2020年度　北海道大学　一般（前期）

R—2　Ⓐ

英　語

12：30～14：00

次の英文を読んで，設問に答えなさい。

What do Hercule Poirot, Sherlock Holmes, and James Bond (007) all have in common? The answer is that they are famous solvers of mysteries, whose stories are relayed in thrilling action-adventure fashion. They were created respectively by Agatha Christie, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, and Ian Fleming. (1)That these authors were all themselves extraordinary figures whose colorful life-stories have been made the subject of biographies and television documentaries is perhaps not well-known.

As one of the four most commercially-successful film series of all time (along with Harry Potter, Star Wars, and the Marvel Franchise), the storyline of the Bond films may be familiar to many. In the movies, Commander James Bond is a spy, a member of the British Secret Service, whose (2)death-defying acts to defeat evil villains and 'save the day' are always assisted by cutting-edge technology, accompanied by womanizing, and flavored by seeming insubordination to his superiors. Bond's taste for luxurious clothing and fine food often showcases him early in the film in the gambling room of a five-star hotel where he gains access to the movie's villain by seducing a beautiful woman. Bond is also a master of the fighting arts, familiar with all types of weaponry, and capable of driving or piloting any kind of vehicle. Often, the movies build to a climax, in which Bond, trapped by the villain, overcomes seemingly impossible odds by use of his spy gadgetry, wit, fighting skills, luck, and the assistance of the heroine, who has inevitably fallen in love with him. The undercurrents of violence running through the films (Bond possesses a "License to Kill") are balanced out by Bond's refined manners as well as his dry sense of humor.

Like Bond, author Ian Fleming was also a member of the intelligence forces. He was born in 1908 into a wealthy family in the United Kingdom, where Fleming's father was a member of Parliament. Fleming later served as

a banker and journalist and also spent time living abroad in Germany, Switzerland, and the USSR before being recruited into the Navy by Rear Admiral John Godfrey in 1939. During the War, while serving as an intelligence officer, he worked in collaboration with the American CIA, and was responsible for planning and administering elite intelligence units.

Fleming's wartime experiences, as well as his career as a journalist, provided the content and depth of his writing for the Bond novels, a career which he took on from the year 1952. Fleming has acknowledged that the Bond character "was a compound of all the secret agents and commando types I met during the war." The character from the Bond novels has appeared in 26 movies and been played by seven different actors.

Bond novels have contained many themes based on the geopolitical tensions of the day as well as a decidedly male chauvinist* slant. Bond's character in the novels embodies many of Fleming's personal traits, including a love for gambling. Fleming was also a heavy drinker and smoker who died from a heart attack at age 56, and was involved in a number of extramarital affairs. In this sense the novels could be criticized for fostering stereotypes and an immoral search for thrills.

On the other hand, however, the Bond movies have also changed with the times, reflecting current issues such as developments in human rights. For example, some of the Bond character's less fashionable attitudes, such as prejudice against different races, have been dropped, and in recent films he has also stopped smoking and can be emotionally damaged.

What is the value of a spy story for contemporary people? Perhaps, as the Hollywood Industry might have it, it is just to provide us entertainment, a sense of relief from the boredom or stress of our everyday life. Bond movies have been running for almost 60 years and shed light on shifting international relations and social trends. Perhaps watching a spy movie and learning about the life of its creator will give us a glimpse into our society and its values in the course of changing times.

*chauvinist : a person displaying excessive support or loyalty for their own belief, group, or sex

問 1 下線部(1)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 2 下線部(2)の内容に最も意味の近い文を，次の(A)～(D)から１つ選び，記号で答えなさい。

   (A)   Bond is not afraid of death in order to strike down his enemies.

   (B)   Bond denies villains' abilities to engage in deadly actions.

   (C)   Bond never dies in the course of his pursuit and destruction of an evil.

   (D)   Bond is dying to save the United Kingdom when his superiors actually have turned to the evil side.

問 3 以下の１～７の文には，本文の内容に合致するものが５つある。それら５つの文を時系列順に正しく並べ，番号で答えなさい。なお，最初の文は１である。

   1. Ian Fleming was born into a wealthy family in the United Kingdom.

   2. Ian Fleming served as a member of Parliament.

   3. Ian Fleming was an officer in the Navy, planning and administering intelligence units.

   4. The character of James Bond in Ian Fleming's novels appeared in a series of Bond movies.

   5. Ian Fleming undertook his career of writing James Bond novels.

   6. Ian Fleming directed the Bond movies, in which seven different actors played the role of Bond.

   7. Ian Fleming worked as a banker and a journalist, and experienced living abroad.

問 4 時代とともに映画の中のジェームズ・ボンド像はどのように変化したか。近年のボンドの具体的な特徴を本文から探し，３点挙げて，日本語で述べなさい（順不同）。

問 5 この文章のタイトルとしてもっともふさわしいものを，次の(A)～(D)から１つ選び，記号で答えなさい。

(A) Shifting International Relations and the Transformation of Bond the Hero

(B) James Bond and the Life of the Author, Ian Fleming

(C) A Comparison of Contemporary Mystery Writers and Hero Characters

(D) The Secret behind the Popularity of 007 Film Stories

問 6 本文の内容と**一致するもの**を，次の(A)～(G)から２つ選び，記号で答えなさい。

(A) It is regrettable that violence in the Bond films is expressed in a refined manner with a sense of humor.

(B) Ian Fleming could drive or pilot numerous kinds of vehicles, which is reflected in the character of James Bond.

(C) James Bond was born from Ian Fleming's childhood dream to be a spy, for Fleming himself was actually a banker and journalist.

(D) The character of James Bond was constructed from different people Ian Fleming met during the war years.

(E) Bond in the films is critical of the gambling industry, which often provides the villains he fights against.

(F) Some of the themes of the Bond movies reflect stereotypes and undesirable attitudes, which have remained consistent over time.

(G) Bond movies reflect changing relations among different nations and shifting trends in human society.

次の英文を読んで，設問に答えなさい。

People often think of place as concrete, a fixed location. Space, on the other hand, is often envisioned as something more abstract, something not fixed. However, in contemporary society locations that were once seen as fixed can gradually come to seem more abstract. This point is apparent if we compare the present to the past. One way to see how some of our ideas regarding location are changing is by examining the development of cyberspace as a concept alongside the shifting meaning of one's hometown. At first glance, they seem almost to be in opposition, that is, cyberspace as abstract and a hometown as fixed. (a), today they have more in common than you might expect.

The concept of cyberspace emerged in the 1990's alongside the World Wide Web, a global network system of information exchange that revolutionized the way people think and interact. There were, of course, earlier precedents that combined globalization and networks, such as the emergence of air travel in the mid-twentieth century. Nevertheless, the more recent (1) mixing of ideas, technology, and mobility highlighted by the rapid evolution of the Internet has altered how average people consider and conduct their day-to-day lives like never before. Today the influence of 'the web' can be witnessed in everyday aspects of life as diverse as research, banking, and dating. Moreover, the Internet can be found just about anywhere and socio-cultural shifts related to it are ongoing.

Progressive urbanization is another socio-cultural shift. It has altered the (2) way that many individuals think about their hometown. In Japan, for example, only a century ago the majority of the nation's population were engaged in occupations related to primary resource extraction, notably fishing and farming. Thus, unsurprisingly, the bulk of people lived, sometimes for generations, in the same rural towns. However, as Japan emerged as a

post-agrarian and then post-industrial society, more and more people moved to cities. Today, the largest proportion of Japanese residents are urbanites who tend to work in a variety of 'goods and service' related industries.

Through such changes people are increasingly forced to reconsider fundamental concepts like location and related terms like space and place. For example, cyberspace is, in fact, not a singular physical site, or a particular place, but a series of connections, some wireless and some wired. Cyberspace actually refers to a wide range of relations — a broad physical network from keyboards, to computer codes, to servers and on to the individuals that utilize the system. At first, the idea of a hometown seems to refer to the opposite, a static place. However, urbanization has meant that due to rural depopulation many regions have become smaller or even disappeared. On the other hand, areas surrounding and even within cities have been dramatically altered via the development of new suburbs and the redrawing of urban boundaries. Urbanization has also meant that the majority of the nation's workforce is no longer bound to specific plots of farmland or coastal areas. More than ever, individuals relocate for a variety of reasons such as education, marriage, or employment. In short, these days, both cyberspace and the concept of hometown primarily refer to relations rather than fixed locations.

When we turn to physical perceptions of location, the increasing similarity between the experience of cyberspace and that of one's hometown becomes even more striking. We talk of an Internet community, but it is hard to envision cyberspace accurately in physical terms, that is to say, in the sense of a singular location in relation to an individual's body. In other words, an actual cyber 'place' largely remains unimaginable. One needs only to ask a simple, yet unanswerable, question: where, precisely, is 'it' located in relation to me? Alternatively, an individual's physical experience of their hometown may seem clearly linked to place. But here too, through mobility, community is becoming no longer recognizable for an increasing number of people. For example, one's

◇M1 (256—7)

'hometown' may rapidly and radically change due to one or more of the above factors or a person may only reside in their place of birth for a short time never really being a part of the social, cultural or material relations of the location before moving away. Thus, the borderline between place and space is ever-shifting. What used to seem fixed and definite is being modified by changes in society and social relations.
(4)

問 1 空欄（　a　）に当てはまる最も適切な語を，次の(A)～(E)から１つ選び，記号で答えなさい。

(A)　Eventually　　　　(B)　However　　　　(C)　Indeed

(D)　Similarly　　　　(E)　Therefore

問 2 下線部(1)を，意味を変えずに以下のように書き換えた時に，空欄（　b　），（　c　）に入る最も適切な語をそれぞれ(A)～(D)から１つ選び，記号で答えなさい。

…the rapid （　b　） of the Internet emphasizes the more recent blending of ideas, technology and mobility, which has caused （　c　） in the way that ordinary people think about and live their day-to-day lives…

（　b　）　(A)　connection　　　　(B)　development

　　　　　　(C)　movement　　　　(D)　specialization

（　c　）　(A)　changes　　　　(B)　considerations

　　　　　　(C)　extensions　　　　(D)　influences

問 3 下線部(2)は，過去１世紀の間に日本人の職業と居住地域に起きた，どのような変化を指しているか。本文に即して，80字以内の日本語で簡潔に述べなさい。

問 4　下線部(3)の意味に最も近い，2 語から成る語句を第 1 パラグラフの中から抜き出し，英語で答えなさい。

問 5　下線部(4)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 6　本文の内容と**一致しないもの**を，次の(A)～(F)の中から 2 つ選び，記号で答えなさい。

(A) Place has traditionally been conceived of as a static physical location, whereas space, on the other hand, has been seen as more abstract.

(B) The emergence of the concept of cyberspace almost parallels the emergence of air travel in the mid-twentieth century in terms of its significance.

(C) The emergence of 'the web' has transformed the way people approach research and banking.

(D) Increasing urbanization facilitated the relocation of individuals, thus a great number of Japanese people have left the rural towns where they lived for generations.

(E) While some individuals have a lasting experience of their hometown, some others may not.

(F) Experiencing cyberspace used to be similar to experiencing one's hometown, which is not necessarily true today.

Read the following passage.

It is 7:30 a.m., and you are on your way to work in your car. However, you are not 'driving' in the traditional sense of the word. It is a driverless car, and for the whole journey you can work on your PC or even catch up on your sleep. At 4:00 p.m. you activate your driverless car while seated in your office, having it pick up your 7-year-old son at school and drive him to his swimming class. In the 1980's, this kind of vehicle was a mere science-fiction fantasy. Nowadays, however, experts agree that people will start using fully autonomous, or driverless, vehicles within the next couple of decades.

An autonomous vehicle is defined as a vehicle that can guide itself without human operation. Originally born from military research and development, automated driving technology is now considered to be valuable for consumers. Parking assistance, collision avoidance systems, and emergency brakes have already been incorporated into existing vehicles with the aim of reducing human errors.

Vehicles now vary in their level of automation from zero to five according to the definitions given by the Society of Automotive Engineers. For now, commercially available cars, in which drivers must perform the key aspects of driving with the assistance of automated systems, are ranked level two at best. Automakers as well as other start-up companies are racing toward a fully driverless future. Someday, a combination of cameras, sensors, radar devices, cruise control, and data that are all under the control of software algorithms will assist the fully automated operation of vehicles. Yet, it will be a while before driverless, or fully autonomous, vehicles run freely on our streets.

In the meantime, the move to driverless cars remains controversial. Advocates of autonomous vehicle technology envision a driverless society in which people will benefit from safer and more productive journeys. In addition, they believe that driverless vehicles will improve the mobility of citizens who are disabled. On the other hand, critics are less optimistic. They argue that

the improvement of autonomous vehicle technology will deteriorate our driving skills, which could be fatal if the vehicle's autopilot cuts out for some reason. They wonder who should be legally responsible for a driverless car crash. Finally, they fear that hackers might hijack driverless cars. Against such a background, human wisdom may possibly decide whether the upcoming driverless future will be a utopia or a dystopia.

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

Question A

Complete the following sentences with reference to the first paragraph.

The author illustrates how a driverless car may make our lives easier. In the morning, it could _____ while you are resting in it. In the afternoon, it could pick up your son at school, taking him to a swimming lesson. Experts agree that this kind of vehicle will no _____ _____ science-fiction fantasy.

Question B

Complete the following sentences with reference to the second and third paragraphs.

An autonomous car can run itself even though a human _____ _____. Today, the key aspects of driving in commercially available cars must _____, often with the assistance of automated systems.

Question C

Would you like to live in a society where driverless cars are commonly used on the streets? Write a 70-100 word paragraph to explain your position, providing at least two reasons to support your opinion.

4 Read the following conversation among three college students from the same town. Then, read the summary. The summary contains 12 blanks. For each blank, choose the most appropriate word or phrase from the list. On your answer sheet, write the letter (A, B, C, or D) that corresponds to your choice.

[Conversation]

Kazuki & Shohei: Hi, Reika.

Reika: Hi guys! Welcome to our town's sightseeing association office. Are you having a good summer?

Kazuki: Not bad. How's your job here going?

Reika: It's been wonderful. Since we started promoting our town on SNS, the number of visitors has tripled. My boss is particularly proud of the quality of the photos I've been able to collect and post. He says many locations that nobody outside the town knew about before are now attracting hundreds of tourists!

Shohei: Ahm...... Reika, we actually came to ask you a favor which involves just that.

Reika: You mean the tourists?

Shohei: Yes. Kazuki and I have different issues though. Let me explain mine. There are photos of my family's farm on the website and on SNS. My parents request that they be taken down.

Reika: Why? They are the ones that get most "likes" on SNS!

Shohei: The photos are attracting too many tourists to our farm, and some of them are causing trouble. For example, my parents caught tourists taking photos in the middle of our vegetable field, stepping on the young plants and ruining them. Moreover, tourists' shoes may be contaminated with bacteria and pests, which can seriously damage the field and the plants. And after all, they are intruding on private property.

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◇M1 (256—12)

Reika: Oh, I didn't know! Sorry to hear about your family's hardships. But the photos are too beautiful to drop...

Kazuki: Hearing what Shohei says, I think part of the town is now experiencing so-called "overtourism." Have you ever heard of the term, Reika?

Reika: Yes. That's when people's lives are badly affected by too many tourists coming, right? I know the problem is discussed a lot regarding popular destinations like Kyoto and Barcelona. But I never imagined similar things would happen in our small town.

Kazuki: That's the point. Overtourism can happen any place nowadays. SNS has so much power that it can change an unknown place into a world-famous tourist destination overnight.

Reika: And does your issue also involve overtourism, Kazuki?

Kazuki: Yes, but it is the opposite side of the problem. I am doing a research project on the economic structure of the town, and have conducted several interviews with retailers and restauranteurs who own businesses on Main Street. They all say the number of customers hasn't increased. Tourists don't come around to Main Street to eat and shop, which means that the increased tourism is not actually contributing to the town's economy.

Reika: So, what shall we do then?

Kazuki: Shohei and I think the tourist association should present a more balanced image of the town as a whole. After taking down the photos of Shohei's family farm, why don't you post the photos of foods and goods available on Main Street, for example? We all have our favorites in this town, don't we?

Shohei: If you could take down the farm photos, Reika, I will go around the town and take photos of the *ramen* places I love, so that you can post them on SNS.

Kazuki: In addition, working with similar organizations in adjacent towns may help to disperse tourists. If we suggest different places for them to visit around the area, they won't concentrate on just one or two sites. That would, in turn, present a more attractive picture of this area as a whole. Tourists may come to like our town and the area even more!

Reika: Hmm, it sounds like we are about to make big changes to the community. I will take down Shohei's family farm photos. But first, I want to make sure the food photos that replace them are appealing enough. Shohei, would you take us to one of the *ramen* places you recommend?

[Summary]

Kazuki and Shohei visit Reika, who works for the local sightseeing association as her summer job. Reika is (1) that the photos posted on the association's website and SNS accounts, which she is in charge of, have led to a dramatic increase in the number of tourists to their town. However, Shohei (2) her to remove the photos of his family's farm from the association's SNS accounts, because tourists have been trespassing onto the farm and damaging the farm plants. Reika is shocked, but is (3) to take down the photos. Kazuki joins the discussion and points out that the town is in a state of "overtourism."

Reika has heard of the term, but thought it (4) only to world-class tourist destinations such as Kyoto and Barcelona. According to Kazuki, overtourism can affect any place these days, because a piece of information posted on SNS can attract a great number of people to (5) unknown place, (6) making it into a famous destination. In addition, he is concerned that the increased tourism has not yielded enough financial (7) to the town.

Reika asks Kazuki and Shohei whether they have any ideas about how to (8) the situation. Kazuki first comes up with an idea that she should post images of foods and souvenirs available in the (9) district of the town. He feels that, then, tourists would enjoy the local specialties and the local businesses would benefit as well. Shohei offers to help with taking photos of his favorite restaurant foods as an example. Second, Kazuki proposes that their town should (10) with neighboring municipalities to guide tourists to visit locations around the area. In this way, tourists would disperse to many different places, and the danger of too many people concentrating on limited locations would be (11). This would also lead to higher satisfaction levels for tourists.

Realizing that she and her friends now have a chance to change the local tourism scene, Reika agrees to replace the photos as requested. Then she asks Shohei to take her and Kazuki to one of the restaurants he (12).

1. (A) boasted (B) concerned (C) pleased (D) upset	2. (A) suggests (B) teaches (C) threatens (D) urges
3. (A) confused (B) delighted (C) keen (D) reluctant	4. (A) applied (B) influenced (C) led (D) proved
5. (A) an already (B) a conceivably (C) a previously (D) a simultaneously	6. (A) aggressively (B) gradually (C) instantly (D) seemingly
7. (A) benefit (B) governance (C) plans (D) reputation	8. (A) dissolve (B) improve (C) involve (D) solve
9. (A) agricultural (B) commercial (C) economical (D) residential	10. (A) collaborate (B) commemorate (C) compete (D) consolidate
11. (A) apparent (B) minimized (C) sanitized (D) singled out	12. (A) criticized (B) interviewed (C) mentioned (D) worked at