clarify the past than to justify the present; rather to discover their^(D)ancestors than to explore a possible encounter between their ancestors and other foreigners before the Europeans came. They are wary (g) such an encounter. They want solid proof that it happened. China, after all, is an ocean away. Long-distance trade through middlemen has little meaning for them. Contact, in their view, is no contact if the human dimension is missing. When did the first Chinese and the first Africans meet?

Dated by this criterion^(E) the encounter is likely to have started later than the Chinese scholars maintain — but not much later. Chinese and Africans had probably rubbed shoulders in an intermediate place nine hundred years before the Malindi giraffe appeared in Peking.

(Adapted from Philip Snow, *The Star Raft*, pp. 1–2)

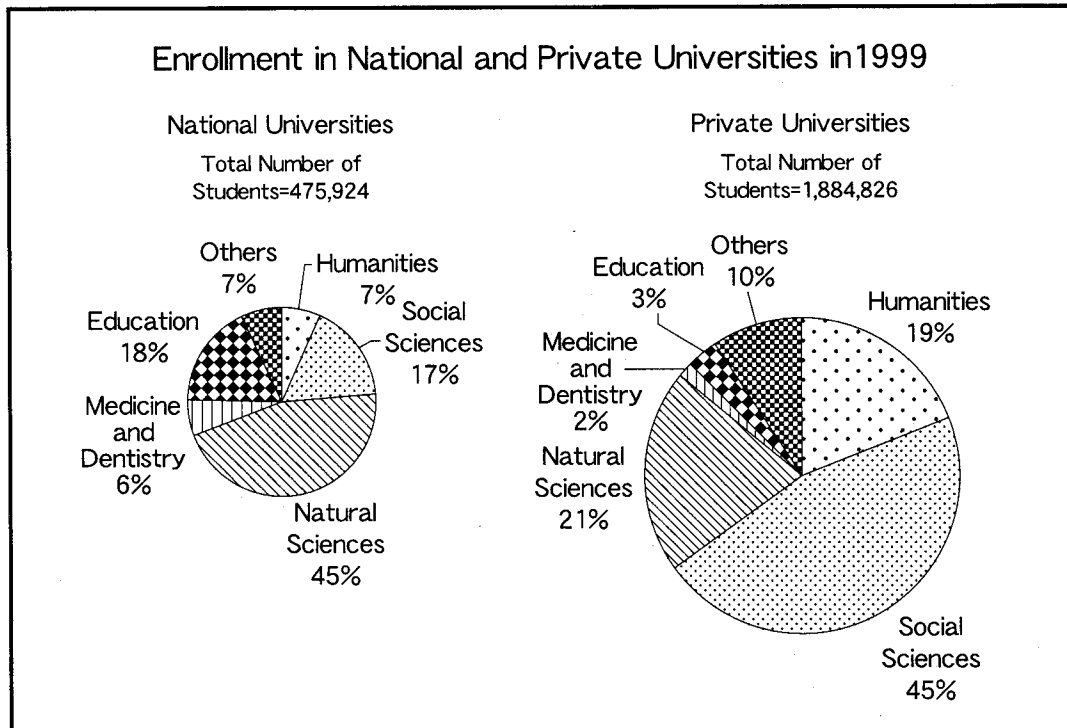
注 *arbitrary: determined by chance, whim, or impulse, and not by necessity, reason, or principle

1. 本文中の(a)—(g)に適切な前置詞を入れなさい。
2. 下線部(A)を日本語に訳しなさい。
3. 下線部(B)の Such evidence とは具体的にどのような証拠か、本文に即して日本語で説明しなさい。
4. 下線部(C)の the Chinese way of thinking とはどのような考え方が、本文に即して日本語で説明しなさい。
5. 下線部(D)を日本語に訳しなさい。
6. 下線部(E)の this criterion とはどのような基準か、本文に即して日本語で説明しなさい。

4

(配点比率 25%)

下のグラフと会話文に基づいて、設問[4 A], [4 B]に答えなさい。なお、解答は解答用紙の与えられたスペース内に書きなさい。



[4 A] 空欄(1)には人文科学・社会科学を専攻する学生の割合について、空欄(2)には自然科学を専攻する学生の割合について、それぞれグラフから読みとれることを英語で説明しなさい。

Travis, an American student studying at Gifu University, talks with his Japanese friend, Ayane, about a newspaper article he found.

Travis: Hi, Ayane. Guess what I found in the newspaper?

Ayane: What's that?

Travis: It's an article about the different patterns of enrollment in national and private universities according to the areas of study. See, these graphs compare the percentages of students in different areas between national and private universities.

Ayane: Hmm. . . And what did the article say?

Travis: Well, as you can see, the enrollment patterns of the two university types are clearly different. (1)

Ayane: That's interesting!

Travis: In addition to that, another major difference is in the proportion of students studying natural sciences. (2)

Ayane: I see. And the sizes of the pies are different. Does that mean something?

Travis: Yeah, the larger size represents the total number of students in private universities, which is about four times larger than that in national universities. I'm surprised to see these differences.

Ayane: But, here we are, at Gifu University.

Travis: True! But I guess many of your friends went to private universities, didn't they?

Ayane: Yes, they did. But why do you ask?

Travis: Well, I just wondered if you had any particular reasons for choosing Gifu University.

Ayane: Well, it's because (3)

[4 B] 空欄(3)にあなたが Ayane の立場にいると仮定して、岐阜大学を選んだ理由を二点英語で述べなさい。