

法学部A方式Ⅰ日程・文学部A方式Ⅱ日程・経営学部A方式Ⅱ日程

1 限 英 語 (90 分)

〈注意事項〉

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、問題冊子を開かないこと。
2. 解答はすべて解答用紙に記入しなさい。
3. マークシート解答方法については以下の注意事項を読みなさい。

マークシート解答方法についての注意

マークシート解答では、鉛筆でマークしたものを機械が直接読みとって採点する。したがって解答はHBの黒鉛筆でマークすること(万年筆、ボールペン、シャープペンシルなどを使用しないこと)。

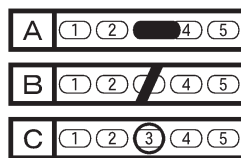
記入上の注意

1. 記入例 解答を3にマークする場合。

(1) 正しいマークの例



(2) 悪いマークの例



枠外にはみださないこと。

○でかこまないこと。

2. 解答を訂正する場合は、消しゴムでよく消してから、あらためてマークすること。
3. 解答用紙をよごしたり、折りまげたりしないこと。
4. 問題に指定された数よりも多くマークしないこと。

4. 問題冊子のページを切り離さないこと。

〔 I 〕 つぎの英文を読んで、問いに答えよ。

Sixty years ago, on Feb. 22, 1943, three students of the Munich-based resistance group “White Rose” were executed for encouraging young people to rise against Hitler — a fact that many young Germans today are unaware of. On a clear February day in 1943, Hans and Sophie Scholl entered the deserted hall of the Ludwig-Maximilian University of Munich bearing a suitcase full of leaflets containing a passionate appeal to Germans to engage (A) “passive resistance” against Hitler and the Third Reich^{*1}.

They worked swiftly, dropping piles of the dangerous leaflets throughout the halls, just minutes before they would be flooded (B) students leaving lectures and classes. Before hurrying outside to safety, the brother and sister, on a last-minute urge, decided to get rid (C) the remaining few documents in the suitcase.

Biology and philosophy student Sophie Scholl hurriedly climbed the grand marble staircase to the upper level of the hall and in a rush of emotion, threw the last remaining leaflets high in the air. The dozens of pamphlets dropped down to the feet of scores of surprised students (あ) lecture halls. Among them, there was a university cleaner who was a Nazi Party member.

The cleaner spotted Sophie and Hans with the leaflets — within minutes the doors were locked, the police were called and Hans and Sophie were arrested by Gestapo^{*2}. Four days later they went on trial for betrayal along with another associate, Christoph Probst, and were executed by the Gestapo within hours on the same day.

Today, memories of the “White Rose” student group live on through numerous memorials, films and books on the story of the courageous members who risked certain death as they worked night and day, running a hand-operated copy machine to create leaflets urging ordinary Germans to

resist Hitler and his anti-Semitic^{*3} policies.

The leaflets were stuffed into envelopes, stamped and mailed from various major cities in southern Germany to students, academics, scholars and café owners, their addresses (7) chosen from telephone books. Some of them were even anonymously distributed in the streets of Munich and at house doors.

“Hitler cannot (1) the war; he can only prolong it. The guilt of his helpers has forever crossed every possible boundary. That’s why you should separate yourself from the Nazis! Show through your actions that you think otherwise!,” one of the pamphlets said. In an even bolder move, three members of the “White Rose” also painted slogans on the sides of houses in Ludwigstrasse, one of Munich’s main streets. They wrote, “Down with Hitler,” “Hitler mass murderer,” and “freedom.”

Two months after the execution of Sophie and Hans Scholl and Christoph Probst, three further members of the “White Rose,” among them 49-year-old philosophy professor, Kurt Huber, the editorial brain behind the leaflets, were also sentenced to death and immediately executed.

Over the years, the “White Rose” and their brutal silencing by the Gestapo have come to symbolize still relatively unknown German resistance against Hitler, both internationally and within Germany. History lessons at several schools and universities world-wide that deal with the World War and the Holocaust inevitably find mention of the courageous student group that dared to disobey Hitler’s rule.

But (D) international recognition of the Munich student group and their brave role during Nazi Germany, few Germans between the ages of 15 and 30 today are aware of the group or their significance. In interviews with DW-RADIO, some young people on the streets of Germany were pretty clueless of what “White Rose” meant. Answers like “White Rose — Jews?.... To be honest with you, I have no idea about them ...,” were common.

According to one survey, only about every third German in 1991 knew that there were students who had fought Nazi Germany. Resistance expert Wolfgang Benz, Head of the Center for Anti-Semitic Research, says that even today, many German citizens have very vague ideas about resistance against Hitler. “One knows that there was resistance. For sure, most also know that there wasn’t much of it. And when it (1) (2) (i) (3) (4) (5) (6) at that time was actually carried out, that’s when their ignorance becomes apparent,” he says.

Matthias Heyl, Head of the Youth Meeting Point in the former concentration camp of Ravensbrück, says that most of these ignorant attitudes also apply to German youngsters. “We know from our own experience here, that there are certain schools in which the topic is dealt with in detail and then there are others, where one has to begin really from scratch. (ii) It (the knowledge of “White Rose” and resistance groups) is not widespread.”

Benz and Heyl explain the (v) of knowledge regarding resistance groups by the fact that the Nazi era lies too far back in the past — almost 60 years, and the fact that the topic is hardly discussed at the moment in (iii) German society. The present generation, according to them, can’t imagine the amount of courage one needed back then to raise a voice of protest against Hitler.

Matthias Heyl, however, believes that once young people learn about the history of the “White Rose,” they can identify with the members of the group even today. “When one looks at the biographies of Hans and Sophie Scholl and the other members of the ‘White Rose,’ one realizes that they were completely normal people who used their ordinary opportunities to do something extraordinary,” he says.

(Adapted from “Remembering the ‘White Rose,’” *Deutsche Welle*, 24 February 2003)

*¹ the Third Reich: 第三帝国, 1933～1945年のナチス政権下のドイツ

*² Gestapo: ゲシュタポ, ナチスドイツの秘密国家警察

*³ anti-Semitic: 反ユダヤ主義の

1. 空所 ～ に入る最も適切なものを, つぎの a ～ d の中からそれぞれ一つずつ選び, その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。ただし選択肢は一度しか使えない。

a. despite b. in c. of d. with

2. 空所 に入る最も適切なものを, つぎの a ～ d の中から一つ選び, その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

a. exit b. exited c. exiting d. to exit

3. 空所 ～ に入る最も適切なものを, つぎの a ～ f の中からそれぞれ一つずつ選び, その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。ただし選択肢は一度しか使えない。

a. breadth b. honestly c. lack
d. lose e. randomly f. win

4. 下線部(i) And when it
 at that time was actually carried out の空所につぎの a ～ f を並び替え と に入るものの記号を, それぞれ解答欄にマークせよ。ただし選択肢は一度しか使えない。

a. comes to b. how c. of
d. resistance to e. the details f. the government

5. 下線部(ii) one has to begin really from scratch の意味に最も近いものを、つぎの a ～ d の中から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- a. students have a negative image of that matter
 - b. students have almost no knowledge of that matter
 - c. students have to create a proper plan for resistance
 - d. students have to go through a basic training for resistance
6. 下線部(iii) the topic is hardly discussed at the moment の意味に最も近いものを、つぎの a ～ d の中から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- a. the topic is heatedly discussed today
 - b. the topic is informally discussed presently
 - c. the topic is rarely discussed these days
 - d. the topic is reluctantly discussed at present
7. 本文の内容と合致するものを、つぎの a ～ d の中から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- a. Professor Kurt Huber specialized in biology, and although he was involved in the “White Rose” resistance, he survived World War II.
 - b. The courage of the “White Rose” to resist tyranny has been well-known all over the world for 60 years.
 - c. The resistance movement of some students against the Nazis was known to about 30% of German people in 1991.
 - d. The “White Rose” students were forced to participate in the resistance movement for freedom.

〔Ⅱ〕 つぎの英文を読んで、問いに答えよ。

Social interaction is good for human health, and a new study suggests it might be good for your dog, too. “Where we live and who we interact with has a really strong effect on our health and well-being,” said Noah Snyder-Mackler, who is lead author of the study and an associate professor at Arizona State University’s school of life sciences and its center for evolution and medicine. “This link between our social environments and our health extends to many social animals. Animals with stronger social relationships ⁽⁷⁾ live longer, healthier lives.”

The research, published in *Evolution, Medicine & Public Health*, surveyed the owners of more than 21,000 dogs and found that social companionship — with both people and other animals — had the largest influence on healthier aging among dogs. The effect was

(1)

(2)

⁽ⁱ⁾

(3)

(4)

(5)

(6)

, such as family finances, household children or the pet parent’s age.

The study is part of the Dog Aging Project, a large community-science research effort started in 2018 and funded by the National Institute on Aging and private donations. Its goal is to learn how genes, lifestyle and the environment influence aging and disease among dogs. Researchers also hope the insights can help human health. “Dogs are often considered our ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ closest animal companions and share many aspects of our daily lives,” said Brianah McCoy, a co-author of the paper. “By studying how the social environment affects dog health, we can gain perspectives that may also be relevant to human health.” ⁽¹⁾

Statistical tools were used to analyze factors in the dogs’ social environments obtained from surveys completed by dog owners. The questionnaires asked about,

(A)

, physical activity, environment, dog behavior, diet, medications and preventive medications, health status and

owner characteristics. The scientists narrowed their analysis to five key factors — neighborhood stability, total household income, social time with children, social time with animals and owner age — that together might explain how the social environment could affect a dog’s well-being. They found poorer health among dogs who lived in households with financial difficulties and other stressors, and better health among dogs who experienced more social companionship, such as living with other dogs.

The researchers, however, did not (B) life span, although they plan to do so in the future. “While we can’t say ‘having another dog in the house adds X years to your dog’s life,’ we were able to compare the strengths of the effect of different environmental factors on health,” Snyder-Mackler said.

In addition, they ^(v)cautioned that the results don’t mean that pet owners need to add more dogs to the family or rush their pets to dog parks. Scientists not involved in the study pointed out that not all dogs respond similarly. “Some dogs may find social interactions stressful,” said Clara Wilson, a researcher in the Penn Vet Working Dog Center at the University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine, “and it may not be in the dog’s best interests to force these interactions.” Courtney Sexton, a researcher at Virginia-Maryland College of Vet Med — and who ^(r)contributes other research to the Dog Aging Project — said her dog would rather play with a ball than with other dogs, and it’s the pet owners’ “job to pay attention to the signals dogs give us.”

(Adapted from Marlene Cimon, “Dogs can age healthier by socializing with humans and pets, study says,” *The Washington Post*, 15 August 2023)

1. 下線部(ア)～(エ)の意味に最も近いものを, つぎの a～dの中からそれぞれ一つ選び, その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

(ア) extends

- a. adds b. applies c. confesses d. sees

(イ) relevant

- a. dangerous b. indifferent c. junior d. significant

(ウ) cautioned

- a. complained b. recommended
c. repeated d. warned

(エ) contributes

- a. contradicts b. criticizes c. disregards d. provides

2. 下線部(i)

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

(5)

(6)

の空所につぎの a～f を並び替え

(3)

 と

(5)

 に入るものの記号を, それぞれ解答欄にマークせよ。ただし選択肢は一度しか使えない。

- a. anything else b. five times c. greater
d. looked at e. than f. they

3. 下線部(ii) the insights の内容に最も近いものを, つぎの a～dの中から一つ選び, その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- a. the awareness that private donations are influential for solving the aging problem of dogs
b. the comprehension of the way genes, lifestyles and the environment can affect aging of dogs
c. the realization of how large-scale science research effort can change our attitude towards dogs
d. the understanding that dogs are also social animals that value community

4. 空所 に入る最も適切なものを、つぎの a～d の中から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- a. among other things b. at any cost
c. by no means d. on the contrary

5. 空所 に入る最も適切なものを、つぎの a～d の中から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- a. prolong b. quantify c. reject d. shorten

6. つぎの(1)と(2)の(ア), (イ)について、正しいものを a～d の中からそれぞれ一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

(1)

(ア) It has recently been proven that owning a dog is good for human social health.

(イ) Dogs raised in homes with economic hardships lead healthier lives.

- a. (ア)は本文の内容と合致しているが、(イ)は合致していない。
b. (ア)は本文の内容と合致していないが、(イ)は合致している。
c. (ア)と(イ)の両方が本文の内容と合致している。
d. (ア)と(イ)の両方が本文の内容と合致していない。

(2)

(ア) Dog owners should hasten to bring as many dogs as possible into the family.

(イ) It is the owners' responsibility to closely observe the signals given by dogs.

- a. (ア)は本文の内容と合致しているが、(イ)は合致していない。
b. (ア)は本文の内容と合致していないが、(イ)は合致している。
c. (ア)と(イ)の両方が本文の内容と合致している。
d. (ア)と(イ)の両方が本文の内容と合致していない。

〔Ⅲ〕 つぎの英文を読んで、問いに答えよ。

It is difficult to appreciate the scale of the demographic^{*1} troubles facing Japan. After all, the main urban centers of Tokyo and Osaka are increasingly crowded. Tourists have returned to the country in force, exceeding pre-COVID-19 levels, prompting in some cases, restrictions on the number of visitors to popular sites.⁽ⁱ⁾ They're even venturing to less traveled sites. The country feels full.

Yet Japan faces increasingly severe demographic circumstances, an evolution that manifests in sometimes surprising ways. One telling indicator is the growing amount of abandoned property, much of it — but not (A) — in rural areas. This vacant, sometimes unclaimed, real estate is a danger to neighbors and a drag on local economies.⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ It is, simultaneously, an opportunity for entrepreneurs^{*2} and creative city administrators.

According to a survey published this week by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, there were 8.99 million “vacant homes” in Japan in October of last year, an increase of 500,000 from the previous survey, and that accounts (B) 13.8% of all homes in Japan. Last year, the Nomura Research Institute estimated that the total number of vacant homes will top 23 million — 31.5% of all houses — by 2038, unless these houses are demolished on a large scale.

Empty houses, called “*akiya*” in Japanese, pose many dangers. Poorly (C), they can collapse or fall apart under severe weather conditions, and flying tiles, paneling or other pieces of equipment can damage people and structures nearby. They also can be invaded by mice, bugs or other pests, posing health threats. They damage local property values as well.

When apartments or condominium^{*3} units are vacant, they undermine the economics of the entire complex since maintenance and repair depend on

fees paid by owners and residents. Empty or unclaimed facilities also (D) tax collection, hurting the cities or regions that need those revenues.

General population decline, coupled with construction of new houses, means that existing properties don't get much attention. In 20 years, there will be 4.37 million condominiums over 40 years old: They are (E) to get the maintenance they will need for the resale market.

There are several possible ways to handle this problem. The obvious solution is to prevent the population decline. That will not happen. A demographic crisis has been anticipated for over half a century and not only ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾ has (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) negative trends have intensified during that time. The younger generations have adopted a new mindset about the value of marriage and the ideal family size when they get married.

Another option, that is already in place, would give local authorities more power to act when properties are neglected or abandoned. A law was passed in 2015 that gave them the power to issue warnings or tear down houses if they are ignored. The law has since been modified to apply to condominiums, but application has been restricted.

A third option is encouraging new ownership or new uses of these properties. The growing embrace of more flexible work options, which permit telecommuting, could create new demand for homes further from metropolitan centers. Larger properties at lower prices are always attractive and become even more so when the commute becomes a couple of times a week rather than daily.

The idea of buying abandoned properties and fixing them up is currently popular among foreigners. That is an elegant solution but renovation is expensive, time consuming and the total number might not be

enough to make an impact on the growing number of such properties.

Governments should think about ways to repurpose vacant properties. The surge of tourists and the growing interest in adventures off-the-beaten path^(iv) is creating demand for accommodations in underdeveloped parts of Japan. Meeting that need is one possibility, although restoration costs will be high and require national or prefectural government support.

Another possibility is to create single national registries^{*4} of abandoned properties and resources that link related companies and homeowners. Yet another measure that would cut into, but not eliminate, this problem is simplifying the inheritance system to facilitate the writing of wills and the claiming of property.

The key to success will be the efforts by rural towns and local governments to aggressively repurpose the growing numbers of vacant and abandoned buildings that they oversee. They must see those as opportunities to revive economic opportunity and partner with energetic and creative entrepreneurs. It is a lot to ask, but their future — and that of the country — depends on it.

(Adapted from The Japan Times Editorial Board, “Abandoned homes will be a big part of Japan’s future: Depopulation and its effects pose risks to communities and economies, particularly in rural areas,” *The Japan Times*, 3 May 2024)

*1 demographic: 人口統計上の

*2 entrepreneur: 起業家

*3 condominium: 分譲マンション

*4 registry: 登記簿

7. 空所 に入る最も適切なものを，つぎの a ～ d の中から一つ選び，その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- a. likely b. likewise c. unlike d. unlikely

8. 下線部(iii) not only has
 negative trends have intensified during that time の空所につき
の a ～ f を並び替え と に入るものの記号を，それぞれ
解答欄にマークせよ。ただし選択肢は一度しか使えない。

- a. but b. change c. failed
d. the course e. the government f. to

9. 下線部(iv) off-the-beaten path の意味に最も近いものを，つぎの a ～ d の中から一つ選び，その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- a. in places where everyone wants to go
b. in places where few people go
c. in places where haunted houses are
d. in places where people are not allowed

10. つぎの(1)と(2)の(ア), (イ)について, 正しいものを a ~ d の中からそれぞれ一つ選び, その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

(1)

(ア) With increased telecommuting, people might seek out inexpensive larger houses, even if they are not in metropolitan centers.

(イ) Foreigners investing in abandoned properties and restoring them are expected to soon solve the problems related to vacant properties.

- a. (ア)は本文の内容と合致しているが, (イ)は合致していない。
- b. (ア)は本文の内容と合致していないが, (イ)は合致している。
- c. (ア)と(イ)の両方が本文の内容と合致している。
- d. (ア)と(イ)の両方が本文の内容と合致していない。

(2)

(ア) By simplifying the inheritance system and the process of claiming property, companies can tear down abandoned houses without homeowners' consent.

(イ) Governments are asking entrepreneurs to consider teaming up with foreigners to repurpose the vacant and abandoned houses in small towns.

- a. (ア)は本文の内容と合致しているが, (イ)は合致していない。
- b. (ア)は本文の内容と合致していないが, (イ)は合致している。
- c. (ア)と(イ)の両方が本文の内容と合致している。
- d. (ア)と(イ)の両方が本文の内容と合致していない。

〔Ⅳ〕 つぎの英文を読んで、問いに答えよ。

A sleeper train is a type of railway service that offers sleeping accommodations for passengers during overnight journeys. While long considered old-fashioned and nostalgic, it is now picking up steam, due to growing concern over the environmental impact of flying.

From the Orient Express to the Trans-Europe Express, few methods of travel have offered as much romance as a European night train. Unfortunately, these overnight train routes have long been (ア) decline, particularly in Western Europe, due mainly to the growing popularity of low-cost airlines. In 2016, the German rail operator Deutsche Bahn ended its night routes, selling off all of its sleeping wagons, while in France, the last Paris-to-Nice sleeping train service was discontinued in 2017.

As a result, fans of overnight rail travel have been fighting to save the service. The cross-border Back on Track group has been lobbying both operators and governments while also organizing protests ⁽ⁱ⁾ inside train stations. Things have started to look (イ), with new routes, new carriages and renewed interest from travelers. Austria's rail operator ÖBB purchased Deutsche Bahn's unwanted sleeping wagons, and has since reported increasing numbers of overnight passengers, even ordering new sleeping cars. In March, the Swedish government announced plans to expand overnight trains to many European destinations. In May, the Swiss rail operator SBB said that it was considering renewed night routes, citing market demands.

In France, activists saved a beloved sleeping-car route between Paris, Perpignan and the Spanish border town of Portbou, according to Nicolas Forien, a member of both Back on Track and the French group Oui au Train de Nuit (“Yes to the Night Train”). “Public opinion is changing (ウ) a few years ago, when night trains were considered old-fashioned and

nostalgic, something from the past,” Mr. Forien said. “Now it’s considered a serious alternative to flying which should be redeveloped.”

Sleeper train service has had (A) luck in other parts of the Continent — often in regions with (B) competition from low-cost airlines. The Czech train operator RegioJet introduced a new overnight line in 2017 with all-new cars traveling from Prague through Slovakia’s High Tatra Mountains and to the regional capital of Kosice. The route was later extended further east to the city of Humenne. In late 2018, ÖBB launched a new version of the historic Vienna to Berlin overnight route, now traveling through Wroclaw and other cities in southwestern Poland. The Serbian rail operator Srbija Voz has recently modernized the sleeping cars on its overnight trains.

By far, the highest-profile night train is the new Caledonian Sleeper. It offers luxurious sleeping cars for journeys between London and various destinations in Scotland, with upgraded features like compartments with double beds and private bathrooms, as well as improved options for dining.

While more comfortable furnishings and better meals might heighten the romantic charm of night trains, concern for the environment is giving the movement a significant push. The climate activist Greta Thunberg completed a cross-European speaking tour by train, which helped bring the Swedish concept of flygskam, or “flight shame,” to a wider audience. The concept refers to a feeling of (C) about flying due to its environmental impact, particularly carbon emissions. On social media, Ms. Thunberg posted a picture of herself smiling from a bunk bed* in the night train.

“The most important thing for me these days is the climate discussion — trains are really climate-friendly alternatives to middle-distance flying,” said Bernhard Knierim, an activist with Back on Track. For Mr. Knierim, the furthest distance for overnight rail travel is “anything up to 1,000 kilometers,” or about 620 miles.

In terms of environmental impact, the difference between rail travel and flights can be (オ). Robert Lechner, a spokesman for the ÖBB rail carrier, points out that Austria’s electrified overnight trains do not require fossil fuels. “In Austria, for example, the electricity for the trains comes from 100-percent renewable sources,” said Mr. Lechner. “Geographically speaking, we have a lot of advantages.” ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ We have the power plants on the Danube River, and we have the power plants in the mountains.”

Not only do night trains allow travelers to avoid the “flight shame,” but train travel can also be productive, thanks to the onboard Wi-Fi that many night trains offer for free. For most travelers, however, the main “productive” time will be spent sleeping. They are also cost effective: These trains eliminate the need for booking a night of accommodation.

Al Mik, 32, frequently travels around Europe in his job with a Brussels-based nongovernmental organization, taking night trains instead of flying a few times per year. According to him, train travel takes longer than flying, but sometimes it’s more convenient, since (C) are usually located in the city center, while (D) are not. “There’s something really great about waking up and being dropped off in the center of the place you’re traveling to, instead of 20 or 30 kilometers out, as you are with most flights,” he said. “And then there’s the environmental factor as well.”

(Adapted from Evan Rail, “Once Threatened, Europe’s Night Trains Rebound,” *The New York Times*, 11 June 2019)

* bunk bed: 二段ベッド

1. 空所 ～ に入る最も適切なものを，つぎの a ～ d の中からそれぞれ一つずつ選び，その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|----------------|------------|----------|
| <input type="text" value="(ア)"/> | a. for | b. in | c. since | d. under |
| <input type="text" value="(イ)"/> | a. after | b. down | c. forward | d. up |
| <input type="text" value="(ウ)"/> | a. compared to | b. for | | |
| | c. rather than | d. through | | |
| <input type="text" value="(エ)"/> | a. delight | b. disinterest | | |
| | c. guilt | d. pride | | |
| <input type="text" value="(オ)"/> | a. controversial | b. preferable | | |
| | c. substantial | d. trivial | | |

2. 下線部(i) lobbying の意味に最も近いものを，つぎの a ～ d の中から一つ選び，その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| a. looking down on | b. putting pressure on |
| c. showing support to | d. trying to overthrow |

3. 空所 に入る語の組み合わせとして最も適切なものを，つぎの a ～ d の中から一つ選び，その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- | | |
|--|---|
| a. <input type="text" value="(A)"/> better | <input type="text" value="(B)"/> less |
| b. <input type="text" value="(A)"/> less | <input type="text" value="(B)"/> better |
| c. <input type="text" value="(A)"/> severe | <input type="text" value="(B)"/> weak |
| d. <input type="text" value="(A)"/> weak | <input type="text" value="(B)"/> severe |

4. 下線部(ii) Geographically speaking, we have a lot of advantages. とはどのような状況を指すか。最も適切なものを、つぎの a～d の中から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- a. Austria produces both massive fossil fuels and renewable energy sources.
- b. Austria's natural environment is well suited for the generation of renewable energy.
- c. In Austria, many cities are easily reached by trains powered by renewable energy.
- d. Power plants all over Austria are well connected by train networks.

5. 空所 に入る語の組み合わせとして最も適切なものを、つぎの a～d の中から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- | | | | | |
|----|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|----------------|
| a. | <input type="text" value="(C)"/> | airplanes | <input type="text" value="(D)"/> | trains |
| b. | <input type="text" value="(C)"/> | trains | <input type="text" value="(D)"/> | airplanes |
| c. | <input type="text" value="(C)"/> | airports | <input type="text" value="(D)"/> | train stations |
| d. | <input type="text" value="(C)"/> | train stations | <input type="text" value="(D)"/> | airports |

6. つぎの(1)と(2)の(あ), (い)について, 正しいものを a ~ d の中からそれぞれ一つ選び, その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

(1)

(あ) Night trains are finally gaining popularity for the economical reason that they are cheaper than low-cost flights.

(い) Swiss rail operator SBB started discussing the renewal of night train routes because demand for them is rising.

a. (あ)は本文の内容と合致しているが, (い)は合致していない。

b. (あ)は本文の内容と合致していないが, (い)は合致している。

c. (あ)と(い)の両方が本文の内容と合致している。

d. (あ)と(い)の両方が本文の内容と合致していない。

(2)

(あ) Around the time when Germany was reducing night train service, Austria was enhancing it.

(い) Due to concerns for the environment, luxurious night trains in England attracted criticism.

a. (あ)は本文の内容と合致しているが, (い)は合致していない。

b. (あ)は本文の内容と合致していないが, (い)は合致している。

c. (あ)と(い)の両方が本文の内容と合致している。

d. (あ)と(い)の両方が本文の内容と合致していない。