

2018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、Ⅱ、Ⅲの解答には解答用紙A（マークシート）を、問題Ⅳ、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Ⅴの解答を作成する際には、問題文Ⅰ、Ⅱ、Ⅲを資料として用いる必要がありますので、19ページの指示文・注意点・引用例を必ず読んでください。
8. 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。
9. 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。
10. 英語の問題のうち、問題Ⅰから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。
11. 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 [34] 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
●
④
⑤
⑥
⑦
⑧
⑨
⑩
⊖

なお、解答欄にある ⊖ はマイナス符号 − を意味します。

問題文 I，II，III は解答を一つずつ選び、マークシートに記入しなさい。

I . Read the following article and answer the questions as indicated.

“Lowering the Minimum Legal Drinking Age” by Aisla Vapeint (2014)

① In many US states today a boy or girl of eighteen can legally drive a car, vote, get married and have children, purchase and carry a deadly weapon such as a pistol or rifle, and serve the nation in the armed forces, possibly to die on the battlefield. But one thing that person [1] not do legally anywhere in the USA would be to purchase an alcoholic drink. This is absurd. Changes should be made to our laws, so they reflect properly our social values.

② Deciding whether or not to lower the minimum legal drinking age might, on the face of it, seem like a simple matter – why make unnecessary changes? However, the issue cannot be judged in isolation. It is precisely because society considers [2] perform other more critical roles as citizens that the drinking issue has arisen. Today, American youth has access to and use of firearms; young people drive automobiles, and in many states can receive adult prison sentences. Is it not a double standard to treat them as adults in so many other ways, but to restrict their drinking? To be sure, we need to control the use and abuse of alcohol, but we also need to be consistent.

③ The existing laws, which were enacted due to the concerns of a parent worried about family relations, combined with pressure by a small interest group campaigning for increased road safety, have in any case been largely ineffective. To understand this, we need to examine two different sets of statistics. The first deals with traffic accidents. True, the number of traffic-related deaths in the US has declined since the alcohol age-limit was raised in 1982. But to link the two is simply to make a common error of logic: fatalities have fallen in *all* age ranges, even in countries which had a lower drinking age, for example, Canada, and which made no changes to the law. What appears to be connected at first sight is simply a statistical illusion. [3]

④ Another statistical set of evidence documents how people avoid the law: that is, the failure of existing laws to prevent alcohol consumption by under-age drinkers. America [4], one might have thought, to have learned its lesson on this issue, after the mistake of Prohibition in the 1920s, when alcohol was officially banned, but consumption continued anyway. Today, data shows that over 5,000 people under 21 still lose their lives to alcohol in the USA every year. The law has made no difference in their case.

⑤ Furthermore, binge-drinking, that is to say excessive drinking on a single occasion, has flourished despite the age restrictions in the USA. Of course, we may not be able to attribute [5] this phenomenon directly to the current laws; but [6]. Indeed, because so many 21-year-olds are not used to alcohol, the problem of on-campus drinking is, according to many college presidents, made worse: as soon as students can touch the “forbidden fruit”, they overdo things, with dangerous or even fatal results.

⑥ Fear about the potential misuse of a substance is not a genuine reason to legislate against it. [7] legislate against a large number of usually harmless items and substances which might in the hands of certain individuals prove dangerous – from knives, scissors, and frying pans, to mushrooms and chemical fertilizers. Again, we are talking about responsibility: most people are assumed to be responsible enough. We should treat them this way as regards alcohol, too.

⑦ Across most of Europe, Latin America, Africa, Asia and Oceania, eighteen is the age of adulthood, and is the age at which drinking is allowed. That is right: [8] do all the activities listed in the first paragraph above, then that person is also surely sufficiently mature to consume alcohol. In many other countries it is recognized that the young will have an occasional drink even in childhood, and that growing up around alcohol is one sure way to lessen the risk that a person will become a problem drinker later in life.

⑧ Will some problems arise as a direct result of changing the law? It might seem so, but the truth is that no one can say for sure. Proving that legal changes directly cause social changes is always an uncertain business. But the issues which worry some parents and legislators already exist and will probably not go away simply by keeping the current laws. What will [9] change with new legislation is certain: public perception of the young. If our young people are old enough to vote, to marry, to raise families and to die in battle for their country, then they are old enough – indeed they deserve – to have a drink. [10]

Answer the questions [1]—[10] as indicated.

1. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [1] in Paragraph ① ?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (1) on the mark sheet.
 1. can
 2. could
 3. must
 4. should

2. The five words below fill the gap at [2] in Paragraph ② . Which word must come **third** in order for them to complete a grammatical sentence? Fill in the blank at the number (2) on the mark sheet.
 1. enough
 2. old
 3. people
 4. to
 5. young

3. Which of the following is the closest in meaning to the underlined sentence at [3] in Paragraph ③ ? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (3) on the mark sheet.
 1. Although the statistics seem unrelated, there is a clear connection between road deaths and the minimum drinking age.
 2. At a glance we can see that there is nothing to connect campaigns for road safety and the age limit for alcohol.
 3. Hastily relating road safety and the drinking age would be an error caused by misunderstanding the data.
 4. Two sets of statistics about traffic accidents both show similar trends, but fail to take account of other evidence, for example that of Canada.

4. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [4] in Paragraph ④ ?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (4) on the mark sheet.

1. had
2. led
3. ought
4. wanted

5. When the underlined word in Paragraph ⑤ **in its current position** is read aloud, on which syllable is the stress (アクセント) placed? Answer by filling the corresponding slot under the number (5) on the mark sheet.

at-trib-ute

1 2 3

6. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [6] in Paragraph ⑤ ?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (6) on the mark sheet.

1. they are at least connected
2. they are doubtlessly confused on it
3. they are quite mixed up
4. they have clearly had relations

7. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [7] in Paragraph ⑥ ?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (7) on the mark sheet.

1. If it is, we can
2. If it was, we will
3. If it were, we would
4. If it would, we could

8. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [8] in Paragraph ⑦? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (8) on the mark sheet.
1. if society judges that a person cannot legally
 2. so far as an individual makes a choice to
 3. were someone to be considered unable to
 4. whenever we legally grant a person the right to
9. Which of the following **best** explains why the author wrote the underlined word in *italics* at [9] in Paragraph ⑧? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (9) on the mark sheet.
1. in order to create a clear contrast
 2. in order to highlight what is inevitable
 3. in order to indicate a strong feeling
 4. in order to show surprise at the change
10. Based on the whole article, with which of the following three statements [A, B, C] would the author **agree**? Answer by choosing one of the eight options below and filling in the corresponding slot under the number (10) on the mark sheet.
- A. The US drinking age should conform to the international standard.
 - B. People who can join the army should not be allowed to drink.
 - C. Regardless of the law, the young will drink, if they really want to.
1. A only
 2. B only
 3. C only
 4. A and B
 5. A and C
 6. B and C
 7. All three
 8. None

II. Read the following article, and answer the questions as indicated.

“Why let the young turn to drink?” by Naughton Mywatch (2013)

① Alcohol is a major killer, and our politicians are in denial about it. In the US, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention found in a recent study that excessive alcohol use accounted for roughly one in ten deaths among working age adults (aged 20-64 years). Either it made an impact over time, shortening people’s lives due to increased disease risk, or it simply shortened their existence in a hurry, as a result of violence or stupidity. To argue that the laws need changing to allow younger people access to this fatal drug is absurd. [11].

② Proponents of lowering the drinking age usually raise the issue of avoidance. Young people, they argue, already drink in large numbers: rewriting the rules will simply reflect reality. Of course, no law can be enforced completely. But that is quite a different thing from saying that no written law should exist at all. [12]. No doubt, some murderers escape unpunished. But the vast majority do not, and many would-be killers ultimately do nothing, out of fear of the legal consequences. In the case of youth drinking it is similar: lowering the legal drinking age will not only provoke even younger people to try alcohol, but would allow many who might otherwise not bother to become addicted.

③ Those who wish the laws to remain unchanged are not against recreation. Rather, they are mindful of public safety. This is, and should remain, our number one priority. Becoming an adult is a step-by-step process, and just when the young are finally wise enough to be treated as young adults is not the time to give them free access to the drinks bar. Wisdom [13] acquired is all too quickly lost: drinking by the young leads to accidents, injuries, and deaths. Indeed, the damage is not just to those who drink. Many others are often affected, whether it be family members, or those unfortunate individuals who happen to encounter a drunk driver.

④ In fact, though our opponents claim the statistics favor them on this issue, there remains a clear body of evidence [14] a younger drinking age with

deaths and injuries from automobiles. Driving is a dangerous activity in any society. Older people, who use cars for work, shopping and other serious purposes, drive because they must. The young seek to drive regardless of such responsibilities. So to let the young drive when there is the chance of them being drunk is doubly irresponsible.

⑤ Nor are car accidents the only issue. In today's society, when we are trying to promote gender equality, we must recognize the link between serious drinking problems and sexual assault. Parents, teachers, and society's leaders continually [15] on the need for young people to be responsible. What kind of message does it send if we then say that it is alright to go drinking while dating? Unwanted pregnancies are often a result; an embarrassing topic, but one which we should not overlook.

⑥ The people who would gain most from any change in the drinking age would be those same young men and women to whom we have constantly [16] the value of education. That would be a double standard and a serious mistake. College education is not about drinking parties, but about study and self-betterment at an age when one's abilities are finally beginning to matter.

⑦ [17] the law is not just the same as changing the wallpaper on a smartphone. New laws provide social momentum in other areas too. [18] one barrier towards a known addictive drug might lead to expectations of further change for other substances. Supporters of reform are often unwilling to debate this kind of domino effect, but they should be required to do so. [19] general morality is critical. The issue cannot be taken in isolation.

⑧ The pleasures of alcohol, though no doubt tempting, should not take priority over real social concerns. We already have a viable balance between social and personal interests. Advocates of change make theoretical appeals, but in reality a few years' wait for our young people is not such a burden, and has been shown to save lives. Not only that: many great careers have been embarked on during that critical time at college. How many professional lives might be lost, were the rules to change? Societies are free to choose at which ages various activities become legal. Our governments can change legislation

relating to the voting age, for example, or marriage age. They rarely make dramatic changes, however, since the existing systems have usually evolved more through experience than through prejudice. We should keep that in mind, and we should keep alcohol out of the hands of the young. [20]

Answer the questions [11] — [21] as indicated.

11. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [11] in Paragraph ① ?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (11) on the mark sheet.
 1. Alcohol needs to remain a completely banned substance
 2. Our politicians need the courage to say no
 3. The laws in this country clearly need reform
 4. Without a doubt the government has a role to play

12. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [12] in Paragraph ② ?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (12) on the mark sheet.
 1. Most ordinary citizens hardly rely on written guidelines
 2. People only respond to the threat of violence
 3. Rules are there to make people think twice
 4. Written laws guarantee that everyone will behave

13. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [13] in Paragraph ③ ?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (13) on the mark sheet.
 1. fairly
 2. hardly
 3. only
 4. recently

14. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [14] in Paragraph ④ ?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (14) on the mark sheet.
1. by which to link
 2. leading which links
 3. that leads on links to
 4. which link
15. Which of the following best fills the gap at [15] in Paragraph ⑤ ?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (15) on the mark sheet.
1. depend
 2. emphasize
 3. insist
 4. stress
16. Which of the following best fills the gap at [16] in Paragraph ⑥ ?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (16) on the mark sheet.
1. begged
 2. debated
 3. doubted
 4. preached
- 17, 18, 19. Place three of the words below into the most suitable of the gaps marked [17], [18], and [19] in Paragraph ⑦ . Each word may be used only once. Fill in the corresponding slots under the numbers marked (17), (18) and (19) on the mark sheet.
1. Amending
 2. Calculating
 3. Discussing
 4. Lowering
 5. Reinforcing

20. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of Paragraph ⑧ ?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (20) on the mark sheet.
1. Alcohol is pleasurable, but lowering the drinking age is not.
 2. Governments need to decide on the balance between adulthood and childhood.
 3. Theoretical arguments are fine, but experience shows that the current law works.
 4. Young people's lives are destroyed at college, so we should not let them drink.
21. The following four words all appear in the article. When pronounced, which one of them has **a different stress (アクセント) pattern** from the others? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (21) on the mark sheet.
1. advocates
 2. alcohol
 3. consequences
 4. stupidity

Ⅲ. Read the following article, and answer the questions as indicated.

“The Death Penalty Reconsidered” by Max Ornot (2015)

① According to Amnesty International, a human rights organization, China, Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and the USA are responsible for about 82% of all the state-ordered executions which take place every year. Yet these countries are just the main players among the total of 25 states which still allow prisoners to be executed. Today, they are in the clear minority: over one hundred countries no longer use capital punishment. However, the debate about whether or not the death penalty is appropriate remains very much alive.

② Moral arguments about the death penalty might seem at first glance to be

biased in favor of abolition. How can the taking of a precious life ever be justified? However, those with strong views about the sacred nature of life can find only mixed support for that view in most religious texts, many of which call openly for death as a punishment. Further, unless one believes in fate as the ultimate source of all human activity, then people who commit terrible deeds must, to a certain extent, be responsible for them. [22].

③ Political calculations are similarly balanced. Those who attribute maximum responsibility to individuals (and therefore support the death penalty) ought also to favor a more powerful role for individuals in politics. Yet in this debate, ironically they become defenders of the powers of the state. That is because it is the state, not individuals, which carries out executions. By contrast, the liberals argue that state-based punishment systems cannot avoid discrimination on grounds of race, gender and class. By emphasizing existing social and economic inequalities, opponents of the death penalty have long described it as a tool for state oppression. The rich and educated, they argue, already control the system, and should therefore not [23].

④ All these considerations have led many to avoid the philosophical issues involved, and concentrate on the practical side of capital punishment. Does it deter criminals from crime? Is it cost-effective? Or error-free? Yet, here too we encounter troubled waters.

⑤ Take deterrence. As the law professor Ernest Van Den Haag put it in 1983, “Murderers clearly prefer life in prison to execution.... Therefore, a life sentence must be less deterrent than a death sentence”. Logically, this makes sense, and some data seems to support it. In practice, however, the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) argued the opposite in 2007, when it concluded there was no evidence to support the theory. [24].

⑥ As for costs, there is the same imbalance between theory and observation. Logically, it ought to cost more to keep prisoners locked up for many years rather than to execute them – a burden which a nation’s taxpayers must bear. But in countries where the legal system is developed and challenges are common, that is not always the case: in California, for example, since 1978, over

4 billion dollars has been spent on executions, at roughly \$300 million per case. That is slightly more than ten times what life imprisonment would have cost. Not all places are as legally-minded as California, but that leads inevitably to the last issue: mistakes. [25]

⑦ Mistakes look like a strong reason for abolition. Even the possibility that someone might die in error ought, one might think, to give us pause. In many countries there have been instances of people being freed after years in jail due to new evidence: if the prisoner had been executed, that would be a tragedy. This is a valid point. However, it is without practical merit. Clearly the justice system fails at every stage, like all human systems. Designing a mistake-free system is impossible. Thus, supporters of capital punishment simply argue that the present checks and balances are usually appropriate.

⑧ Ultimately, our ability to resolve this issue depends [26] on practical issues such as cost or deterrence. Rather, it rests on our relations with the state. Many persuasive arguments insist that we surrender responsibility for punishment to the state. It is part of every government's power to administer justice. The state exercises its right to revenge for the public good. However, giving the state the ultimate power should always make us uneasy. Historians rightly remind us of the horrors that some governments inflicted on their citizens in the past. Today, [27] too many powers to the modern state at their own risk.

⑨ Such fears are particularly relevant in an age where the victims of crime no longer feel connected to the justice system. Everyone who has been a victim knows the desire for revenge, and sometimes the capacity to forgive. But the machinery of the law is usually [28] it is to the criminals. We cannot of course go back to a time when citizens took the law into their own hands. Yet without bringing people into the debate, confusion must follow. Across the globe today, voters seem evenly divided about the death penalty. But the voices which [29], those of the accused and of the victims, are often overlooked. It is to these people to whom we should turn for wisdom, if we want to avoid continued divisions within and among nations. [30] [31] [32]

Answer the questions [22] – [34] as indicated.

22. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [22] in Paragraph ② ?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (22) on the mark sheet.
1. If it is someone's destiny to commit a crime, then responsibility is absurd
 2. Our moral guides are simply ambiguous about exactly how far
 3. Religious texts which tell us that life is sacred do not instruct us to take it
 4. Thus, religious teachings about life are rarely open to interpretation
23. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [23] in Paragraph ③ ?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (23) on the mark sheet.
1. avoid punishment based on race, gender and class
 2. be allowed to abolish the death sentence
 3. gain even more advantage from other people's property
 4. have the additional power to inflict capital punishment
24. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [24] in Paragraph ⑤ ?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (24) on the mark sheet.
1. Crime rates in US states with the death penalty, for example, resemble those in states without
 2. Death sentences across the US have always deterred criminals, for example
 3. Deterrence, for example, has been statistically proven to be effective
 4. The ACLU, for example, has long opposed life imprisonment as cruel

25. Based on Paragraph ⑥ , which of the following most likely represents the cost of keeping a person in prison for a lifetime in California? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (25) on the mark sheet.
1. \$22 million
 2. \$28 million
 3. \$30 million
 4. \$32 million
26. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [26] in Paragraph ⑧ ? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (26) on the mark sheet.
1. both on moral considerations and
 2. neither on moral considerations nor
 3. not on moral considerations but
 4. sometimes on moral considerations and at others
27. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [27] in Paragraph ⑧ ? Fill in the corresponding slot under the number (27) on the mark sheet.
1. citizens hand over
 2. governments install
 3. historians give up
 4. prisoners protest against
28. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [28] in Paragraph ⑨ ? Fill in the corresponding slot under the number (28) on the mark sheet.
1. as deaf to victims as
 2. just as deaf to victims than
 3. so blind to victims just as
 4. such a blind victim so as

29. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [29] in Paragraph ⑨ ?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (29) on the mark sheet.

1. console
2. dominate
3. matter
4. reason

30, 31, 32. Read the three statements below. Then, based on the article as a whole, under the corresponding number (30), (31), or (32) on the mark sheet, fill in **slot 1** if you think the author would agree with the statement, or fill in **slot 2** if you think the author would disagree with the statement, or fill in **slot 3** if you think the author does not express an opinion about the statement.

30. Insisting that the justice system be perfect is too idealistic.
31. The seriousness of the crime should determine the application of the death penalty.
32. Victims need to be consulted, if we are to make any progress towards consensus.

33, 34. The following words both appear in the article. When pronounced, on which syllable is **the stress** (アクセント) placed? Answer by filling the corresponding slots under the numbers (33) and (34) on the mark sheet.

33. i-ron-i-cal-ly

1 2 3 4 5

34. ap-pro-pri-ate

1 2 3 4

ここからは 解答用紙 B を使用しなさい。

Ⅳ. 以下の問題文は A と B の会話です。英語に直して、解答用紙 B のⅣ. の A 1, B 1, A 2, B 2 と記載されている行に書きなさい。

注意点：

日本語の表現をうまく英語にできない場合は、別の言い方に変えてから英語にしてみましょう。(例) 難解 → 分かりにくい → hard to understand

問題文：

A 1： あれっ，渡辺君，顔色悪いよね。寝てないのかな。

B 1： うん，夜中にロンドン出張から帰ってきたらしいよ。

A 2： 朝イチに会議もあったから大変だよね。

B 2： 仕事も大切だけど，身体をこわしたら，元も子もないよ。

V. 以下の設問 (A), (B) の中から一つ選んで, 問題文 I ~ III をもとに
て, 自分の意見を解答用紙 B の V. 欄に英語で書きなさい。注意点をよく
読んでから書くこと。

(A) Should the Japanese government lower the legal age at which alcohol
may be consumed to 18? Why, or why not?

(B) Should the Japanese government abolish the death penalty? Why, or
why not?

注意点:

- (1) 箇条書きは不可。
- (2) 自分の意見と異なる見解に言及し, それに反論すること。
- (3) 問題文 I, II または III で言及されている見解やことがらを最低一つ引用
して, 自分の意見をまとめること。引用する際には, 下の例を参考にすること。

引用例:

- In her 2010 article “Against Zoos”, Faerrer claims, “Nature is not ours to control.” She argues that However, I strongly disagree with that statement, because
- I agree only to a certain extent with Eve N. Suzuki who argues, “Schools do not protect the rights of students enough” in the essay by Foane (2010). Her claim that X is Y may be true, but
- According to O’Werke (2012, paragraph 7), one option is indirect taxation. Although this argument ...,

