

# 英 語

〔法文学部・教育学部・医学部・歯学部〕

## 注 意 事 項

1. 「解答始め」の合図があるまでこの冊子は開かないこと。
2. この冊子は表紙を除いて11ページである。
3. 「解答始め」の合図があったら、まず、黒板等に掲示又は板書してある問題冊子ページ数・解答用紙枚数・下書き用紙枚数が、自分に配付された数と合っているか確認し、もし数が合わない場合は手を高く挙げ申し出ること。次に、学部名・受験番号・氏名を必ずすべての解答用紙の指定された箇所に記入してから、解答を始めること。
4. 解答は、必ず解答用紙の指定された所に記入すること。

1

次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

Up to 85 percent of the jobs that today's college students will have in 11 years haven't been invented yet. That's according to a panel of experts assembled by the Institute for the Future, although an exact percentage is impossible to predict. The IFTF, an organization that seeks to identify emerging trends and their impacts on global society, forecasts that many of the tasks and duties of the jobs that today's young people will hold in 2030 don't exist right now.

“Those who plan to work for the next 50 years have to have a mindset of, ‘I’m going to be working and learning and working and learning, and working and learning,’ in order to make a career,” says Rachel Maguire, a research director with IFTF. By 2030, we’ll likely be living in a world where artificial assistants help us with almost every task, not (1) unlike the way email tries to finish spelling a word for users today. Maguire says it will be like having an assistant working alongside you, taking on tasks at which the human brain does not excel.

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics says today's students will have eight to 10 jobs by the time they are 38. And they won't necessarily have to take time away from any one of those jobs for training or to gain additional qualifications related to their fields. Instead, they'll partner with machines for on-the-job learning, wearing an augmented reality headset that will give them the information they need in real-time to get the work done. “It eliminates the need for people to leave a job in order to learn a new skill so they can level up and earn more money,” Maguire says. “It gives the opportunity for people to be able to learn those kinds of new skills and demonstrate proficiency in-the-moment at the job.”

And forget about traditional human resources departments or the challenging task of looking for a job on your own. In the future, (2) the job might come to you. Potential employers will draw from different data sources, including online business profiles and social media streams, to find out about a person and their skills. Maguire says there's already a lot of activity around turning employment into a matchmaking endeavor, using

artificial intelligence and deep learning to help the right person and the right job find each other.

In theory, this kind of online job matching could lead to ( A ) bias and discrimination in hiring practices. However, there are potential pitfalls. “We have to make sure that the people who are building these tools aren’t informing these tools with their own biases, whether they’re intentional or not,” Maguire says. “These systems will only be as good as the data that feeds them.”

Which leads Maguire to another point. While she doesn’t want to sound melodramatic about emerging technologies, she believes it is critical for the public to get engaged now, rather than sitting back and letting technology happen to them. “What do we want from these new technological capabilities, and how do we make sure we put in place the social policies and systems that will result in what it is we all want?” she says. “I have a deep concern that we’re just kind of sitting back and letting technology tell us what jobs we’ll have and what jobs we won’t have, rather than us figuring out how to apply these technologies to improve our lives.”

(Adapted from *Voice of America News*,  
<https://www.voanews.com/usa/all-about-america/most-2030s-jobs-havent-been-invented-yet>)

(注) mindset : 考え方	augmented reality : 拡張現実, AR
proficiency : 熟練	human resources : 人材, 人事
matchmaking : 仲介	bias : 先入観, 偏見
discrimination : 区別, 差別	melodramatic : 大げさな

設 問

- (1) 下線部(1)の意味として最も適切なものを、以下の選択肢から一つ選んで記号で答えなさい。
- (ア) 現在、書き手が自分で単語のスペルを完成させるのとは違って
  - (イ) 現在、書き手が自分で単語のスペルを完成させるのと同じように
  - (ウ) 現在、メールが単語のスペルを完成させてくれるのとは違って
  - (エ) 現在、メールが単語のスペルを完成させてくれるのと同じように
- (2) 下線部(2) *the job might come to you* となるのはどうしてか、日本語で説明しなさい。
- (3) 空欄( A )に入る最も適切な語句を、以下の選択肢から一つ選んで記号で答えなさい。
- (ア) further      (イ) less      (ウ) old-fashioned      (エ) personal
- (4) 下線部(3)について、求職者と雇用者をつなぐオンラインシステムを作るときにどのような危険の可能性があるか、日本語で説明しなさい。
- (5) 下線部(4) *to get engaged now* とは具体的にどうすることか、日本語で説明しなさい。
- (6) 本文の内容を要約したものとして最も適切なものを、以下の選択肢から一つ選んで記号で答えなさい。
- (ア) Artificial intelligence will do all our work for us.
  - (イ) We will all look for jobs online.
  - (ウ) Our way of working will change significantly in the near future.
  - (エ) We will assist technology in doing our work.

2

次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

Legislation calling for greater efforts to reduce the waste of food — at every stage from production to consumption — has been enacted by the Diet. It requires the national government to come up with a basic policy to address the “food loss” problem and makes it mandatory for local governments to develop specific plans of action. While the problem of overproduction and sales is often highlighted in discussing the issue, consumers can play a significant role in reducing such waste by changing their own behavior.

The government estimates that of the 27.59 million tons of food wasted in this country in 2016, food still fit for consumption amounted to 6.43 million tons — a volume that has remained roughly unchanged for the past several years. That is equivalent to each person in Japan throwing away one rice bowl of food every day — roughly double the annual worldwide food aid distributed to poor countries suffering from food shortages.

Food waste is an increasingly serious problem worldwide. Roughly 1.3 billion tons <sup>(1)</sup> of food is reportedly wasted globally each year — even as more than 800 million people worldwide continue to suffer from poor nutrition. The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) call for halving per capita food waste by 2030. Overproduction of food and the disposal of food result in wasteful energy consumption and the discharge of gases that contribute to global warming. Cutting back on food waste is a particularly serious challenge for Japan since it relies heavily on imports to meet its food demand.

In recent years, the problem of food waste has often been highlighted as an issue of mass production and sales — and the subsequent disposal of unsold products — of food linked to specific events or days on the calendar such as grilled eel on the Doyo no Ushi no Hi in hot summer, *eho maki* “lucky” sushi rolls to be eaten on Setsubun in February or Christmas cakes. In January, the government took the unusual step of asking supermarket and convenience store chain operators to make and sell just enough eho

maki rolls to meet consumer demand to avoid a large-scale disposal of unsold rolls. Major convenience store chain operators have meanwhile indicated that they will start allowing their franchise stores to sell boxed lunches and other food nearing the end of their shelf lives effectively at discount prices to cut back on the disposal of those food products — the cost of which is largely covered by the franchises.

However, these retailers account for only about 10 percent of the food waste problem. Food is also wasted in large volumes in the production stages, as well as by the restaurant industry. And more than 40 percent of the food waste is said to come from households disposing of leftover or unused food. The government earlier this year set a target of cutting back on the wasting of food still fit for consumption by households to half of the 2000 level by 2030. A meaningful reduction in the volume of wasted food requires a change in the attitude and behavior of consumers.

In a recent online survey of 3,000 adults by the Consumer Affairs Agency, nearly 75 percent of the respondents said they know about the food waste problem — an indication of the growing awareness of the issue. Roughly 70 percent said they recognize the problem and are also taking steps to reduce food waste. But the same survey also showed that a majority of respondents do not buy food products that are nearing the end of their shelf life when they shop at supermarkets or convenience stores — a sign that some people may be aware of the food waste issue but do not take concrete action to address the problem.

Meanwhile, only 38 percent of the respondents said they are aware of the activities of food banks — which supply food donated by individuals or businesses that otherwise <sup>(3)</sup> might be thrown away, even though it's still edible, to welfare facilities or poor families — while a majority of respondents replied that they do not know of such activities.

Food-related businesses combined are responsible for a majority of the food waste in this country, and reviewing many of the industry practices in these sectors, such as those that control the delivery of food products to retailers and their best-by date, should help to reduce food waste in the production and retail stages. But ( A ) should realize that they also account for a major portion of the problem and explore what they can do to reduce food waste by reviewing and changing their everyday behavior and eating habits.

(Adapted from *The Japan Times*,  
<https://www.japantimes.co.jp/opinion/2019/05/26/editorials/addressing-nations-food-waste-problem/#.XO4O6f7gqpo>)

- (注) legislation : 法律                      enact : 制定する  
the Diet : 国会                              mandatory : 義務的な, 強制的な  
per capita : 1人当たりの                  franchise (store) : フランチャイズ店  
shelf life : 保存期間                      retailer : 小売店  
edible : 食べられる                      best-by date : 賞味期限

設 問

- (1) 最初の3つの段落の内容として正しいものを、以下の選択肢から選んで記号で答えなさい。
- (ア) A survey shows that a Japanese person on average eats one bowl of rice every day.  
(イ) Every year more than one billion tons of food are thrown away worldwide.  
(ウ) Food distributed to help food shortages is twice as much as the food wasted in a year.  
(エ) The amount of food that is wasted has increased sharply over the past few years.
- (2) 下線部(1) Food waste is an increasingly serious problem worldwide について、なぜ世界的な問題であると述べられているか、日本語で説明しなさい。
- (3) 以下の i から v の問いの答えとして適切な文になるように、次の枠内から単語を一つずつ選びなさい。

buy	cut	discount	exports	fewer	imports
increase	makes	more	offices	restaurants	schools

i. What is the target set in the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals?  
It is to \_\_\_\_\_ the amount of food waste per person by 50% by 2030.

ii. Why is the food waste problem particularly serious for Japan?  
Because Japan \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of food from foreign countries to meet its food demand.

iii. What was said by the government in order to reduce food waste on Setsubun?

The government asked retailers not to produce \_\_\_\_\_ eho maki rolls than consumers need.

iv. What do convenience stores do to reduce food disposal?

They started to \_\_\_\_\_ food nearing the end of its shelf life.

v. Who are the main sources of food waste in Japan?

Most food is wasted by retailers, producers, \_\_\_\_\_ and households.

(4) 下線部(2) concrete action について、この段落で示される多くの人がしていないことは何か、日本語で説明しなさい。

(5) 下線部(3) food banks の取り組みの内容を日本語で説明しなさい。

(6) 空欄( A )に入る最も適切な語を、問題文の第一段落から英語 1 語で答えなさい。



3

次の各文の( )に入る最も適切な語句を一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (1) She seems to ( ) lost her way.  
(ア) have had (イ) have been  
(ウ) having been (エ) have
- (2) The long hours of work ( ) her exhausted.  
(ア) are left (イ) left  
(ウ) were left (エ) having been left
- (3) The house ( ) she lives is quite small.  
(ア) that which (イ) with which  
(ウ) in which (エ) for which
- (4) Can you believe ( ) furniture he has in his house?  
(ア) how many (イ) so much  
(ウ) so many (エ) how much
- (5) He found the variety show very ( ).  
(ア) amused (イ) amusing  
(ウ) amusement (エ) amuse
- (6) ( ), you have to do all your homework by 10:00 p.m.  
(ア) Liking it or not (イ) Likes it or not  
(ウ) Like or not (エ) Like it or not

(7) I recommend that you ( ) to the conference in Spain.

(ア) are going

(イ) will go

(ウ) went

(エ) go

(8) This perfume is ( ) mint leaves and roses.

(ア) derived by

(イ) derived at

(ウ) derived from

(エ) derived to

(9) I want to play video games ( ).

(ア) each other

(イ) mutually

(ウ) with us

(エ) with you

(10) By next year, I ( ) working here for 25 years.

(ア) was

(イ) would be

(ウ) will have been

(エ) will be

4 次の対話は、健康についての講義の後で、A(学生)がB(教授)に質問をしている場面です。対話の下線部(1)~(4)の日本語を英語に直しなさい。

A: 近年、世界的に健康問題が増えているのは、食習慣の変化のせいでしょうか。  
(1)

B: Well, globally, there seems to be a rapid spread in diseases like obesity and diabetes.  
このことは主に洋食やジャンクフードが影響していると思います。  
(2)

A: Are there other critical factors to consider?

B: First of all, our DNA plays a significant role in the likelihood of getting obesity, diabetes and other diseases. Also, これまでの研究から、運動不足や睡眠の質の低下、<sup>(3)</sup>ストレスなどの生活習慣上の問題が早死にや病気につながっていることが分かっています。

A: Come to think of it, the other day, I heard on the news that when people are exposed to certain chemicals in their living environment, it can increase the risk of heart disease and may also shorten their lifespan.

B: You're right. That's true.

A: Wow, I guess good health is not just related to what we eat! 健康であるということ  
がこれほど難しいことだと思いませんでした。  
(4)

(注) obesity : 肥満      diabetes : 糖尿病

5 以下の A, B のいずれかの質問を選び、二つの例を挙げてあなたの意見を 80 語から 100 語の英語で書きなさい。(解答用紙の A, B のいずれかを丸で囲むこと。)

A: How can we help prevent climate change from becoming worse?

B: How can young people today influence what happens in the world?