

H 6 英 語

この冊子は、英語の問題で 1 ページより 13 ページまであります。

〔注 意〕

- (1) 試験開始の指示があるまで、この冊子を開いてはいけません。
- (2) 監督者から受験番号等記入の指示があったら、解答用マークシートに受験番号及び氏名を記入し、さらに受験番号・志望学科をマークしてください。
- (3) 解答は所定の解答用マークシートにマークしたものが採点されます。
- (4) 解答用マークシートについて
 - ① 解答用マークシートは絶対に折り曲げてはいけません。
 - ② マークには黒鉛筆(HBまたはB)を使用してください。指定の黒鉛筆以外でマークした場合、採点できないことがあります。
 - ③ 誤ってマークした場合は消しゴムで丁寧に消し、消しくずを完全に取り除いたうえ、新たにマークしてください。
 - ④ 解答欄のマークは横 1 行について 1 箇所に限ります。2 箇所以上マークすると採点されません。あいまいなマークは無効となるので、はっきりマークしてください。
- (5) 試験開始の指示があったら、初めに問題冊子のページ数を確認してください。
ページの落丁・乱丁、印刷不鮮明等気づいた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
- (6) 問題冊子は、試験終了後、持ち帰ってください。

1

次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えなさい。

(45 点)

There are two important things to know about tracking wild elephants, and it is better to learn both of them before you are actually in the jungle, tracking wild elephants. First, elephants are fast. In thick forest – in this case, the vast Ulu Masen ecosystem in the Indonesian province of Aceh, where worms move beneath your feet and white-handed monkeys make loud noises from the treetops – they can outpace even deer. Second, elephants cannot climb trees. This is good, because (a) that is precisely what you are meant to do if one of them charges.

At least that is the advice of the jungle-hardened rangers. They are trained by the London-based conservation group Fauna and Flora International (FFI) to protect Ulu Masen from illegal loggers and poachers. The rangers' work might seem remote from the modern world, but it has implications far beyond Ulu Masen's frontiers – from Africa and the Amazon (a) the meeting rooms of Copenhagen, where thousands of delegates will arrive for next month's historic climate-change conference.

Green plants use light to transform carbon dioxide, absorbed from the atmosphere, and water into organic components, with oxygen as a by-product. The process is called photosynthesis, and it enables forests like Ulu Masen to (1) a critical role in regulating our climate. Forests store an estimated 300 billion tons of carbon, or the equivalent of 40 times the world's total annual greenhouse-gas emissions – emissions that cause global warming. Forest destruction accounts for 15% of global emissions by human activity, far outranking the total from vehicles and aircraft combined. Forests are disappearing so fast in Indonesia that, incredibly, this developing country ranks third in emissions behind industrial giants China and the United States of America. (b) 1950, estimates Greenpeace, more than 182 million acres of Indonesian forests, the equivalent of more than 95 Ulu Masens, have been destroyed or degraded.

The good news is that protecting forests “is one of the easiest and cheapest ways to take a big bite out of the apple when it comes to emissions,” says Greenpeace spokesman Daniel

Kessler. Ulu Masen will be one of the first forests to be protected under a pioneering U.N. program called REDD – Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries – that offers a powerful financial incentive to keep forests intact. (b) (here / how / is / it / works). Preserve Ulu Masen, and over the next 30 years an estimated 100 million tons of carbon will be prevented from entering the Earth's atmosphere – the equivalent of 50 million flights from London to Sydney. Those savings can be converted into millions of carbon-offset* credits, which are sold to rich countries and companies trying to meet their U.N. emissions-reduction targets. The revenue produced by the sale of credits is then turned into protecting the forest and improving life in communities living along its edge, thereby convincing people to leave the trees (2). (I)

(c) schemes now increasing rapidly across Indonesia and the globe, the U.N. estimates that REDD revenues could increase to 30 billion dollars a year in the developing world, promising much-needed revenue at a time when rich nations still negotiate (c) (countries / give / how / money / much / poorer / to) to help them adapt to climate change. REDD will likely be part of any global climate pacts negotiated in Copenhagen. “Everyone has got a lot of hope in REDD,” says Joe Heffernan, an expert in environmental markets at FFI. “(d) It’s a big one. (II)”

But REDD has its risks. The first is so-called leakage: stopping deforestation in one area might simply drive loggers into another. “Permanence is a huge problem,” says Kessler of Greenpeace, citing another worry. “How do we know these areas are going to stay protected? What happens if a forest burns to the ground?” A third concern is calculating how much carbon is stored in a forest, and what emissions are actually avoided (d) preserving it. (III)

Greenpeace wants wealthy industrialized nations to pay into a U.N.-run REDD fund that would protect priority areas of deforestation in Indonesia, Congo and the Amazon. A 40 billion dollar annual fund “could get us to zero deforestation by 2020 – globally,” says Kessler. But will rich nations cough up that much? The U.S., the E.U. and Japan are all “willing to put money on the table” for REDD, he adds. “Just to put it into perspective, 40 billion dollars is about a quarter of what the U.S. gave in bailout funds to one insurance company, AIG (IV)”

Already that political will seems to be faltering. A legally binding agreement will be impossible to achieve at the climate-change summit in Copenhagen, said U.S. President Barack Obama and other world leaders at the just-concluded APEC meeting in Singapore. Back in the U.S. – cumulatively still the world’s biggest polluter – a bill to cut, by 2020, emissions to 20% (e) 2005 levels faces an uncertain journey through the Senate. Washington and Copenhagen: it is in these two distinctly non-tropical cities that the fate of our remaining rain forests, and our warming planet, lies. (V)

注 carbon-offset カーボン・オフセット（排出される CO₂ を、何か別の手段を用いて相殺するという考え方）

- (1) 空所 (a) ～ (e) に入る最も適当な語を 1～5 からそれぞれ一つ選び、その番号を解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。ただし、各語の使用は一回限りとする。また、文頭に来る語も小文字にしてある。

1 to 2 below 3 by 4 since 5 with

- (2) 空所 (1) に入る最も適当な語を 1～5 から一つ選び、その番号を解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

1 change 2 imitate 3 play 4 forgive 5 quit

- (3) 空所 (2) に入る最も適当な語句を 1～5 から一つ選び、その番号を解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

1 have stood 2 stood 3 to stands 4 standing 5 not standing

(4) 下線部 (A) の that is precisely what you are meant to do if one of them charges の意味に最も近いものを次の 1~5 から一つ選び、その番号を解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

- 1 Even if we come across deer, we can run faster than them.
- 2 In the jungle, we have to choose deer or elephants as animals to be protected.
- 3 Ecosystems can be preserved because elephants do not push over trees.
- 4 If we are chased by elephants, we should save ourselves by climbing up a tree.
- 5 We have to learn only one thing before we go into the jungle.

(5) 下線部 (B) の語群を本文の内容に最も合うように並べ替える場合、4 番目にくる語を次の 1~5 から一つ選び、その番号を解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。ただし、文頭に来る語も小文字にしてある。

- 1 here 2 how 3 is 4 it 5 works

(6) 下線部 (C) の語群を本文の内容に最も合うように並べ替える場合、5 番目にくる語を次の 1~7 から一つ選び、その番号を解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

- 1 countries 2 give 3 how 4 money
5 much 6 poorer 7 to

(7) 下線部 (D) の It's a big one の it と one の組み合わせとして最も適当なものを次の 1~5 から一つ選び、その番号を解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1 it: REDD | one: hope |
| 2 it: Copenhagen | one: hope |
| 3 it: climate change | one: dream |
| 4 it: Copenhagen | one: desire |
| 5 it: REDD | one: climate change |

- (8) 次の文は、本文の (I) ~ (V) のどこに入れるのが最も適切か、次の1~5から一つ選び、その番号を解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

The money is there. It's just a question of political will.

- 1 (I) の所 2 (II) の所 3 (III) の所
4 (IV) の所 5 (V) の所

- (9) 本文の内容と最も一致するものを次の1~5から一つ選び、その番号を解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

- 1 If we find elephants in rain forests, we need to run away in a hurry.
- 2 We can save forests fully by banning deforestation under the program U.N. launched.
- 3 The U.S. gave an insurance company, AIG, about \$160,000,000,000 as financial aid.
- 4 By keeping preserving Ulu Masen for 30 years, we can avoid carbon from coming to the earth's atmosphere, which is equivalent of 50 billion flights between the UK and Australia.
- 5 The U.S. President thinks it easy to reduce emissions by 20% of 2005 levels.

- (10) 本文の内容と一致しない文はどれか、次の1~5から一つ選び、その番号を解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

- 1 Ulu Masen is important for us because it helps control the climate through photosynthesis.
- 2 Indonesia releases a lot of carbon dioxide but less than China and the U.S. do.
- 3 REDD covers Indonesia but not Congo and the Amazon.
- 4 The E.U. is going to pay into REDD.
- 5 Copenhagen is a place where an ecologically important meeting is going to be held.

(11) 本文の主題として最も適当なものを次の1~⁴5 から一つ選び、その番号を解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

- 1 What we need to keep in mind when we protect ourselves from elephants in the jungle
- 2 How the battle to save a rain forest in Indonesia can help the planet win the fight against global warming
- 3 The way we could prevent 100 million tons of carbon from coming into the Earth's atmosphere
- 4 Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (REDD) involvement in Indonesia

2

次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えなさい。

(45 点)

Of all the business-related activities stakeholders* recognize, interpret and evaluate, business ethics perhaps presents the most significant challenge. The relationship between private companies and public interests has always formed the core of business ethics explicitly and implicitly. Even those who stick to the most radical conception of private business will claim that this is just what serves the public interest best – how they justify their position. Any guiding idea of the business company as a social institution is a normative idea, rooted in a comprehensive social and political philosophy. And any possible legal design of such an institution has to be constituted and legitimized by a public procedure.

Indeed, a company may be private, from the perspective of individual property rights.

most business-related activities have widespread and far-reaching impacts upon society as a whole. Obviously, unintended implications of business decisions – such as increasing unemployment because of industrial productivity improvement, or environmental pollution resulting from economic growth – turn business policies into public issues. This has influenced a growing public exposure of private businesses in recent difficult times. Today, companies are exposed to growing social expectations and at the same time to harsh economic requirements. Management finds itself in the limelight of public criticism and in the center of multiple conflicts of claims and values. ^(a)(be, deserves, of, preferred, them, to, which) and which to be postponed? Who is authorized to define public interests? How is business morally obliged to be engaged in social commitments?

To be able to cope with these fundamental ^(b)challenges, managers today need to understand the relationship between companies and society as a whole. The point of ^(c)departure for obtaining such an understanding is the basic conception of the company itself.

Many people ask, “Is ‘business ethics’ worthwhile?” The answer is as follows. The idea of the traditional company is no longer sufficient as a guideline for an ethically responsible and economically sound way of doing business. If business-related activities usually have impacts

on the quality of life of many people, the company can hardly be considered as a private entity that meets its public obligations only by maximizing its profits. This traditional philosophy of presupposes a basic harmony between private and public interests, ^(a)which is not the case as far as there are growing conflicts about the priorities of economic, social and ecological issues. The “invisible hand” (Adam Smith) of the market is not an adequate guarantee for fair and just solutions to social conflicts of values, because purchasing power, not moral reasons, determines the socioeconomic results of the .

Moreover, the free market system does not exist for its own purposes only; it has to be embedded the basic norms and rules of a free and democratic society and to operate in the service of society. Freedom of trade is not a natural right of business but founded on the moral and legal constitution of society. Accordingly, business depends on its public legitimacy and acceptance. There is no such thing as free enterprise without responsibility and accountability to the community. Private business is only legitimate and granted by consensus among all citizens within the political framework of the market system. And this is by no account a politically leftist vision but corresponds to an essential principle. Free citizens do not have to interferences in their private lives by others as long as they have not approved them, based on a fair contract or agreement.

As a result, today's company or corporation has to be understood as a semi-public institution which is:

- expected to create values of different kinds according to a variety of social needs (as its public function), and
- obliged to be responsible and accountable not only to its owners but to the general public as well (as the way of its public legitimation).

This is why business policy cannot be judged as truly socially responsible if it responds only to market requirements and not to moral questions of the concerned public.

Corporate cannot be separated from public responsiveness, that is, the willingness of the management to give to all those affected by the company's decisions. Yet the question is: which are good reasons in an ethical sense?

注 stakeholder 利害関係者

- (1) 空所 に入る最も適切な語句を、次の 1~5 から一つ選び、解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

- 1 In detail 2 As a result 3 In other words
4 However 5 Therefore

- (2) 下線部 (a) を並び替えて「優先するに値するのは何か」を表現する場合、4 番目にくる語を次の中から選び、解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。ただし、文頭にくる語も小文字にしてある。各語の使用は一回限りとする。

- 1 be 2 deserves 3 of 4 preferred
5 them 6 to 7 which

- (3) 空所 に入る最も適切な語句を、次の 1~5 から一つ選び、解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

- 1 about 2 high 3 many 4 much 5 wide

- (4) 下線部 (b) の challenges の第一アクセントと同じ発音をもつ語を、次の 1~5 から一つ選び、解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

- 1 depend 2 market 3 hand
4 game 5 traditional

- (5) 下線部 (c) の反対の意味の単語を、次の 1~5 から一つ選び、解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

- 1 trunk 2 arrival 3 foundation
4 halfway 5 substructure

(6) 空所 に入る最も適切な語句を、次の1～5から一つ選び、解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

- 1 any longer 2 not longer 3 to longer
4 no longer 5 longer

(7) 空所 ～ に入る最も適切な語句を次の1～5から一つ選び、解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。各語の使用は一回限りとする。

- 1 good reasons 2 government 3 market game
4 social responsibility 5 private companies

(8) 下線部 (d) が指す内容として最も適切なものを、次の1～5から一つ選び、解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

- 1 公私利害の調和
2 公共の関心
3 公私の区別
4 公共の利益
5 共同体の衝突

(9) 空所 に最も適切な語句を次の1～5から一つ選び、解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

- 1 for 2 in 3 of 4 on 5 at

(10) 空所 に入る最も適切な語句を次の1～5から一つ選び、解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

- 1 get up with 2 carry up with 3 catch up with
4 put up with 5 make up with

(11) 空所 F に入る最も適切な語句を次の 1～5 から一つ選び、解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

1 for 2 in 3 of 4 on 5 at

(12) 文章の題として最も適切と思われるものを次の 1～5 から一つ選び、解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

- 1 Companies in the Free Market System
- 2 Social Responsibility of Companies
- 3 The Modern Company and Community
- 4 The Company as a Private Institution
- 5 The Authority's Responsibility and Accountability

3

各問の日本語の意味を表わす最も適切な英文になるように、それぞれ対応する

(A), (B) に与えられている語を並べ替え、その順序に従って、それらの番号を解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。なお、それぞれに不要なものが含まれている。また、文頭にくる語も小文字にしてある。各語の使用は一回限りとする。 (30 点)

(1) 今日までに提出しなければならなかった仕事が終わっていないことを、彼に謝っておいてもらえませんか。

Will you ^(A) [(a)(b)(c)(d)] not finishing the work, which
^(B) [(a)(b)(c)(d)] submitted today.

(A) [1 apologize 2 say 3 for 4 sorry 5 to 6 him]

(B) [1 be 2 supposed 3 should 4 to 5 was 6 by]

(2) たとえ彼が私たちの計画に賛成しなくとも、私たちはその計画を来年実行します。

Even if he ^(A) [(a)(b)(c)(d)] our plan, this is exactly
^(B) [(a)(b)(c)(d)] next year.

(A) [1 does 2 agree 3 not 4 for 5 happy 6 with]

(B) [1 will 2 what 3 do 4 that 5 go 6 we]

(3) 他の商品の詳細についてもお送りいただけますと幸いです。

We ^(A) [(a)(b)(c)(d)] you could send us ^(B) [(a)(b)
 (c)(d)] that you can supply.

(A) [1 be 2 grateful 3 give 4 please 5 if 6 would]

(B) [1 products 2 of 3 another 4 other 5 details 6 from]

(4) ほとんどのメールがテキストのみから成り立っているので、今朝の通信エラーはサーバーとは関係がない。

Since most ^(A) [(a)(b)(c)(d)], the communication problem we encountered this morning ^(B) [(a)(b)(c)(d)] with our server.

(A) 【 1 consists 2 composes 3 text 4 by 5 of 6 email 】

(B) 【 1 nothing 2 do 3 relationship 4 with 5 had 6 to 】

(5) 単なる偶然で石が現在のように並んだはずはなく、意図的に置かれたはずだと主張する学者がいる。一方で、このように大きな石を動かすことができたとは考えにくく、崖の目印は現地住民が到着した地点を示していると主張する学者もいる。

While ^(A) [(a)(b)(c)(d)] the stones could not have fallen in the current arrangement by coincidence and must have been purposefully positioned, others find it harder to believe that the huge stones ^(B) [(a)(b)(c)(d)] and easier to believe that the marks on the cliff wall were placed to reflect the positions where early inhabitants of the region had arrived.

(A) 【 1 some 2 what 3 claim 4 one 5 scholars 6 that 】

(B) 【 1 been 2 could 3 moved 4 have 5 humans 6 carry 】

