



< H28101121 >

### 注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の指示があるまで、問題冊子および解答用紙には手を触れないこと。
2. 問題は2～10ページに記載されている。試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁及び解答用紙の汚損等に気付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督員に知らせること。
3. 解答はすべて、HBの黒鉛筆またはHBのシャープペンシルで記入すること。
4. マーク解答用紙記入上の注意
  - (1) 印刷されている受験番号が、自分の受験番号と一致していることを確認したうえで、氏名欄に氏名を記入すること。
  - (2) マーク欄にははっきりとマークすること。訂正する場合は、消しゴムで丁寧に、消し残しがないようによく消すこと。また、マークシートに消しゴムのかすを残さないこと。

|         |                                     |                          |                          |
|---------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| マークする時  | <input checked="" type="radio"/> 良い | <input type="radio"/> 悪い | <input type="radio"/> 悪い |
| マークを消す時 | <input type="radio"/> 良い            | <input type="radio"/> 悪い | <input type="radio"/> 悪い |

5. 記述解答用紙記入上の注意
  - (1) 記述解答用紙の所定欄（2カ所）に、氏名および受験番号を正確に丁寧に記入すること。
  - (2) 所定欄以外に受験番号・氏名を書いてはならない。
  - (3) 受験番号の記入にあたっては、次の数字見本にしたがい、読みやすいように、正確に丁寧に記入すること。

|         |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 数 字 見 本 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

- (4) 受験番号は右詰めで記入し、余白が生じる場合でも受験番号の前に「0」を記入しないこと。

|            |   |   |   |   |   |
|------------|---|---|---|---|---|
|            | 万 | 千 | 百 | 十 | 一 |
| (例) 3825番⇒ |   | 3 | 8 | 2 | 5 |

6. 解答はすべて所定の解答欄に記入すること。所定欄以外に何かを記入した解答用紙は採点の対象外となる場合がある。
7. 試験終了の指示が出たら、すぐに解答をやめ、筆記用具を置き解答用紙を裏返しにすること。
8. いかなる場合でも、解答用紙は必ず提出すること。

All answers must be indicated on the MARK SHEET.

I Read the following article from a science magazine and answer the questions below.

How can skinny people still exist? If we live in an environment that promotes obesity—filled with fast food, sugary drinks, TVs and cars—why isn't everyone obese? And if our genes cause us to be fat, why has the search for **obesity genes** not succeeded?

For me, the quest to answer these questions began when I was a student working in labs with genetically identical mice eating identical food. Surprisingly, the mice differed greatly in size. What caused the differences if it wasn't their diets or DNA?

As I moved between labs, I noticed that pregnant mice without access to exercise wheels produced offspring that would themselves have larger, fatter offspring. While the first and second generations weren't much larger, later generations certainly were. To me, this was an amazing observation: the activity levels of [ 1 ] and mothers during pregnancy seemed to determine the fatness of future generations. But was my observation correct? And if so, what were the mechanisms?

I wasn't the first to observe this trend. Half a century earlier, the geneticist D. S. Falconer had found that by breeding only the largest offspring of genetically identical mice eating [ 2 ] diets, it was possible to produce progressively larger and fatter offspring over several generations.

This finding supported my intuition that genes and food aren't sufficient explanations of obesity. Despite the recent fanfare over the identification of a suite of genes associated with obesity, they explain less than 2 per cent of the variation in obesity between individuals. This leaves the other 98 per cent—known as the **missing heritability**—still to be discovered.

When I began my own experiments to find the missing heritability, I found further evidence that calorie [ 3 ] doesn't explain obesity: active mothers and their leaner offspring ate more food and calories than the fatter inactive mice. Once again, I wasn't the first to discover this. In the 1950s, nutrition scientist Jean Mayer demonstrated that active animals, whether mice, rats or humans,

ate more food and stayed leaner and healthier than inactive ones.

By 2014, when I started my current job as a physiologist in the Nutrition and Obesity Research Center, at the University of Alabama at Birmingham, I had conducted an extensive literature review that turned my intuition into a theory that revealed a new way of understanding why so many children today are obese. The answer was a combination of what is termed a mother's **body composition** and her physical activity during pregnancy.

When a pregnant woman is physically active, the increased energy demands [ 4 ] nutrients to her muscles and away from the baby in her uterus. This competition between the mother's muscles and the developing fetus's fat cells produces leaner, healthier babies. Their genes and food intake are irrelevant to the process.

This competition doesn't happen in inactive mothers with different body compositions. Without having to struggle for energy and nutrients, the fat cells in the fetus increase in both size and number, making the birth weight of the infant heavier—a factor strongly related to adult obesity and type II diabetes. This is passed on down the line, with future generations becoming fatter and increasingly inactive and unhealthy.

This is an example of **non-genetic evolution**, where characteristics are transmitted to offspring with no underlying change in their genome. This process helps to explain Falconer's observations in [ 5 ], while demonstrating the power of what he termed the **uterine environment** to permanently shape the metabolic processes that predispose some fetuses to obesity and metabolic disease. As it turned out, the idea that the uterine environment affects the fetus is commonplace in evolutionary biology and has been observed across many species. Known as **accumulative maternal effects**, it describes how a mother's age, size, fat stores and behavior, including physical activity, affect not only her health and metabolism, but also those of future generations.

Humans are no exception. For instance, a 1995 study of babies born through egg donation found that the only discernible factor influencing their birth weight was the body mass of the woman who actually carries the baby. The egg donor's body mass, her own birth weight, and the birth weight of her other children bore no relationship to the birth weight of the infant produced from the donated egg.

The genes from the egg donor's biological mother played no detectable role in the birth weight of the infant. This helps to explain why, despite many billions of research dollars, the search for obesity genes will continue to [ 6 ].

The theory that the nine months we spend in our mother's uterus significantly affects our health has been around for centuries—it was addressed by the Ancient Greek physician Hippocrates, for example. More recently the **thrifty phenotype** hypothesis (developed in the 1990s) found that an impoverished uterine environment can program a fetus's metabolism, predisposing it to obesity and diabetes. However, this doesn't explain why childhood and adult obesity exploded during the late 1970s, when food was abundant. This is where [ 7 ] theory transforms our understanding of childhood obesity.

For most of human history, survival required huge amounts of physical exertion. Essential activities like hunting, gathering, chopping wood and carrying water provided sufficient physical activity to make [ 8 ] exercise unnecessary. Yet over the past century, socio-environmental changes slowly eliminated physical labor. At first, technological advances coupled with a healthier food supply led to the birth of children that were the fittest in human history. But by the middle of the 20th century, the advent of labor-saving devices, the rising popularity of the car and passive, sedentary entertainment led to people becoming fatter and more inactive.

From 1965 to 2010, the amount of energy expended in the home by women in the US decreased by almost 2000 kcal per week. At the same time, the amount of time they spent watching TV and using [ 9 ] doubled. My research has found that obese women in the US get less than one hour of vigorous physical activity per year. Not surprisingly, just as inactive

mice produce grandchildren that are bigger and fatter, so too do non-exercising US women.

By the late 1970s, a [ 10 ] point was reached in which mothers were so inactive that the evolution of human energy metabolism was markedly altered. As a result, fetuses grew so large that the need for the surgical procedures traditionally known as **caesarean sections** rose significantly. The increased use of such surgical procedures to deliver babies allowed both the larger babies and the mothers that produced them to survive and reproduce. Thus, natural selection was turned into artificial selection, and the number of children and adults with metabolic problems increased in the global population.

Non-genetic evolution is the primary determinant of obesity, not overeating, fast food or genes. The best solution to the obesity epidemic is to encourage would-be mothers to increase their levels of physical activity, so that they can prepare their metabolism for pregnancy and have leaner, healthier children.

[Adapted from Edward Archer,  
"The mother of all problems,"  
*New Scientist* (March 3, 2015)]

- (1) From the list below choose the best definition to match the usage in the article of each of the eight technical terms (in bold) in the box.

|   |                                     |   |                             |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1 | <b>accumulative maternal effect</b> | 2 | <b>body composition</b>     |
| 3 | <b>caesarean section</b>            | 4 | <b>missing heritability</b> |
| 5 | <b>non-genetic evolution</b>        | 6 | <b>obesity gene</b>         |
| 7 | <b>thrifty phenotype</b>            | 8 | <b>uterine environment</b>  |

- A Characteristics that are transmitted to offspring without any associated development in heritable material.
- B Emergency surgical operation removing the mother's uterus to preserve the life of the fetus.
- C Genetic material that is assumed to account for health problems but that has not yet been identified.
- D Heritable material that predisposes a body to become seriously overweight.
- E How a mother's physical condition and activity influence her own future health and that of her descendants.
- F Increased susceptibility to disease resulting from adaptations made by the fetus in a poor uterine environment.
- G Physical surroundings of a fetus in the period before birth.
- H Psychological circumstances of a baby in the period immediately following birth.
- I Surgically cutting the mother's belly, allowing a baby to emerge without passing through the birth canal.
- J The proportions of fat, bone, water, and muscle found in humans.
- K The reason why a pregnant woman's constitution is particularly susceptible to the accumulation of water and fat.

(2) Choose the FIVE statements below which DO NOT agree with what is written in the article. You must NOT choose more than FIVE statements.

- A According to the author's research, the average American woman today takes only one hour of rigorous exercise each week.
- B A mid-1990s study of babies born via donated eggs suggested that the only variable correlating with the birth weight of the baby is the body mass of the woman providing the egg.
- C At the time of writing, the author of the article was employed at a university science research center.
- D D. S. Falconer was the scientist who trained the author in the field of genetics while he was still an undergraduate student.
- E Hippocrates was a doctor in Ancient Greece who discussed the idea that the period between conception and birth has a profound influence on future human health.
- F Not long after the end of the Second World War, the food scientist Jean Mayer showed that active animals eat more than inactive ones, but do not become as fat.
- G Over the last half-century the amount of energy used by women in American homes has declined by over two hundred percent.
- H Recently a group of genetic materials related to obesity has been discovered, though they only account for a very small proportion of individual variation in this regard.
- I The author of the article argues that neither genetic inheritance nor overeating are the primary causes of the current epidemic of obesity.
- J The author of the article began to think about questions concerning the underlying causes of obesity while still a student.
- K The author of the article claims that the answer to the growing problem of childhood obesity is for potential mothers to become more physically active prior to having babies.
- L The trend towards a decline in physical activity accompanied by an increase in body weight was noticeable from the turn of the twentieth century.
- M The use of surgical operations to assist childbirth increased markedly from the late 1970s due to the growing size of fetuses.

(3) Choose the best item to fill each of the numbered blanks [ 1 ] to [ 10 ] in the article.

- |        |              |               |                 |                |               |
|--------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| [ 1 ]  | A daughters  | B fathers     | C grandchildren | D grandmothers | E sons        |
| [ 2 ]  | A different  | B identical   | C low-calorie   | D low-fat      | E similar     |
| [ 3 ]  | A exclusion  | B intake      | C loss          | D output       | E transfer    |
| [ 4 ]  | A redirect   | B reduce      | C replace       | D restore      | E revolve     |
| [ 5 ]  | A cats       | B guinea pigs | C humans        | D mice         | E rabbits     |
| [ 6 ]  | A convince   | B destroy     | C disappoint    | D escalate     | E excite      |
| [ 7 ]  | A every      | B Falconer's  | C his           | D Mayer's      | E my          |
| [ 8 ]  | A deliberate | B evolving    | C gentle        | D occasional   | E unconscious |
| [ 9 ]  | A computers  | B DVDs        | C gyms          | D smartphones  | E weapons     |
| [ 10 ] | A balancing  | B critical    | C high          | D low          | E middle      |

(4) When the article was reprinted in digital form it was given another title. Choose the most likely alternative title from the list below.

- A The discovery of how skinny moms produce obese kids
- B The discovery of when the obesity crisis began
- C The discovery of where the obesity gene is hidden
- D The discovery of who ended the obesity epidemic
- E The discovery of why so many children are obese

**II Read these seven short tales, each concerning the finding of treasure by means of a dream, and answer the questions below. (The order of the tales has no particular significance.)**

**Tale A. The Swaffham Legend (England)**

Noted for its fine tower added in the mid-fifteenth century, the church of St. Peter and St. Paul at Swaffham offers material about a legend worth recording. According to local tradition, the entire expense of refurbishing this noble building was supplied by a travelling salesman named John Chapman who resided in the town.

It is said that the packman, Chapman, dreamed that if he went to London Bridge he would make his fortune. Undaunted by the difficulties of so long a journey over five centuries ago, when even stagecoaches had not been invented, the packman listened to the voice of his good spirit, and went to London with his dog. After he had been wandering about on the bridge for three days, a man approached him and asked him to explain his purpose. With honesty equal to his faith, Chapman replied that he came there on the "vain errand of a dream."

Now it appears that the stranger was a dreamer also, but, unlike the packman, he was not superstitious. "Alas! good friend," said he, "if I had believed my dreams, I might have proved myself as big a [ 1 ] as you are, for it is not long since I dreamed that at a place called Swaffham in Norfolk lives a packman, who has a tree behind his house, under which lies a pot of money."

Chapman hastened home, dug under his tree, and very soon found the treasure. But not all of it. The box that he found had a Latin inscription on the lid, which of course Chapman could not understand. But though [ 2 ], he was not without a certain kind of wisdom, so, in the hope that some traveler might read the inscription in his hearing, he placed it in his window.

It was not long before he heard some youths turn the Latin sentence into these English lines:

Under me does lie

Another much richer than I.

Again he went to work, digging deeper than before, and found an even greater treasure.

With a heart overflowing with gratitude for his good fortune, the packman shortly afterwards, when the inhabitants of Swaffham wished to

rebuild their church, astonished the whole town by paying for everything.

Still today, on the ends of the oak bench nearest the pulpit, there can be seen the carved image of Chapman carrying his pack of wares on one side, and that of his dog on the other. This is sufficient to establish the truth of the legend for the people of the district.

**Tale B. Dundonald Castle (Scotland)**

In Ayrshire, the following [ 3 ] is still prevalent, and is probably very old:

Donald Din

Built his house without a pin.

It refers to Dundonald Castle, the last remaining property in Ayrshire of the noble family who take their title from it. According to tradition, it was built by a hero named Donald Din, and constructed entirely of stone, without the use of wood.

Donald, the builder, was originally a poor man, but had the ability to dream lucky dreams. Upon one occasion he dreamed, three times in one night, that if he were to go to London Bridge, he would become a wealthy man. He went accordingly, saw a man looking over the bridge, whom he addressed courteously, and, after a little conversation, entrusted with the secret of the reason for his coming to London Bridge.

The stranger told him that he had come on a very foolish errand, for he himself had once had a similar vision, which directed him to go to a certain spot in Scotland, where he would find a vast treasure. For his part, the stranger had never once thought of obeying the instruction.

From his description of the spot, the sly Scotsman at once perceived that the treasure in question must be concealed in no other place than his own [ 4 ], to which he immediately repaired, in full expectation of finding it. Nor was he disappointed; for, after destroying many good and promising vegetables, and completely losing credibility with his wife, who thought him mad, he found buried a large potful of gold coin, with which he built a strong castle for himself, and became the founder of a flourishing family.

### **Tale C. The Little Fellows (Isle of Man)**

There was once a man from the Isle of Man, in the Irish Sea, who met one of the "Little Fellows," as the fairies are often referred to out of either respect or fear. The Little Fellow told him that if he would go to London Bridge and dig, he would become a rich man. So he went, and when he got there he began to dig, and a fellow Manx man came to him and said, "What are you doing?"

"One of the Little Fellows told me to come to London Bridge and I would find a fortune," says he.

The other man said, "I dreamed I was back in the Isle of Man and I was at a house with a thorn tree near the chimney, and if I would dig there I would find a fortune. But I wouldn't go, for it was only foolishness."

Then he gave him such a clear picture of the house that the first man knew it was his own, so he went back to his home at Port Erin. When he got there he dug under the little thorn tree by the chimney and he found an iron box. He opened the box, and it was full of gold, and there was a note in it, but he could not read the note because it was in a foreign language. So he put it in his window and challenged any [ 5 ] who went by to read it. None of them could, but at last one senior student said it was Latin and it meant, "Dig again and you'll find another."

So the man dug again under the thorn tree, and what did he find but another iron box full of gold! And from that day until the day of his death, the man used to open the front door before going to bed, and call out, "My blessing on the Little Fellows!"

### **Tale D. The Bridge at Limerick (Ireland)**

I heard of a farmer from Mayo who went to Limerick, and walked two or three times across the bridge there. A shoemaker who was sitting on the bridge mending shoes noticed him and asked him what he was looking for. The farmer said he had had a dream that under the bridge of Limerick he'd find treasure.

"Well," says the shoemaker, "I had a dream myself about finding treasure, but in another sort of a place than this." And he described the place where he dreamed it was, and where was that, but in the Mayo man's own field.

So the farmer went home again, and sure enough, there he found a pot of gold with no end of riches in it. But I never heard that the shoemaker found anything under the bridge at Limerick.

### **Tale E. The Bridge at Regensburg (Germany)**

Some time ago a man dreamed that he should go to the bridge at Regensburg where he would become rich. He went to Regensburg, and after he had spent a fortnight there, a wealthy merchant, who wondered why he was spending so much time on the bridge, approached him and asked him what he was doing.

The latter answered, "I dreamed I was to go to the bridge at Regensburg and I would become rich."

"What?" said the merchant, "You came here because of a dream? Why I myself dreamed that there is a large pot of gold buried beneath that large tree over there." He pointed to the tree. "But I paid no [ 6 ], for dreams are no more than fantasies and lies."

Then the visitor went and dug beneath the tree, where he found a great treasure that made him rich, and thus his dream was confirmed.

This legend is also told about other cities, for example about Lübeck, where a baker's servant dreams that he will find a treasure on the bridge. Upon going there and walking back and forth, a beggar speaks to him, telling how he has dreamed that a treasure lies beneath a linden tree in the churchyard at Möln but that he is [ 7 ] about to go there. The baker's servant answers, "Yes, dreams are often nothing but foolishness. I will give my bridge-treasure to you." With that he departs and digs up the treasure from beneath the linden tree.

### **Tale F. Japnig's Dream (Austria)**

On the Tyrolean border near Wopnitz there lived a peasant whose name was Japnig. His situation had sunk so low that he feared his few remaining goods would be taken away by the authorities.

One night he dreamed he should go to Stall in the Möll Valley, and, according to the dream, he would find a treasure on his way there. Japnig found this dream very striking, so he set forth

immediately. On the way he met an old disabled soldier on a bridge, who, as is customary, asked him how far he was going.

"To Stall," answered the peasant, then added, "and you?"

"I don't know," answered the invalid. "I have neither home nor money."

This topic gave the two common ground, and they complained long together of their [ 8 ] times. Finally the peasant told the old soldier about his dream.

The latter laughed in his face and said, "Anyone can dream about treasure. I myself have dreamed three times that there was a treasure in the fireplace of someone named Japnig. What good is this to me? Do I even know if such a fellow exists? Dreams are foam."

Japnig was very startled to hear his name. He became still as a mouse, then said farewell to the soldier. He did not go to Stall, but after a small detour returned immediately to his home in Wopnitz, where he quickly began to tear apart his fireplace. His wife thought that he had gone mad, but within the broken fireplace he found a pot filled with golden dollars, which solved all Japnig's problems.

According to another version, Japnig walked all the way to the bridge at Prague where he met the old soldier. That would have been a great distance, but this frequently told tale always features a bridge, whether at Innsbruck, Regensburg or Prague.

#### **Tale G. The Church at Erritsø (Denmark)**

Many years ago there lived at Erritsø, near Fredericia, a very poor man, who one day said, "If I had a large sum of money, I would build a church for the parish."

The following night he dreamed that if he went to the north bridge at Veile he would find nothing, but if he visited the south bridge, he would make his fortune. He followed the suggestion, and strolled backwards and forwards on the [ 9 ] bridge, until it grew late, but without seeing any sign of his good fortune. When just on the point of returning, he was approached by an officer, who asked him why he had spent the whole day walking on the bridge.

The poor man then explained his dream. On

hearing it, the officer related to him in return that he also, on the preceding night, had dreamed that in a barn at Erritsø, belonging to a man whose name he mentioned, a treasure lay buried. But the name he mentioned was the poor man's own, who wisely kept his own counsel, hastened home, and found the treasure in his own barn. The man was faithful to his [ 10 ] and built the church.

Adapted from D.L. Ashliman, Folktexts:

"The Man Who Became Rich through a Dream,"

URL: <http://www.pitt.edu/~dash/type1645.html>



(1) From the phrases in the box below, choose the most appropriate one to complete each of the following ten sentences. You may use any of the phrases more than once.

- 1 A man goes in search of treasure after being prompted by something other than a dream in
- 2 Both the man going to the bridge in search of treasure and the man encountered at the bridge are extremely poor in
- 3 Searching for treasure beneath (rather than on) a bridge is specified in
- 4 The discovery of treasure leads to the foundation of an aristocratic family in
- 5 The existence of more than one bridge in the same town or city is mentioned in
- 6 The specific historical period when the events take place is indicated in
- 7 The man going in search of treasure is accompanied by a domestic animal in
- 8 The man going in search of treasure is accompanied by a young woman in
- 9 The person encountered at the bridge is a rich man in
- 10 The person encountered at the bridge is a native of the same region as the person travelling to the bridge in

|                     |                            |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| A the English tale. | B the Scottish tale.       | C the Manx tale.     |
| D the Irish tale.   | E the German tale.         | F the Austrian tale. |
| G the Danish tale.  | H none of the seven tales. |                      |

(2) Choose the SIX statements below which DO NOT agree with what is written in the set of tales. You must NOT choose more than SIX statements.

- A All of the tales concern a man travelling to a bridge in search of a fortune.
- B All of the tales name the place where the man seeking a fortune comes from.
- C Both Tales A and C mention two portions of treasure being found on the same spot.
- D Both Tales E and F mention that there exists more than one version of the legend recounted.
- E In one of the tales the fortune gained through a dream is used to build a castle, and in two for the construction or restoration of a church.
- F In Tale B alone is the wife of the man who finds treasure through a dream mentioned.
- G In Tale E alone is the treasure not found in or around the home of the man seeking it.
- H In two of the tales London Bridge is mentioned, and in three the bridge at Regensburg.
- I None of the tales is set outside Europe.
- J Only Tales B, C and F specify that the discovered treasure consists of gold.
- K Only the first two tales in the series (Tales A and B) mention the name of the man who finds the treasure.
- L Tales A, C and E all state that the treasure is eventually found buried at the foot of a tree.
- M The first four tales in the series (Tales A to D) do not mention the occupation of the man encountered at the bridge.

(3) Choose the best item to fill each of the numbered blanks [ 1 ] to [ 10 ] found in the set of tales.

- |                       |                 |                  |              |               |
|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|
| [ 1 ] A coward        | B fool          | C man            | D villain    | E youth       |
| [ 2 ] A incomplete    | B irresolute    | C unconcerned    | D uneducated | E unknown     |
| [ 3 ] A law           | B lie           | C reason         | D rhyme      | E ritual      |
| [ 4 ] A apple orchard | B cabbage patch | C chimney corner | D fireplace  | E rose garden |
| [ 5 ] A beggar        | B farmer        | C merchant       | D schoolboy  | E soldier     |
| [ 6 ] A attention     | B compensation  | C dues           | D insurance  | E reflection  |
| [ 7 ] A also          | B just          | C later          | D not        | E soon        |
| [ 8 ] A good          | B hard          | C old            | D shared     | E summer      |
| [ 9 ] A appointed     | B longest       | C nearest        | D north      | E other       |
| [ 10 ] A honor        | B officer       | C patron         | D priest     | E word        |

|                 |
|-----------------|
| WRITING SECTION |
|-----------------|

**All answers must be written clearly within the boxes provided on the ANSWER SHEET.**

**Ⅲ Read the following passage and briefly summarize the main points in JAPANESE.**

UNESCO's World Heritage Committee every year adds new places to the list of "World Heritage Sites," which means these locations have "outstanding universal value" to humanity. The total now is over 1000 sites in the world. In 2015, it also lists 46 locations as "World Heritage Sites in danger."

The idea of UNESCO's World Heritage began in 1972, when dozens of countries signed up to the idea that the world's cultural and natural assets were under threat not only from "traditional causes of decay," but also because of "changing social and economic conditions." It gave high priority to conservation and the environment.

In many poorer countries which host heritage sites, the biggest changes since 1972 have been exploding populations and a huge rise in global tourism, combined with a lack of the government management needed to cope with both phenomena. Angkor Wat, a temple complex in Cambodia, and the Inca fortress of Machu Picchu in Peru are often cited as places of world-historical importance, where a large increase in the number of tourists may be causing serious damage. By recognizing and thus publicizing individual sites, UNESCO and other cultural watchdogs risk harming the cause of conservation, which would be better served if visitors to the country were spread around a broader range of places.

But there are no easy ways to maintain heritage sites in relatively poor countries; it requires delicate balancing acts, much local diplomacy, and long-term engagement. Even a well-functioning state, be it democratic or authoritarian, will fail to conserve monuments unless local people see an interest in maintaining their heritage and using it rationally, says the chairman of the Global Heritage Fund. The effort will fail if cultural heritage is seen either as a barrier to making money, or as something which can be used to make money quickly. Nor should local economies rely too much on tourism, because it can fall as rapidly as it rises.

(Adapted and updated from an article in *The Economist*, July 14, 2012)

**Ⅳ In some countries secondary education is conducted in separate junior and senior high schools, while in others it takes place in a single secondary school. Which system do you consider to be preferable? Write a paragraph in ENGLISH, providing specific reasons and examples in support of your answer.**

〔以 下 余 白〕

# 英語リスニング

(問題)

2016年度

〈H28101121〉

## 注 意 事 項

1. 指示があるまで、問題冊子および解答用紙には手を触れないこと。
2. 問題は2～3ページに記載されている。リスニング問題放送開始前に、問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁及び解答用紙の汚損等を確認する時間を設けるので、それらに気付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督員に知らせること。
3. 試験問題に関する質問は一切できません。
4. 解答はすべて、HBの黒鉛筆またはHBのシャープペンシルで記入すること。
5. マーク解答用紙記入上の注意
  - (1) 印刷されている受験番号が、自分の受験番号と一致していることを確認したうえで、記入の指示がでたら、氏名欄に氏名を記入すること。
  - (2) マーク欄にははっきりとマークすること。訂正する場合は、消しゴムで丁寧に、消し残しがないようによく消すこと。また、マークシートに消しゴムのかすを残さないこと。

|         |      |      |      |
|---------|------|------|------|
| マークする時  | ● 良い | ⊗ 悪い | ○ 悪い |
| マークを消す時 | ○ 良い | ⊗ 悪い | ○ 悪い |

6. 解答はすべて所定の解答欄に記入すること。所定欄以外に何かを記入した解答用紙は採点の対象外となる場合がある。
7. 試験終了の指示が出たら、すぐに解答をやめ、筆記用具を置き解答用紙を裏返しにすること。
8. いかなる場合でも、解答用紙は必ず提出すること。

|                   |
|-------------------|
| LISTENING SECTION |
|-------------------|

All answers must be indicated on the MARK SHEET.

I First listen to the monologue which you will hear only ONCE, and decide whether each of the statements below is True (T) or False (F). (This is a personal story written around fifty years ago entitled "Information Please," which is the name that an American boy called Paul gives to the local telephone operator with whom he develops a special relationship.)

- 1 Paul's family got a telephone set so early that their telephone number was simply "05."
- 2 The first time Paul talked to "Information Please" was when he was alone in the house and injured himself.
- 3 The telephone operator told Paul to get ice from the icebox to put on his finger to stop it bleeding.
- 4 While doing his geography homework, Paul called "Information Please" to find out how to spell the word Orinoco.
- 5 Paul talked to "Information Please" about the trouble between his pets, a cat and a canary.
- 6 When Paul accidentally ripped away the telephone cord during a conversation with "Information Please," she arranged immediately for a repairman to call around and fix the problem.
- 7 The repairman was very angry because Paul had caused so much damage.
- 8 When he was age nine, Paul's family moved from near Seattle to Boston.
- 9 Paul eventually went to college in California.
- 10 For the first time for many years, Paul called "Information Please" from a phone booth at the airport in Seattle.
- 11 The real name of the woman Paul thought of as "Information Please" is Sally.
- 12 The telephone operator died while Paul was still in his first year as a college student.
- 13 The telephone operator's last message for Paul read, "Tell him we'll meet again in the next world."

II Now listen to the radio interview which you will hear only ONCE, and choose the most appropriate way to complete each of the sentences below. (The interview concerns the representation of the foreign wife of a Japanese husband in a drama recently serialized on NHK Television.)

- 1 The wife of the Japanese whiskey manufacturer Masataka Taketsuru was a Scottish woman whose family name before marriage was  
A Carlisle.                      B Cowan.                      C Kingswood.                      D Kirkintilloch.
- 2 The Association of Foreign Wives of Japanese (AFWJ) was founded more than  
A 10 years ago.                      B 20 years ago.                      C 40 years ago.                      D 80 years ago.
- 3 The proportion of AFWJ members taking part in the "Massan" survey was  
A 130 out of 500.                      B 40 out of 130.                      C 130 out of 400.                      D 50 out of 130.
- 4 Around one third of the survey participants were initially surprised that the actress chosen to play the part of the foreign wife wasn't  
A blonde.    B fluent in Japanese.  
C from Scotland.    D vegetarian.
- 5 Several members of the AFWJ suggested that "Massan" could have made more use of  
A conversational Japanese.    B Japanese subtitles.  
C Scottish accents.    D still photographs.
- 6 One member of the AFWJ complained that the representation of the foreign wife seemed like an advertisement for  
A an English-language school.    B mayonnaise.  
C shampoo.    D Victorian-style shoes.
- 7 The percentage of survey participants objecting to the foreign wife hugging everyone was  
A under 20%.                      B about 40%.                      C about 60%.                      D over 80%.
- 8 Many survey participants complained about the NHK drama depicting the foreign wife  
A eating rice with a spoon.    B entering the house with shoes on.  
C using soap in the bath tub.    D wearing trousers instead of a skirt.
- 9 One of the difficulties for the foreign wife noted by the interviewer is the relationship with her  
A children.                      B father-in-law.                      C mother-in-law.                      D neighbors.
- 10 One AFWJ member said that the show is just as much about the Japanese family adapting as about the foreign wife adapting. That member comes from  
A Austria.                      B New Zealand.                      C Scotland.                      D USA.
- 11 According to the actress playing the role, the motto of the foreign wife in the drama is  
A "Never again!"    B "Never give up!"  
C "Never say die!"    D "Never say never!"

[以 下 余 白]

以下訂正済みですが、実際の試験では下記の訂正がありました。

早稲田大学 国際教養学部  
2016 年度 入試問題の訂正内容

<国際教養学部 一般入試>

【英語】

問題冊子 9 ページ : 設問Ⅱ (2) 問題文

(誤)

Choose the FIVE statements ...

... more than FIVE statements.

(正)

Choose the SIX statements ...

... more than SIX statements.

以上