

英 語

15：30～17：00

解 答 上 の 注 意

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題紙を開いてはならない。
2. 問題紙は 14 ページある。
3. 解答用紙は

解答用紙番号
英語 0—1

 と

解答用紙番号
英語 0—2

 の 2 枚である。
4. 解答用紙は 2 枚とも必ず提出せよ。
5. 受験番号および座席番号(上下 2 箇所)は、監督員の指示に従って、すべての解答用紙の指定された箇所に必ず記入せよ。
6. 解答はすべて解答用紙の指定された欄に記入せよ。
7. 必要以外のことを解答用紙に書いてはならない。
8. 問題紙の余白は下書きに使用してもさしつかえない。

1 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

To many consumers, it is hardly a secret that the Asia-Pacific region has developed into the most dynamic wireless market in the world over the past decade. In Japan, half a dozen internationally operating companies provide services and products that are used by over 65 per cent of the population on a daily basis. Cell-phones are as popular as television and more popular than personal computers. Market penetration by cell-phones has occurred regardless of consumers' age and sex.⁽¹⁾ In fact, finding a Japanese person who does not own and use a cell-phone regularly is becoming increasingly difficult. Particularly the numerous functions available in cell-phones today have turned them⁽²⁾ into incredibly attractive devices for communication and entertainment.

Cell-phones originally included basic functions, such as address books, calculators, calendars and perhaps alarm clocks. Nowadays, sending and receiving messages, pictures or video clips are among the most regularly used features. Digital camera and video recording functions are found on most current cell-phone models. Also, Internet access is becoming more common although the cost for such services is still relatively high. The latest generation of cell-phones can download ring-tones, sound files and games, which can be played on the phone. Unfortunately, excessive use of these features can easily bother people sitting or standing near inconsiderate cell-phone users.

Therefore, widespread use of cell-phones has made it necessary to introduce a cell-phone code of conduct.⁽³⁾ Appropriate use of a cell-phone in public is controlled by a set of written and unwritten rules and regulations. Primarily focusing on noise reduction, these rules and regulations typically ask users to avoid cell-phone operation in libraries, and on trains, buses and airplanes. However, air-traffic regulations emphasize safety over politeness.

Most recently, the safety issue of drivers taking their eyes off the road

and hands off the wheel to use their cell-phones has received significant attention both in the media and among politicians. Driving is a complex task and any lack of concentration, however brief it may be, can result in a driver losing control of a vehicle. Not surprisingly, cell-phone use has reportedly led to fatal accidents. Hot debate followed the laws that had been passed to eliminate cell-phone use by drivers. Since there is no doubt that cell-phones are here to stay, it will only be a matter of time until they become a point of controversy again.

注) ring-tones = 着信音

問 1 下線部(1)の意味を最もよく表している文を次の(A)~(E)のうちから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (A) Cell-phones have penetrated the Japanese market because their features make them very attractive.
- (B) Consumers of all ages tend to buy more than one cell-phone because of very clever marketing by cell-phone companies.
- (C) In Japan, consumers' age and sex influence how cell-phones penetrate the market.
- (D) In the Asia-Pacific wireless market, the number of cell-phones has been increasing.
- (E) No matter whether Japanese people are young or old, or male or female, most of them have and use a cell-phone.

問 2 下線部(2)の代名詞が指示する語句を本文中から抜き出ささい。

問 3 下線部(3)の内容を表す語句として最も適当なものを、本文中から一箇所抜き出ささい。

問 4 下線部(4)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 5 本文の内容と合致するものを次の(A)～(E)のうちから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (A) Car accidents related to cell-phone use have received significant public attention.
- (B) In Japan, personal computers are more popular than cell-phones.
- (C) It is not illegal to use a cell-phone while driving.
- (D) Politicians and the media rarely discuss the topic of cell-phones.
- (E) Young people use cell-phones more than any other age group.

2 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

There have been many changes occurring in the Japanese economy and these changes have had various consequences on other aspects of Japanese society. For instance, many Japanese people feel that their incomes have been becoming less equal. After poll results were published, members of the present administration had to answer to accusations of being responsible for the widening income gap. Economists have suggested that the idea of equal income distribution in Japan was appropriate 20 years ago. However, now may be the time to abandon this idea. Economists have also stated that the recent growth of the income gap may be due to the ongoing transformation of the Japanese society into a more competitive one.

This transformation began with changes in corporate organization. Since the early 1990s, company structures have changed to reduce personnel cost. Many companies have apparently given up the concept of lifetime employment. A large number of full-time workers have been replaced by part-timers, many of whom have no claim to retirement benefits or health insurance. Factories have been moved overseas, where lower labor costs allow for higher profits.

These efforts are intended to recreate the Japanese economy by making it more competitive. Competition has also been encouraged within companies through the introduction of a performance-based salary system. Performance rewards, which were previously uncommon, have increased motivation among workers. This newly found motivation has generated a certain level of desire for better schooling because of the opportunities that exist for skilled workers to obtain profitable positions. To keep this newly competitive labor market fair and open, equality of educational opportunities is necessary.

However, access to education commonly is tied to family income as rich parents can afford to send their children to famous and more expensive schools. If this connection is ignored, it could produce a situation in which

only children of rich parents can receive the education required to get well-paid jobs later in life. Provided that education is accessible to children independent of their parents' income, the change into a more competitive society may boost career opportunities for any aspiring individuals.

Economists tend to agree that the income gap is common in this age of globalization. No one can deny that competition usually brings about greater income variation. The widening income gap, caused in part by increased competition, is perhaps the price the people have to pay for the revival of the Japanese economy. Only the future will tell if this is a price worth paying.

(5)

注) boost = 増大させる

問 1 下線部(1)の内容を表す語句を本文中から一箇所抜き出さない。

問 2 下線部(2)によって生じた現象として本文中に述べられていることを次の

(A)~(E)のうちから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (A) The income gap in Japan has been growing.
- (B) The income gap in Japan has not been growing.
- (C) The Japanese are confident about finding a job easily.
- (D) The unemployment rate in Japan has been decreasing.
- (E) The unemployment rate in Japan has been increasing.

問 3 下線部(3)の目的を達成する手段として本文中に述べられていることを次の

(A)~(E)のうちから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (A) Companies have fired many unproductive managers.
- (B) Companies have hired numerous illegal immigrants.
- (C) Companies have narrowed down their variety of products.
- (D) Companies have not moved any of their factories overseas.
- (E) Companies have replaced full-timers with part-timers.

問 4 下線部(4)のように言えるのはなぜか。本文中に示されている理由を次の(A)~(E)のうちから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (A) Children without the necessary educational background can be placed with famous and better paying companies by their wealthy parents.
- (B) Japanese children can be more independent and find suitable jobs only if they receive appropriate education.
- (C) Only those who are highly educated can survive in the age of globalization, which demands foreign-language and communication skills.
- (D) People who do not have access to education would be at a disadvantage.
- (E) Performance rewards are offered only to university-educated company employees.

問 5 下線部(5)を, this が指すものを明らかにして, 日本語に訳しなさい。

問 6 本文の内容と合致しないものを次の(A)~(E)のうちから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (A) Economists suggest that a competitive society brings about more variation in income.
- (B) In part, salaries have come to depend on how well employees perform their duties.
- (C) Many part-timers are not entitled to health insurance.
- (D) More part-time workers are joining the Japanese workforce.
- (E) People can expect to continue working for one company until they retire.

3 次の英文を読んで、設問〔Ⅰ〕と〔Ⅱ〕に答えなさい。

Japanese people are generally considered the healthiest in the world. According to the World Health Organization, they can expect to live longer, on average, than any other group of people on earth. This long life expectancy has often been attributed to the Japanese diet and eating habits. However, the Japanese diet and eating habits have been changing recently and the effects of these changes are causing alarm.

Traditionally, the Japanese cuisine is widely regarded as one of the healthiest in the world. Quite often, Japanese food is served raw or cooked lightly. These days, however, the traditional Japanese diet has been giving way to a more varied cuisine. Non-traditional Japanese food, such as pasta and hamburgers, is becoming as common for the average Japanese person as soba and sushi. In addition to greater variety, Japanese people today are eating more fatty foods. The Japanese also have begun to change their diet away from fresh and raw food towards highly processed meals. It is not uncommon for Japanese children to eat hamburgers, deep-fried chicken and pizza. The popularity of such foods is evident in the increasing number of fast food restaurants that have opened in Japan, many of which are attracting not only teenagers but also families.

The changing eating habits are also cause for concern. In the past, a member of the family used to spend considerable time shopping for fresh ingredients and preparing daily meals for the family. Today, more people live alone in comparison to previous decades. The practice of shopping for food and preparing fresh meals, which was formerly performed by one person in a household, often proves to be too difficult a daily task for the individual person. Many of today's busy working couples do not have enough time to prepare decent meals for themselves or their children. As a consequence, ready-made meals and fast food restaurants are becoming more common.

The changes in the Japanese diet and eating habits have begun to affect the health of the people. Indeed, the Japanese are getting fatter; statistics currently show that there are 24 per cent of Japanese over 15 years of age who are believed to be overweight. There has also been an increase in the rate of diagnosed diabetes in children and adults. Leading experts believe that the life expectancy in Japan is going to become shorter on account of this shift in diet and eating habits.

注) diagnose = 診断する diabetes = 糖尿病

〔I〕

次の(1)～(4)の質問に英語で答えなさい。下記の例を参考にして、完全な一文で答えること。

例 Question: What do you want to study at Hokkaido University?

Answer: I want to study biology at Hokkaido University.

- (1) Which two factors have often been considered responsible for the long life of Japanese people?
- (2) What three changes have been taking place to the Japanese diet?
- (3) Why does the author think fast food restaurants are gaining popularity in Japan?
- (4) What evidence supports the statement in the last paragraph, “the Japanese are getting fatter”?

〔Ⅱ〕

英文最後の段落は、近年日本社会に起きた変化のため生じている問題を論じている。このような問題について、家庭・学校・職場・政府や自治体などで、何らかの対策を講じることが可能と考えられる。対策の例として、次の(A)~(C)のうち最も効果的と思うものを一つ選び、記号を解答欄の書き出し文の空所に記入しなさい。その上で、選択した対策をどのように実行するか、またなぜそれが有効かを説明した英文を70語から90語程度で書きなさい。ただし、書き出し文は語数に含めない。

- (A) encouraging physical activity
- (B) limiting advertising of certain kinds of food
- (C) promoting education on proper diet

4

英文〔Ⅰ〕と〔Ⅱ〕の内容が合致するように、英文〔Ⅱ〕の(1)～(11)の空所に入る最も適当な語句を下の枠の中からそれぞれ一つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。ただし、同じ語句を複数回使うことはできない。

〔Ⅰ〕

Professor (P): Before we begin today, I have a question for you. Do you believe that a group of people, such as an indigenous population, should be granted customary rights even if such rights do not promote equality, or put the environment or a species at risk?

Student (S): What do you mean by “customary rights”?

P: “Customary rights” are additional rights given to a group of people in order to preserve their traditional practices. For example, the Maori are the first group of people who settled in New Zealand and they are often referred to as New Zealand’s indigenous population. One of the Maori’s many traditional practices is fishing, specifically the native species of fish found around New Zealand. Their people have been fishing the seas for many generations, and the acts of fishing and eating certain kinds of fish are a part of their cultural tradition. Because of this practice, one of their customary rights is the right to fish.

S: Doesn’t everyone have the right to fish in New Zealand?

P: Yes, they do. However, the Maori have additional rights owing to their customs. They are permitted to fish some species that are considered at risk of being endangered. They are also permitted to fish in areas which are environmentally protected.

S: Isn’t that against the law?

P: You’re correct. For some people, fishing in such areas is illegal. The Maori, however, are allowed to carry out their traditional practices, such as fishing in certain protected areas, under customary rights.

S: That isn't fair!

P: There are restrictions on these customary rights. For example, they can only catch and keep a small number of fish and each one must be at least of a certain size.

S: What will happen if they want to sell the fish? For example, if they wanted to make some money for their people, they could get a good price at the market if there is a limited amount of a particular kind of fish.

P: They are not licensed to profit from their customary rights.

S: Still, I don't think that this is fair.

P: Before you form an opinion, there are a few other points you should consider. First, the Maori population is not large and there are not so many fishermen among this group of people as to further endanger the species of fish. Second, the Maori fishermen understand the situation of the fish population and the decreasing availability of certain species. The Maori may impose their own rules on fishing in order to sustain the current numbers of fish. This, in turn, would sustain their cultural heritage while avoiding the effects of overfishing.

S: But if they don't want to overfish, why don't they just observe the rules set out by the government for the whole population?

P: Because they are someone else's rules. To be more specific, the Queen of England signed a treaty with the Maori in the nineteenth century and agreed that while the authority to govern New Zealand was given to the Queen, the Maori would retain their customary rights. Today, the Maori still practice their customary rights, one of which is fishing. The groups of European immigrants who moved to New Zealand cannot make laws to take away these rights, according to the original agreement between the Queen and the Maori.

S: I believe they should keep their customary rights, as originally agreed by the Queen of England. Nevertheless, I think all citizens should have the same rights.

注) indigenous population = 先住民

(II)

The professor starts her lecture with the topic of customary rights, which are described as (1) rights enjoyed by a group of people in order to preserve their traditions. She gives (2) of the unique fishing right given to the Maori in New Zealand. The Maori are people who settled in New Zealand many years (3) the arrival of Western people. Because the sea and sea life had become an important part of the (4) culture, fishing is one of their customary rights. There are two controversial points to this practice. First, the Maori can fish many more species of fish and they can fish in marine areas from which other New Zealanders are restricted, (5) they don't fish too much and the size of the fish is large enough. Second, the law prohibits other New Zealanders (6) fishing the same species while the Maori enjoy this privilege. The student does not think that this measure is (7). The professor points out that the Maori population carrying out these traditional practices is not large enough to affect the environment. It also may be the case that the Maori themselves (8) the environmental issues. The reason for this group (9) additional fishing rights separate from the state legislation lies in New Zealand history. The Maori kept their customary rights (10) for giving the Queen of England the authority to rule New Zealand. Although the student admits that the Maori should keep their rights, he is not entirely satisfied with the New Zealand situation, stating that (11) citizen should be given equal rights.

(A) against	(B) as long as	(C) change	(D) consider
(E) every	(F) an example	(G) exceptional	(H) extreme
(I) following	(J) from	(K) has	(L) having
(M) in exchange	(N) in spite of	(O) instead	(P) Maori
(Q) most	(R) prior to	(S) reasonable	(T) reasonably
(U) a theory	(V) Western		