

平成 24 年 度 (2012)

慶應義塾大学入学試験問題

商 学 部

英 語

- 注 意
1. 受験番号と氏名は、解答用紙 A (マークシート) と解答用紙 B のそれぞれ
所定の欄に必ず記入すること。さらに、解答用紙 A (マークシート) の受
験番号欄をマークすること。
 2. 解答は、必ず指定された解答用紙の所定の欄に記入ないしマークすること。
解答欄外の余白および採点欄には一切記入してはならない。
 3. 解答用紙 A (マークシート) への記入に先立って、用紙上に記載された注
意事項を必ず読むこと。
 4. 解答用紙 A (マークシート) の解答欄にマークするときには、すべて HB
の黒鉛筆を使用し、また、次の解答例に従うこと。
(解答例) と表示のある問いに対して、3 と解答する場合は、右
に示すように解答欄 の③にマークすること。
 5. 問題用紙は下書きに用いてよろしい。
 6. この冊子の総ページ数は12ページである。

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てください。ページが抜けていたり重複するページがあった
ら直ちに監督者に申し出てください。

《指示があるまで開かないこと》

- I. 次の英文を読み, (1) ~ (9) の設問について最も適切なものを選択肢 1 ~ 4 から選び, その番号を解答用紙 A (マークシート) の解答欄 にマークしなさい。

Much of the discussion about climate change I heard on my recent visit to Australia seemed truly amazing to this outsider. As I toured the country and listened to what was said in the media, I heard five widely believed but untrue "myths" often repeated during my stay. First, people say that climate change policymaking is driven primarily by liberal activists and socialists. In fact, the conservative British prime minister, Margaret Thatcher was one of the first world leaders to call for action on the issue more than 20 years ago. The three largest countries that already have a fully developed *carbon price system in operation — Germany, France, and the UK — all have center-right governments in power. And Arnold Schwarzenegger was a consistent champion of carbon pricing during his time as Republican governor of California. There is thus no reason why climate change should be treated as an ideological issue. The real question is where you want to stand: alongside the large majority of the world's climate scientists who say that human generated climate change is a significant threat, or with the handful of those denying climate change itself, who are as well qualified to talk about science as Europeans are to talk about Australian Rules football.

Second, people argue that since Australia only accounts for about 1.5% of the world's greenhouse gas emissions, nothing it does will make any practical difference to the Earth's atmosphere. As the world's biggest emitter of greenhouse gases per head of population, however, Australia has a vital part to play in the international debate. It will be much harder to persuade the emerging economies of China and India to modify their behavior if a relatively small country like Australia is unwilling to do anything itself. What is more, since Australia is a large exporter of coal, it has a strong interest in being seen to play a responsible part in the fight against human generated climate change. There is no doubt that Australia has an interest in this fight. If the threat is as significant as scientists believe, Australia is likely to be the most vulnerable of all developed countries to the damaging consequences, in the shape of drought and coastal flooding.

Third, people say that Australia is proposing to go much further than other countries in its climate change policies, but the reality is that a plan to cut emissions by 5% by 2020 probably puts the country somewhere in the middle, near the average. According to *The Economist*, the proposed carbon price scheme for Australia is ⁽²⁾ "not particularly ambitious." In fact, many of the reductions in emissions it seeks, especially in the early years, will likely be traded with developing countries under United Nations supervision.

Fourth, it is claimed that green policies can only do harm to the economy. In anything but the very short term, however, this is not a competition in which a win for the environment means a loss for business. Taking carbon out of the atmosphere will require a number of new products and services to be developed, which will drive innovation and create new jobs and investment. For this reason, companies like General Electric, Siemens, and Marks and Spencer are not pushing back against carbon pricing policies. They understand that in the future they will need to be green to grow.

Fifth, the argument is that a country that imposes a carbon price, before its major trading partners do the same, will kill its export industries. Yet Germany is today perhaps the world's most

successful exporting nation, selling massive amounts of goods to China and elsewhere. It's also been remodeling its housing and investing heavily in renewable energy. Germany already puts a price on its carbon.

Of course business is never going to give unlimited approval to whatever the government says, and there are very difficult questions to resolve — about, for instance, how best to treat energy-intensive (7) manufacturers of commodities like steel or cement. It would make no sense to put the kind of burden on these businesses that would force them to close down in Australia and import products from countries where there were no such constraints. Of course, climate change is a red hot political issue in Australia. It's not for a visitor to lecture Australians about the right course of action, but arguments need to be based on realities, not myths. Other countries have gone down this road already and are succeeding. Australia has the same opportunity.

注) *carbon price : CO₂ 価格

[Adapted from an article by Richard Lambert in *The Drum on ABC* (Australia), 2011]

(1) What word would best fit in the blank? The answer is: .

- 1 rigid 2 negligent 3 trivial 4 urgent

(2) Why does the author suggest that Australia's carbon price scheme is (2) "not particularly ambitious"? The answer is because .

- 1 the program is directed by the United Nations
2 the proposals go further than other countries
3 emissions have been reduced in recent years
4 reductions are limited in approach and extent

(3) Why does the author refer to Australian Rules football? The answer is because .

- 1 climate change is as difficult to understand as Australian sports
2 those who deny climate change don't really understand science
3 climate change has been caused primarily by human activity
4 there are only a few people who truly understand climate change

(4) Which of the following is a reason why the author suggests that Australia is important to the climate change debate? The answer is that .

- 1 Australia emits a small percent of the world's total pollution
2 Australia has very little trade with China and India
3 Australia is exporting a large amount of coal
4 Australia is not likely to be affected by climate change

(5) What does the author say in response to the argument that green policies harm the economy? The answer is: .

- 1 Businesses that adopt green policies are likely to grow in the future
2 The Australian economy is too small to create many new jobs
3 Harm to the environment is due to short-term investment policies
4 Economic competition inevitably produces winners and losers

(6) Why does the author introduce Germany as an example for Australia?

The answer is because (6).

- 1 Germany has not successfully invested in carbon exports
- 2 the German economy is flourishing even after introducing carbon pricing
- 3 German companies like Siemens have opposed carbon restrictions
- 4 German carbon policies have restricted its trade with China

(7) What does the passage imply about Australia's (7) "manufacturers of commodities like steel or cement"? The answer is: (7).

- 1 Carbon controls need to be strictly enforced
- 2 There is no approval by the government
- 3 Manufacturers cannot be given unlimited support
- 4 Certain businesses need temporary protection

(8) Which of the following is **NOT** suggested by the passage? The answer is: (8).

- 1 Effective policy is based on scientific evidence
- 2 A policy to reduce CO₂ benefits the environment
- 3 Australia has a strong record on reducing carbon emissions
- 4 Australia has a lot to contribute to the debate on climate change

(9) Why does the author introduce the five myths he encountered in Australia?

The answer is because (9).

- 1 Australia should face the realities to deal with climate change
- 2 the myths are essential tools to shape effective policy
- 3 the myths promote environmental tourism in Australia
- 4 Australia needs the myths to compete with larger countries

Ⅱ. 次の英文を読み、(10) ～ (19) の設問について最も適切なものを選択肢 1 ～ 4 から選び、

その番号を解答用紙 A (マークシート) の解答欄 (10) (11) (12) (13)

(14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) にマークしなさい。

While American cities are coordinating the green lights of traffic signals to improve automobile traffic flow, many European cities are (10) doing the opposite by creating environments openly hostile to cars. The methods vary, but the goal is clear: to make car use miserable enough to push drivers toward more environmentally friendly modes of transportation. Cities from Vienna to Copenhagen have closed large areas to car traffic. Barcelona and Paris have reduced car lanes. Drivers in London and Stockholm pay special charges just for entering the heart of the city. Many cities that welcome new shopping malls and apartment buildings severely limit the number of parking spaces. On-street parking is disappearing. Even former car capitals like Munich have become a walkers' paradise.

"In the US, there has been a tendency to adapt cities to accommodate driving," said Peder Jensen of the European Environment Agency. "In Europe, there has been more effort to make cities relatively free of cars." To that end, the Traffic Planning Department in Zurich has been working overtime to trouble drivers. Closely spaced red lights have been added on roads, causing delays for

car commuters. Pedestrian bridges that once allowed traffic to flow freely across major intersections have been removed. Operators in the city's ever expanding *tram system can turn traffic signals in their favor as they approach, forcing cars to halt.

While some American cities — notably San Francisco, which has “pedestrianized” parts of Market Street — have made similar efforts, they are still the exception, where it has been difficult to get people to imagine a life where cars are not a priority. Europe's cities generally have stronger incentives to act. Built for the most part before the appearance of cars, their roads are poor at handling heavy traffic. Public transportation is generally better in Europe than the US, and driving costs are two to three times greater per kilometer. What is more, EU countries probably cannot meet a commitment under the Kyoto Protocol to reduce CO₂ emissions unless they limit driving. The United States never approved that treaty.

Globally, emissions from transportation continue a constant rise, with half coming from private cars. Yet an important impulse behind Europe's traffic reforms will be familiar to mayors in Los Angeles and Vienna alike: to make cities more inviting, with cleaner air and less traffic. Michael Kodransky, at the Institute for Transportation Policy in New York, said that previously, Europe was “on the same track as the United States, with more people wanting to own more cars.” But in the past decade, there had been “a conscious shift in both thinking and policy.”

After two decades of car ownership, Hans Von Matt, who works in the insurance industry, sold his vehicle and now gets around Zurich by tram or bicycle, using a car rental service for long trips outside the city. Carless households have increased in the last decade, and car owners use their vehicles less, city statistics show. “There were big fights over whether to close this road or not — but now that it is closed, people have become used to it,” Von Matt said, standing next to his bicycle on a riverside pedestrian zone lined with cafes that used to be two lanes of congestion.

With politicians and most citizens behind them, Zurich's planners continue their ⁽¹¹⁾ traffic-taming quest, shortening green lights and lengthening reds, with the goal that pedestrians wait no more than 20 seconds to cross. “We would never coordinate green lights for cars with our philosophy,” said Pio Marzolini, a city official. “When I'm in New York, I feel like I'm always waiting to cross a street. I can't get used to the idea that I am worth less than a car.”

注) *tram : 路面電車

[Adapted from an article by Elisabeth Rosenthal in *The New York Times*, 2011]

- (10) What does the phrase ⁽¹⁰⁾ “doing the opposite” mean in the context of the passage?

The answer is that European cities (10).

- 1 are not environmentally friendly
- 2 are not trying to assist car drivers
- 3 do not accept American automobiles
- 4 do not restrict automobiles

- (11) According to the passage, what does the term ⁽¹¹⁾ “traffic-taming quest” suggest?

The answer is: (11).

- 1 Red traffic signals for cars are becoming shorter
- 2 The use of private cars is being restricted
- 3 Pedestrians are waiting longer to cross the road
- 4 Driving convenience is being sought

- (12) According to the passage, what do Los Angeles and Vienna have in common?
The answer is: (12).
- 1 Both cities seek to make driving more enjoyable
 - 2 Both cities are trying to increase car ownership
 - 3 Neither city has a deep-rooted car culture
 - 4 Neither city wants an unappealing environment
- (13) According to the passage, what is a major difference between US and European cities?
The answer is: (13).
- 1 There is significantly more traffic congestion in the US than the EU
 - 2 Operating costs for automobiles are much higher in the US than in the EU
 - 3 Unlike Europe, there is increasing interest in public transportation in the US
 - 4 Unlike US cities, European cities were not built with the automobile in mind
- (14) What is **NOT** mentioned in the passage as an example of restrictive measures being taken in European cities? The answer is: (14).
- 1 Pedestrian overpass bridges are being taken down
 - 2 The number of parking spaces is increasing at shopping malls
 - 3 There are longer wait periods for cars at traffic signals
 - 4 Roads are being closed to discourage people from driving
- (15) What is Pio Marzolini likely to feel when he is in New York? The answer is: (15).
- 1 New York traffic lights are coordinated for pedestrians
 - 2 New York pedestrians are not as valued as automobiles
 - 3 New York has no philosophy about improving the flow of car traffic
 - 4 New York pedestrians wait no more than 20 seconds at traffic lights
- (16) According to the passage, how do residents of Zurich like Hans Von Matt **NOT** get around the city? The answer is that they (16).
- 1 ride a bicycle
 - 2 take the tram
 - 3 rent a car
 - 4 walk
- (17) The author would likely agree with the following statements **EXCEPT**: (17).
- 1 In many EU cities, commuting by bicycle is a growing trend
 - 2 Government agencies are shaping urban driving patterns
 - 3 Public transportation in European cities is being reduced
 - 4 Many Americans cannot imagine life without a car
- (18) What implication can be drawn from the passage? The answer is: (18).
- 1 Bicycle riders and pedestrians pay less taxes than car owners
 - 2 Business expansion is restricted by anti-car policies
 - 3 Traffic increases on roads that are built for cars
 - 4 More and more people are living in city centers

- (19) What would be the most appropriate title for the passage? The answer is: .
- 1 Europe Makes Driving Inconvenient
 - 2 The US Coordinates Traffic Control
 - 3 The EU Expands Its Bicycle Program
 - 4 Zurich Goes Against The EU Trend

Ⅲ. 次の英文を読み、(20) ～ (26) の設問について最も適切なものを選択肢 1 ～ 4 から選び、その番号を解答用紙 A (マークシート) の解答欄 にマークしなさい。

The influential psychologist Jonathan Haidt recently surveyed the world's cultures and suggested that virtually everyone is born with an *innate propensity for five broad moral instincts: fairness, not harming others, loyalty to one's group, respect for authority, and purity. In psychological experiments, conservatives are seen to value all five of the instincts, while liberals tend to put far more weight on the first two — fairness and not doing harm — and less on the other three. Liberals want to talk about what is fair and whether anyone is being hurt, while conservatives respond that liberals are missing the point.

Haidt points out that in the 18th and 19th centuries, European philosophers like Immanuel Kant and John Stuart Mill began arguing that our lives should be guided by moral reasoning, a system built on the abstract principles of fairness and not harming others — and rejected broad moral values that have informed many of the world's religions and cultures. This is the liberal inheritance. And so a liberal, Haidt argues, is someone who is born with the ability to feel the full range of moral instincts but has learned to suppress some of them. According to this interpretation, a liberal is just an incomplete conservative. Yet new research published in the *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology* argues that this version of the moral and political landscape may have it more or less backward — that conservatives are in fact liberals at heart.

The finding is bound to bring heated debate, and this one experiment will not, of course, settle the question of where political opinion comes from, but it does suggest that the division is not what it would seem to be. The researcher, Jennifer Cole Wright, a philosopher-turned-psychologist at the College of Charleston, considered the five moral instincts articulated by Haidt. Her question was: Which morals come naturally, and which take effort and are therefore learned?

If humans are conservative by nature, Wright reasoned, then all five would occur automatically, with no effort. She would see signs of liberals working to ignore the moral force of loyalty to the group, respect for authority, and purity. If humans are liberal by nature, however, then only fairness and not doing harm would come without effort. To test this assumption, Wright asked people to identify themselves on a spectrum from liberal to conservative, and then answer a widely used questionnaire to probe their moral stances. She found the same pattern as Haidt did, with liberals favoring the Big Two (fairness, no harm) and conservatives supporting .

Wright, however, wanted to dig deeper. She limited how much people could think about their answers by constantly distracting them, or giving them an exhausting task to do beforehand. Consequently, everyone — whether liberal or conservative — answered like a liberal. Only fairness and not harming others qualified as humanity's "core moral sentiments," Wright said. The other three moral instincts are also basic parts of human psychology, but they are driven by a sense of

threat. When we are afraid, we are more (21) to stick with our group, understand the need for authority, or fear the impure. These reactions, seen in both liberals and conservatives, make perfect sense — dangerous times demand care. Numerous experiments have shown, however, that conservatives are more “threat sensitive” — they see the world as a dangerous place, are less open to new experiences, and are more fearful of losses. We are thus led to a fascinating possibility: We are not a society divided by basic moral values, but rather by (22).

注) *innate propensity: 生得的倾向

[Adapted from an article by Gareth Cook in *The International Herald Tribune*, 2011]

(i) Choose the best word or expression to fill in each blank.

(20) The answer is: (20).

- 1 both of them 2 only one 3 all five 4 neither one of them

(21) The answer is: (21).

- 1 reluctant 2 dependent 3 hesitant 4 inclined

(22) The answer is: (22).

- 1 fairness 2 effort 3 exhaustion 4 fear

(ii) In the context of this passage, choose the most appropriate answer for each question.

(23) According to the passage, Kant and Mill say that people should live their lives guided by (23).

- 1 the principles that later became the liberal inheritance
2 the traditional values of the world's religions and cultures
3 a sense of loyalty and respect for authority
4 the full range of moral instincts

(24) Wright constantly distracted her research participants because she (24).

- 1 tried to show who responded to the experiment with more confidence
2 wanted to know which group, liberals or conservatives, showed irritation first
3 tried to prove that Haidt's theory is superior to the theories of Kant and Mill
4 wanted to find out which morals come naturally without conscious effort

(25) Which of the following best describes the author's conclusion? The answer is: (25).

- 1 Studying modern psychology is far more useful today than studying 18th and 19th century philosophy
2 The theories of Kant and Mill have failed to influence modern psychology
3 Conservatives have the same moral instincts as liberals but they are more threat sensitive
4 Ideally, it is expected that everyone in society acquires all five moral values

(26) Which of the following is **NOT** said in this passage? The answer is: (26).

- 1 Wright found that conservatives are basically liberals at heart
2 Haidt developed a theory based on five broad moral instincts
3 Wright concluded that liberals do not favor “fairness” and “no harm”
4 Psychologists today are studying the subject theorized by philosophers of the 18th and 19th centuries

IV. 次の英文 (27) ~ (38) の空所に入る最も適切なものを選択肢 1 ~ 4 から選び、その番号を
 解答用紙 A (マークシート) の解答欄 (27) (28) (29) (30) (31)
 (32) (33) (34) (35) (36) (37) (38) にマークしなさい。

- (27) As humans we enjoy not only the privilege of existence but also the ability to appreciate it and even, in a multitude of ways, _____ better.
 1 has made it 2 make it 3 have made it 4 makes it
- (28) Without mysteries, life would be very dull indeed because what _____ to strive for if everything were known?
 1 would leave 2 would be left 3 has left 4 was leaving
- (29) Being good-looking is not as important as having a sense of humor, and a sense of humor doesn't work _____ that rare balance of truth and heart.
 1/ without 2 except 3 apart 4 unless
- (30) Bill Gates has decreased his shareholdings over the last two years to fund charitable causes that include improving health care _____ regions of the world.
 1 to more developing 2 about more developed
 3 on less developing 4 in less developed
- (31) When turtles began to crawl across the airport runway, delaying landings and halting takeoffs, it reminded us that the animal kingdom is full of neighbors (who often drop by _____).
 1 unannounced 2 not announcing
 3 no announcement 4 no announcing
- (32) Real classic filmmaking is _____ in Japan, in the movies of director Yasujiro Ozu, where emotions and space are in perfect balance.
 1 finding 2 to be finding 3 to be found 4 to found
- (33) Canada has a constitution that has formally incorporated multiculturalism. _____, it was also in Canada that the term "multicultural society" was coined.
 1 Without hesitation 2 Not surprisingly
 3 To the contrary 4 Instead
- (34) The students come from a country that is monolingual and monocultural, and they are like children lost in the woods (when it _____ trying to deal with this multi-ethnic society).
 1 goes on 2 does with 3 takes in 4 comes to
- (35) I've never met him but _____ I've heard, he's supposed to be as charming as he is deceptive.
 1 from which 2 from what 3 on which 4 about how
- (36) Everything he talked about regarding theoretical models _____ interest to today's audience.
 1 are of no 2 are no 3 is of no 4 is no

- (37) Very few people, if _____, live in a foreign country without picking up at least some expressions of the local language.
 1 any 2 only 3 ever 4 not
- (38) The term "geek" used to mean a loser and outcast but now refers to someone who is smart and likes computers. What once _____ an insult _____ now a point of pride.
 1 being ... becomes 2 was considering ... has become
 3 was ... is 4 regarded ... might be

V. 次の英文 (39) ~ (42) を読み、各々の設問について最も適切なものを選択肢 1 ~ 4 から選び、その番号を解答用紙 A (マークシート) の解答欄 (39) (40) (41) (42) にマークしなさい。

- (39) There are moments in our lives when we summon the courage to make choices that go against common sense and the counsel of people we trust. We lean forward nonetheless because we believe the path we are choosing is the right one to follow, even if we don't know exactly where it will lead.

Which of the following does the passage imply? The answer is: (39).

- 1 Life has less to do with individual choice than the inspiration given to us by others
 2 Belief in a dream gives us strength and helps us make creative decisions
 3 It is insensitive to encourage people to go further than they can on their own
 4 It is better to test new ideas according to the common sense of the community

- (40) In a classic experiment, people for and against the practice of giving monetary rewards to children for good behavior were asked to evaluate the quality of two research studies. One showed that the rewards were effective; the other showed that they were not. Which of the two studies that participants considered valid depended on whether the study supported their opinions on the issue.

Which of the following does the passage imply? The answer is: (40).

- 1 What we think is reasonable is shaped by what we already believe is true
 2 There is clear evidence that the promise of reward generates good behavior
 3 Giving monetary rewards is an ineffective way to promote desired behavior
 4 Personal beliefs have no relevant role to play in the conduct of scientific research

- (41) Classes are clearly defined in Delhi and they know they are not equals, which is why the city's metro seems enchanted. Inside the metro, Delhi somehow collapses and it's possible for a businessman in a nice jacket and tie to sit beside a day laborer, which could have never happened before. The discomfort of the jacket is almost imperceptible, but it's there.

Which of the following does the passage imply? The answer is: (41).

- 1 The metro has a magical atmosphere which makes businessmen disappointed
 2 In the Indian metro, businessmen do not notice working class people
 3 A jacket and tie are unnecessarily uncomfortable for business in the heat of India
 4 The metro is creating a new relationship between the classes in Delhi

- (42) Online reputation is important to most business owners, and about 10% of respondents to our survey complained that they or their work has been misrepresented on the Internet. The web has a long memory, and rumors, lies and misinformation can spread out of control to be remembered by posterity.

Which of the following does the passage imply? The answer is: (42)

- 1 What appears on the web may negatively affect a business for a long time
- 2 Information on the Internet is difficult to remember, which makes it unreliable to use
- 3 Business owners cannot expect to receive useful online feedback from customers
- 4 The bad reputation of a business will fade away after a certain period of time

ここからは解答用紙 B を使用しなさい。

- VI. 次の英文を読み、空所 (a) ~ (f) に入る最も適切な動詞を下記の語群から選び、必要に応じて語形を変えて解答欄に記入しなさい。ただし、各解答欄に記入する語は一語のみとし、同じ語を二回以上使ってはいけない。同じ語を二回以上使った場合、正解が含まれていてもその正解は得点にならない。

add	associate	fall	indulge	suffer	turn
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Researchers say that more and more Canadians are (a) from stress on the job. A recent study looked at statistics on health care visits, illnesses, smoking habits, income level, and other details. The findings show that more people are (b) to professional help for a range of physical, mental, and emotional issues (c) with pressure at work. The extra stress is thought to (d) up to numerous health risks, including back pain, infectious disease, heart problems, and diabetes. Meanwhile, it is clear that job stress can interfere with such healthy habits as getting to the gym, eating well, and not (e) in foods that contain too much sugar or fat. Further, the study reports particularly high stress levels when family and work responsibilities have (f) out of balance.

- VII. 次の英文を読み、空所 (a) ~ (e) に入る最も適切な名詞を解答欄に記入しなさい。ただし、下記の動詞群の名詞形のみを使用し、~ing 形は使用しないこと。また、同じ語を二回以上使ってはいけない。同じ語を二回以上使った場合、正解が含まれていてもその正解は得点にならない。

例: establish → establishment

contradict	grow	regulate	relieve	view
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In order to stop exploitation of people in poverty-stricken nations, strict (a) is indispensable. It is important for us to realize that wealthy nations have a duty to make international policies with a (b) to the consequences for less privileged countries. It goes without saying that the rich should offer emergency (c) to people in need of help. At the same time, there is no logical (d) in saying that assistance creates a duty on the part of recipient nations not to worsen their hardship by, for instance, failing to limit population (e), or not implementing transparent economic policies.

〈以下余白〉