

2020年度 武蔵野美術大学 造形学部 一般選抜 一般方式
外国語(英語) B 日程(60分)

[問題 I] 次の英文を読んで、下の設問に答えなさい。

Each day there are about 200 thousand more people in the world than there were the day before, which means that there are that many more births each day than there are deaths. The population of the world is growing at a rapid pace.

Much of the increase in the rate of population growth can be explained by increased life expectancy. People are being born into the world faster than they are dying.

Social events and economics can have a huge effect on populations. For example, the twentieth century saw dramatic economic fluctuations, which affected people's choices to have children. The first World War, for example, removed many men from American society, and so they and their wives and future wives had to (1)delay childbirth. The Great Depression that followed also decreased people's likelihood to have children simply because they could not afford to feed another mouth. World War II, again, separated young men and women, but this war was followed by economic growth, which encouraged many people to have several children. The 1950s and 1960s witnessed an enormous baby boom in the developed world.

In recent decades, fertility rates have dropped in developed countries. Even though people have the means to look after children, they are choosing to have fewer children or not have children at all. One reason is that women are more likely to get an education, which often means putting off having children until one has finished school or even further to establish a career. Whereas women were once married shortly after they reached child-rearing age, more and more women are choosing to put their careers first and postpone being a mother. (2)The longer a woman waits to give birth, the fewer children she is likely to bear. Therefore, there was a huge generation of people born in the 1950s and 1960s who did not have very many children of their own, and their children are having still fewer children. In most developed nations, fertility rates are below replacement levels, meaning that the next generation will not be as large as the one before.

However, population trends in the developed world do not give an accurate picture of what's happening to the world population. Eighty percent of people live in less developed countries, and 95 percent of world population growth occurs there. While fertility rates are falling there too, they are still well above

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replacement levels. With most couples having more than two children and with life expectancies increasing, the planet is still expecting massive population increases over the next century.

Dropping fertility rates and increases in life expectancy lead to one inevitable outcome – the population is aging. The percentage of older people in the population is growing and will continue to grow. This can be a worrying prospect for younger people because, for example, as the baby boomers retire, they become less productive players in the economy but continue to require resources. This puts a heavy burden on the younger generation who must look after them through health care programs and pension plans. But some argue that as life expectancy increases, so too does quality of life. There is no reason that retirees cannot remain productive. Indeed many retirees choose to get jobs in different fields just to keep busy or they do volunteer work. Also, improvements in technology allow the younger generation to be more productive. As such, the aging population may not have the dramatic impact some are expecting because fewer people can get more work done.

[注] life expectancy = 平均寿命 fluctuations = 変動
fertility rate = 出生率 replacement level = 人口補充水準
inevitable = 避けられない pension = 年金

1. 下線部 (1) の delay と同じ意味を表す単語を本文中から抜き出して書きなさい。
2. 下線部 (2) を和訳しなさい。
3. 次の (A) (B) (C) の現状は、(1) ~ (3) のどれに当てはまるか。その番をマークしなさい。
(A) Fertility rate (B) Life expectancy (C) Replacement level
(1) Increasing across the world
(2) Decreasing across the world
(3) Being exceeded in less developed countries but not in most developed countries

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4. 本文の第6パラグラフの内容に基づき、次のうちどれが最も適切か。その番号をマークしなさい。
- (1) Although the population is aging, productivity as a whole may not drop very much due partly to technological advancements.
 - (2) There is no denying that the population is aging, but this is not a serious problem since older people require fewer resources than younger people.
 - (3) The increasing number of older people in the population will lead to a major decrease in overall productivity since retirees do not work.
 - (4) Good health care programs and pension plans are needed to relieve the heavy burden on the younger generation and maintain the quality of life.
5. 本文のタイトルとしてふさわしいものは、次のうちどれか。その番号をマークしなさい。
- (1) The Impact of Changing Gender Roles on Global Population Growth
 - (2) Differences in Population Growth Rates among Countries
 - (3) The Challenges Posed by the Aging Population
 - (4) World Population Trends
6. 次の各文で本文の内容に一致しているものにはTを、一致していないものにはFをマークしなさい。
- (1) The global population is growing by more than one million people per week.
 - (2) The World Wars reduced the rate of population growth mainly because of their negative economic effects.
 - (3) In developed countries, one reason why people are choosing to have fewer children or none at all is the lack of money.
 - (4) The term “baby boom” refers to the explosive population growth being seen in less developed countries.
 - (5) Although the population of the world is still increasing, there will be much slower growth in the next one hundred years.

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[問題Ⅱ] 次の会話を読んで、下の設問に答えなさい。

- A: It's Friday at last! ①_____ after work tonight?
B: No, not really.
A: How about going to the new restaurant near Takanodai Station?
B: ②_____, I went there for dinner just yesterday. Anyway, I feel like having dinner at home tonight. Why don't you come to my place for supper instead? I can put ③_____ something simple for both of us.
A: Are you sure you're not too tired?
B: Don't worry. I ④_____ cooking at all. It's relaxing.
A: Sounds great! ⑤_____! And why don't I get some pie for dessert?
B: That's perfect! Thanks.

- 下線部 (1) に入れるべきものとして最もふさわしくないものを、下に与えられたものの中から選び、その番号をマークしなさい。
(1) Are you doing anything (2) Busy
(3) Do you have any plans (4) What are you doing
- 下線部 (2) に入れるべき最も適当なものを、下に与えられたものの中から選び、その番号をマークしなさい。
(1) In the meantime (2) In other words
(3) To tell you the truth (4) To make matters worse
- 下線部 (3) に入れるべき最も適当なものを、下に与えられたものの中から選び、その番号をマークしなさい。
(1) across (2) up
(3) forward (4) together
- 下線部 (4) に入れるべき最も適当なものを、下に与えられたものの中から選び、その番号をマークしなさい。
(1) don't mind (2) can't stand
(3) can't make (4) don't dare
- 下線部 (5) に入れるべき最も適当なものを、下に与えられたものの中から選び、その番号をマークしなさい。
(1) I wish I could (2) I'd love to
(3) I'm afraid not (4) No, thank you

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[問題Ⅲ] 次の各文の空所に入れるべき最も適当なものを、それぞれに与えられたものの中から選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

1. My friend grabbed me () the arm to stop me from falling over.
(1) as (2) by
(3) for (4) on
2. Mike will call you back as soon as he () his homework.
(1) finishes (2) finished
(3) will finish (4) will have finished
3. She was busy () her sister draw a picture when I called her yesterday.
(1) help (2) to help
(3) helped (4) helping
4. I was so tired that I sat on the sofa with my eyes ().
(1) close (2) to close
(3) closed (4) closing
5. This is the house in () my mother was born.
(1) that (2) where
(3) which (4) what
6. I () my car when my aunt came to see me.
(1) will have washed (2) have just washed
(3) had just washed (4) have been washing
7. We must () the weather into consideration when we make plans to go hiking.
(1) get (2) have
(3) make (4) take
8. My daughter often complains that she cannot get by on her () salary.
(1) inexpensive (2) cheap
(3) little (4) small

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[問題 IV] 次の日本語を英文に直しなさい。

来月新居に引っ越した後、私が通勤するのに二倍の時間がかかります。

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問題Ⅰ

1. postpone
2. 女性が出産を遅らせれば遅らせるほど、子供を産む数がより少なくなりそうです。
3. (A) 2 (B) 1 (C) 3
4. 1
5. 4
6. (1) T (2) F (3) F (4) F (5) F

問題Ⅱ

1. 4
2. 3
3. 4
4. 1
5. 2

問題Ⅲ

1. 2
2. 1
3. 4
4. 3
5. 3
6. 3
7. 4
8. 4

問題Ⅳ After I move to my new place, it will take twice as long to commute.