

英 語
(問 題)
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1. 問題冊子および記述解答用紙は、試験開始の指示があるまで開かないこと。
2. 問題は2～11ページに記載されている。試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁および解答用紙の汚れ等に気付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督員に知らせること。
3. 解答はすべて解答用紙の所定欄にHBの黒鉛筆またはHBのシャープペンシルで記入すること。
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5. マーク解答用紙のマーク欄には、はっきり記入すること。また、訂正する場合は、消しゴムででいねいに、消し残しがないようよく消すこと。

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6. いかなる場合でも、解答用紙は必ず提出すること。
7. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

I Read this article and answer the questions below.

Since cities first got big enough to require urban planning, its practitioners have focused on growth. From imperial Rome to 19th-century Paris and Chicago and up through modern-day Beijing, the duty of city planners and administrators has been to impose order as people flowed in, buildings rose up, and the city limits extended outward into the hinterlands.

But cities don't always grow. Sometimes they shrink, and sometimes they shrink drastically. Over the last 50 years, the city of Detroit has lost more than half its population. So has Cleveland. They're not alone: Eight of the 10 largest cities in the United States in 1950, including Boston, have since lost at least 20 percent of their population. But while Boston has recouped some of that loss in recent years and made itself into the anchor of a thriving white-collar economy, the far more drastic losses of a city like Detroit—losses of people, jobs, money, and social ties—(A). The housing crisis has only accelerated the process.

Now a few planners and politicians are starting to try something new: embracing shrinking. Frankly admitting that these cities are not going to return to their former population size anytime soon, planners and activists and officials are starting to talk about what it might mean to shrink well. After decades of worrying about smart growth, they're starting to think about smart shrinking, about how to create cities that are healthier because they are smaller. Losing size, in this line of thought, isn't just a byproduct of economic malaise, but a strategy.

The resulting cities may need to look and feel very different—different, perhaps, from the common understanding of what a modern American city is. Rather than trying to bring back residents or get businesses to build on vacant lots, cities may be better off finding totally new uses for land: large-scale urban farms, or wind turbines or geothermal wells, or letting large patches revert to nature. Instead of merely tolerating the artist communities that often spring up in marginal neighborhoods, cities might actively encourage them to colonize and reshape whole areas of the urban landscape. Or they might consider selling off portions to private companies to manage.

A few of these ideas are actually starting to be tried. In Detroit, a city that now has more than 40 square miles of vacant land, the mayor has committed himself to finding a way to move more of the city's residents into its remaining vibrant neighborhoods and figuring out something else to do with what remains. A growing number of cities and counties are creating "land banks" to enable them to clear the administrative hurdles that previously prevented them from taking control of blocks of abandoned homes.

The idea remains controversial. The mayor's proposal has been fiercely criticized in Detroit, and some planners—along with many of the residents of neighborhoods in decline—argue that planned shrinkage is simply an excuse to stop helping the people in the worst-hit neighborhoods, and will only compound the pain that industrial decline and the housing collapse have had on the lives of poor and working-class residents.

(B)

Leipzig's government in particular realized its diminished size would be (C) and responded accordingly. According to Tamar Shapiro of the German Marshall Fund, city officials set out to address the problems created by all of the empty homes abandoned by those who had left. Unmaintained, the homes fell into decline and eventually became a danger. They dragged down the value of the surrounding properties and left hollowed-out neighborhoods that attracted squatters and crime.

City officials came up with a new kind of land-use contract in which private owners signed over control to the city for a period of several years in exchange for not having to pay property taxes. The government was free to do what it wanted with the space—which was usually tearing down the buildings to create parks and other green spaces—and if the city's population were to begin to grow again, the owner would be able to develop the land again when the contract ended.

Planners and city and state officials are beginning to look at similar ideas here in the United States. Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and several other cities have multiple NPOs dedicated to

turning vacant lots and blocks into parks. Many of the plots are tended in some way, some are left to return to nature, perhaps with a trail or two through them. The aim is partly aesthetic, but also an attempt to increase the value of neighboring homes and neighborhoods by replacing vacant houses or other signs of decline with greenery.

Shrinking, as a strategy, certainly has its critics, who see it as a continuation of decades of urban renewal strategies imposed on local residents. Rather than trying to revitalize dying neighborhoods, shrinking simply gives up on them. "I've yet to be shown a city or a community that has been revived through shrinkage," says Roberta Brandes Gratz, an urban critic and author.

Supporters of shrinking readily agree that forcing people to move should, whenever possible, be avoided. But the larger issue, they argue, is that talking about shrinking or not shrinking is (D); these cities have already shrunk, and they need to make adjustments to ensure that their new population can adapt to an environment built for many more people.

Source: http://www.boston.com/bostonglobe/ideas/articles/2010/09/05/how_to_shrink_a_city/

- 1 Use the six words below to fill in blank space (A) in the best way. Indicate your choices for the second, fourth, and sixth positions.
 (a) around (b) no (c) of (d) show (e) signs (f) turning

- 2 Choose the most suitable answer from those below to complete the following sentence.
 The writer explains "embracing shrinking" as a strategy in which
 (a) experience is usually no guide to effective planning
 (b) importance is placed on people's feelings rather than on their ideas
 (c) slow growth is considered to be better than no growth at all
 (d) smaller size is something that can be taken advantage of
 (e) the good health of citizens leads to economic growth.

- 3 Choose one activity from those below that should NOT be considered an example of planned shrinkage.
 (a) Create a "land bank" to take control of urban homes.
 (b) Develop land for the production of energy.
 (c) Encourage artists to live in the center of the city.
 (d) Invite a business to build on an empty piece of land.
 (e) Let some parts of the city return to nature.

- 4 Choose the most suitable order of sentences from those below to fill in blank space (B).
 (a) After the collapse of the Berlin Wall and reunification of Germany, the former East Germany experienced a massive emptying.
 (b) However, there is some precedent abroad.
 (c) Part of the difficulty planners face in thinking about the problem is that there are no real case studies of managed urban shrinking in the United States.
 (d) Waves of residents from cities such as Leipzig left for the more prosperous west.

- 5 Choose the most suitable answer from those below to fill in blank space (C).
 (a) a bitter victory
 (b) a cost-cutting measure
 (c) a model for Detroit
 (d) a permanent condition
 (e) a source of income

- 6 Choose the most suitable answer from those below to complete the following sentence
Gratz suggests that shrinking as a strategy
- (a) holds real hope for renewing urban life
 - (b) is essentially the same as abandoning neighborhoods.
 - (c) may work only when people are forced to move out of their homes
 - (d) results in damage to the surrounding environment
 - (e) tends to create strong ties among community members.
- 7 Choose the most suitable answer from those below to fill in blank space (D).
- (a) beside the point
 - (b) in a corner
 - (c) next to nothing
 - (d) out of bounds
 - (e) right on target

II Read this article and answer the questions below.

From attacking burglars to jumping red lights, we are increasingly taking the law into our own hands. But can this be morally justified? Those who do take the law into their own hands often receive strong support from the public and the media. The Metropolitan Police Commissioner has even suggested that victims should be encouraged to fight back against criminals. Such acts of bravery, he says, “make our society worthwhile.”

Lawlessness is evident elsewhere, too. A cyclist in central London speeds through a red light, annoying drivers who have to sit and wait. Yet one of the drivers is seen texting as the bike speeds off. Meanwhile, a student downloads music files from illegal file-sharing sites. All of these examples point to (A), in which people break the law unashamedly and even attempt to justify their actions on philosophical grounds—the law is flawed, the crime is victimless or, simply, everybody else is doing it, so why shouldn't we? But these claims are much weaker than they seem, and ask troubling questions about the way we, as citizens, understand the role of protest, and the respect we should show to laws.

Of course, we are all lawbreakers to a degree. Most Internet users will accidentally break copyright laws, or not think too hard about the legality of passing on useful files. Every driver has broken the speed limit at some time, and many have driven over the alcohol limit. But such cases are different from deliberately breaking the law and then claiming you have done nothing wrong.

Many arguments used to justify lawbreaking are classic examples of “neutralization theory.” In the 1950s American sociologists Gresham Sykes and David Matza used this theory to categorize the excuses of criminals in ways that are still relevant today. Most people who break the law, they found, only do so selectively, and (B) law, convention, and morality. Typically they admire traits such as honesty, and have a capacity for guilty feelings. So neutralization is their way of coming to terms with their wrongdoing, minimizing feelings of guilt by redefining their actions.

Sykes and Matza outlined five common neutralizing excuses. First, there is denial of responsibility, in which the actor was forced by circumstances (“I couldn't stop my bike at the red light—it was icy.”) Second comes denial of injury (C). Third, denial of the victim (D). Fourth is “condemnation of the condemners”: those who condemn the lawbreaking act are accused of themselves being corrupt or selfish (E). Fifth, and finally, you appeal to higher values than those embodied in the law (“Music should be free to all.”) But are such excuses ever philosophically sound?

Take the red light question. Drivers do cause many more accidents involving cyclists than cyclists do among themselves (F).

What of file sharers who know they are breaking the law? Here almost all the methods of neutralization come into play. File sharers declare they are forced to act by excessively high prices. More seriously, they tend to deny causing injury, arguing that downloading is a largely victimless crime—one where, unlike shoplifting, the original item remains intact for someone else to buy. Most interestingly, there is often an appeal to higher values: the idea that culture itself should be free. But are any of these good arguments? It is true that stealing from a shop and downloading music or other artistic content are not equivalent, but it doesn't follow that no one is harmed by the latter. Creative industries still rely on paying creators. In truth, Internet piracy is not a heroic act of civil disobedience; it is almost always a self-serving way of avoiding paying for content, just as cyclists running red lights are keen to get home quickly.

Most people accept that it can be morally right to break an unjust law—think of Rosa Parks and her refusal to give up her seat on a racially segregated bus, and of those who joined her by boycotting the Alabama bus system. Perhaps some of our new social lawbreakers like to think that they are acting within a tradition of civil disobedience, ennobled by Henry Thoreau, Gandhi, and Martin Luther King, Jr. But how plausible is this? The philosopher John Rawls stressed that civil disobedience, in the tradition of Martin Luther King's famous “Letter from Birmingham City Jail,” is not self-interested, and is always performed in public—for the good reason that civil disobedience is a form of communication that appeals

to a community's sense of justice. As such, it should always be a last resort, once legal protests and demonstrations have failed.

This means that downloading a pirated film you want to watch but can't afford, or ignoring a red light on the way to work, is not a principled act aimed at producing fairer laws. Smashing a fleeing intruder's head is not true justice. If cyclists and file sharers want to change laws, they should find public means of protest. Otherwise, those who choose self-serving ways of breaking the law will continue to have more in common with thieves who steal television sets than with Rosa Parks.

Source: Prospect (January 27, 2010)

- 1 Choose the most suitable answer from those below to fill in blank space (A)
 - (a) a growing interest in acts of bravery
 - (b) a movement that helps victims of crime
 - (c) a new age of social lawlessness
 - (d) a show of support from the public and the media
 - (e) a society that is more worthwhile

- 2 Use six of the eight words below to fill in blank space (B) in the best way. Indicate your choices for the second, fourth, and sixth positions.

(a) crime	(b) desire	(c) does	(d) have
(e) little	(f) live	(g) outside	(h) to

- 3 Choose the most suitable answer from those below to fill in blank space (C)
 - (a) ("It's too expensive.")
 - (b) ("My friend did the same.")
 - (c) ("Nobody was hurt.")
 - (d) ("The doctors couldn't help.")
 - (e) ("The hospital was closed.")

- 4 Choose the most suitable answer from those below to fill in blank space (D)
 - (a) ("He deserved it.")
 - (b) ("I'm sorry.")
 - (c) ("It wasn't my fault.")
 - (d) ("She said no.")
 - (e) ("You never know.")

- 5 Choose the most suitable answer from those below to fill in blank space (E)
 - (a) ("It doesn't really do any harm.")
 - (b) ("The music industry is so greedy anyway.")
 - (c) ("The police should be doing a better job.")
 - (d) ("The public doesn't seem to care.")
 - (e) ("We shouldn't rely too much on technology.")

- 6 Choose the most suitable order of sentences from those below to fill in blank space (F).
- (a) He, in turn, might prove you are stealing from your company, but that doesn't excuse his own wrongdoing
 - (b) His reasoning is an example of the fourth excuse, in which the victim condemns the condemners.
 - (c) However, showing the faults of your accusers is in itself no justification for lawbreaking.
 - (d) If, for example, a thief stole something from you, you would naturally condemn him
 - (e) This fact has led cycling lobbyist Chris Peck to say, "The biggest problem for cyclists is bad driving."
- 7 Choose the most suitable answer from those below to complete the following sentence
The writer suggests that as far as downloading artistic content like music is concerned,
- (a) it allows no one to own a file
 - (b) it causes someone to suffer as a result.
 - (c) it is basically a victimless crime
 - (d) it's as bad as stealing from a shop.
 - (e) it's so common that it shouldn't be a crime.
- 8 Choose the most suitable answer from those below to complete the following sentence.
The writer concludes that
- (a) activists of the past regarded breaking the law as unacceptable
 - (b) civil disobedience is an approach that is no longer effective in modern society.
 - (c) downloading copyrighted materials is an act that can be morally justified
 - (d) ignoring a red light appeals to a common sense of justice.
 - (e) people who object to current laws should convince others to support their position.

III Read this article and answer the questions below.

A traditional explanation for the persistent poverty of many less-developed countries is that they lack objects such as natural resources or capital goods. But Taiwan, for example, started with little of either and still grew rapidly. Something else must be involved. Increasingly, emphasis is shifting to the notion that it is ideas, not objects, that poor countries lack.

The knowledge needed to provide citizens of the poorest countries with a vastly improved standard of living already exists in the advanced countries. If a poor nation invests in education and does not destroy the incentives for its citizens to acquire ideas from the rest of the world, it can rapidly take advantage of the publicly available part of the worldwide stock of knowledge. If, in addition, it offers incentives for privately held ideas to be put to use within its borders—for example, by protecting foreign patents, copyrights, and licenses; by permitting direct investment by foreign firms; by protecting property rights; and by avoiding heavy regulation and high marginal tax rates—its citizens can soon work in state-of-the-art productive activities.

Some ideas such as insights about public health are rapidly adopted by less-developed countries. As a result, life expectancy in poor countries is catching up with that in the leaders faster than income per capita. Yet governments in poor countries continue to restrict the flow of many other ideas, especially those with commercial value. Automobile producers in North America clearly recognize that they can learn from ideas developed in the rest of the world. But for decades, car firms in India operated in a government-created protective time warp. The Hillman and Austin cars produced in England in the 1950s continued to roll off production lines in India through the 1980s. After independence, India's commitment to closing itself off and striving for self-sufficiency was as strong as Taiwan's commitment to acquiring foreign ideas and participating fully in world markets. The outcomes (A).

A poor country like India can achieve enormous increases in standards of living merely by letting in the ideas held by companies from industrialized nations. With a series of economic reforms that started in the 1980s and deepened in the early 1990s, India has begun to open itself up to these opportunities. For some of its citizens, such as the software developers who now (B) the rest of the world, these improvements in standards of living have become a reality. This same type of opening up is causing a spectacular transformation of life in China. Its growth in the last twenty-five years of the twentieth century was driven to a very large extent by foreign investment by multinational firms.

Leading countries like the United States, Canada, and the members of the European Union cannot stay ahead (C). Rather, they must offer strong incentives for discovering new ideas at home, and this is not easy to do. The same characteristic that makes an idea so valuable—everybody can use it at the same time—also means that it is hard to earn an appropriate rate of return on investments in ideas. The many people who benefit from a new idea can too easily free-ride on the efforts of others.

After the transistor was invented at Bell Laboratories, many applied ideas had to be developed before this basic science discovery yielded any commercial value. By now, private firms have developed improved recipes that have brought the cost of a transistor down to less than a millionth of its former level. Yet most of the benefits from those discoveries have been reaped not by the innovating firms, but by the users of the transistors. In 1985, I paid a thousand dollars per million transistors for memory in my computer. In 2005, I paid less than ten dollars per million, and yet I did nothing to deserve or help pay for this windfall (D). Many promising opportunities for exploration, however, would be missed. Both oil companies and consumers would be worse off. The leakage of benefits such as those from improvements in the transistor also acts as a kind of tax and has the same effect on incentives for exploration. For this reason, most economists support government funding for basic scientific research. They also recognize, however, that basic research grants by themselves will not provide the incentives to discover the many small applied ideas needed to transform basic ideas such as the transistor or Web search into valuable products and services.

It takes more than scientists in universities to generate progress and growth. Such seemingly

mundane forms of discovery as product and process engineering or the development of new business models can have huge benefits for society as a whole. There are, to be sure, some benefits for the firms that make these discoveries, but not enough to generate innovation at the ideal rate. Giving firms tighter patents and copyrights over new ideas would increase the incentives to make new discoveries, but might also make it much more expensive to build on previous discoveries. Tighter intellectual property rights could therefore be counterproductive and might slow growth.

Perhaps the most important ideas of all are meta-ideas—ideas about how to support the production and transmission of other ideas. In the seventeenth century, the British invented the modern concept of a patent that protects an invention. North Americans invented the modern research university in the nineteenth century and peer-reviewed competitive grants for basic research in the twentieth. The challenge now facing all of the industrialized countries is to invent new institutions that encourage a higher level of applied, commercially relevant research and development in the private sector.

Source: www.stanford.edu/~promer/EconomicGrowth.pdf

- 1 Choose the most suitable answer from those below to complete the following sentence.
The writer suggests that less-developed countries should
 - (a) encourage their citizens to learn about the useful ideas that have been developed elsewhere.
 - (b) explain their poverty as a result of their lack of natural resources.
 - (c) resist pressure from developed countries to protect domestic patents and copyrights.
 - (d) use traditional methods to produce economic growth.
 - (e) work harder to raise their standard of living to that of developed countries.

- 2 Choose the most suitable answer from those below to complete the following sentence.
One problem for less-developed countries is that
 - (a) life expectancy rates have not risen as fast as expected.
 - (b) manufacturers in North America are unwilling to offer advice.
 - (c) their governments may prevent good commercial ideas from being adopted.
 - (d) they have all been too concerned about the importance of self-sufficiency.
 - (e) they tend to put too much emphasis on producing products such as cars.

- 3 Choose the most suitable answer from those below to fill in blank space (A).
 - (a) appear greater than expected
 - (b) are difficult to foresee
 - (c) could hardly be more different
 - (d) will eventually be made clear
 - (e) would surprise government officials

- 4 Use five of the seven words below to fill in blank space (B) in the best way. Indicate your choices for the second and fourth positions.

(a) are	(b) firms	(c) for	(d) in
(e) located	(f) which	(g) work	

- 5 Choose the most suitable answer from those below to fill in blank space (C).
 - (a) merely by adopting ideas developed elsewhere
 - (b) simply through expanding investment overseas
 - (c) unless they build factories in other countries
 - (d) until finally assisting those less developed than themselves
 - (e) without first paying attention to what India and China have done

- 6 Choose the most suitable order of sentences from those below to fill in blank space (D).
- (a) Some oil would still be found by chance.
 - (b) Suppose the government took away most of the oil discovered by oil companies and gave it to consumers
 - (c) That would be like putting a heavy tax on these companies.
 - (d) The result would be that oil companies would do much less exploration
- 7 Choose the most suitable answer from those below to complete the following sentence.
Economists support basic scientific research paid for by the government because
- (a) it only requires relatively low levels of government funding
 - (b) private firms often complain about paying excessive taxes.
 - (c) scientific technology is too complex for businesses to deal with
 - (d) the companies that develop a new invention may fail to benefit from it.
 - (e) the profits go to the innovators themselves
- 8 Choose the most suitable answer from those below to complete the following sentence.
The writer suggests that developed countries need to
- (a) create centers that will assist in the commercial development of ideas.
 - (b) increase the number of scientists working for the government.
 - (c) rely more on economists to generate further growth
 - (d) return to the methods originally used by British and American inventors.
 - (e) tighten intellectual property rights in order to produce more tax income

IV Read this dialogue and answer the questions below.

Watson: I've been getting a lot of telephone-sales calls recently.

Holmes: I hate those. You think it might be a friend calling, and it turns out to be (A)

Watson: Exactly. I got one yesterday that seemed to go on forever.

Holmes: Oh? What was it for?

Watson: The caller wanted me to change my cellphone provider. He told me I could get six months of service free if I signed up for a two-year contract.

Holmes: (B)—make it sound like you're getting something cheap, and you end up paying a fortune.

Watson: He kept talking about the reliable service, the reasonable monthly rates, and then claimed it was a special offer that was ending this week. I hardly had a chance to get a word in.

Holmes: Some people (C). It must have felt good when you finally told him you weren't interested.

Watson: Er... actually, I signed up for two years (D).

1 Use the seven words below to fill in blank space (A) in the best way. Indicate your choices for the second, fourth, and sixth positions.

- (a) buy (b) someone (c) something (d) to
(e) wants (f) who (g) you

2 Choose the most suitable answer from those below to fill in blank space (B).

- (a) Harder than it seems
(b) I know how that works
(c) It's up to you
(d) The sooner the better
(e) You can never tell

3 Use five of the seven words below to fill in blank space (C) in the best way. Indicate your choices for the second, fourth, and sixth positions.

- (a) have (b) know (c) never (d) stop
(e) to (f) when (g) which

4 Choose the most suitable answer from those below to fill in blank space (D).

- (a) E-mail is more efficient anyway
(b) He should have known I wasn't interested
(c) I was never going to agree
(d) It was too good a deal to resist
(e) Rome wasn't built in a day

V Read the statement below and write a paragraph giving at least two reasons why you agree or disagree with it. Write your answer in English in the space provided on your written answer sheet.

(It is suggested that you spend no more than 15 minutes on this section.)

“English should be the only official language of Japan.”

[END OF TEST]