

〈H26081112〉

### 注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の指示があるまで、問題冊子および解答用紙には手を触れないこと。
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・乱丁及び解答用紙の汚損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、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. マーク解答用紙記入上の注意
  - (1) 印刷されている受験番号が、自分の受験番号と一致していることを確認したうえで、氏名欄に氏名を記入すること。
  - (2) マーク欄にははっきりとマークすること。また、訂正する場合は、消しゴムで丁寧に、消し残しがないようによく消すこと。

マークする時	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	良い	<input type="radio"/>	悪い	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	悪い
マークを消す時	<input type="radio"/>	良い	<input type="radio"/>	悪い	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	悪い

5. 記述解答用紙記入上の注意
  - (1) 記述解答用紙の所定欄（2カ所）に、氏名および受験番号を正確に丁寧に記入すること。
  - (2) 所定欄以外に受験番号・氏名を書いてはならない。
  - (3) 受験番号の記入にあたっては、次の数字見本にしたがい、読みやすいように、正確に丁寧に記入すること。

数字見本	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

- (4) 受験番号は右詰めで記入し、余白が生じる場合でも受験番号の前に「0」を記入しないこと。

(例) 3825番⇒	万	千	百	十	一
	3	8	2	5	

6. 解答はすべて所定の解答欄に記入すること。所定欄以外に何かを記入した解答用紙は採点の対象外となる場合がある。
7. 試験終了の指示が出たら、すぐに解答をやめ、筆記用具を置き解答用紙を裏返しにすること。
8. いかなる場合でも、解答用紙は必ず提出すること。

## READING/GRAMMAR SECTION

All answers must be indicated on the MARK SHEET.

### I Read the passage and answer the questions below.

- ① It is difficult to think of any ethical issue that divides people more widely than how we should treat animals. This is not just because the term “animals” includes life forms as diverse as jellyfish, flies, and dolphins. For some people, animals are the moral equivalents of human beings, so that “speciesism” (discriminating against others because of which species they belong to) is as unacceptable as racism or sexism. For others, it is equally obvious that humans are so different that discriminating in favor of our own species is not only justified, but morally the right and proper thing to do. We find animals that are cherished as part of human families, others that are vilified and killed as pests, and yet others viewed as though they were nothing more than the inanimate products of a factory. Attitudes vary between cultures and individuals, so that the same person may hold completely different views on rats, pigs, and dogs with no more rationale than that they just happen to like one more than the others. Within this maelstrom of emotions, theories, and strongly held opinions, it is possible to discern at least three kinds of animal advocacy, all of which promote animals in some way or another, but in different ways. The first two of these are well known although often confused—animal rights and animal welfare. The third does not yet have a catchy title, but can be thought of as “animals as ecology” or “animals as ecological services.”
- ② The animal rights view is that animals should be given the same primary rights as humans for life and freedom. This is based on the belief that as sentient<sup>3</sup> beings, animals are in the same moral category as humans, have an interest in the continuation of their own lives, and the right not to be the property of others. It follows that animals should not be eaten, used to test medicines in ways that would be unacceptable in the case of human beings, or even kept as pets, because pet-owning is, based on this model, a form of slavery. There should also be no domestic animals, no working horses, and certainly no zoos or farms with animals. There should in fact be no animals at all apart from wild animals, which we should simply leave alone as much as possible.
- ③ According to the animal welfare view, on the other hand, animals do not have full-blown rights like humans, but they do deserve to be treated well and not made to suffer. Animal welfare advocates, like animal rights advocates, believe that animals are sentient beings capable of feeling pain and suffering, but they differ in that they regard the pain and suffering of non-humans as somehow less ethically important than that of humans, which makes practices such as eating them or keeping them as pets justified. As long as animals are treated well when they are alive, say proponents of this view, it is acceptable to do things to them that would not be tolerated if done to humans. Non-human animals matter ethically, but they matter less than humans.
- ④ The third view regards the well-being of animals as part of the ecological services the environment provides for us, such as clean drinking water. Just as protecting the environment is a moral good because it benefits human health and well-being, so promoting animal health and welfare is also a moral good because it benefits humans through providing healthy food, preventing the spread of diseases that might be dangerous to humans, and generally giving us a world that is a pleasure to live in. Animals, in the same way that trees and wilderness areas do, provide a service to the quality of human life. Even the belief that animals are sentient becomes part of what improves human life—humans feel happier in a world where sentient animals are treated well.
- ⑤ The utilitarian approach to debates about animals is not without its problems. This approach has characterized thinking about animals ever since Jeremy Bentham wrote in 1823: “The question is not, Can they reason? nor, Can they talk? but, Can they suffer?” Utilitarians judge the goodness or badness of actions by their consequences, but this immediately raises the problem of which consequences are to be considered “good.” Bentham himself rated pleasure as good and suffering as bad, but gave no sound

reasons for doing so. The real problem of applying utilitarian ideas to animal ethics, however, is the comparative value of lives—how to rate the suffering of an animal against the “good” it might do for a human or another animal.

⑥ Other philosophers plead for a radical rethinking of relationships with animals that would make them co-citizens with us, with rights that need to be respected at every point. There is a world full of dogs, cows, and sheep, but where the animals we domesticate are seen as members of our community. For animals that we do not deliberately domesticate, but which choose to live with us, such as rats and pigeons, we should respect their right to live, despite their pest status among humans. Rather than shooting or poisoning wild pigeons, for example, they say we should control their numbers by giving them fake or infertile eggs to incubate. They see no clear moral distinction between the ways we should behave toward domestic animals, animals that choose to live with us, and truly wild ones. Whether or not we should intervene in the lives of wild animals (for example, to stop lions killing gazelles) poses similar ethical issues to the question of whether or not we should intervene to stop people killing each other in a civil war. The “let them be” attitude that animal rights advocates have proposed as the way to deal with wild animals is judged to be just as unacceptable as non-intervention would be in the case of human conflict.

⑦ Looking at the range of opinions expressed by philosophers, it becomes a little clearer how the debate about animals can give rise to such different forms of animal advocacy. One reason is that the debate will not stay conveniently in a box marked “animal ethics.” It has a tendency to raise awkward questions about ethics in other areas, and most painfully how we interact with others of our own species. As Raymond G. Frey puts it: “It is deeply unpalatable to many to think that some lives are less valuable than others; they want it to be true that at least all *human* lives are equally valuable.” Raising the possibility that animal lives, not just human ones, may have value, too, is unsettling enough. But to extend the point and to distinguish between lives of different values within the animal kingdom takes us well out of our comfort zone and into the possibility that we will be distinguishing between the value of different human lives as well. Once we open up and examine our attitudes to animals, we lay bare the ethical basis of how we choose to behave toward other human beings.

\*capable of feeling

[Adapted from Marian Stamp Dawkins, “Live with Them, or Leave Them Alone?”  
*Times Literary Supplement* (July 6, 2012).]

(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 such things as eating meat, keeping dogs or cats as pets, riding horses, and visiting zoos should be encouraged.
- B criticizes the ideas of both Jeremy Bentham and those who believe that animal suffering is justifiable if humans benefit.
- C explains the views of those who believe that human beings are better off when animals are treated with respect.
- D introduces the different ways that people view and treat animals, and explains the problems with the three main kinds of animal advocacy.
- E lists the different ways that have been used to stop wild animals from attacking each other and pigeons from hatching their eggs.

- F maintains that thinking about whether some animals are worth more than others encourages us to consider whether we sometimes think similarly about human beings.
- G outlines the wide variety of feelings and beliefs that people have about the value of animals.
- H points out the difficulties of deciding whether the result of an action is positive or negative, and whether the suffering of some animals is justified by the benefits for humans or other animals.
- I provides examples of the thinking of philosophers who do not believe that animals have the same rights as humans.
- J states that some philosophers believe that we should treat all animals the same as human beings, regardless of whether the former are pets, pests, or wild animals.
- K summarizes the view some philosophers have of animals, which holds that humans should not own or use animals, but only let them run free.
- L writes that, although animals are as valuable as drinking water, they should not be treated in the same way.

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

- 1 Animal rights advocates
  - A believe that because animals are able to feel, it is wrong to kill and eat them.
  - B believe that because animals are able to feel, they deserve the same rights as human beings.
  - C believe that it is wrong to kill even those animals we regard as pests, such as pigeons and rats.
  - D believe that keeping animals as pets is equivalent to enslaving them and should not be allowed.
  - E believe that wild animals, but not domestic, working, or caged animals, should be allowed to live as they please.
- 2 Animal welfare advocates are different from animal rights advocates in that they
  - A believe that it is acceptable to eat animals and keep them as pets.
  - B believe that it is acceptable to treat animals differently from human beings.
  - C believe that the pain and suffering of animals is less wrong than the pain and suffering of human beings.
  - D do not believe that animals are able to feel pain and suffering.
  - E do not believe that animals have the same rights as human beings.
- 3 The debate about how we should treat animals
  - A has the capacity to make us consider the ethical choices we make about human beings.
  - B has the capacity to make us feel uncomfortable.
  - C raises the question of whether animal lives have value, and if so, whether some lives are more valuable than others.
  - D raises the question of whether it is possible to argue that some human lives are more valuable than others.
  - E raises the question of whether some human lives are as valuable as some animal lives.

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

- 1 Here "vilified" means
 

A destroyed completely.	B given a bad name.	C greatly feared.
D not understood by others.	E tracked down.	
- 2 Here "awkward" means difficult to
 

A accept.	B avoid.	C express.	D resolve.	E understand.
-----------	----------	------------	------------	---------------

3 Here “unpalatable” means

- A disrespectful.    B distasteful.    C unbelievable.    D undeniable.    E unthinkable.

(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 attitudes            B continuation        C inanimate            D interact            E radical  
2 A benefits            B cherished            C ethically            D intervene            E unacceptable  
3 A equivalents        B deliberately        C discriminating      D incubate            E utilitarian

## II Read the passage and answer the questions below.

Why do countries place so much value on hosting the Olympics or similar mega sporting events? Hosting a large sporting event potentially offers both direct and indirect economic benefits to the host country. Direct benefits include capital and infrastructure construction related to the event, long-term benefits such as lower transportation costs thanks to an improved road or rail network, and spending by tourists who travel from out of town to attend such events. Indirect benefits may include advertising effects that showcase the host city or country as a potential tourist destination or business location, and an increase in civic pride, local sense of community, and the perceived stature of the host city or country. But there is also a potential downside, resulting from possible cost overruns, poor land use, and underutilized facilities.

Of the direct economic benefits generated by mega sporting events, tourist spending is probably the most [1]. An average of 5.1 million tickets were sold for the past six Summer Olympic Games, and an average of 1.3 million tickets for the past five Winter Olympics. Even though many of the tickets are sold to local residents, a sporting event of this size and scope has the potential to attract a significant number of visitors from outside the host city. Also, since the Games are spread over more than two weeks, these visitors may spend considerable time in the host area, generating substantial spending in the lodging and the food and beverage sectors.

Hosting an event like the Olympic Games often requires expansive infrastructure to move the participants, officials, and fans to and from the venues. Host cities and regions have also spent considerable sums on roadways and airport construction, as well as on the renovation and construction of public transportation systems. Beyond the construction period, sports-event-generated infrastructure can provide the host metropolitan area or region with a continuing stream of economic benefits. The venues built for these events can be used for decades afterward. More importantly, upgrades to the transportation infrastructure can provide a significant boost to the local and regional economy, as long as local businesses are able to make use of the improved transportation infrastructure.

The indirect economic benefits generated by mega sporting events are potentially more important than the direct benefits, but are more difficult to quantify. One possible indirect benefit is the advertising effect of such events. Many Olympic host metropolitan areas and regions view the Olympics as a way to raise their profiles on the world stage. In this sense, the intense media coverage before and during the Olympic Games or other big events is a form of advertising, possibly attracting tourists who would not have otherwise considered visiting the city or region.

Reality, however, often [2] theory. For instance, one of the goals of the Sydney Games was to generate increased tourism after the Games, but Graham Matthews, a former forecaster for the Australian Federal Treasury, stated: “While having the Olympics may have made us feel warm and fuzzy and wonderful, in cold hard terms it’s actually hard...to determine if there has been a positive, lasting impact on tourism from having that brief burst of exposure.” Public awareness of past Olympic host sites in both Europe and North America was the subject of a 1991 study. Fewer than 10 percent of the North American residents surveyed and fewer than 30 percent of the Europeans could recall that Innsbruck, Austria, was the site of the 1976 Winter Olympic Games. Only 28 percent of the North Americans and

24 percent of the Europeans surveyed remembered that the 1980 Winter Games took place in Lake Placid, New York. If accompanied by bad weather, pollution, unsavory politics, or terrorist acts, the Games may actually damage a location's reputation.

In 1976 a watershed event shook up the financing model for the Olympic Games and set them on their current economic course. That year, Montreal hosted the Summer Games. After city officials projected the Games would cost US\$124 million, Montreal incurred a debt of \$2.8 billion, which took three decades to pay off. The Barcelona Olympics left the central Spanish government \$4 billion in debt, and the city and provincial governments an additional \$2.1 billion in the red. The Nagano Organizing Committee showed a \$28 million surplus, but the various units of the Japanese government were left with an \$11 billion debt. In Athens, public investment exceeded \$10 billion, and in Beijing, more than \$40 billion.

Some of these expenditures result in improved, more modern facilities for the host city, but others leave the host with so-called "white elephants." Many structures built especially for the Games go un- or under-utilized after the 16 or 17 days of the competition itself, require tens of millions of dollars a year to maintain, and occupy increasingly scarce real estate. In Turin, for example, the bobsled venue cost \$108 million to construct, and Deputy President of the Turin Olympic Organizing Committee, Evelina Christillin, commented: "I can't tell you a lie. Obviously, the bobsled run is not going to be used for anything else. That's pure cost."

If the economic gains are modest, or perhaps nonexistent, what can host cities and regions do to maximize the [3] of hosting events like the Olympic Games? A careful examination of past experience suggests two important ways to do so: first, host cities or regions need to make careful land use decisions; and second, they should maximize post-event use of new and renovated facilities and infrastructure. Overall, the economic and non-economic value of hosting a major event like the Olympic Games is complex and likely to vary from one situation to another. Simple conclusions are impossible to draw. The bidders for the next Olympics would do well to avoid the inevitable Olympic hype and to take a long, hard, and sober look at their regions' long-term development goals.

[Adapted from Andrew Zimbalist, "Is It Worth It?" *Finance & Development* (March 2010).]

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

- 1 Hosting a mega sporting event such as the Olympics
  - A allows a host city or country to showcase itself as a possible future tourist destination or business location.
  - B can bring several long-term benefits such as an improved transport network and increased tourism.
  - C ends up not only costing far more than expected, but also results in the construction of facilities that are not used.
  - D generally requires the host city to build new venues, some of which can be used for many years after the event.
  - E may bring about a substantial amount of spending from visitors who stay in the host area during the event.
- 2 Transportation infrastructure which has been developed for events such as the Olympics
  - A can only result in a significant boost to the local and regional economy if local businesses make use of it.
  - B has the potential to lower transportation costs as a result of improvements made to the road or rail network.
  - C makes it possible to move participants, officials, and fans to and from the venues during the event.
  - D may result in improvements of not only train systems and roadways, but also airports.

E sometimes costs the host city or region enormous amounts of money to demolish after the event.

3 The Winter Olympic Games

A on average attract only around a quarter of ticket sales of the Summer Olympic Games.

B resulted in a \$108 million bobsled venue in Turin that could not be used for other purposes.

C that were held in Lake Placid were better remembered by Europeans than the Games that were held in Innsbruck.

D were held in Innsbruck in the same year as the Montreal Summer Olympic Games.

E were held in the United States four years after they were held in Austria.

4 Financial figures for the Olympic Games show that

A Montreal continued to pay off the \$2.8 billion debt incurred from the Olympics into the twenty-first century.

B public spending in Beijing was around four times that of the Athens Olympics.

C since 1976 several cities have incurred debts in excess of \$2 billion in order to hold the Games.

D the Barcelona Olympics cost Spanish local and federal governments a total of \$6 billion.

E the Nagano Olympics resulted in an \$11 billion debt for the Japanese government, despite the organizers showing a surplus.

5 The author suggests that cities or regions considering hosting events like the Olympic Games should

A avoid being influenced too much by enthusiasm shown in the media.

B ensure that facilities that are built or renovated for the event are used afterwards.

C make careful decisions about how land should be used.

D realize that the non-economic benefits will rarely outweigh the economic ones.

E take time to carefully consider what the long-term goals for the region are.

(2) Choose the ONE expression that best fits each of the blanks [1] through [3] in the passage.

- |   |                |               |               |            |              |
|---|----------------|---------------|---------------|------------|--------------|
| 1 | A appraised    | B criticized  | C exaggerated | D paid     | E questioned |
| 2 | A departs from | B is based on | C leads to    | D promotes | E returns to |
| 3 | A benefits     | B costs       | C facilities  | D loss     | E publicity  |

(3) Which ONE of the following sentences best sums up the author's argument in the passage?

A Although, for the most part, the Olympic Games used to be lucrative prior to 1976, the growing costs of infrastructure construction have made it increasingly difficult to turn a profit since that time.

B Because of the enormous sums to be spent on transportation and venue construction, many potential host cities and regions have become more cautious about making the decision to host events like the Olympic Games.

C Despite the massive planning and investment required to stage a large-scale sporting event such as the Olympic Games, the benefits in infrastructure and tourism outweigh the potential difficulties.

D The economic gains of hosting large sporting events such as the Olympic Games are difficult to determine, and potential bidders must carefully weigh both the positives and negatives before deciding whether to go ahead.

E When a city or a region hosts a major sporting event such as the Olympic Games, it needs to ensure that sufficient money is spent on transportation, tourism, and advertisements in order to increase its profits.





V Choose the best item from the box with which to fill the blanks in the passage below. You may use each item only ONCE.

- A apart    B away    C into    D off    E out    F through    G together    H up

After his boss criticized all of his ideas, he felt he had the rug pulled [1] from under him, and did not think he would be able to pull [2] the job. He was able to get a hold of the boss just as a car pulled [3] in front of the building to meet her. He quickly told her how he felt, and she asked him to think it over carefully, as the car pulled [4] from him. In the evening, his colleagues took him out and told him to pull himself [5]. They felt he was the most capable of them all and knew he would be able to pull [6] this difficult phase. This gave him renewed confidence, and he ended up doing an excellent job.

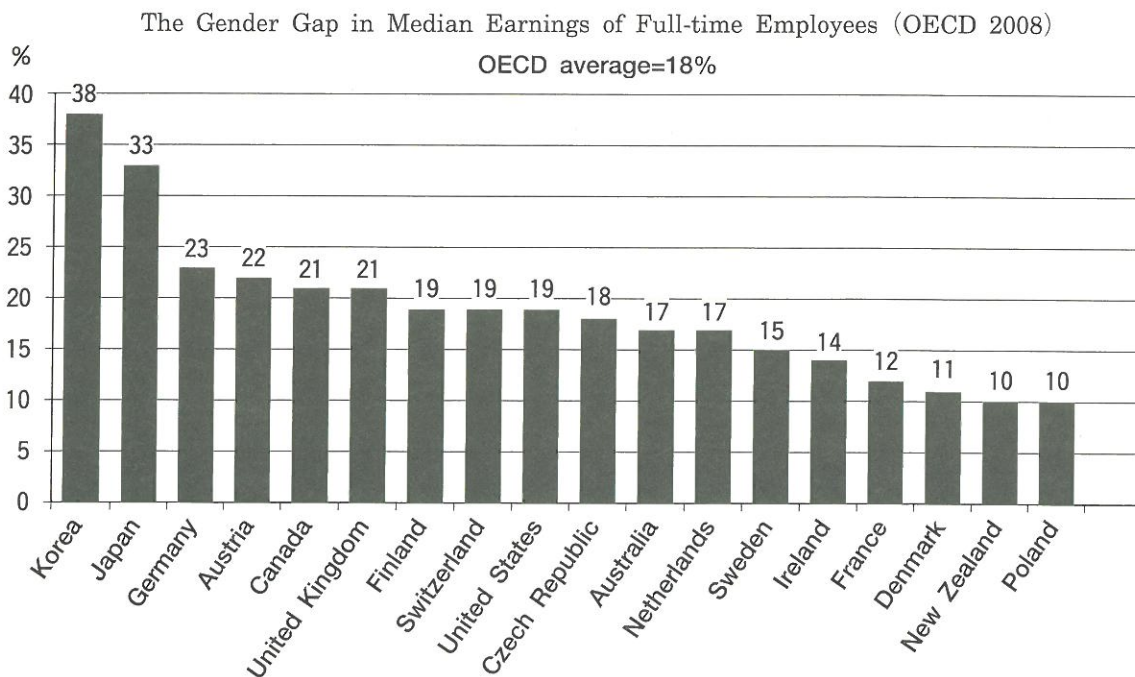
**WRITING SECTION**

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

VI 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 : You look terrible.  
 B : 1 (徹夜でレポート作成をしていました : up / all / working / my paper). 2 (もっと早く書きはじめてさえいたら : only / I / begun / writing), I wouldn't be in such a state.  
 A : Are you going to be able to take today's test?  
 B : Just 3 (コーヒー1杯飲ませてください : have / a / cup). Then I'll be fine.

VII How would you interpret Japan's position in the chart? Write a paragraph giving one or more convincing reasons to support your answer.



[以下余白]

