

名古屋市立大学

平成 24 年度・入学試験問題

英 語 (前)

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てはいけません。
2. この冊子は 14 ページあります。
3. 試験開始後、落丁・乱丁・印刷不鮮明の箇所があれば申し出なさい。
4. 解答はすべて解答用紙に、それぞれの問題の指示にしたがって記入しなさい。
5. 解答はとくに指示のない限り日本語で書きなさい。
6. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ちかえりなさい。

問題 I

次の文章を読み、下の問いに答えなさい。

Osamu Tezuka

Manga artist / anime director, 1928–89

“Please, please let me continue to work...” These were reportedly the last words from a man who during his life had produced no fewer than 150,000 pages of manga for around 600 different titles, not to mention scores of animated works, and had acted as a global ambassador for the art form in its crucial boom years from the 1950s through to the 1980s. Small wonder that
(1)
Osamu Tezuka is commonly referred to as the “God of Manga”.

Tezuka’s skills lay in his ability to innovate and adapt, paying tribute to what already existed while taking those conventions to another level with his artistic style. He was a fan of the Disney and *Fleischer animated films that had made it into the country, and the art he drew — with what would soon become the trademark of Japanese cartoon art, big-eyed characters — paid
(A)
homage to the character designs of those films. He was also *obsessed with perfection in his art, often revisiting his earlier works to change the order of the story chapters and *tweaking the artwork whenever they were reprinted.

The characters themselves were like a travelling *troupe of virtual actors, with Tezuka as the director (indeed, he would frequently insert a caricature of himself into his series, always wearing his trademark beret). The Tezuka
(2)
“star system” took secondary characters like Mustachio, Dr Ochanomizu, Hamegg and Spider and placed them in different series, sometimes with different names and occupations — like actors taking on different roles. The storytelling mechanism was influenced heavily by his frequent visits as a youth to see the famed Takarazuka *Revue, an all-female theatre troupe in his home town of Takarazuka that specialized in performing *lavish, Broadway-style romantic musicals.

What also helped drive Tezuka’s popularity was his ability to provide

audiences with exactly what they wanted. At the start of his career, *epic stories like *New Treasure Island*, *Princess Knight* and *Astro Boy* captivated the ^(B) post-war, entertainment-starved audience. As the children who read his manga aged and manga began edging towards *grittier fare influenced by the *gekiga* movement, Tezuka responded with more complex, adult-oriented series, *delving into such subjects as the human psyche, religion and spirituality.

His *sphere of influence extended beyond manga, too. *Astro Boy*, first broadcast on Japanese TV in 1963, was the realization of his dream to become an animator like Walt Disney. While his studio, Mushi Productions, struggled ^(C) financially from the day it opened to when it went bankrupt in 1973, Tezuka gained much respect and won awards for experimental shorts such as *Tales of the Street Corner* (1962); the *Fantasia*-inspired *Pictures at an Exhibition* (1966); *Jumping* (1984); and his final film, *Self Portrait* (1988). He also pioneered animation for adults in the late 1960s with *Arabian Nights* and *Cleopatra*.

出典：Yadao, J.S. (2009). *The rough guide to manga*. London, UK: Rough Guides.

*注

Fleischer：フライシャー(米国のアニメーション映画作家兄弟)

obsessed with …：…に取りつかれている

tweak：少し変更する，微調整する

troupe：一座，一行

revue：ダンス，歌などを組み合わせたショー

lavish：豪華な

epic：勇壮な，壮大な

grittier fare：よりリアルな内容

delve：掘り下げる

sphere：範囲，領域

問 1 下線部(1)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 2 下線部(2) The Tezuka “star system” を本文に沿って日本語で説明しなさい。

問 3 下線部(A)～(C)のそれぞれの意味として、もっとも適当なものを以下から選び記号で答えなさい。

ア. to grab and hold someone's interest

イ. to have considerable difficulties

ウ. to make a fool of someone or something

エ. to seek to gain more and more

オ. to make a great sacrifice

カ. to do to show respect

問 4 According to the text, what is one thing that Tezuka often did in aiming for “perfection in his art”? Choose the most appropriate answer from below.

ア. He sought to do his work perfectly from the beginning so as never to need to revisit it.

イ. He imitated the characters of foreign animated films.

ウ. When editing, he switched some characters to keep the story fresh.

エ. He reordered the chapters of earlier projects.

オ. He raised the status of Manga as an art form.

問 5 Which TWO of the following statements do NOT match the content of the text?

- ア. Tezuka produced at least 150, 000 pages of manga in his lifetime.
- イ. Tezuka was the original creator of adult-oriented manga and anime.
- ウ. Watching a theatre troupe helped to shape Tezuka's style of storytelling.
- エ. Tezuka's ability to meet the demands of his audience was one reason for his popularity.
- オ. Tezuka won awards over a period stretching across multiple decades.
- カ. Although a fan of Disney and Fleischer, Tezuka tried to avoid being influenced by them.

問題Ⅱ

次の文章を読み、下の問いに答えなさい。

Children who see their parents drunk are twice as likely to regularly get drunk themselves, a survey of young teenagers has suggested.

(1) Poor parental supervision also raises the likelihood of teenage drinking, said the Joseph Rowntree Foundation. (A)

The Ipsos MORI survey found the behaviour of friends is also a powerful factor in predicting drinking habits.

The more time teenagers spend with friends, (are / drink / likely / more / the / they / to) alcohol, it suggested. (2)

In a survey of 5,700 children aged 13 to 16, carried out for the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, researchers found one in five claimed to have been drunk by the time they were 14.

By the age of 16, half of those questioned said they had been drunk.

But the study also looked at (ア) influences excessive teen drinking — and the habits of parents seem to be particularly powerful.

The odds of a teenager getting drunk repeatedly is twice as great if they have seen their parents under the influence, even if only a few times. (B)

And the authors say that parental supervision is also important — if parents don't know where their children are on a Saturday night, or let them watch *18 certificate films unsupervised, they are more likely to have had an alcoholic drink.

Teenagers' friends also have a significant impact on drinking behaviour.

The odds of a teenager drinking to excess more than double if they spend more than two evenings a week with friends.

Spending every evening with friends multiplies the odds of excessive drinking more than four times.

Pamela Bremner from Ipsos MORI, the lead author of the report, said: “For the first time in the UK, this study ranks what most influences young people’s drinking behaviour.

“It found that the behaviour of friends and family is the most common influential factor in determining (1) likely and how often a young person will drink alcohol.”

But there is conflicting evidence on how to introduce young people to alcohol — leaving parents with some difficult questions unanswered.

Researchers found mixed messages about the ideal age and ways of introducing teenagers to alcohol.

Generally, those introduced to alcohol at a very young age had greater odds of being a regular drinker and of having been drunk multiple times.

But there were differences in the pattern for young people of different ages.

“This research shows that parents can have more influence on their teenagers’ behaviour than perhaps many assumed,” said Claire Turner, Programme Manager for the Joseph Rowntree Foundation.

“Both what parents say, and how they behave, have a strong impact on their teenagers’ drinking, drinking regularly, and drinking to excess.

“Being introduced to alcohol at a very young age—for example, under 10 years old—makes it more likely that they will drink and drink to excess as teenagers.

“But there are differences in patterns across the group. So for the older teenagers, if they are introduced to alcohol later in life via friends, away from adult supervision, they are also more likely to drink to excess.”

Don Shenker, Chief Executive of Alcohol Concern, said the report confirms that from the beginning of a child’s life parents have a strong influence on their children’s future drinking patterns.

(3) “Parents have to realise and accept that whether intended or not, their own attitudes towards drinking, their own rate of drinking and any drunkenness are clear signals to children that this is acceptable and standard behaviour.”

“In addition, parents must accept that allowing children to drink unsupervised can increase the risk of their children being drunk and this can have harmful consequences.

“Government ministers must also look at some of the causes of why it is so easy for children to obtain alcohol, usually from the home.

“Government should look to see if they’ve done everything they can to stop the large supermarkets from continuing to heavily promote cheap alcohol which *incentivises more alcohol purchases and therefore results in more alcohol being stored in the home.”

The Royal College of Physicians also said it was not surprised that being able to access alcohol easily was an important influencing factor on current drinking patterns and drunkenness of teenagers.

A statement said: “This shows that the government needs to concentrate on increasing the price per unit of alcohol and reducing its availability as their main priorities, and in addition, to increase education and national campaigns for both young people and their families on the dangers of alcohol.”

出典：Hughes, D. (2011, June 16, 23:30 GMT). Parents’ behaviour ‘can influence teen drinking.’ BBC News.

Retrieved from <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/health-13779834>. 一部修正

*注

18 certificate films：18 歳以上向けの映画

incentivise：奨励する.

問 1 下線部(1) Poor parental supervision の具体例を 2 つ文章から抜き出して日本語で書きなさい。

問 2 文意に合う英文になるように、下線部(2)における()内の語を並び替えなさい。

問 3 下線部(A) likelihood と (B) under the influence のそれぞれについて、同じ意味をもつ単語 1 語 (書き換え可能な単語 1 語) を文中から抜き出して、記入しなさい。

問 4 (ア)(イ) 内に入るもっとも適当な英語を以下から 1 語選びなさい。

what	where	when	why	how	that
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問 5 下線部(3)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 6 本文では、十代の子供たちの過度の飲酒を防止するために、いくつかの提言がなされている。その中から「政府」がなすべきことを、2 点日本語で答えなさい。

問題Ⅲ

次の文章を読み、下の問いに答えなさい。

The traditional Chinese model of economic growth required the U.S. and a few other countries to be consumers of first and last resort, spending more than their income and running ever-larger *trade deficits — so that China could be the producer of first and last resort, spending less than its income and building ever-larger trade surpluses. That model is now challenged, if not altogether broken, ⁽¹⁾ because the excessive accumulation of private and public *debt and deficit by the U.S. has forced a painful *deleveraging: the overindebted U.S. consumer needs to spend and consume less, import less, and save more to reduce debt. Indeed, as the U.S. trade deficit shrinks, the Chinese trade surplus has been sharply shrinking, too.

How has China been able to maintain its high — 8 percent-plus — growth despite the collapse of its *net exports? It did not do it by reducing its saving ⁽²⁾ and consuming more; rather, it has boosted further ⁽³⁾ *fixed investment in real estate (commercial and residential), in infrastructure (roads, airports, bullet trains), and in manufacturing capacity, which already suffers from a *glut. Fixed investment in China is now close to 50 percent of GDP.

But no country can be so productive that it can take, every year, half its GDP and reinvest it into more *capital stock without eventually ending up with a huge excess capacity and a mountain of bad loans. Thus, China needs to radically change its growth model from net exports and investment to reduced saving and more consumption. There are, however, many structural reasons why the Chinese save too much and consume too little. (Consumption in China is 36 percent of GDP, about half of what it is in the U.S. and in emerging economies like India and Brazil.)

First, the Chinese save a lot because their social-security benefits are *puny — a *paltry \$150 per citizen over a lifetime after retirement — and they need savings for old age.

Second, they also save because they want their children to attend private school and because public health care is poor, requiring a *buffer for sick times.

Third, there is little of a social safety net in China now that the **“iron rice bowl”* system of cradle-to-grave public services has broken down. Now you need a buffer of precautionary savings in case you lose your job.

Fourth, the demographic consequences of the one-child policy have increased the need for savings for old age. The old social-security model of China — children taking care of old parents — is breaking down because of urbanization and the weight of the burden, with one child often having to take care of two parents and four grandparents.

Fifth, Chinese financial markets for household borrowing — to finance home purchases via *mortgage debt and consumption via credit cards and personal loans — are underdeveloped, limiting consumption growth.

Sixth, the system of legal restrictions for migrant rural workers in the cities *nudges them to save to manage financial insecurity. Conversely, rural farmers with few public services need to save to deal with uncertain and *volatile income.

Seventh, the average citizen in China doesn't save more than one in Hong Kong, Singapore, or East Asia: they are all *Confucian savers, and tend to *salt away a third of after-tax income. A big difference, however, is that a whopping 25 percent of savings in China is in the form of the *retained earnings of the corporate sector, mostly *state-owned enterprises (SOEs). In most private economies, those firms' profits would become *dividends that would increase household income and thus consumption. In China, they become *retained profits that go into more capital accumulation and excess capacity. The Chinese policy of an undervalued currency and low cost of capital for public firms (and thus low return to savings for households) has implied a massive transfer of income from households (that thus can't spend) to SOEs (that thus overinvest). Short of privatizing the SOEs or massively taxing their profits and transferring that income to households, savings will remain too high, consumption too low, and investment excessive. Yet the SOEs are politically powerful while households are impotent, so reform could prove a major challenge.

Clearly China needs to radically change its broken growth model in the direction of reduced exports, investment and savings, and increased consumption. But there are structural — and cultural — (Chinese / so / and / much / consume / reasons / the / why / save)⁽⁴⁾ so little. Radical policy reforms may take more than a generation to rebalance the Chinese economy toward a more sustainable growth model.

出典：Roubini, N. (2011, January 24). The Confucian Consumer. *Newsweek*.

*注

trade deficits：貿易赤字

debt：負債

deleveraging：負債削減

net exports：純輸出

fixed investment：固定投資

glut：供給過剰

capital stock：資本ストック

puny：わずかな

paltry：わずかな

buffer：経済的備え

“iron rice bowl” system：「鉄碗飯」制度，食いつぶれない社会制度

mortgage debt：住宅ローン

nudge：～するように(人を)突き動かす

volatile：不安定な

Confucian：儒教の

salt away：(金を)将来のために蓄えておく

retained earnings：内部留保された利益

state-owned enterprises (SOEs)：国営企業

dividends：配当

retained profits：内部留保された利益

問 1 下線部(1)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 2 下線部(2) It と(3) it について、それぞれ何を指しているのか日本語で答えなさい。

問 3 文意に合う英文になるように、下線部(4)における()内の語を並び替えなさい。

問 4 アメリカ合衆国の消費は GDP の約何%か答えなさい。また、その根拠となる文の最初の 3 語を書きなさい。

問 5 中国で貯蓄が過剰で消費が過少である理由として、以下の(ア)～(オ)が本文中に書かれている場合は○を、本文中に書かれていない場合は×を記入しなさい。

- (ア) 中国では、住宅ローンやクレジットカードなど個人や家庭でお金を借りる制度が未発達だから。
- (イ) 中国では一人っ子政策の影響により、老後の備えに対する必要性が高まっているから。
- (ウ) 中国の人々は、出稼ぎ労働者が社会的不満を募らせ、いつしか暴動が起こるのではないかと懸念しているから。
- (エ) 中国では、国営企業の民営化が十分進んでおらず、企業収益の民間部門への還元も不十分だから。
- (オ) 中国では、国家が「ゆりかごから墓場まで」面倒をみる体制が変容し、市場経済化が進むなか、起業したいと思う人々が増えているから。

問題Ⅳ

Read the fictional news story in the box below. Do you support the Social Independence *Act? Why or why not? In English, express a clear opinion and support it in about 100 to 130 words.

>>>>>TODAY'S TOP NEWS STORY<<<<<

The Morning News continues its coverage of today's top news story: the government's approval of the Social Independence Act.

To review, the Social Independence Act requires unmarried, healthy adults to live separately from their parents within 24 months of graduating from high school or university. This forced separation is the government's attempt to resolve the issue of so-called parasite singles — adults who choose to remain unmarried, living at home supported by their parents.

“We are at a crisis point in our country's history,” stated the Prime Minister at a press conference earlier today. “Approving this policy was a tremendously difficult decision, but it was a necessary step in order to promote single adults' abilities to live and act independently, while at the same time combating our country's current economic *stagnation and declining population.”

Singles who do not live separately from their parents will be subject to higher taxes, and the penalty will increase each year.

The Morning News will continue to bring you more as this story develops.

*注

Act : 法令, 条例

stagnation : 不況, 不景気

問題 I

問 1

問 2

(A)	(B)	(C)

問 4

問 5

問題 II

問 1 1.

2.

問 2

(A) likelihood	(B) under the influence

(ア)	(イ)

問 5

問 6 1.

2.

見
採点欄
I-1

I

1

2

3

4

5

II

II

1

2

3

4

5

6

