

大阪大谷大学

令和6年度 入学試験問題（公募 前期〈A日程〉）

英語

注意事項

1. 問題は全部で6ページです。解答用紙は1枚です。
2. 解答用紙の所定欄に氏名を記入してください。
3. 解答用紙の所定欄に受験番号を記入し、その下のマーク欄に正しく黒鉛筆またはシャープペンシルでマークしてください。
4. 解答用紙の所定欄に入試区分を正しく黒鉛筆またはシャープペンシルでマークしてください。
5. 解答用紙の解答記入欄に黒鉛筆またはシャープペンシルでマークしてください。
例えば、

10

と表示のある問いに対して③と解答する場合は、次の（例）のように解答番号10の解答記入欄の③に黒鉛筆またはシャープペンシルでマークしてください。

（例）

解答番号	解答記入欄
10	① ② ● ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩

6. 問題は持ち帰ってください。

I. 次の **1** ~ **10** に入る最も適切な語句を1つ選び、所定の解答欄にマークしなさい。

(1) When Kenta was introduced to Ms. Jones, he realized that he **1** her before.

- ① was meeting ② have met ③ meets ④ had met

(2) **2** a big breakfast, I was too full to have lunch yesterday.

- ① Having eaten ② Having eating ③ Ate ④ Eaten

(3) Everyone, do you understand **3** I mean?

- ① that ② what ③ why ④ whose

(4) Sea turtles can live **4** to 70 years or more.

- ① at ② by ③ down ④ up

(5) Japan needs to strengthen its relations with oil-**5** countries.

- ① producing ② product ③ to produce ④ produced

(6) She has been in California for the **6** two weeks.

- ① late ② later ③ latest ④ last

(7) I wish I **7** such a thing, but I did.

- ① had not said ② have not said ③ am not saying ④ was not saying

(8) You'll make it if you keep going—just put one **8** in front of the other.

- ① foot ② hand ③ toe ④ knee

(9) Yuya is **9** always late for school.

- ① quite ② almost ③ very ④ by far

(10) This book **10** with methods of acquiring foreign languages.

- ① makes ② deals ③ puts ④ takes

II. 次の [11] ~ [20] に入る最も適切な語を下の語群から 1 つ選び、所定の解答欄にマークしなさい。

In recent years, we often hear about damage to the environment. We hear about plastic in the fish we eat, about garbage in the ocean, and about all kinds [11] pollution. However, amongst the bad news are some success stories. One of those success stories comes from Japan, and has recently gained world-wide attention. It is called “Satoumi.”

Satoumi usually refers [12] a landscape on the coast. It is a landscape where people have worked [13] a long time to [14] a healthy environment. This healthy environment usually has an economic benefit, such as helping a local fishing industry, or providing healthy seaweed for use in cooking, or even providing high-quality salt. By maintaining a natural environment, the people can help nature and nature can help the people.

A strength of Satoumi is the way that people in the surrounding area work together to help the marine landscape and the [15] economy. For example, chemicals from farming may increase the amount of food an area can produce, but may also damage sealife. For that reason, local farmers may [16] using chemicals. The sealife can be [17] by nearby mountains, rivers, forests and other nearby systems, and communities have found a way to balance these competing needs over the long term.

Japan’s success in this area has [18] a lot of interest from international scientists and economists. Successes in places like Ishikawa Prefecture or the Seto Sea (between Shikoku and Honshu) have sparked new ways of thinking [19] how nature and the economy may work together. Even the United Nations has [20] an interest in Satoumi as part of the Sustainable Development Goals. Many environmental problems are still with us, but perhaps Satoumi tells us that we may already have some of the answers.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| ① about | ⑥ for |
| ② affected | ⑦ local |
| ③ attracted | ⑧ maintain |
| ④ avoid | ⑨ of |
| ⑤ declared | ⑩ to |

Ⅲ. 次の **21** ~ **25** に入る最も適切な表現を下から 1 つ選び、所定の解答欄にマークしなさい。

Yuki is talking to Alex, an exchange student, at a Japanese university.

Yuki: Your bag looks big today. **21**

Alex: No, I'm not. I use the university gym when I have time between lessons.

Yuki: Really? I knew we had a gym. I've never seen it, though.

22

Alex: Well, it's smaller than a fitness club.

But that doesn't matter, because it has everything I need.

Yuki: That's good. It must be cheaper too.

You aren't paying gym membership fees.

Alex: **23** I don't have a lot of money, so this helps.

Staying fit is important, isn't it?

Yuki: Yeah. I joined a gym in town. **24**

I like to swim after a workout to cool down.

Alex: Ah. The pool here is outside. It's only open in summer.

Yuki: **25** Still, I like the idea of working out between classes.

Alex: I use the gym during third period.

Bring your sports gear next week. We'll go together.

① I'm too busy to work.

② It has a good pool.

③ Is it very heavy?

④ That's right.

⑤ That's too bad.

⑥ What's it like?

⑦ The town is very far away.

⑧ Are you going on a trip?

IV. 次の英文を読んで、①～④ の記述から本文の内容に一致するものを4つ選び、**26**・**27**・**28**・**29** の各解答欄にマークしなさい。*がついた語句は文末に注がある。

Don't use sugar substitutes if you are trying to lose weight, according to new guidance from the World Health Organization. The global health body said a systematic review of the available evidence suggests the use of non-sugar sweeteners*, or NSS, "does not confer* any long-term benefit in reducing body fat in adults or children." "Replacing free sugars with non-sugar sweeteners does not help people control their weight long-term," said Francesco Branca, director of WHO's department of nutrition and food safety. "We did see a mild reduction of body weight in the short term, but it's not going to be sustained*."

The guidance applies to all people except those with preexisting diabetes*, Branca said. Why? Simply because none of the studies in the review included people with diabetes, and an assessment could not be made, he said. The review also indicated that there might be "potential undesirable effects" from the long-term use of sugar substitutes such as a mildly increased risk of type 2 diabetes and cardiovascular diseases. However, "this recommendation is not meant to comment on safety of consumption," Branca said. "What this guideline says is that if we're looking for reduction of obesity, weight control or risk of noncommunicable diseases, that is unfortunately something science been unable to demonstrate," he said. "It's not going to produce the positive health effects that some people might be looking for."

Non-sugar sweeteners are widely used as an ingredient in prepackaged foods and beverages and are also sometimes added to food and drinks directly by consumers. WHO issued guidelines on sugar intake in 2015, recommending that adults and children reduce their daily intake of free sugars to less than 10% of their total energy intake. Following that recommendation, interest in sugar alternatives intensified, the review said. "This new guideline is based on a thorough assessment of the latest scientific literature, and it emphasises that the use of artificial sweeteners is not a good strategy for achieving weight loss by reducing dietary energy intake," said nutrition researcher Ian Johnson, emeritus fellow at Quadram Institute Bioscience, formerly the Institute of Food Research, in Norwich, United Kingdom. "However, this should not be interpreted as an indication that sugar intake has no relevance to weight-control," Johnson said in a statement. Instead, one should cut back on using sugar-sweetened drinks, and try to use "raw or lightly processed fruit as a source of sweetness," Johnson added.

Dr. Keith Ayoob, scientific adviser for the Calorie Control Council, an international association representing the low-calorie food and beverage industry, told CNN via email the WHO's "insistence on focusing only on prevention of unhealthy weight gain and non-communicable diseases is at the very least, misguided." Robert Rankin, president of the Calorie Control Council, said "low- and no-calorie sweeteners are a critical tool that can help consumers manage body weight and reduce the risk of non-communicable diseases." The guidance is meant for government health organizations in countries who may wish to use the scientific analysis to implement policy changes for their citizens, Branca said. "That will likely depend on the way that which sweeteners are consumed in a specific country," he said. "For example, in a country where consumption patterns are high, those countries might decide to take action in a way or another."

A total of 283 studies were included in the review. Both randomized controlled trials, considered the gold standard of research, and observational studies were included. Observational studies can only show an association, not direct cause and effect.

From <https://edition.cnn.com/2023/05/15/health/who-sweeteners-weigh-loss-guideline-wellness/index.html>

注 sweeteners: (人工) 甘味料
confer: 与える
sustain: 持続させる
preexisting diabetes: 糖尿病の既往症

- ① The WHO did lots of experiments to create this new guidance.
- ② The WHO saw no loss of body weight through the use of Non-Sugar Sweeteners.
- ③ People with diabetes are not covered by the guidelines because there was not enough information about these people.
- ④ The WHO review found that non-sugar sweeteners may raise health risks in some cases.
- ⑤ Non-sugar sweeteners are only used by companies, and not by ordinary people.
- ⑥ The WHO believes we should get less than a tenth of our energy from sugar.
- ⑦ Ian Johnson believes non-sugar sweeteners are an important part of controlling or losing weight.
- ⑧ The Calorie Control Council's primary goal is to help people lose weight.
- ⑨ The guidance is supposed to help people make decisions when shopping for food or drinks.
- ⑩ Some of the studies used to make the guidelines could not show cause and effect.

V. 次の問1～問3において、それぞれ下の①～⑥の語句を並べかえて空所を補い、最も適切な文を完成させなさい。解答は **30**～**35** に入れる語句を所定の解答欄にマークしなさい。

問1 A: Excuse me, do _____ **30** _____ **31** _____?
I need some fresh air.
B: Go ahead.

- | | | |
|--------|--------------|--------|
| ① I | ② if | ③ mind |
| ④ open | ⑤ the window | ⑥ you |

問2 A: Hi, Mai. You look exhausted.
B: I _____ **32** _____ **33** _____ before 12 noon.
It's 11:45 a.m. now!

- | | | |
|----------|-------|----------|
| ① done | ② get | ③ my |
| ④ report | ⑤ to | ⑥ wanted |

問3 A: It's break time. Do you _____ **34** _____ **35** _____?
B: Sorry. I have to go to the post office right now.

- | | | |
|------|----------|--------|
| ① a | ② bite | ③ get |
| ④ to | ⑤ to eat | ⑥ want |