

入試問題対策演習：早稲田大学文化構想学部 Logical Reading 問題 2016

◆ Logical Reading 問題の解法

① 選択肢の英文の以下のものをチェック

1) Discourse Marker

2) 代名詞・冠詞

3) 固有名詞

4) 時・場所・数字

5) Key Concept・Topic

② 選択肢英文のメモ

③ 根拠が確実なものから解答する。時間的余裕があれば絶対入らないものを消去。

※ 類題：東大 I B・中央大法・上智大

Think Logical.



Choose the most appropriate sentence from the following list (a~h) for each item (25~31). Mark your choices on the separate answer sheet.

- (a) As of 1800, no society had successfully built and sustained a city of more than two million people.
- (b) But solving the problems of clean drinking water and reliable waste removal changed all of that.
- (c) Could the same pattern play out with sewers?
- (d) If you look only at today's Chicago or London, the story of the past century and a half seems to be one of incontrovertible progress.
- (e) It has become evident that the future of newly developing economies is closely related to the availability of clean water.
- (f) It is probably fair to assume that if Leal hadn't brought chlorination to the mainstream, someone else would have done it within a decade, if not sooner.
- (g) So the question before us now is how we bring the clean revolution to the favelas, and not just Michigan Avenue in the heart of Chicago.
- (h) The system is entirely self-contained; it has no need for an electrical grid, sewer pipes or a treatment facility.

The conflict between man and bacteria that has played out over the past two centuries has had far-reaching consequences, from the trivial pursuits of swimwear fashion all the way to the existential improvements of lowered infant mortality rates. Our growing understanding of the microbial routes of disease enabled cities to burst through the population ceilings that had constrained them for the entirety of human civilization. (25) The first cities to challenge that barrier — London and Paris, followed shortly by New York — had suffered mightily from the diseases that erupted when that many people shared such a small amount of real estate. Many reasonable observers of urban life in the middle of the 19th century were convinced that cities were not meant to be built on this scale, and that London would inevitably collapse back to a more manageable size, as Rome had done almost two thousand years before. (26) By the mid-20th century, cities such as London and New York were approaching ten million inhabitants, with life expectancy and infectious disease rates that were far lower than their Victorian antecedents.

Of course, the problem now is not cities of two million or ten million; it's megacities such as Mumbai or São Paulo that will soon embrace thirty million human beings or more, many of them living in improvised communities — shantytowns, favelas — that are closer to the Chicago of a century and a half ago than a contemporary city in the developed world. (27) The water is cleaner; the mortality rates are much lower; epidemic disease is effectively nonexistent. And yet today there are more than three billion people around the world who lack access to clean drinking water and basic sanitation systems. In absolute numbers, we have gone backward as a species. (28) The conventional assumption has been that these communities need to follow the same path

charted by early city planners and other unsung heroes of our public health infrastructure: they need toilets connected to massive sewer systems that dispose of waste without contaminating reservoirs that pump out filtered water, delivered through an equally elaborate system directly to the home. But increasingly, these new megacities' citizens have begun to think that history need not repeat itself.

However bold and determined New Jersey doctor John Leal was, if he had been born just a generation earlier, he would never have had the opportunity to chlorinate the water supply of Jersey City, because the science and technology that made chlorination possible simply hadn't been invented yet. The maps and lenses and chemistry and units of measurement that converged in the second half of the 19th century gave him a platform for experimenting with putting chlorine in the drinking water of the city. (29) All of which leads to the question: if new ideas and new technology can make a new solution imaginable, the way the germ theory and the microscope triggered the idea of chemically treating water, then has there not been a sufficient supply of new ideas since Leal's day that might trigger a new paradigm for keeping our cities clean, one that would bypass the big-engineering phase altogether? And perhaps that paradigm is a leading indicator of a future that we're all destined to share. The developing world has famously bypassed some of the laborious infrastructure of wired telephone lines, jumping ahead of the more "advanced" economies by basing their communications around wireless connections. (30)

In 2011, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation announced a competition to help spur a paradigm shift in the way we think about basic sanitation services. Memorably called the "Reinvent the Toilet Challenge," the competition solicited designs for toilets that do not require a sewer connection or electricity and that cost less than five cents per user per day. The winning entry was a system from Caltech that uses photovoltaic cells for power and produces clean water for flushing or irrigation. (31) The only thing necessary is sunlight and simple table salt, which is converted to chlorine to disinfect the water.

① 選択肢の英文の以下のものをチェック（可能なら分類）

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過去完了	(a)	As of 1800, no society had successfully built and sustained a city of more than two million people.
過去	(b)	But solving the problems of clean drinking water and reliable waste removal changed all of that.
過去 (現在)	(c)	Could the same pattern play out with sewers?
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*microbial:微生物の・菌の

*constrain:束縛する

*antecedent:祖先

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*improvise:即席に作る

*shantytown:貧民街

*favelas (favela の複数形) :ブラジル貧民街

*incontrovertible:疑う余地のない

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(e) It **has become** evident that **the future of newly developing economies** is closely related to the availability of **clean water**.

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*solicit:求める

*photovoltaic cell:光電池

*disinfect:殺菌する