

令和6年度入学者一般選抜入学試験問題

(B日程 国際地域学部)

英 語

注意事項

- 1 試験時間は、午前10時から午前11時30分までである。
- 2 試験開始の合図があるまで、問題冊子を開かないこと。
- 3 この試験では、問題冊子(4ページ)、解答用紙2枚及び下書き用紙1枚を配付する。
- 4 試験開始の合図があつてから、解答用紙に受験番号を必ず記入すること(氏名の記入は不要)。解答用紙は2枚あるので、必ず2枚すべてに記入すること。
- 5 解答は、解答用紙の所定の欄に横書きで記入すること。所定の解答欄以外に記入した解答は無効である。
- 6 問題冊子及び解答用紙にページの欠落や印刷不鮮明な部分等がある場合は、手をあげて、試験監督者がそばに来てからその旨申し出ること。
- 7 原則として、試験時間中の途中退室は認めない。
ただし、具合が悪くなった場合、トイレに行きたくなった場合等は、手をあげて、試験監督者がそばに来てからその旨申し出ること。
- 8 試験終了の合図があつたら直ちに筆記用具を置くこと。
- 9 試験終了の合図があつて筆記用具を置いたら、机の上に問題冊子と下書き用紙を重ねて置き、その上に表にした解答用紙を問①の解答用紙が上になるように重ねて置くこと。
- 10 試験監督者の許可があるまで退室しないこと。

※ 解答は解答用紙に書きなさい。

1

Read the passage. Then write a paragraph of about 150 words in English to answer the question below the passage. In your paragraph, use your own words and ideas. (語数を記入する必要はない。)

Junk Food* Taxes

In some places, taxes on junk food are higher than taxes on other kinds of food. For example, in 2011, Hungary started a new tax on foods and drinks that have a lot of sugar, salt, or caffeine*. As another example, in 2014, Mexico introduced an extra tax on drinks that have added sugar. Some people do not like these new taxes. They say that people should have the freedom to choose what to eat or drink without having to pay extra money for certain items. Others argue that such taxes could have a negative impact on small businesses like restaurants. Still others say that the extra tax is not fair because it affects low-income people more than the rest of society. However, there are people who think the higher tax is a good idea and that it could have a positive impact on society.

* junk food : ジャンクフード

* caffeine : カフェイン

Question: In your opinion, what could be some possible benefits of having higher taxes on junk food?

References:

Batis, C., Rivera, J. A., Popkin, B. M., & Taillie, L. S. (2016). First-year evaluation of Mexico's tax on non-essential energy-dense foods: An observational study. *PLoS Med*, *13*(7). <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1002057>

Belluz, J. (April 6, 2018). Mexico and Hungary tried junk food taxes – and they seem to be working: The case for a junk food tax in America. *Vox*. <https://www.vox.com/2018/1/17/16870014/junk-food-tax>

Boysen, O., Boysen-Urban, K., Bradford, H., & Balié, J. (February, 2020). Could higher junk food taxes...? *Social Science Journal for Teens*. https://www.sciencejournalforkids.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/tax_article.pdf

Thomas, M. D. (March 2, 2015). Junk food taxes don't work: Taxing unhealthy food won't actually... *U.S. News and World Report*. <https://bit.ly/45NMvc0>

2 Read the following article and choose the correct words below to fill the spaces.

What are Microaggressions?

Microaggressions are small actions or words that show (1) _____ toward minority groups. For example, imagine you and a friend have different skin colors. One day, someone asks your friend, “Where are you really from?” This might seem like a simple question, but it could make your friend feel like they don’t belong or that they’re not a part of your (2) _____. This can cause emotional (3) _____ because it suggests that they don’t belong just because they look different. Microaggressions are not the same as hate speech. (4) _____ hate speech is meant to hurt someone, microaggressions are usually not meant to hurt anyone. In fact, they are often comments that are made with good (5) _____ and between friends. In Japan, people are starting to become more aware of this issue. This may be partly because of recent well-known overseas (6) _____ that have fought against racial discrimination in society.

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|--------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| (1) A. enterprise | B. publicity | C. luxury | D. prejudice |
| (2) A. pattern | B. community | C. development | D. standard |
| (3) A. support | B. balance | C. health | D. pain |
| (4) A. Whereas | B. However | C. How | D. What |
| (5) A. resolutions | B. circulation | C. intentions | D. qualification |
| (6) A. journeys | B. movements | C. officers | D. species |

References:

- Boddapati, S. (July, 2021). How to teach kids about microaggressions. *On Our Sleeves*. <https://www.onoursleeves.org/mental-health-resources/minority-mental-health/how-to-teach-kids-about-microaggressions>
- Hueston, D. (May 26, 2022). Feature: Japanese society begins to grapple with microaggressions. *Kyodo News*. <https://english.kyodonews.net/news/2022/05/ececde9749b7-feature-japanese-society-begins-to-grapple-with-microaggressions.html>
- Kin, Y. (March 1, 2021). A thousand cuts: A ‘Zainichi’ Korean reporter’s deep dive into microaggression in Japan. *The Mainichi*. <https://mainichi.jp/english/articles/20210227/p2a/00m/0na/020000c>

3

Read the following article and do the task below.

The Ethics* of Space Exploration

Ethics in space exploration are important as we continue to explore and learn about the universe. This involves making decisions about what is right and wrong in space activities.

Even from the beginning of space exploration, there were ethical* concerns surrounding space projects. One example of this occurred during the Apollo program*, which sent humans to the Moon. Wernher von Braun*, a German engineer who had previously worked for the Nazis*, played an important role in the program's success. However, the fact that he was involved raised ethical questions due to his past actions. It made people wonder if it was right to celebrate him as a hero despite his history. After World War II, von Braun came to the United States as part of a program that brought German scientists to America. The U.S. government saw his talents as an engineer and thought he could help them in the space race against the USSR*. They chose to overlook his past because they believed his skills were more important. This decision raised concerns about whether it is acceptable to put national goals over ethical considerations.

As space exploration advances, we face new ethical challenges. First, we must consider how limited resources should best be used. Both national governments and private companies dedicate large amounts of money to space exploration. Would it be better to use these resources to address the many problems facing humanity here on Earth? Second, space exploration raises ethical questions about environmental impacts. Here on Earth, rocket launches involve producing large amounts of pollution. Moreover, when we explore space, there is a risk of bringing microorganisms* from Earth that could harm any life already there.

Margaret McLean, a professor of ethics at Santa Clara University, believes that instead of seeing ourselves as the owners of other planets and moons, we should see ourselves as responsible for taking care of their wonder and beauty. McLean suggests three ethical principles for space exploration. First, we should appreciate space simply because it exists, not for how we can benefit from it. Second, we should use resources from other planets only if this benefits all people and does not harm those other planets. Third, we should not cause damage when we explore. That is, we should leave the Moon and other planets in the same or even better condition than when we first arrived.

Although McLean and others study space ethics, their influence on decision-making is limited. This is unfortunate because we need independent ethical principles that are not influenced by national or personal interests. Involving organizations like the United Nations can help address ethical concerns and make sure international rules for space travel are fair and reasonable.

Ultimately, space exploration is a human activity, and it is important to consider the

values and principles that guide our actions. As we continue to explore and expand our presence in space, we must overcome the ethical challenges and make choices that benefit not just ourselves, but also the universe we are exploring.

- * ethics : 倫理、倫理学
- * ethical : 倫理的な、倫理上の
- * Apollo program : アポロ計画
- * Wernher von Braun : ヴェルナー・フォン・ブラウン
- * Nazi : ナチ、ナチス
- * USSR : ソビエト社会主義共和国連邦、(旧) ソ連
- * microorganism : 微生物

問：本文の内容を **500 字以内の日本語** で要約しなさい。解答は解答欄に **横書き** し、数字や句読点は 1 字と数えなさい。(文字数を記入する必要はない。)

References:

McLean, M. R. (2006). *To boldly go: Ethical considerations for space exploration*. Markkula Center for Applied Ethics. <https://www.scu.edu/ethics/focus-areas/more-focus-areas/resources/ethical-considerations-for-space-exploration/>

Munro, D. (April 4, 2022). *If humanity is to succeed in space, our ethics must evolve*. Centre for International Governance Innovation. <https://www.cigionline.org/articles/if-humanity-is-to-succeed-in-space-our-ethics-must-evolve/>