

2011年度

慶應義塾大学入学試験問題

経済学部

英語

注意事項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開いたり、裏返したりしてはいけません。
2. 英語の問題冊子は全部で20ページ（問題は2ページから19ページまで）です。
3. 解答用紙は、解答用紙A（マークシート）が1枚と、解答用紙Bが1枚です。
問題ⅠとⅡとⅢの解答には解答用紙A（マークシート）を、問題ⅣとⅤの解答には解答用紙Bを使用してください。
4. 受験番号と氏名を、解答用紙A（マークシート）および解答用紙Bのそれぞれ所定の欄に、必ず記入してください。さらに、解答用紙A（マークシート）には受験番号をマークしてください。
5. 解答用紙A（マークシート）への記入に先立って、解答用紙A（マークシート）に記載された注意事項を必ず読んでください。また、試験開始の合図があった後、問題冊子の2ページ目に記載された「解答用紙A（マークシート）の記入に関する注意事項」を必ず読んでください。
6. 設問中の解答方法に関する指示をよく読んでください。指示通りに記入されていない解答はすべて無効となります。
7. 問題冊子の余白は下書きに用いてもかまいません。ただし、1ページ目には何も書いてはいけません。
8. 解答用紙Bの余白および裏面には何も書いてはいけません。
9. 英語の問題のうち、問題ⅠとⅡとⅢが最初に採点されます。問題ⅣとⅤは、最初に採点される問題の得点（数学受験者については数学の得点の一部をそれに加味した合計）が一定点に達した受験生のみ、採点されます。
10. 問題冊子は、試験終了後必ず持ち帰ってください。

解答用紙A（マークシート）の記入に関する注意事項

[1] から [23] までの解答は、解答用紙A（マークシート）の解答欄にマークしなさい。

[例] (12) 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欄(12)の③にマークしなさい。

(12)
①
②
③
④
⑤
⑥
⑦
⑧
⑨
⑩

なお、解答欄にある ⑩ はマイナス符号－を意味します。

問題Ⅰ，Ⅱ，Ⅲは解答を一つ選び、マークシートに記入しなさい。

I . Read the following article and answer as indicated.

Indonesia's Komodo National Park is hardly your typical tourist destination. The place is remote, scorching hot and dry as a bone. Yet here be dragons.* Hundreds of cold-blooded reptiles that can run faster than humans and tackle massive water buffalo* live here – and nowhere else in the wild. Resting and storing energy during the long, hot afternoons, the dragons are formidable hunters; they can grow to over 3 meters long, and can (1) more than 90 kilograms. They can smell fresh blood as far as 8 kilometers away, (2) how the wind is blowing.

Komodo Park is clearly not the safest place to live. The lizards can kill humans just by one poisonous bite. Yet people live there. In the coastal village of Kampung Komodo, Buginese fishermen have managed to coexist with the 1,200 dragons that dominate the island. They build their homes on raised

platforms, so the dragons cannot enter. In the evenings, when the dragons are most active, people take care not to go beyond the glow of outdoor lamps. As a rule, red clothing is avoided, since it can be mistaken for blood. Still,^(X) most villagers would insist that the dragons have done more good than harm by bringing outsiders and their money to the distant island. The Bugis add to their fishing income by selling wood carvings of the dragons to visitors. "The lizards live here, and we have our families, so we must share", says Komodo native Kadir Ahmed. "The dragons are our friends".

It is a symbiotic relationship. The dragons bring tourists, whose cash brings vital income to the locals. The locals, mostly Muslim Bugis, do not eat pigs, the dragons' favorite food. But in order to leave the dragons with lots of food, they have even changed their hunting laws, marking it illegal to hunt water buffalo and deer.

*dragon: コモド島ドラゴン(竜)[dragon] は爬虫類^{はちゅうるい} [reptile] の一種, 大型トカゲ[lizard]
*water buffalo: 水牛

Answer the questions [1]—[5] as indicated.

[1] Which of the following would best fill the gap at (1)? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (1) on the mark sheet.

1. be weighed
2. have weighed
3. weigh
4. weight

[2] Which of the following would best fill the gap at (2)? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (2) on the mark sheet.

1. according for
2. depending on
3. exactly to
4. in spite with

[3] Which of the following words would most suitably replace the underlined word marked (X)? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (3) on the mark sheet.

1. Even,
2. In addition,
3. While,
4. Yet,

[4] From the information given in the article, why are the lizards most active during the evenings? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (4) on the mark sheet.

1. That is the time when people usually walk outside the village.
2. They have been absorbing energy during the hot afternoons.
3. That is when the water buffalo are most tired.
4. They are attracted to the villagers' red clothing, mistaking it for blood.

[5] At the beginning of the last paragraph, the writer uses the phrase "a symbiotic relationship". Reading the article, which of the following best describes the meaning of this phrase? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (5) on the mark sheet.

1. A natural harmony between mutually friendly species.
2. A simple partnership in which both sides compete for resources.
3. A formal agreement to share resources for the common good.
4. A give-and-take arrangement: each side gets some benefit from the other.

II. Read the following extract from an interview and answer as indicated.

"In my view, Apple's ideal has always been to make people's experience of computing as accessible and pleasurable as possible. No wonder young people love the company! As a young man, Steve Jobs, its founder, decided to be the Beatles of computing. I myself once said that I make what musicians like the Beatles would have made if they made sculpture. I can appreciate how Steve, even in his 50s, applies their kind of optimism to his work. The tools he has given us, from the Macs at my studio to the iPhone in my pocket, are like new windows, fitting between ourselves and our work, elegant and natural, but so transparent that we hardly know they are there. It is great to see Steve has stayed true to his vision! I can imagine some young artist today saying "I make what Steve Jobs (6) paintings". And who knows? Maybe there are already fashion designers out there saying that kind of thing right now!"

Answer the questions [6]—[8] as indicated.

[6] Which of the following would best fill the gap at (6)? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (6).

1. had made if he drew
2. has made if he would draw
3. would have made if he draws
4. would make if he drew

[7] Reading the extract, what is the speaker's profession? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (7) on the mark sheet.

1. computer programmer
2. fashion designer
3. musician
4. sculptor

[8] What does the speaker mean by suggesting that Apple's products are like windows? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (8) on the mark sheet.

1. They are so new and transparent that people can admire their elegance.
2. They are quietly useful without being in the way, allowing people to work.
3. They give us a new perspective and allow us a clear, natural vision.
4. They can compete with Microsoft Windows for elegance and efficiency.

III. Read the following article and answer as indicated.

In poor countries today, roughly 850 million people are badly nourished. They would remain hungry even if world market prices for food (9) actually low. This is crazy. However one adds it up, there is in fact a surplus of food in the world: in many rich countries today the problems we discuss all too often concern over-consumption and food waste. How can this be? ^(X)

To understand the situation of the hungry, we need to realize that, for one reason or another, they simply lack access to world food markets. Most of them live in nations where the government struggles with civil conflict or has massive external debts. Such poor countries can import little or no food. Food costs hard cash – dollars and euros. For example, in sub-Saharan Africa as a whole, only 16 percent of total grain consumption (10) the world market, and less than 10 percent of total calorie consumption. Far too many nations in Africa lack the financial or diplomatic resources to correct this situation.

The rural poor, for most of these hungry people live in the countryside, are far from the import terminals for grain. Unfortunately, these people cannot be saved simply by intervention in the market; they are more concerned about rainfall, government subsidies, or civil conflicts. However, their poverty mostly arises from local circumstances: their agriculture is rarely productive and the harvest sometimes fails. They themselves are (11) to be illiterate and to suffer from poor health. Above all, they are almost certain to be at the bottom of the social pyramid, their low status reflecting ideas about caste, ethnicity, or gender. More than 60 percent of all Africans, for example, live and work in poor rural

communities. The average African small-scale farmer is a woman who works constantly, yet only earns about one dollar a day. This is because of a lack of investment in up-to-date technology. The typical African farmer does not plant any modern seed varieties and has little water. She uses hand tools because she has no machinery or electrical power. Her animals often suffer (12) and are weak. Rural women in Africa desperately need vehicles; yet they are usually their own means of transport. They carry in firewood and water on foot, and carry out the products they are trying to sell in the same way.

This style of farming is sometimes viewed romantically by many NGOs, because it is free from any dependence on big business, has a small carbon footprint and is the very image of "organic". Yet it fails to meet Africa's rapidly growing food needs. Given a massive increase in population over the last forty years, farming in Africa today is actually producing 19 percent less per individual than it did in 1970. (13) the burdens anticipated from climate change, the number of undernourished people in Africa could more than double by 2080. Putting food in their mouths must surely come first.

Governments in Africa, notoriously urban-biased ^(Y), have made little effort to improve the circumstances of their own rural poor. They typically devote less than 5 percent of their national budget to the agricultural sector, though it often accounts for over 70 percent of national employment. Yet the blame cannot lie (14) with them. Responsibility must also fall in part on the rich donor countries*, who have actually been encouraging this neglect of agriculture. For example, the U.S. Agency for International Development now devotes only 1 percent of its bilateral development assistance budget to agriculture, and in the past two decades it has cut its assistance to agricultural science in Africa by 75 percent. The World Bank, to take another example, devoted 30 percent of its lending to agriculture in 1978, but that share has now fallen to just 8 percent.

Why did the world's donors retreat from agricultural support? In many cases, it was because mistaken economic assumptions led them to do so. During the 1980s and 1990s, falling international food prices seemed to suggest that food was plentiful, and that the world's food problems had effectively been solved. Economists within many institutions called on their superiors to invest in areas where progress (15) to be slow – capacity building, for example, or trade liberalization. However, using price guides was (16); for countries beyond

the reach of the market, whether food prices go up or down is beside the point.

Fortunately, some donors are now realizing their mistakes, and long-term rural investment has once again become an area of concern. Donors are seeing the connections between rural infrastructure and local farm productivity, particularly in Africa. In 2008, Robert B. Zoellick, the President of the World Bank, announced a long-overdue plan to raise agricultural lending from \$450 million to \$800 million within two years. Furthermore, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation has begun to focus more of its grant-making on the needs of poor rural farmers in Africa.

Nevertheless, much remains to be done, particularly in the field of crop research. Many African farmers struggle due to climatic factors, especially droughts. Their crops are usually quite well-adapted to dry spells, but improvements can still be made. Private companies have, of course, already begun to develop more drought-resistant types of crop. However, many African governments are wary of GM foods – not simply because of any environmental risks, but because they would be dependent on an overseas company for their food supplies.

Instead, what is needed is genuine donor activity on this front. We need to provide tougher crops, engineered in the same way as rice was during the Green Revolution of the 1960s. One such project, New Rice for Africa (NERICA), is already under way. Funded by the African Development Bank, the Japanese government, and the United Nations Development Programme, NERICA was a major agenda item at the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development in 2008, and continues to show great promise. Although 240 million people in West Africa rely on rice as their primary source of food energy and protein, the majority of this rice is imported, at a cost of around \$1 billion every year. Self-sufficiency in rice production would therefore improve food security and aid economic development in the region.

Some donors, then, have made a good start; but their work needs consolidation ^(Z). The lessons we are learning are invaluable. Getting new and better crops out to traditional farmers involves more than simple economics – it involves an understanding of the complex socio-cultural context. In our economic analyses we need a clearer appreciation of the cultural role of farming across Africa as a whole.

*donor countries (donors) : 経済援助をする国々

Answer the questions [A]—[H] as indicated.

[A] Which of the following would best fill the gaps at (9)—(16).
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number
(9)—(16) on the mark sheet.

(9)

1. are
2. is
3. had been
4. were

(10)

1. came from
2. can be exported to
3. is imported from
4. is strengthened for

(11)

1. more likely than not
2. more unlikely than
3. rather likely than
4. so likely as that

(12)

1. by diseases
2. by diseasing
3. from disease
4. from diseased

(13)

1. Excluding that
2. Including that
3. Taking into account
4. Taking no account

(14)

1. barely
2. hardly
3. lonely
4. solely

(15)

1. could imagine
2. could actually
3. was ideally
4. was thought

(16)

1. as a mistake that was
2. as mistaken then as it is now
3. mistaken then, as more than now
4. more mistakes then as now

[B] Why does the author ask the underlined question (X)? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (17) on the mark sheet.

1. He is surprised that nobody is talking about food waste and over-consumption.
2. He is shocked that the global distribution of food could still be so unequal.
3. He is confused whether so many people are badly nourished or not.
4. He is concerned about over-consumption leading to a food surplus for the poor.

[C] In the underlined phrase (Y), why are African governments described as “notoriously urban-biased”? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (18) on the mark sheet.

1. They are located in the capital cities, where they can control the negative media.
2. They spend too much of the national budget on cities and the people that live in them.
3. They are neglecting the 70 percent of the national labour force who live in cities.
4. They share the blame with rich donor governments who are encouraging agriculture.

[D] Which of the following could best replace the underlined word (Z)? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (19) on the mark sheet.

1. discussion and compromise
2. follow-up and further efforts
3. better pay and conditions
4. challenges and problems

[E] In the second paragraph, what does the author believe is the main reason why hungry people cannot get enough food? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (20) on the mark sheet.

1. Their governments have massive external debts, because civil conflicts have increased the import of food.
2. They all live in sub-Saharan Africa, where only 16 percent of grain consumption comes from the world market.
3. Their nations can't pay for food imports because they are poor, so they do not have access to the world food markets.
4. They don't want access to world food markets; and even if they did, they would need diplomacy to succeed.

[F] According to the author, why did the world's donors reduce their agricultural support in the 1980s? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (21) on the mark sheet.

1. Their superiors were economists who made them invest in other areas like trade liberalization.
2. Economists asked them to lower food prices, so they had effectively solved all the world's food problems.
3. Economists persuaded them that it was more efficient to promote other areas, since food prices were getting lower.
4. They listened to economists who said that food problems could be solved by targeting sectors which had slowed down, such as capacity-building.

[G] What is the main aim of the NERICA project? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (22) on the mark sheet.

1. To create annual savings of around \$1 billion, by making Africans self-sufficient in rice production.
2. To bring donors together at the Tokyo International Conference on African Development.
3. To create genuine donor activity in West Africa, where self-sufficiency rates for rice are already high.
4. To encourage Africans to switch to rice, because it is a primary source of food energy and protein.

[H] In the final paragraph, why does the author believe that more than simple economics is needed to address the issue of hunger in rural Africa? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (23) on the mark sheet.

1. Farmers need complex economic theories in order to save their culture.
2. Farmers need simpler and better-paying jobs as economists.
3. Only complex economic models can solve all the world's food problems.
4. Many farming practices are cultural and economists need to realize this.

ここからは 解答用紙B を使用しなさい。

IV. The following debate about the current economic situation was broadcast recently by a New York radio station. The participants were Zach Goldman, a financial journalist, Miranda Rich, an investment banker, Steve Bond, a financial analyst, and Niall Hindsicht, a professor of economic history. The moderator was Dan Andustedt. Read the text carefully and answer the questions.

Moderator: (a)

Zach: This is clearly a financial crisis. To me, the American economy has been brought to its knees by greedy bankers making lots of risky loans. What disgusts me is that the American government has pumped in a huge amount of *our* hard-earned dollars to save some selfish banks from going under. Yet what did these bankers do then? They went on to reward themselves with fat bonuses! Incredible. And it was the same story in Europe, too.

Niall: Well, Zach, I am sorry to disagree. Believe me, the events we are witnessing cannot be explained so simply. I myself have identified numerous possible causes for the current mess, from major global trends like growing income inequality or weak monetary policies, through to aggressive moves on the trading floors. And until we can understand the relative impact of each of these causes, our solutions are going to be little more than guesses.

Miranda: Zach, I agree that this is primarily a financial crisis. But what makes you think that bankers are more selfish than other business people? Moreover, what about all those ordinary people who took on housing loans way beyond their ability to repay? If they hadn't been as greedy as the bankers, we wouldn't be in this fix.

Zach: Miranda, bankers aren't unique. But you can't compare the efforts of poorer people to better themselves with the obvious greed of wealthy banking executives who continued to pay themselves well even after their banks failed. For goodness sake! That was simply irresponsible. I have lost thousands of dollars in shares. So have many others. That may not be much to a banker, but it is a lot to me.

Steve: I think it's important to recognize that different people have different ideas not just about how the crisis started, but about what it actually is. For governments, it is now about budget deficits; for banks, about their supply of money; but in recent polls over 75 percent of middle-income Americans thought this crisis was about employment. So maybe we need to stop thinking from a financier's point of view about debts and deficits, and start creating jobs.

Moderator: (b)

Zach: Absolutely, I am in favour of tighter banking regulation. In fact, as taxpayers are the major shareholders* in many of these institutions now, I think we need to be a lot more "hands-on" about managing them. Basically, we should not allow banks to play a central role in the economy. As a country we should be creating useful products that consumers like me want to buy. Cars, airplanes, medicine, and computer software, for example, are all things that society needs. The role of banks should be limited to providing companies that manufacture clever products with the loans they need to invest in the future. By taking tighter control of the banks, I think we can push them to lend in the right directions.

Niall: I have to agree about the mistaken emphasis on finance. I can't accept your ideas about "useful products"; but too many of our brightest students, when they leave university, go to work for excessive pay in the financial sector. Investment banks eat up their talents when these students, often with degrees in engineering and physics, could instead be working in other sectors for the benefit of society.

Miranda: Frankly, it is naïve to think like this. Of course, bankers currently get paid far too much; but the financial sector is just as creative as other areas of the economy. Take the example of credit cards. And the mortgage market has historically allowed many poorer citizens to buy and invest in property. [Y] Restricting whom banks can hire won't affect their overall impact. All it will do is make them less effective.

Steve: That, I think, brings up a broader question. How much should we depend on the financial sector for economic growth? Since so much of our manufacturing has recently shifted to East Asia, we've had to increasingly rely on the financial sector to help our economic growth. Thankfully the U.S. still has a diverse economy; however, in the U.K. the financial services industry is responsible for creating up to 10 percent of the nation's wealth while employing only 5 percent of its workers. That puts too many eggs into one basket.

Moderator: (c)

Miranda: Well, Dan, to be honest, that's easier said than done. Certainly, finding the right economic balance is important. All I'm saying, however, is that if we want advanced economies to develop further, we should not place unfair limitations on the financial sector.

Moderator: (d)

Niall: We first need to calm down and gain some historical perspective. After the Great Depression in the 1930s, Washington imposed strong regulations on Wall Street to prevent the same thing occurring again. This was understandable given the catastrophic effect of the event. Millions became jobless, thousands of banks went under, and wars broke out. But when Ronald Reagan and Margaret Thatcher came to power in the 1970s, things changed. Backed by massive popular support, at least until tax revolts appeared in the U.S. and the U.K., the dominant political idea was to abolish as many restrictions as possible. [Z]. Over the past 30 years there have been many banking crises around the world.

What's common to them all is that the move from controlled financial systems to less tight restrictions occurred too quickly.

Miranda: What the past tells us, surely, is that we should not panic. Thatcher and Reagan may have overreacted; but you forget that they also brought down inflation and energized growth. Looking at some of the criticisms made against bankers, it seems history is repeating itself. We should keep a cool head. To talk of a banking tax, therefore, is not the right way to proceed.

*shareholders: 株主

Questions

[A] Restore the following four comments by the Moderator to their correct positions in the text. Write the correct number in the boxes (a), (b), (c) and (d) under [A] on answer sheet B.

1. Let's not lose our focus. OK, the issue of how much cash the government needs to pump into job-creation is still problematic. But can we just focus for a bit longer on the role of the banks in all this. I take it, Zach, that you are still in favour of stronger controls over the banks? But if so, wouldn't that affect the kind of lending which might lead to more employment in smaller businesses?
2. Leaving aside considerations about fairness, the financial services sector is clearly too important a part of the modern economy to be discounted. But what should governments do to make sure that banks continue to be creative and yet be prevented from taking excessive risks?
3. So: to what extent were the banks responsible for causing this mess? Or should in fact governments be held more to account? Zach, enlighten us.
4. So you're talking about reshaping an entire economy?

[B] Which of the following could best be inserted into the gap marked [Y] in Miranda's second speech? Write the correct number in box [B] on answer sheet B.

1. Why are banks needed at all? We could do without them, really, by transferring control to the government. There are many skilled civil servants who could do just as good a job for half the pay.
2. I don't like the job that banks do, but someone has to do it. So we should make strong regulations about whom the banks can or cannot hire.
3. Banks are the heart of any developed economy. I think bank bonuses should be *increased*, and bankers be given better conditions. That way, we can forget about hiring issues.
4. Love them or hate them, the inescapable reality is that banks and bankers do serve an important function in our economy. There is no other alternative but to stick with them because they provide loans to those who need them.

[C] Which of the following could best be inserted into the gap marked [Z] in Niall's third speech? Write the correct number in box [C] on answer sheet B.

1. That was a complete success. It prevented any further financial difficulties.
2. On the whole it worked out; but there was never much popular support for it.
3. Okay, some loosening of the rules was good; nobody denies that. But probably we swung too fast in that direction.
4. What they did was a total failure. They caused a popular tax revolt in order to cling on to power.

[D] “This crisis was caused solely by the greed of bankers and those who work in the financial sector”. Based on what they say in the debate, which of the participants would agree with that sentence? Choose your answer from the list below and write the appropriate number in box [D] on answer sheet B.

1. Steve only
2. Miranda only
3. Zach only
4. Zach and Miranda
5. Zach, Miranda and Niall

[E] Based on what they say in the debate, which of the following descriptions could best be applied to which participant(s)? Choose your answer from the list below and write the appropriate number in the boxes (a)—(c) under [E] on answer sheet B.

1. Zach only
2. Steve only
3. Miranda only
4. Niall only
5. Zach and Miranda
6. Miranda and Niall
7. Steve and Niall

- (a) Emotional and allows personal experience to enter into the discussion.
- (b) Like(s) to illustrate an argument with statistical data
- (c) Can use historical knowledge to support a position

- V. 以下の概念から少なくとも二つキーワードとして選択し、それらを関連させながら「音楽」(Music)について英語で論じなさい。ただし、Group A, Group B それぞれから少なくとも一つずつ選びなさい。

注意事項

- (1) 選んだ概念を関連付けながら論理的に発展させなさい。
- (2) 選んだキーワードは動詞・形容詞などに変えてもよい。
- (3) 具体例を含めること。
- (4) 文法に注意すること。

(Music)

Group A:	Wealth	Age group	Gender (男女差)
Group B:	Technology	Education	Genre (ジャンル)

