

英 語

(問 題)

2013年度

<H25071112>

注 意 事 項

1. 問題冊子および記述解答用紙は、試験開始の指示があるまで開かないこと。
2. 問題は2～9ページに記載されている。試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁および解答用紙の汚れ等に気付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督員に知らせること。
3. 解答はすべて解答用紙の所定欄にHBの黒鉛筆またはHBのシャープペンシルで記入すること。
4. 試験開始後、記述解答用紙の所定欄（2か所）に受験番号と氏名を、マーク解答用紙の所定欄に氏名のみを記入すること。
受験番号は正確に間違いに記入すること。読みづらい数字は採点処理に支障をきたすことがあるので、注意すること。

数字見本	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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5. マーク欄ははっきり記入すること。また、訂正する場合は、消しゴムで間違いに、消し残しがないようによく消すこと（砂消しゴムは使用しないこと）。

マークする時	●	○	○	○
マークを消す時	○	○	○	○

6. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ること。
7. いかなる場合でも、解答用紙は必ず提出すること。

All answers must be indicated on the MARK SHEET.

I Read the passage and answer the questions below.

① “Do you believe in fairies? Say quick that you believe. If you believe, clap your hands!” The famous moment when Peter Pan asks the audience to save Tinkerbell by joining him in believing in fairies is an unfailing winner in the theater. The ability to convince others to believe in something they can’t see but wish to be true, is a trick that has been effective in all sorts of ways throughout history. Take the case of paper money: someone in China centuries ago printed a value on a piece of paper and asked everyone else to agree that the paper was actually worth what it said it was. You could say that the Chinese paper notes—known as *feiqian* or “flying cash”—were supposed, like the Darling children in *Peter Pan*, to be “as good as gold.” Or in this case as good as copper—literally, worth the number of copper coins printed on the note. The whole modern banking system of paper and credit is built on this one simple act of faith. Paper money is truly one of the revolutionary inventions of human history.



② The picture shows one of these old Chinese paper currency notes—by no means the first, as we shall see—dating from toward the end of the fourteenth century, during the early decades of the Ming dynasty. Most of the world at this time was still exchanging money in coins of gold, silver, and copper that had an intrinsic value you could judge by weight. But the Chinese had seen that paper money had obvious advantages over quantities of coin: it’s light, easily transportable, and big enough to carry words and images that announce not only its value but also the authority of the body that backs it, and the assumptions on which it rests. Properly managed, paper money is a powerful tool in maintaining an effective state.

③ At first glance, this note doesn’t look at all like modern paper money. It is paper, obviously enough, but it’s larger than a sheet of A4 and of a soft, velvety gray color. This is because it’s made out of the bark of the mulberry tree, which was the legally approved material for Chinese paper money at the time. The fibers of mulberry bark are long and flexible, so even today, though it’s around 600 years old, the paper is still soft and pliable. It is fully printed on only one side, a woodblock stamp in black ink with Chinese characters and decorative features arranged in a series of rows and columns. Along the top, six bold characters announce that this is the “Great Ming Circulating Treasure Certificate.” Below this there is a decorative border of dragons going all round the sheet—dragons, of course, being a traditional symbol of China and its emperor. Just inside the border are two columns of text, the one on the left announcing again that this is the “Great Ming Treasure Certificate” and the one on the right saying that this is “To Circulate for Ever.”

④ That’s quite a claim. How permanent can “for Ever” be? In stamping the promise on to the very note, the Ming state seems to be asserting that it too will be around “for Ever” to honor it. Mervyn King, the Governor of the Bank of England, commented on this brave assertion:

I think it’s a contract, an implicit contract,

between people and the decisions they believe will be taken in the years and decades to come, about preserving the value of that money. It is a piece of paper—there is nothing intrinsic in value to it. Its value is determined by the stability of the institutions that lie behind the issuance of that paper money. If people have confidence that those institutions will continue, if they have confidence that their commitment to stability can be believed, then they will accept and use paper money, and it will become a normal part of circulation. When that breaks down, as it has done in countries where the regime has been destroyed through war or revolution, then the currency collapses.

And indeed this is exactly what had happened in China around 1350, as the Mongol Empire disintegrated. So one of the challenges for the new Ming dynasty, which took over in 1368, was not just to reorder the state, but to re-establish the currency. The first Ming emperor was a rough provincial warlord, Zhu Yuanzhang, who as a ruler embarked on an ambitious program to build a Chinese society which would be stable, highly educated, and shaped by the principles of the great philosopher Confucius. As part of this impressive political program, the new Ming emperor decided to re-launch paper currency. A sound but flexible monetary system would, he knew, encourage a stable society. So he founded the Imperial Board of Revenue and then, in 1374, a “treasure note control bureau.” Paper notes began to be issued the following year.

⑤ One of the big challenges was to keep the worth of the new currency intact. Thus, on its lower half, the Ming note threatened death to forgers and promised a reward to informants. Yet the key monetary policy of the Ming was to ensure that the paper note could always be converted into copper coins—the value of the paper would equal the value of a specific number of coins. Europeans called these coins quite simply “cash”—they are round coins, with a square hole in the middle, which the Chinese had already been using for well over a thousand years. Right in the middle of the Ming note is a picture of the actual coins that the paper note represents. There are ten stacks of coins with a hundred in each pile, so a total of a thousand “cash” or, as it says in writing on the note, one *guan*. You can get some idea of just how useful this

early paper money must have been when you compare carrying the paper around with the actual coins represented. Pictured on the note are one and a half meters of copper coins, all on a single piece of string. They weigh about three kilos, are extremely cumbersome to handle and very difficult to subdivide and pay out. The new note must have made life, for some people at least, very much easier.

⑥ The practice turned out to be more complicated than the theory, however. The exchange of paper for copper, or copper for paper, never flowed smoothly, and, like so many governments since, the Ming just couldn't resist the temptation of simply printing more money. The value of its paper money began to drop, and fifteen years after the first Ming treasure note was issued, an official admitted that the one thousand “cash” note had plummeted to an exchange value of a mere two hundred and fifty copper coins. What had gone wrong? Mervyn King explains:

They didn't have a central bank, and they issued too much paper money. It was backed by copper coins, in principle—that was the idea behind it. But in fact that link broke down, and once people realized the link had broken down, then the question of how much it was worth was really a judgment about whether a future administration would issue even more, and devalue its real value in terms of purchasing power. In the end this money did become worthless.

⑦ Around 1425, the Chinese government finally gave up the struggle and suspended the use of paper money. The fairies had fled, or in grander language, the faith structure needed for paper money to work had collapsed. Instead, silver bullion became the basis of the Ming monetary system. But however difficult to manage, paper currency has so many advantages that inevitably the world came back to it, and no modern state can now think of functioning without it. And the memory of that very early paper currency of the Ming, printed on Chinese mulberry paper, lives on today in a little garden in the middle of London. In the 1920s the Bank of England, in conscious homage to those early paper notes, planted a little stand of mulberry trees.

[Adapted from Neil MacGregor, *A History of the World in 100 Objects* (2010).]

(1) Choose the best way to complete the following sentences about Paragraphs ① to ⑦.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 In Paragraph ① the writer mainly | 5 In Paragraph ⑤ the writer mainly |
| 2 In Paragraph ② the writer mainly | 6 In Paragraph ⑥ the writer mainly |
| 3 In Paragraph ③ the writer mainly | 7 In Paragraph ⑦ the writer mainly |
| 4 In Paragraph ④ the writer mainly | |

- A argues that, although metal coins were still used in most other places, by the late fourteenth century Chinese people had already realized the practical superiority of paper money in many respects.
- B claims that metal coins are still preferred in many parts of the world, because paper money has some serious disadvantages, particularly the instability of its value and the risk of forgery.
- C concludes that, in the absence of a central bank, the credibility of the value of paper currency in the Ming era was severely damaged by excessive printing of money.
- D describes a notable early example of Chinese *feiqian*, noting the differences of size, color, and texture between it and modern banknotes.
- E discusses why Chinese people were initially skeptical about *feiqian*, and continued to use copper coins although they were aware of the many advantages of paper money.
- F explains that, in both pre-modern and modern times, paper money has been based on simple trust that the value of a note is equal to the amount printed on it.
- G illustrates how technological advances in China around the thirteenth century allowed the state to print large quantities of paper money, resulting in a dramatic drop in value around fifteen years after its introduction.
- H introduces Mervyn King's argument that the failure of the Ming monetary system based on paper notes was due to the people's strong distrust of the political authorities of that period.
- I points out that the first Ming emperor wanted to build a society sound both politically and financially, recognizing that the stability of a country and the trustworthiness of its currency are closely related.
- J shows that the Ming strategy of preserving the value of paper money depended above all on allowing people to exchange paper notes for copper coins of equal value.
- K suggests that, despite the failure to establish a currency system based on paper money in the Ming era, the advantages of paper money are so great that every modern state has adopted the idea.

(2) Choose the FOUR statements that are NOT true according to the passage. You may NOT choose more than FOUR statements.

- A Apart from its portability, paper money has the clear advantage over metal coins of being large enough to bear text and images confirming the authority of the institution that issues it.
- B No Chinese emperor had printed paper money for more than six hundred years when the "Great Ming Circulating Treasure Certificate" was issued in the late fourteenth century.
- C One "Great Ming Treasure Certificate," originally equal in value to one thousand "cash" weighing three kilos, had fallen to one-fourth of this value within fifteen years.
- D One of the things the first emperor did when he founded the Ming state was to set up a central bank in order to maintain the value of the paper currency.
- E On the failure of its ambitious plan to re-launch paper currency in China, the Ming government decided to return once again to the copper coin system.
- F Since the paper used for the Ming notes was made from mulberry bark, and was thus very soft to the touch and pure white in color, the artistic value of the paper money was equivalent to that of the finest copper coins.

- G The claim "To Circulate for Ever" on the Ming paper currency turned out to be false because the government stopped using paper money about fifty years after its launch.
- H The importance of the early paper money issued during the Ming dynasty is confirmed by the fact that the Bank of England planted mulberry trees in its honor.
- I There is no doubt that the impact of the invention of paper money was revolutionary, and that modern states could not function effectively without it.

(3) Which ONE of the following sentences BEST summarizes the passage?

- A Although the Ming government was not successful in establishing paper currency, its production of treasure certificates was so skillful that they are displayed at the Bank of England even now.
- B History teaches us over and over again the importance of learning from the failures of the past, and the unsuccessful story of the introduction of a paper-based monetary system in the early decades of the Ming era is no exception.
- C The key to successful control of a state is convincing people to believe in something unreliable, as demonstrated both by the story of Peter Pan and by the paper currency of the Ming dynasty.
- D The reliance of all modern societies on financial systems based on paper currency is due to the ceaseless efforts of the Chinese government from ancient times.
- E While the Ming attempt to create paper money ended in failure, the fact that modern financial systems are built on paper currency highlights the historical importance of the early experiments in China.

(4) Choose the best way to complete each of these sentences, which relate to the underlined words in the passage.

1 Here "unfailing" means

- A constant.
- B easy.
- C successful.
- D universal.
- E worthy.

2 Here "implicit" means

- A not easily understood.
- B not legally binding.
- C not stated directly.
- D not trustworthy.
- E of no value.

3 Here "forgers" means people who

- A give incorrect information to the government.
- B make fake metal coins.
- C print money illegally.
- D produce paper from trees other than mulberry.
- E sign documents falsely.

II Read the passage and answer the questions below.

① Winter had tightened her grip during our week away, since the temperature had now plummeted to -20°C . My body was shocked by the sudden embrace of cold as we stepped outside and started riding again. Every icy breath I took felt as though it was damaging my lungs. The sky was pale blue, the air crisp, and the land around us was still and lifeless. Only the dark columns of snow-shrouded tree trunks provided contrast to the glaring road that meandered onward through the whiteness. When we pedaled past the turnoff to the summer road, we barely noticed it because it was covered in a fresh mantle of undisturbed snow. The ice was still making us ride slowly, and by mid-afternoon we had made less than 40 miles, barely half our hoped-for distance. Riding in such cold temperatures also made our energy levels drain more quickly, and I rapidly tired despite our slow speed. As dusk arrived, stars started to sparkle in the darkening sky, and we muttered unenthusiastically about needing to find a place to camp.

② As we scanned the roadside for a suitable spot, Al noticed some lights farther up the road. There

was no settlement marked on our map, but we kept riding and a few minutes later arrived at a cluster of cabins amid the snow. They were surrounded by bulldozers, and smoke poured from the chimney of one of the huts. There was nobody around outside. Al dismounted from his bike, said something about his general life philosophy of always asking himself, "What's the worst that can happen?" and then walked up to the cabin and knocked on the door with his thick gloves.

③ There was no answer, so Al pushed it open and poked his head inside. Over his shoulder I saw a hazy room, at the far end of which was a sea of rosy, mustache-bearing faces looking out at us with squints of surprise. One of the men strode up to the door, opened it wide, and asked us a question in Russian that we did not understand. There were some shouts from farther inside the cabin, and the man frowned, looked over his shoulder, and then gruffly beckoned us to come in. Inside, ten or so men sat on two dirty beds slurping cups of tea and smoking. Beside them, on a stove, sat a huge pot of bubbling soup. They made space for us to sit down, thrust two cups of hot tea into our hands, and then, while I attempted to answer their barrage of questions, Al dug out a letter we had prepared for just such situations as these.

④ The letter was a message written in Russian to act as an introduction to whomever we met. It consisted of a lighthearted explanation of what we were doing (*Hello, we are two teachers from England. We are exploring the world on our bicycles and currently riding from Magadan to Vladivostok...*), why we were doing it (*We are helping a charity and we want to learn about the world...*), an apology for our inability to speak their language (*It is hard to learn all the languages of the world...*), and our hope that whoever was reading it might act kindly toward us, which invariably, after reading the letter, they did. We would use the letter and its subsequent translations into other languages hundreds of times on the journey to England, and we soon began to refer to it as our "magic letter" because of its extraordinary effect on whoever read it.

⑤ We discovered that the pink-cheeked men were coal miners, and having read the letter, they began to ply us with food and tea, while telling us with a laugh that we were completely insane. They argued with one another about what advice we most needed, but the only thing they seemed to be able to agree on (apart from the fact that we were riding to our doom) was that as far as our diet was concerned, there was only one thing that we had to remember: *sala lucha*. This means "fat is better," and they backed up their theory by cutting off some large slabs of lard and throwing them in the soup. They also questioned us further about why we were doing the ride, which we were by now used to being asked by nearly every Russian we'd met along the way. Sometimes we gave serious answers: it was to test ourselves, to have an adventure, to learn about the world firsthand. But other times, we came up with less serious ones: we were on holiday; we were training for a bicycle journey to the South Pole. In this instance we joked to the coal miners that we were both merely in search of a good wife. In my dreamier moments I sometimes wondered whether I might actually meet someone special along the way, but right then, in a cabin full of mustached Russian coal miners, that seemed somewhat unlikely.

⑥ When we'd finished eating, we realized that we had caught the coal miners in the middle of their tea break, because a few minutes later they dressed to go back to work while also insisting that we sleep that night in the two beds in the cabin. As we wished them a good night's work, they asked us whether, before going to sleep, we might be interested in coming to see them do some mining.

⑦ Although all I really wanted to do was relax in the warmth, it sounded too bizarre an opportunity to pass up, and so out in the icebound darkness again, we climbed into the cab of a bulldozer. A cheerful young miner yelled enthusiastically at us over the roaring engine as he drove us down a dark track. Through the floodlighting we glimpsed massive machines churning and sifting rock, coal being poured into trucks, and giant bulldozers thundering around. We shouted our approval to the driver, and he, grinning broadly, indicated how pleased he was that the two crazy Englishmen were impressed by his career as a Siberian / winter / nighttime coal miner. Back in the cabin we collapsed into sleep, relieved to have made it through our first day of "proper" cold. The next night we would not be so fortunate.

[Adapted from Rob Lilwall, *Cycling Home from Siberia* (2009).]

(1) Choose the best way to complete the following sentences about Paragraphs ① to ⑦.

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| 4 In Paragraph ④ the writer mainly | |

- A describes the interactions he and his friend had with their Russian hosts, and mentions the various responses that they had given to people along the way about their trip.
- B discusses how nervous they would have felt amongst the massive mining machines if the Russian coal miners had not been so friendly to them.
- C explains the hospitality of the Russian men, despite the fact that they were surprised by their visitors' unexpected entrance into the cabin.
- D expresses his concern that the letter that they had brought with them to communicate with people during their trip might not be understood by the Russian men.
- E gives details of an unmarked settlement they found as they traveled, and the nonchalant attitude of his friend in going up to one of the huts.
- F offers a description of the snowy scenery in which they were riding, and expresses relief that they were able to travel so far despite the freezing temperatures.
- G paints a picture of the scene at the Russian coal mine that he and his friend had gone to see despite the fact that one of them really just wanted to stay in the cabin.
- H provides details of the way that the Russian coal miners offered them a place to sleep as well as suggesting that they come and look at the mining.
- I tells of the coldness of the air where he and his friend were cycling and their difficulties in making progress under such conditions.
- J tells us that the Russian men in the cabin were coal miners, and describes how he and his friend received hot fatty soup to help them recover from their diet.
- K writes about a letter written in Russian that they used to describe themselves and their trip, and how helpful it would be in their travels.
- L writes about how they entered a cabin and how they were given hot tea after chatting with the Russian men inside.

(2) Choose the ONE way to complete each of these sentences that is NOT correct according to the passage.

- 1 The road the English cyclists used was
 - A covered in ice.
 - B difficult to see in the snow.
 - C in a relatively unpopulated area.
 - D made up of a series of small hills.
 - E marked on the map they carried.
- 2 The cabin the English cyclists entered
 - A did not seem to have any chairs in it.
 - B stood covered in snow by itself by the side of a road.
 - C was fitted with a fireplace in which a fire was burning strongly.
 - D was surrounded by bulldozers used by the coal miners.
 - E was used as a resting place for coal miners when on their break.
- 3 The Russian coal miners
 - A agreed that the English cyclists needed a lot of fat in their diet.
 - B responded well to the letter that the two Englishmen had brought with them.
 - C suggested that the two Englishmen come with them to see their workplace.

- D thought that what the two English cyclists were doing was honorable.
E were very curious about why the English cyclists decided to take their trip.

4 The writer

- A appears to be able to understand some Russian.
B did not want to lose the chance to see the mining.
C found that the cold made him tired more quickly than expected.
D had hoped to be able to travel up to 80 miles that day.
E worried about his wife while away on the cycling trip.

(3) Choose the best way to complete each of these sentences, which relate to the underlined words in the passage.

1 Here "turnoff" means

- A dead end. B escape. C passerby. D side road. E stop.

2 Here "to pass up" means

- A to accept. B to give. C to miss. D to offer. E to return.

(4) Find the vowel with the strongest stress in each of these words, as used in the passage. Choose the ONE which is pronounced DIFFERENTLY in each group of five.

- 1 A floodlighting B plummeted C subsequent D understand E wondered
2 A apology B columns C consisted D holiday E philosophy
3 A about B dismounted C shoulder D shrouded E surrounded

III Choose the underlined section in each sentence below that is INCORRECT grammatically. If the choices in the sentence are ALL CORRECT, choose F.

(1) Because he felt most alive and fulfilled when he was faced with the most daunting of challenges,
A B
he took on players far better than himself, and much to the surprise of the audience,
C D
more often than not he came out the winner.

E
F ALL CORRECT

(2) Having heard about his long battle with cancer, his friends gathered to ask him how he was
A B
feeling these days, to which his reply was that he hadn't had to undergo treatment for over a year
C D
and this meant he was now better to think about going back to work.

E
F ALL CORRECT

(3) Since she is by far and the best business person of her generation, the company, hard-hit by
A B
the recession, has asked her to take over, and she is to see to it that the factory does not go
C D E
under.

F ALL CORRECT

- (4) The movie they went to see turned out to be very bored since there was no real plot and the
 A B C
characters were unrealistic to the extent that they were like puppets.
 D E
F ALL CORRECT

IV Choose the ONE way to complete each of these sentences that would make it grammatically INCORRECT.

- (1) I am () to go to graduate school to take a degree in business studies.
A about B hoping C intending D keen E wondering
- (2) () my apartment there is an excellent Chinese restaurant.
A Behind B From C Near D Next to E Not far from
- (3) She travels from Tokyo to Toronto several times () year.
A a B each C every D per E usual
- (4) () students who live next door are very friendly.
A All three B The other three C The three
D Those three E Three of
- (5) I happened to meet a childhood friend ().
A an hour ago B at lunchtime C on this morning
D the other day E yesterday

WRITING SECTION

All answers must be written in English in the spaces provided on the ANSWER SHEET.

V Translate the Japanese prompts in this dialogue into natural English. You MUST use ALL the English words provided after each Japanese prompt, in the form and order they appear.

- A : 1 (週末何かしましたか：Did / over / weekend)?
B : Not really. 2 (漫画を読んで無駄な時間を過ごしました：wasted / time / comic books).
A : That's too bad.
B : 3 (何か面白いことをしようと思います：try / doing / exciting) this weekend.

VI Should we experiment on animals in order to develop products such as cosmetics and medicines that human beings find beneficial?

Write a paragraph explaining your opinion. Give one or more convincing reasons to support your answer.

[以下余白]