

2023年(令和5年)度 京都外国語大学
公募制推薦入学試験〔英語課題型〕問題用紙

2022年(令和4年)11月24日

(3 - 1)

次の英文を読んで、続く質問に答えなさい。

Over the last century, there has been a massive population shift to urban areas, which are convenient and exciting, yet crowded and expensive. However, with help from modern technology, more and more families are now going in the opposite direction. They are moving to the countryside to live peaceful, quiet lives. Those who want to be completely self-sufficient go “off the grid”, supplying their own power, water, food, and other daily needs. Nearly every home in a town or city is connected by wires, pipes and gas lines to public services. There are numerous reasons why many of us choose to give up this easy way of life and make it on our own in a rural area. First, it’s environmentally friendly. By living in a small home and using renewable energy like solar power, you dramatically reduce your carbon footprint. Secondly, the lifestyle is also healthier, since, by growing your own food, you know exactly what’s going into it. Plus, once the cost of setting things up has been paid, you’ll save a lot on monthly expenses.

Changing to an off-grid lifestyle typically starts with buying a small plot of land, with around two acres, or about 8,000 square meters, being enough. You can move into a house that’s already on the land, build a new home, or buy a pre-built “tiny home.” For example, a company called Clayton manufactures the energy efficient I-House, which comes with solar panels on the roof and excellent insulation. To install your own solar power system, you’ll need solar panels, something called an inverter, and batteries to store power for nighttime use. However, if you go with a “grid-tied” system, you can stay connected to the main power supply, but sell any extra electricity you make to the power company. That connection to the main power supply also provides you with a safety net should you not make enough power from your own supply. Installing a wind turbine is another idea for power generation or, if your property has a river or stream running through it, you could set up a mini-hydro system for making electricity from running water. Another option is a geo-thermal heat pump that uses heat from underground to drive a steam turbine. Of course, the power solution that’s right for you will all depend on your budget.

The next basic need is water. Digging a well, putting in an electric pump, and connecting a pipe to the home is one of the most popular methods. A hand pump can also be added to the well, just in case of emergencies. A cheaper way is to collect rainwater in a large tank. The downside of this method is you can have problems with water shortages if there is very little rain and a drought situation occurs. Of course, you will also need a good food source. This will take time and effort, but you will have countless delicious possibilities. For example, you might start with a small garden, growing basic crops like beans and tomatoes and later add more seasonal vegetables so that you have food all year round. Extra crops you grow can be canned or preserved, and stored and eaten later. Planting some fruit and nut trees would also be a nice idea,

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and to expand your food selection further, you could always keep bees for honey and other animals, like chickens and goats, for eggs and dairy products.

Finally, there's the matter of treating sewage, which is relatively simple. Something called a septic tank can be connected to the toilet, and this converts waste to a kind of organic fertilizer, which can then be added to the soil in the garden. A cheaper option is to build an outside toilet away from the main house. The drawback of this is that you have to go out in the cold to use it, especially in winter. However, even with a good plan in place for moving off the grid, there are some possible negative points to consider. In some areas, especially close to cities, you need a lot of permissions from local government before you can build a property on land, dig wells, or put up solar panels. In addition, the starting costs can be very high, and you might need to live very cheaply and simply while your plan comes together.

In Europe, Asia, North America, and elsewhere, moving off the grid is a growing trend. Already, as many as 25 million people get their power from solar energy, and millions more benefit from wind power. You don't necessarily have to give up everything either, as more and more families are now growing their own vegetables in their gardens in the cities and buying the rest from farmers' markets. Some generate their own electricity, but use water provided by the city. Basically, it is all up to the individual family as to what extent they want to take charge of their lives and their family's well-being.

(Adapted from "Living off the Grid" in Reading Fusion 3. Andrew E. Bennett. Nan'un Do Co.,Ltd. 2020)

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(3 — 3)

問A 本文の内容に基づいて、次の英文を完成させるのに最も適したものを(a)~(d)の中から一つ
選び、記号で解答用紙に記入しなさい。(10点×5)

1. According to the article, going “off the grid” means

- (a) moving somewhere much more convenient.
- (b) living a more peaceful life in a town or city.
- (c) leading a self-sufficient lifestyle in the countryside.
- (d) saving up a lot to cover your monthly expenses.

2. In this article, the writer suggests that

- (a) there are just three options for creating power solutions.
- (b) a solar panel power system always works best at nighttime.
- (c) you generally need running water to operate a wind turbine.
- (d) it is possible to sell some of the extra electricity you make.

3. According to the article,

- (a) you definitely need a hand pump to collect rainwater.
- (b) growing your own food is basically quick and easy.
- (c) only a small garden is needed to grow basic crops.
- (d) you must can and preserve all your crops for later.

4. In this article, the writer says that

- (a) treating sewage is really not that difficult to do.
- (b) with a good plan, there are no negative points.
- (c) you need permission to build on local government land.
- (d) starting costs are higher for a simple, cheaper plan.

5. According to the article,

- (a) 25 million people get their power from solar and wind combined.
- (b) an increasing number of families are growing their own vegetables.
- (c) more and more people are interested in buying farmer’s markets.
- (d) lots of city residents generate their own electricity by using water.

問B 次の指示に従って、解答用紙に記入しなさい(50点)

Many people in countries around the world are now trying to live a lifestyle like the one shown in the article. Do you think this is possible in your country? Why or why not? Try to provide examples to support your answers, in 100–120 words (in English).

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次の英文を読んで、続く質問に答えなさい。

What will the future be like? How will our actions today affect future generations? The answers to these questions are both fascinating and scary, especially as we see the future in many science fiction movies. In one movie, *The Road*, we see a world where everything has been destroyed and there's nothing left of our civilization. A father and son are walking along a road, just trying to survive. Everything around them is dead. It's just one example of a terrible future that cinema has imagined for us. According to Nik Marks, this negative vision of the future is one that many of those in the environmental movement have chosen to promote. He says that environmentalists have focused on the worst-case scenario, sending out warnings about all the bad things that will happen if we don't make basic changes to our behavior. Marks says we have focused attention on the problems, not the solutions. We've used fear when we're asking people to do something about environmental problems and climate change. Marks feels that this strategy doesn't work because fear tends to produce a fight-or-flight response. When an animal is frightened, it freezes and then runs away. In the same way, when people are frightened, they also tend to freeze and run away.

Instead of focusing on this negative vision of the future, Marks believes we should focus instead on how we can improve our situation. Marks thinks that to do this, we first have to decide how we define progress. He believes economists have provided the main definition of progress for everyone, and that this is a problem. Their definition says that if economic growth and Gross National Product (GNP) go up, life is going to get better. This assumes that our number one goal in life is to make more, earn more, and buy more.

In 1968, Robert Kennedy gave a speech on the concept of Gross National Product. He ended his talk by saying that GNP measures everything except the things that make life worthwhile. Marks believes that if Kennedy were alive today, he would be asking economists to find out what makes life worthwhile. Marks isn't alone in his beliefs either. Many social scientists are doing research to ask people about what they want. One global survey shows that people measure their own well-being very differently than most economists do. People all around the world say that what they want, or value most, is happiness - for themselves, their families, their children, and their communities. Money is important, but it's not nearly as important as happiness, love, or health.

One country that seems to have this right is the Kingdom of Bhutan. Located in the eastern part of the Himalayas of central Asia, Bhutan was a remote kingdom for thousands of years. But in the 20th century, the pace of development began to increase. In an effort to deal with the rapid changes taking place in his country, King Jigme Singye Wangchuck decided to introduce the phrase 'Gross National Happiness' (GNH) in 1972, and declared it more important than GNP. GNH gives equal importance to economic and non-economic aspects of well-being, and since then GNH has guided Bhutan's social and economic policy, while capturing the imagination of millions around the world. Bhutanese leaders have used GNH in their policy making, and have encouraged government, businesses, and NGOs of Bhutan to increase GNH. GNH includes the traditional aspects of economic concern, such as living standards, health, and education, but it also includes less traditional ones, such as cultural and psychological well-being. All in all, GNH reflects the general well-being of the Bhutanese people, rather than simply a measurement of

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reported happiness. While life in Bhutan isn't perfect, at least its leaders have placed the wellness of human beings over that of making and spending money.

We all want to be loved, and we all want to be healthy and live a full life. These seem to be natural human desires, but economists are not measuring these. Why are we not thinking of the progress of nations in these terms, instead of just how much stuff we have? This is an important question that will help us reach a better definition of success. Perhaps the answer lies somewhere in the Bhutanese concept of Gross National Happiness. Other countries should study Bhutan's model carefully to find out which aspects are working well for the Bhutanese people, and how the concept could be adapted for use in their own societies.

(Adapted from "The Happy Planet Index" in 21st Century Reading. Laurie Blass, Mari Vargo & Ingrid Wisniewska. Cengage Learning, 2015)

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1. According to Nick Marks,

- (a) all has been destroyed, and there is nothing left of our civilization.
- (b) we have focused too much on the solutions to environmental problems.
- (c) environmentalists feel we don't need to make any changes to our behavior.
- (d) fear has been used to get people to do something about climate change.

2. In this article, Nick Marks thinks that

- (a) our number one goal in life is to earn more and buy more.
- (b) when a country's GNP increases, life will get better for everyone.
- (c) we all need to reconsider what progress really means to us.
- (d) economists need to provide the main definition of progress.

3. According to the article,

- (a) Robert Kennedy asked economists to find out what makes life worthwhile.
- (b) GNP successfully measures everything that makes life worthwhile.
- (c) people all over the world think that health is more important than money.
- (d) people describe their well-being in the same way as economists do.

4. According to this article, Gross National Happiness

- (a) is used in Bhutan to create new government policies.
- (b) only includes less traditional aspects of economic concern.
- (c) has made the Bhutanese people the happiest in the world.
- (d) has inspired other governments to start measuring happiness.

5. According to the article,

- (a) the amount of stuff we have is the most important measure of progress.
- (b) people living outside of Bhutan could learn a lot from its GNH idea.
- (c) Bhutan might need to adapt its GNH model for use in its own society.
- (d) economists are currently measuring our natural human desires.

問B 次の指示に従って、解答用紙に記入しなさい(50点)

Some governments around the world are now considering using Gross National Happiness (GNH) to measure progress in their societies. How do you think GNH would work in your country? Give some examples to support your answer in 100–120 words (in English).

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適性検査〔英語〕 解答例

2022年11月24日実施

問A

1	2	3	4	5
c	d	c	a	b

問B (省略)

2022年11月25日実施

問A

1	2	3	4	5
d	c	c	a	b

問B (省略)