

# 英 語

(問 題)

2015年度

〈H27091112〉

## 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"/> 悪い
マークを消す時	<input type="radio"/> 良い	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 悪い	<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
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- (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。

	万	千	百	十	一
(例) 3825番⇒		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 following passage from a weekly news magazine published in London and answer the questions below.**

① The word “eco-city” first took off with a book written in 1987 by Richard Register, a green thinker based in California. Now, what may become the world’s first city with the word in its name is beginning to take shape in the unlikely setting of a smog-shrouded expanse of mud on the northern Chinese coast. Around a salt lake that not so long ago was a sewage farm, energy-efficient apartment blocks are going up. Electric buses operate along the still largely empty streets. Public garbage cans are equipped with solar lighting so that residents can find them more easily at night. China’s urban growth is warming up the planet, and the elaborately named Sino-Singapore Tianjin Eco-City is being sold as a cool solution.

② Few other countries could dream of building a large city from scratch, let alone an eco one, but China has the advantage of a [1] approach to urban planning (and to governance in general). It can decree that a piece of land will become a green city, take it over, and sell it cheaply to developers. That is how the eco-project began in 2007, when Singapore proposed a co-operative green-city venture. China’s leaders agreed, having recently awoken to the environmental horrors created by rapid urban expansion. Later that year, the ruling Communist Party of China formally declared that its goal was to build an “ecological civilization.” The 30 square kilometers of inhospitable terrain near the northern port city of Tianjin became a testing ground.

③ China has tried a couple of eco-city projects before and failed. About 60 kilometers farther along the coast to the east of Tianjin, in Caofeidian, work began in 2009 on an eco-city aiming for 500,000 residents by 2020. Yet most of the site remains a wilderness, too remote to attract developers. In Shanghai, plans a decade ago for a similar-sized eco-city on an island of flood soil became entangled in local corruption and never got off the ground. But the Tianjin project, with strong backing from central and [2] governments, is making progress.

④ To give it a flying start, officials designated it as China’s first industrial park devoted to the animation industry. The \$690 million state-funded zone opened in 2011 and has attracted hundreds of businesses. To lure in more residents, the government built a Victorian-style school in brown brick with lavish facilities, including a room full of stuffed animals to help children learn about nature. (“All real, except the tiger and the panda,” says a proud teacher.) A 350-bed hospital, supposedly one of the best in China, is due to be completed next year, at a cost of \$110 million. At a control center, a dozen officials watch a giant screen displaying readings from heating and water systems, as well as feeds from closed-circuit cameras at traffic intersections. “If an emergency happens, we can respond,” says an official surveying the images of lifeless streets. Officials are not deterred by the “ghost city” label. The city opened two years ago and now has 10,000 residents. By 2030 it aims to have 350,000. Work is due to begin this year on subway lines that will make it easier for locals to get to Tianjin itself, currently about an hour’s drive away, and nearby industrial zones.

⑤ The government has a powerful [3] to support the project. Within China, public resentment of its deteriorating environment, particularly the poisonous haze over its cities, is growing, and abroad the country is being criticized for its contribution to global warming. In 2006 China became the world’s biggest emitter of carbon from energy, overtaking America; it is now discharging nearly double America’s level. The spread of Chinese smog across the region is worrying neighbors such as South Korea and Japan.

⑥ Ho Tong Yen, the Singaporean CEO of the eco-city’s development company (and a director of Mr. Register’s Californian consultancy, Ecocity Builders), says he believes many of the eco-city’s methods will eventually become “a key part of urbanization in China.” A decade ago, he recalls, Chinese officials he met at conferences would boast about their cities’ economic growth. [4] they brag about how green their

cities are. This sounds like a bit of a stretch. China's urban landscapes appear to be the antithesis of green: smog, foul-smelling streams and canals, roads jammed with cars belching out exhaust fumes, shoddy buildings erected with little regard for building codes. But growing public discontent with the urban environment is beginning to change what the officials say at least, and in some cities what they do as well. In recent years about a third of China's 600-plus municipalities have announced plans to turn themselves into eco-cities. The central government has imposed stricter controls on emissions of carbon and smog-forming pollutants. In March the prime minister, Li Keqiang, "declared war" on pollution. Smog, he said, was nature's "red-light warning against the model of inefficient and blind development." It was a remarkable admission of urbanization gone wrong.

⑦ Since there is no agreed definition of an eco-city, local governments interpret the term to suit themselves. They often use it as an excuse for prettification, or worse, for seizing yet more land from farmers and using it to build luxury housing, with golf courses next to them (because grass is "green"). Even the eco-city in Tianjin, a drought-prone area, has a golf course, supposedly irrigated with recycled water. Register himself is not altogether convinced by the project. In 2012 he wrote that its layout, [5] the wide streets and long blocks typical of modern Chinese cities, looked "every bit as if created to encourage driving." Its plan for 20% of its energy to come from renewable sources does not sound much bolder than the nationwide target of 15% by 2020, compared to 9% now.

⑧ And for all its claims to greenery, the eco-city lacks a vital ingredient: a thriving civil society that is free not only to protest about the environment but to put pressure on the government to live up to its promises. The Communist Party talks green and sometimes even acts green, but all the while it has been plotting to prevent the growth of an environmental movement. It does not want residents to set their own agenda for the way their cities are run.

[Adapted from a special report in *The Economist* (April 19, 2014).]

(1) Choose the best way to complete these sentences about Paragraphs ① to ⑧.

- |                                    |                                    |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 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 | 8 In Paragraph ⑧ the writer mainly |

- A argues that the autocratic character of the Chinese government makes it difficult for local communities to put forward their own opinions and policies regarding environmental problems.
- B contrasts the Japanese idea of the "smart city" with the concept of the "eco-city" being developed in China.
- C describes how damage to the environment from pollution has become much worse in China during recent years, leading to the raising of critical voices both inside and outside the country.
- D details how the different levels of Chinese government are now beginning not only to talk about the problems of urban pollution, but to act on them as well.
- E emphasizes the importance of designing new urban environments that are artistically pleasing as well as ecologically friendly.
- F explains the circumstances that make it easier for China to initiate an experiment in ecologically friendly urban planning.
- G focuses on the term "eco-city," touching on its origin and describing its incorporation into the name of a recent urban planning project.
- H lists the public initiatives and facilities that have been set up to help to ensure that Sino-Singapore Tianjin Eco-City does not become another failed project.
- I notes the growing tensions between the Chinese and Singaporean governments concerning the management of the Sino-Singapore Tianjin Eco-City project.

- J outlines a couple of earlier Chinese attempts to create an eco-city in mainland China that were not successful.
- K points out concerns about a number of aspects of the Sino-Singapore Tianjin Eco-City project, including those from the originator of the concept of the eco-city.

(2) Choose the FOUR statements below which DO NOT agree with what is written in the passage. You must NOT choose more than FOUR statements.

- A A new hospital has already been completed in Sino-Singapore Tianjin Eco-City, while a new school is currently under construction.
- B Around two hundred Chinese urban areas have recently put forward plans to transform themselves into eco-cities.
- C China outstripped the United States as the world's largest emitter of carbon from energy in 2006 and now accounts for close to double the American figure.
- D Ho Tong Yen is the head of the development company responsible for the Sino-Singapore Tianjin Eco-City project, and is focusing on economic growth.
- E In the spring of 2014, the Chinese prime minister announced a policy of fighting against the type of uncoordinated urban development that leads to environmental pollution.
- F Richard Register is the director of a California consulting firm who wrote a book popularizing the idea of the eco-city back in the 1980s.
- G Sino-Singapore Tianjin Eco-City is not the only eco-city development project to be attempted on the northern Chinese coast.
- H Sino-Singapore Tianjin Eco-City was opened to residents only seven years ago and already has over a quarter of a million people living within its boundaries.
- I Some Chinese local governments have used the concept of the eco-city as an excuse to take over farm land and build luxury housing and sports facilities.
- J The new eco-city in Tianjin is being built around a salt lake on around thirty square kilometers of muddy land.
- K The Sino-Singapore Tianjin Eco-City project calls for the city to supply over half of its energy needs from renewable sources by 2020.

(3) Choose the best way to fill each of the numbered blanks 1 to 5 found in the passage.

- |   |              |              |               |                |               |
|---|--------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1 | A bottom-up  | B consensual | C democratic  | D meritocratic | E top-down    |
| 2 | A American   | B local      | C outstanding | D party        | E Singaporean |
| 3 | A competitor | B incentive  | C objection   | D obstacle     | E profit      |
| 4 | A Always     | B Later      | C Now         | D Often        | E Soon        |
| 5 | A after      | B before     | C despite     | D with         | E without     |

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

- 1 Here "inhospitable" means
- |                 |               |                   |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| A unavailable.  | B uncharted.  | C uncompromising. |
| D uncultivated. | E uninviting. |                   |
- 2 Here "antithesis" means
- |               |             |            |
|---------------|-------------|------------|
| A embodiment. | B enemy.    | C essence. |
| D ideology.   | E opposite. |            |
- 3 Here "shoddy" means
- |               |                   |                 |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| A badly made. | B extremely tall. | C inconvenient. |
| D outdated.   | E oversized.      |                 |

(5) Choose the most appropriate title for the passage from the list below.

- A Another Failed Eco-city
- B China Cuts Down on Carbon Emission
- C From Tianjin to California
- D Pollution Is Becoming a Political Issue
- E Richard Register's Dream Comes True

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

① Throughout history, the lack of knowledge about what is going on in the minds of infants and animals has generated guesswork, projection, and imagination. But in the past twenty years, ingenious laboratory experiments and discoveries in evolutionary biology have been opening windows of understanding that had once been thought permanently shuttered. Contemporary developmental research is changing our understanding of the interaction between nature and nurture.

② Paul Bloom, a developmental psychologist at Yale University, argues that Thomas Jefferson, the American philosopher and president, was right when he wrote: "The moral sense, or conscience, is as much a part of man as his leg or arm. It is given to all human beings in a stronger or weaker degree." Some aspects of morality, says Bloom, "come naturally to us," including empathy and compassion, an ability to distinguish kind from cruel actions, a rudimentary sense of fairness, and a rudimentary sense of justice. "Rudimentary" is critical, of course. No one disputes that culture, family, and society work on those rudiments to shape, enhance, or extinguish those qualities.

③ Still, how would one measure "the moral sense" in a baby? Here's an example from Bloom that illustrates the method and the results:

The one-year-old decided to take justice into his own hands. He had just watched a puppet show with three characters. The puppet in the middle rolled a ball to the puppet on the right, who passed it right back to him. It then rolled the ball to the puppet on the left, who ran away with it. At the end of the show, the "nice" puppet and the "naughty" puppet were brought down from the stage and set before the boy. A treat was placed in front of each of them, and the boy was invited to take one of the treats away. As predicted, and like most toddlers in this experiment, he took it from the "naughty" one—the one who ran away with the ball. But this wasn't enough. The boy then leaned over and smacked the puppet on the head.

④ Bloom explains that by "moral" he means an inherent sense of right and wrong that is not learned, not taught in school or by religion, but which is the product of biological evolution. At its base, he argues, morality reflects our gut feelings that certain acts are just plain wrong—cruel, unkind, unfair, violations of human dignity. Any theory of moral psychology has to explain how these intuitions work and where they come from.

⑤ Although the notion of the "rational man" has long predicted that people seek to maximize their own gains, the fact is that the "fairness bias" often trumps selfishness. "It's not fair!" a small child will cry, and is usually right. Monkeys offered a treat they would normally enjoy may throw it on the ground in disgust if they see a neighboring monkey getting a better treat, and dogs, chimpanzees, and young children show the same signs of being bothered if they get a smaller reward than someone else. Or consider a two-person psychological experiment called the Ultimatum Game, in which your partner gets a sum of money and must decide how much to share with you. You can choose to accept your partner's offer, in which case you both get to keep your respective portions, or you can reject the offer, in which case neither of you gets a cent. How low an offer would you accept? It makes "rational" sense to accept any amount at all, no matter how insignificant, because then at least you will get something. But that is not how people respond in this game. If the offer is too low, they are likely to reject it. For players in industrial societies, offers below 20 or 30 percent are commonly rejected, even when the amounts they

would receive are large. For players in other societies, the percentages may be higher or lower, but there is always some percentage that people consider unfair and refuse to accept.

⑥ Cooperative tendencies and a desire for fairness evolved because they were beneficial to our ancestors, ensuring teamwork and harmony among members of a group. Unfortunately, the evolutionary price of that harmony and helpfulness toward our own kind is hostility and prejudice toward strangers and competition with outgroups. Currently, there is a fashionable temptation to embrace biological and evolutionary reductionism to explain this, to believe that “that’s how we are built, for better or worse; we can’t do much about it; we are irrational creatures after all.” The missing ingredient in such an account is reason. Reason has driven not only scientific discoveries, but also moral progress, such as awareness of the wrongness of slavery. Moral progress is learned in individuals; kindness toward strangers is lacking in babies and young children.

⑦ An encompassing theory of our moral lives must acknowledge its two parts. The first is the rich biological inheritance that evolution has provided: empathy, compassion, the capacity to judge the actions of others, and a rudimentary understanding of justice and fairness. We are more than just babies, however; a critical part of our morality—so much of what makes us human—emerges over the course of human history and individual development. It is the product of our compassion, our imagination, and our magnificent capacity for reason.

[Adapted from Carol Tavris, “Cradles of Civilization,” *Times Literary Supplement* (June 13, 2014).]

(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 human morality is based partly on an inherited ability to empathize with others, and partly on what we learn over the course of time.
- B casts doubt on the notion that a person will accept any small gain, even if it is less than what another receives.
- C criticizes the views of those who dispute that culture, family, and society influence the development of human morality.
- D describes a psychologist’s remark about a former American leader’s belief that all human beings have at least some sense of what is right and what is wrong.
- E explains that new research enables us to see into the minds of those who cannot explain themselves in words, such as babies and animals.
- F lists forms of entertainment, such as violent puppet shows, that human beings once enjoyed but no longer do.
- G maintains that babies and young children have a moral sense that makes them sympathetic to strangers.
- H outlines an experiment that shows that most people will accept 20 to 30 percent of an offer to share, so long as that offer comes from a partner from the same society.
- I points out that there is nothing we can do about our tendency to feel hostility toward strangers, because such feelings developed through human evolution.
- J provides evidence that babies as young as twelve months old understand the concepts of “fair” and “unfair.”
- K puts forward one researcher’s definition of the concept of “moral.”
- L states that it is possible to overcome our suspicion of people who are different from us by the use of reason.

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

1 Babies and young children

- A have a moral sense that researchers have recently found ways to observe.
- B in the experiment tended to take the treat from the puppet they felt had behaved unfairly.
- C lack feelings of compassion for those they do not know.
- D lack knowledge, imagination, and the ability to generate guesswork.
- E were once thought to have minds to which researchers could not gain access.

2 In the Ultimatum Game

- A one player can accept the offer of the other player to share a set amount of money, and in return both players can keep their respective portions.
- B one player can reject the offer of the other player to share a set amount of money, and in return neither player receives anything.
- C one player must decide how much of a set amount of money to share with the other player.
- D players from the industrialized world are reluctant to accept less than a third to a fifth of a set amount of money.
- E players from the non-industrialized world usually agree to accept any amount of money, so that both players can keep their respective portions.

3 Moral sense

- A is something that develops in different directions, depending on the culture we are born into and our family life.
- B is something that enables us to tell right from wrong, fair from unfair, and compassionate from cruel.
- C is something that evolved because it helped us to recognize members of our own group and behave with hostility to outsiders.
- D is something that we are born with and exists prior to whatever influences we receive from religion and/or education.
- E is something that we are born with and yet is also subject to reason, which accounts for our ability to make moral progress.

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

1 Here "rudimentary" means

- A acceptable.
- B basic.
- C easy.
- D satisfactory.
- E systematic.

2 Here "trumps" means

- A beats.
- B invents.
- C prejudices.
- D simplifies.
- E threatens.

3 Here "embrace" means

- A avoid.
- B conceal.
- C hug.
- D include.
- E oppose.

(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 compassion      B empathy      C fashionable      D interaction      E naturally
- 2 A dignity      B intuition      C predicted      D religion      E rudiments
- 3 A embrace      B irrational      C slavery      D strangers      E ultimatum

III Choose the ONE way to fill in each of the blanks in the following sentences that is NOT grammatically appropriate.

- (1) My parents want to (     ) me.  
A call on                      B check up on                      C drop by  
D stay with                    E visit
- (2) During my trip to Myanmar, I (     ) to visit the Shwedagon Pagoda in Yangon.  
A am hoping    B have hoped    C hope                  D hoped                  E was hoping
- (3) Her mother (     ) her what to do.  
A advised        B asked            C showed            D suggested            E told
- (4) I usually report to my supervisor (     ).  
A before noon                      B during lunchtime                      C every evening  
D momentarily                    E on Sundays
- (5) I've been teaching at this school for (     ) ten years now.  
A around            B exactly            C nearly            D over            E up to
- (6) Let's try another shop. This place is (     ) expensive.  
A far                  B really                  C so                  D too                  E very

IV Choose the best word from the box to fill the blanks in the passage below. You may use each word only ONCE.

A because      B by      C for      D in      E of      F on      G since

Our understanding [1] the American past has been revolutionized [2] the middle of the twentieth century, [3] no small part [4] of our altered conceptions of the place of race in the nation's history. Moreover, that revolution has taken place largely because of a remarkable generation of historians, who were inspired [5] the changing meanings of freedom and justice in their own time.



## WRITING SECTION

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

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

From: Eri Tanaka <eri@\*\*\*mail.jp>  
To: Harriet Williams <hw@\*\*\*mail.jp>  
Subject: Re: Greetings

Dear Harriet,

1 (またあなたからお便りをもらって嬉しく思います : delighted / hear / again).

I successfully completed the one-year exchange program last week. I've finished all my packing, and it's time to leave the U.S. and go back to Japan.

2 (私の飛行機は明日 9 時に到着する予定です : flight / scheduled / arrive).

It may take some time to get to central Tokyo from the airport, so why don't we meet at Tokyo Station around noon? We can have lunch together in the station. 3 (もしあなたが構わなければ、私は和食が食べたいです : like / Japanese food / mind).

I'm looking forward to seeing you!

Best regards,  
Eri

- VI At present, non-Japanese citizens who are permanent residents of Japan do not have the right to vote in national elections. In your opinion, is this policy appropriate? Write a paragraph giving one or more convincing reasons to support your position.

[以 下 余 白]