

令和7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・問②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。)

Universal Basic Income

Universal Basic Income (UBI) is a proposal for everyone in a country to receive regular payments from the government. They do not have to work or pass a test to receive this money. The idea is that society will benefit if everyone's basic needs are met. Supporters in the US claim that a monthly payment of \$1,000 per adult and \$300 per child would allow everyone to have medicine, clean water, a healthy diet, and less anxiety. This would save money in healthcare costs. UBI also enables new parents to spend more time with their babies and allows teenagers to stay in school rather than leaving to get a job. Experiments carried out in Kenya and Canada have confirmed these benefits. Critics of UBI, however, argue that it is too expensive and that it removes the desire to work. They also claim that it takes money away from the poor by giving payments to everyone in society, even those who are wealthy.

Question: Do you support the idea of providing people in Japan with a Universal Basic Income? Give reasons for your answer.

Sources:

GiveDirectly. (2023). Early findings from the world's largest UBI study. *GiveDirectly*. <https://www.givedirectly.org/2023-ubi-results/>

ProCon.org. (2024). Universal Basic Income (UBI) – Top 3 pros and cons. *Britannica ProCon.org*. <https://www.procon.org/headlines/universal-basic-income-top-3-pros-and-cons/>

Tomchuk, T. (2022). Manitoba's Mincome Experiment. *Canadian Museum for Human Rights*. <https://humanrights.ca/story/manitobas-mincome-experiment>

2

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

Music and Social Change

The power of music has long been known. In some ancient European societies, leaders feared its influence on common people and passed laws (1) _____ the styles of music that could be performed. Regular people have used songs as a tool for social change. Often, this has been in the form of protest movements such as those (2) _____ for women's suffrage* or civil rights. These songs can unite protesters and attract support to their cause, or they can raise people's awareness of (3) _____. This happened with Billie Holiday's song *Strange Fruit*, which (4) _____ to lynchings* of black people in the US. Social issues have also been an important element of hip-hop music, which often discusses life in low-income ethnic (5) _____ neighborhoods. Music is often considered a universal language with the power to connect people across the planet and (6) _____ them to act.

* suffrage : 参政权

* lynching : リンチ

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| (1) A. discounting | B. restricting | C. deriving | D. tracing |
| (2) A. campaigning | B. classifying | C. suspending | D. broadcasting |
| (3) A. formation | B. injustice | C. overhead | D. presence |
| (4) A. caused | B. varied | C. referred | D. consisted |
| (5) A. burden | B. principle | C. facility | D. minority |
| (6) A. inspire | B. eliminate | C. persist | D. exceed |

Sources:

Freeman, W. J. (1998). A Neurobiological Role of Music in Social Bonding. In N. Wallin, B. Merkur, and S. Brown (Eds.) *The Origins of Music*. MIT Press. <https://escholarship.org/uc/item/9025x8rt>

Peralta, L. (2021). How does music affect society? *Save the Music Foundation*. <https://www.savethemusic.org/blog/how-does-music-affect-society/>

Rabinowitch, T. (2020). The Potential of Music to Effect Social Change. *Music and Science*, 3, 1-6. <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/2059204320939772>

Songs of Women's Suffrage. (n.d.) Library of Congress. <https://www.loc.gov/item/ihas.200197395>

Stevens, G. (2023). The sound of a movement: Music as a tool for change. *Indykids*. <https://indykids.org/the-sound-of-a-movement-music-as-a-tool-for-change/>

3

Read the following article and do the task below.

Blue Zones*

Blue Zones are regions of the world where local people enjoy high longevity* and healthy lifestyles. The five Blue Zones that have been identified are Sardinia in Italy, Icaria in Greece, the Nicoya peninsula in Costa Rica, the Loma Linda area of the US, and Okinawa in Japan. In order to help maintain healthy societies, researchers are considering whether we should learn from Blue Zones. While some elements of these lifestyles offer clear benefits, other aspects of the Blue Zone concept have been criticized.

One benefit of the Blue Zone lifestyle that there is agreement on is physical activity. Modern life has become increasingly sedentary* as more people work long hours in their offices or homes. People living in Blue Zones, in contrast, are active even beyond the age of 80 because these areas tend to be rural communities where farming is still an important industry and physical labor is constantly required.

Another important element of Blue Zone life is social interaction. People living in Blue Zones have rich social relationships. Since they are often islands, peninsulas, or mountainous regions, Blue Zones tend to be remote from large populations and urban developments. Consequently, people need to maintain close relationships with their neighbors and a strong sense of community. Family life, tradition, and religion all play prominent roles in their lives.

One controversial aspect of Blue Zones, however, is diet. Supporters of the Blue Zone idea say that these regions have special diets that will help to promote longevity. Certainly, traditional diets in Blue Zones often contain a lot of vegetables and little meat. However, doctors argue that these features are not unique to Blue Zone regions. People in many other areas of the world are also eating healthily and living longer.

Another criticism of the Blue Zone concept concerns data. Some researchers say that the Blue Zone data might lead to misunderstandings. For example, many people in the Loma Linda Blue Zone are members of a religious group that follows a vegetarian diet and avoids processed foods*. However, it is also true that the area is much wealthier than the national average. Therefore, it is possible that wealth contributes to their longevity as much as their lifestyle. In addition, data can change over time. Okinawa no longer has the highest longevity rate in Japan, and for working-age people, it is actually declining, mainly because of lifestyle-related diseases.

So, how much faith should we place in the notion of Blue Zones? If we want to live a long life, then exercise, lots of social interaction, and a healthy diet are all definitely important. But we need to remember that longevity is complex. It is related to many other issues as well, and these can change over time. The pursuit of a healthy society seems to depend not only on maintaining healthy daily practices of individuals but also on creating appropriate social conditions or environments. It seems that there are some

valuable lessons we can learn from Blue Zones, but we should not copy their lifestyles without critical evaluation.

- * Blue Zone : ブルーゾーン
- * longevity : 寿命
- * sedentary : ほとんど体を動かさない
- * processed food : 加工食品

問：本文の内容を **600 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。)

Sources:

Data Commons. (n.d.). Median Income of a Population, United States of America.

https://datacommons.org/tools/timeline#&place=country/USA&statsVar=Median_Income_Person

Data USA. (2022). Loma Linda, CA. <https://datausa.io/profile/geo/loma-linda-ca?redirect=true>

Finkelstein, P. (2023). "Blue zones" have captivated health and longevity experts. But are they real or statistical grift? *Salon*.

<https://www.salon.com/2023/10/01/blue-zones-have-captivated-health-and-longevity-experts-but-are-they-real-or-statistical-grift/>

Hall, H. (2021). Blue Zones Diet: Speculation Based on Misinformation. *Science-Based Medicine*.

<https://sciencebasedmedicine.org/blue-zones-diet-speculation-based-on-misinformation/>

Okinawa Times. (2022, December 24). Okinawa Prefecture on the brink of reviving its longevity record; Urgent need to improve health for those in their prime working years; health promotion measures to be reviewed.

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Okinawa Times. (2022, December 24). Okinawa Prefecture's average life expectancy: 43rd for men and 16th for women. Reasons for the prefecture's "high mortality rate for those aged 20-64" by prefecture in 2020.

<https://www.okinawatimes.co.jp/articles/-/1078853>

Poulain, M., Herm, A., & Pes, G. (2013). The Blue Zones: Areas of exceptional longevity around the world. *Vienna Yearbook of Population Research* (11), (pp. 87-108). <https://www.uu.nl/sites/default/files/articlestopicskeynotes.pdf>