

英 語

12 : 30 ~ 14 : 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、監督者の指示に従って、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。
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補 足 説 明 北海道大学

試験開始後、速やかに受験者に「補足説明があります。」と告げ、下記の内容を黒板に大きく書き写してください。

なお、補足説明の内容は、読み上げないでください。

平成 25 年度 一般入試

前期日程

記

教科・科目名 英語

問題紙 7 ページ 2 本文 1 7 行目

最初の単語は、
cultural である。

1 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

When people hear the word “autism”, many will probably think of the 1988 film *Rain Man* starring Tom Cruise and Dustin Hoffmann. Hoffmann won an Academy Award for his portrayal of an autistic savant with a gift for remembering numbers. The film has greatly improved public awareness of autism over the past two decades.

As medical understanding of the condition has increased, so ()
(a) () (b) (). Now about one per cent of children in the USA are diagnosed with one of the five conditions that collectively are categorized as “autism spectrum disorders”. Autism is not a disease and it cannot be “cured”. It is a “spectrum disorder”, meaning that some people will have autistic characteristics to a very serious extent and others will have them in a very mild form.

The word “autism” comes from the Greek words “autos-” meaning “self” and “-ismos”, which means “state of”. People with autism have difficulties in relating with the world around them. Characteristics of autism usually appear between the ages of six months and two years. They include an inability to communicate with those around them (such as delayed speech development, or lack of eye contact), obsessive or compulsive behavior (things have to be done in a certain way, or the person engages in seemingly meaningless repetitive behavior), and a limited range of interests.

With appropriate help and training, many people with autism spectrum disorders go on to live quite normal lives, although their lack of communicative skills can remain a problem in their work and social lives into adulthood. The effects of autism are not only disabling. It is thought that some people now considered the greatest geniuses in history would have been diagnosed as autistic had they lived in the twenty-first century, for example Newton, Mozart, and Einstein. It is something of a myth, though, that all or most

autistic people have such special talents. The sad reality for many on the autism spectrum is that a lack of public understanding about their difficulties with social interaction makes it hard for them to cope at work and in personal relationships.

Today, ⁽⁵⁾arguably the greatest spokesperson for autistic people is Temple Grandin. She was severely autistic as a child. By the age of four she still had no speech, made little eye contact, had behavioral problems, and engaged in a lot of stimming (repeating the same action over and over again). She grew up in the 1940s and 1950s, when autism was often dismissed as a mental disability. Nevertheless, encouraged by an energetic mother who refused to believe that nothing could be done to help her daughter, Grandin learned how to talk and learned the social skills necessary to engage with society. She went on to become a professor at Colorado State University. Today she specializes in animal behavior and is the most successful designer of humane facilities for pigs, cows and other livestock in the USA.

Grandin's writings on autism give fascinating insights into the condition from the perspective of someone living with autism. For example, in her book, *Thinking in Pictures*, she writes: "I think in pictures. Words are like a second language to me. I translate both spoken and written words into full-color movies, complete with sound, which run like a VCR tape in my head. When somebody speaks to me, his words are instantly translated into pictures." Through writings like this, she has greatly increased understanding of the condition.

But the reason that Grandin is such a heroine for the autistic community is the strong message of hope she sends. She does not feel sorry for herself. Instead, she has identified the particular abilities that her autism has given her and used them to maximum advantage in her career as a livestock facility designer. By "thinking in pictures" and drawing on the vast number of visual images in her brain (that she accesses like pages on the Internet), she can

visualize buildings and equipment before they are made. Using this ability, she
(6) has become a leading expert in this industry.
(7)

Grandin's life story reminds us that all people, whether labeled "disabled" or not, possess abilities of some description. The challenge for every human being is to find their gift, whether great or small, and use it to the best of their ability.

注) savant 特殊な才能を持つ者 VCR=video cassette recorder

問 1 下線部(1)にもっとも近い意味を持つ語句を、次の(A)~(E)の中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (A) an acquired skill (B) a generous donation (C) a natural ability
(D) a personal reward (E) a special offer

問 2 下線部(2)が「自閉症と診断される人の数も増えた」という意味になるように空欄に下の語句を並べ替えたとき、(a)と(b)に入るものを記号で答えなさい。

- (A) autism (B) diagnosed with (C) has
(D) people (E) the number of

問 3 下線部(3)の代名詞が指す語句を、第3段落の本文から3語で抜き出し、英語で答えなさい。

問 4 下線部(4)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 5 下線部(5)にもっとも近い意味を持つ語を、次の(A)~(E)の中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (A) consequently (B) naturally (C) necessarily
(D) probably (E) reasonably

問 6 下線部(6)と(7)が指している内容を、それぞれ日本語で具体的に答えなさい。

問 7 本文の内容と合致するものを、次の(A)～(G)の中から2つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (A) Most autistic people have special talents such as remembering numbers.
- (B) Autism is one of the most difficult diseases to cure in the 21st century.
- (C) Deeper public understanding of autism and provision of proper training may help autistic people build better social relationships.
- (D) Temple Grandin's mother did not admit that her daughter had autism.
- (E) It is because Temple Grandin can draw pictures as realistic as photographs that she has a successful career.
- (F) People with autism show more or less the same degree of seriousness of the condition.
- (G) Temple Grandin's story encourages us to take a more flexible view of the potential every individual has.

2

次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

Humanity has always been on the move. According to one influential theory, the first major human migration occurred when early humans moved out of Africa to spread out around the world. In more recent times, Africa was again the source of a major population movement when possibly 12 million people were forcibly transported to the New World as slaves between the 16th and 19th centuries. Greater than this, though, was the movement of 59 million people from Europe to North and South America, Australia and New Zealand between 1846 and 1939.

While the mass migration and settlement that characterized the growth of the Americas in the 19th century has ended, modern migration is still considerable. Around 3% of the world's population are currently classed as migrants—that is, people living (a) their countries of birth. This number is increasing as the globalization of the world proceeds, and is likely to increase further. However, migration has also become more complex and the traditional image of a male migrant and his family leaving their homeland forever to start a new life in a foreign land is now a thing of the past.

For one thing, migration is no longer a matter of one-way flows of people from one clearly defined region to another, as in the example above of Europeans leaving for America. These days nearly all countries are part of networks of immigration and emigration linked to multiple destinations. Moreover, many migrants take advantage of modern transportation and communications technology to maintain contact with their homelands—migration is no longer necessarily a clean break with the past as it once was. Many migrants move repeatedly back and forth between countries in a phenomenon known as “circular migration” or “sojourning”. And these days, more and more of these modern migrants are women.

International migration is no longer solely for economic reasons, though

the desire to earn more money and have a better life is clearly still a major factor in the decision to migrate. Increasingly, millions of people are displaced by wars, persecution and natural disasters to become refugees, many of whom seek asylum and a new life away from danger. At the other extreme, wealthy people often migrate for lifestyle reasons such as retirement in a country with a better climate.

All these factors have led to migration becoming a major political issue, both at the international level where countries seek to admit or restrict certain types of migrant, and at the local level where immigration can cause social tension between newcomers and local people, especially when there are clear differences in culture or appearance. For instance, many countries in Europe⁽¹⁾ that once encouraged immigration to fill labour shortages are now openly debating whether immigration should be restricted. The (b) of social tension, poverty, lack of integration, even violence and terrorism, are seen by many ordinary people to be greater than the (c) that migrants bring to the economy and society as workers, taxpayers, and contributors to national cultural life. Some even fear a loss of national identity. While many of the negative consequences are exaggerated and, in general, often not the fault of immigrants, anti-immigration political parties are gaining ground⁽²⁾ in many countries.

Japan, too, is part of this global network of migration. Over a million Japanese have left Japan as emigrants since 1880, mostly to Hawaii and to North and South America. It is estimated that there are currently around 2.6 million people of Japanese descent outside Japan. Moreover, around 850,000 Japanese citizens live outside Japan for work, study or other forms of long-term travel. On the other hand, immigration to Japan is increasing rapidly. In 2008, legal long-term foreign residents numbered around 2.2 million, twice as many as in the 1980s.

Some migrants are highly skilled workers such as professors or bankers.

Most, though, work in low skilled jobs, often as small factory, service or care workers. Many have married Japanese and some are taking Japanese citizenship. Although official policy does not encourage permanent migration to Japan, more and more migrants are in fact settling permanently. As Japan's population declines and ages, leaving fewer Japanese workers and taxpayers to support the elderly population, this trend is likely to continue.

(3)
Against the background of increasing globalization, it is therefore likely that immigration will become one of the most important issues for the Japanese government and society in the 21st century.

問 1 空欄(a)に入る適切な英語 1 語を答えなさい。

問 2 本文で述べられている過去と現在の移民の特徴に当てはまるものを, 次の

(A)~(H)の中からそれぞれ 2 つずつ選び, 記号で答えなさい。

- (A) Migrants move in and out of almost every region.
- (B) Migration mainly involves highly skilled workers.
- (C) Most migrants are men and their families.
- (D) Most migrants move to warmer countries.
- (E) Most migrants to Europe are from Africa.
- (F) People leave their home country permanently.
- (G) People move to foreign countries to forget their past.
- (H) People stay in touch with their home country.

問 3 下線部(1)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 4 空欄(b)と(c)に入るもっとも適切な語を, 次の(A)~(G)の中からそれぞれ 1 つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。

- (A) advantages (B) countries (C) cultures (D) debates
- (E) policies (F) problems (G) restrictions

問 5 下線部(2)にもっとも近い意味を持つ語句を、次の(A)~(E)の中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (A) becoming more popular
- (B) being held here and there
- (C) being ruled out
- (D) being used by many people
- (E) buying land and buildings

問 6 下線部(3)が指している内容を日本語で答えなさい。

3

Read the following passage.

In recent years there has been a boom in mountain walking among senior citizens, stimulated by a book on Japan's "100 Famous Mountains" which has given many people the ambition to climb all one hundred mountains on the list. While some are easy summits, others are serious mountains that require proper skills and equipment and an ability to deal with bad weather.

Unfortunately, many of these senior citizens have taken up mountain walking later in life and lack the skills that are usually gained through years of experience. Instead, they rely on commercial group tours led by mountain guides to take them to the summits of their dreams. But as increasing numbers of tragic incidents show, joining a tour does not guarantee your safety when things go wrong. This was sadly illustrated in the summer of 2009 by the deaths of seven elderly clients and a guide in bad weather in the mountains of Hokkaido.

Since mountain rescue is the job of the local police, in areas like Nagano Prefecture the police authorities are becoming concerned about the increase in incidents. Search and rescue teams need to be trained and maintained, and the use of helicopters is expensive. This is paid for by ordinary citizens' taxes. In other places, such as the European Alps, the high costs of such rescues are actually paid for by those rescued, and most will have insurance to cover this.

Clearly, it is not realistic to try to prevent senior citizens from climbing mountains. Indeed, people go to the mountains to experience a sense of freedom in the wilds of nature, and to introduce rules and regulations would destroy the very spirit of the activity. If practiced safely, mountain walking is beneficial for physical and mental health. There are also considerable economic benefits associated with tourism in mountainous regions. More education on mountain safety and personal responsibility may be one way forward.

Answer questions A through C in English. You may use words and ideas from the text, but you must not copy complete sentences.

Question A

Give one good point and one problem of relying on commercial group tours mentioned in the text. Complete the following sentences.

Senior citizens can _____ without _____.

On the other hand, their safety _____.

Question B

What are the benefits of mountain walking mentioned in the text? Complete the following sentences.

People's health _____.

Mountainous regions can _____.

Question C

People rescued in the mountains in Japan should pay the full costs of their rescue. Do you agree or disagree? Explain why in 70-100 words giving two reasons to support your opinion.

4 以下の英文〔Ⅰ〕は二人の友人による対話で、英文〔Ⅱ〕はその要約である。

英文〔Ⅰ〕と内容が合致するように、英文〔Ⅱ〕の空欄(1)～(12)に入るもっとも適切な語を下の枠の中からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

〔Ⅰ〕

Sachie (S): Tatsuya, great to see you again! How have you been?

Tatsuya (T): Fine thanks. I have been keeping busy as usual. The shop seems to be doing reasonably well, despite the overall state of the economy. How have you been? Are you still working at the library?

S: No, I have changed jobs. I am now at a home for the elderly. The hours are long and the pay is not great, but it is rewarding work. So, I am happy. But I am a little concerned about the upcoming rise in consumption tax the government has passed.

T: How come?

S: Well, workers in old people's homes are not very well paid. It will affect me quite badly. I assume that you are also quite worried about the effect it will have on your business.

T: Not really. I think it is inevitable that taxes will have to rise in Japan, and raising consumption tax is probably the best way to do it in my view. I am more worried about a financial crisis like the one they have had in Greece than having to raise the prices of my goods a little.

S: But a consumption tax rise will surely reduce your sales, and maybe even bankrupt the business. Another friend of mine is really worried about this.

T: It's a possibility. But I am not losing any sleep over it at the moment.

S: That's good to hear. There have been so many people going through tough times after the earthquake on 11 March 2011. The people in the disaster areas certainly need a lot of financial assistance in the coming years. But I also think we should not forget other pressing issues. As I see at work every day, someone has to pay for the increasing costs of care of the elderly.

- T:** Yes, and there is also the problem of Japan's national debt. We cannot continue generating debt for future generations to pay off. In my view, we have to start reducing the debt right now.
- S:** I agree with you there. So, what's the best way to do it? I think we should raise income tax for the wealthiest people in society. They earn most, so they should pay most. The problem with consumption tax is that people on low wages have to pay the same rate as people with high wages. That really hurts them financially.
- T:** I agree with the basic principle of taxing the rich, but income tax is not the right way to do it. The tax system must give incentives to people to work hard. I believe in low income tax to reward business people and entrepreneurs. One possibility is to raise consumption tax on luxury goods, for example expensive watches and alcohol. But there might be other better alternatives, too.
- S:** Yes, I am sure this debate will continue in Japan over the coming years.

[II]

This is a conversation between two people about the rise in consumption tax in Japan. Sachie is a care worker in a home for the elderly. She (1) raising consumption tax. Tatsuya runs his own small business. He is in (2) of the consumption tax rise.

They consider how the tax changes will affect their places of work. Changes in the consumption tax rate will reduce sales at Tatsuya's shop, and may even (3) him out of business. Sachie says that the increasing costs of caring for Japan's aging population have to be paid for (4).

Ultimately, they both agree that (5) must be done by the government to raise money for reconstruction after the 11 March earthquake. The tax increase is also essential (6) the size of Japan's national debt. Leaving (7) a burden to future generations is irresponsible, they think. It is not a question of (8) to raise taxes, but how.

Sachie proposes an income tax rise for the wealthiest people in society. This would (9) the poor less, she argues. While Tatsuya is not (10) the principle of taxing the rich, he believes strong incentives are needed to encourage entrepreneurs. Instead, he says that consumption tax (11) be raised on luxury goods (12) expensive watches.

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| (A) make | (B) somehow | (C) for | (D) favor |
| (E) whether | (F) given | (G) proposes | (H) must |
| (I) as | (J) some | (K) which | (L) could |
| (M) such | (N) reduction | (O) something | (P) supports |
| (Q) help | (R) like | (S) against | (T) someone |
| (U) opposes | (V) kind | (W) put | (X) harm |