

英	語
(問 題)	
2020 年度	

〈2020 R02141111〉

### 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2～11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、H Bの黒鉛筆またはH B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 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・氏名を記入した解答用紙は採点の対象外となる場合がある。
  - (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。

(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。
9. 試験終了後、問題用紙は持ち帰ること。

## I Read this article and answer the questions below.

Monkeys were taught in an experiment to hand over small stones in exchange for cucumber slices. They were happy with this deal.

Then the researcher randomly offered one monkey—within sight of a second monkey—an even better deal: a grape for a stone. Monkeys love grapes, so this fellow was thrilled.

The researcher then returned to the second monkey, but presented just some cucumber for the pebble. Now, this offer was insulting. Some monkeys would throw the cucumber back at the researcher in anger and disgust.

In other words, the monkeys cared deeply about fairness. What mattered to them was not just what they received but also what others got.

It is not only monkeys that are offended by inequality. For example, two scholars examined data from millions of flights to identify what factors resulted in “air rage” incidents, in which passengers become angry or even violent. One huge factor: a first-class cabin.

An incident in an economy section was four times as likely if the plane also had a first-class cabin; a first-class section increased the risk of a disturbance as much as a nine-hour delay did. ( A )

Keith Payne, a professor of psychology at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, tells of this research in a brilliant new book, *The Broken Ladder*, about how inequality destabilizes societies. It’s an important, fascinating work arguing that inequality creates a public-health crisis in America.

The data on inequality reveals the shocking truth. The top 1 percent in America owns more than the bottom 90 percent. The annual Wall Street bonus pool alone is more than the annual year-round earnings of all Americans working full time at the minimum wage of \$7.25 an hour, according to the Institute for Policy Studies. And what’s becoming clearer is the weakening of the ties that hold society together.

Payne challenges a common perception that the real problem isn’t inequality but poverty, and he’s persuasive that societies are shaped not just by disadvantage at the bottom but also by inequality across the spectrum. Addressing inequality must be a priority, for we humans are social creatures, so society begins to break down when we see some receiving grapes and others cucumbers.

The breakdown affects not only those at the bottom, but also the lucky ones at the top. Consider baseball: Some team owners pay players a much wider range of salaries than others do, and one might think that pay inequality creates incentives for better performance and more wins.

In fact, economists have analyzed the data and ( B ). Teams with greater equality did much better, perhaps because the players felt a closer bond with each other.

What’s more, it turned out that even the stars did better when they were on teams with flatter pay. “Higher inequality seemed to have a negative effect on the superstar players it was meant to motivate, which is what you would expect if you believed that the chief effect of pay inequality was to reduce cooperation and team unity,” Payne notes.

Something similar emerges in national statistics. Countries with the widest gaps in income, including the United States, generally have worse health, more killings, and a greater range of social problems.

People seem to understand this truth instinctively, for they want much less inequality than we have. In a study of people in 40 countries, liberals said company presidents should be paid four times as much as the average worker, while conservatives said five times. In fact, the average president at the largest American public companies earns about 350 times as much as the average worker.

Presented with unlabeled charts depicting income distributions of two countries, 92 percent of Americans said they would prefer to live with the modest inequality that exists in Sweden. Republicans and Democrats, rich and poor alike, all chose Sweden by similar margins.

“When the level of inequality becomes too large to ignore, everyone starts acting strange,” Payne notes. “Inequality affects our actions and our feelings in the same systematic, predictable fashion again and again.”

“It makes us believe odd things, superstitiously clinging to the world as we want it to be ( C ),” he says. “Inequality divides us, splitting us into camps not only of income but also of ideology and race, eating away at our trust in one another. It generates stress and makes us all less healthy and less happy.”

Think of those words in the context of politics today: Don’t the terms “stress,” “division,” and “unhappiness” sound familiar?

So much of the national conversation gets focused on individuals such as Donald Trump—for understandable reasons. But I suspect that such people are a symptom as well as a cause, and that to uncover the root of these problems we must go deeper than politics, deeper than poverty, deeper than race, and confront the inequality that is America today.

*Adapted from <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/06/03/opinion/sunday/what-monkeys-can-teach-us-about-fairness.html>*

- 1 Choose the most suitable answer from those below to complete the following sentence.  
The monkeys that threw slices of cucumber back at the researcher
  - (a) disliked the type of cucumbers they were being given.
  - (b) failed to understand the importance of fairness.
  - (c) felt upset that other monkeys were getting better treatment.
  - (d) had no more stones they could throw at the researcher.
  - (e) thought the researcher wanted to have them.
  
- 2 Choose the most suitable order of sentences from those below to fill in blank space ( A ) .
  - (a) However, in some flights, they get on in the middle of the plane.
  - (b) Looking at these two scenarios, the researchers found that an air-rage incident in economy was three times as likely when economy passengers had to walk through first class compared with when they bypassed it.
  - (c) When there is a first-class section, it is at the front of the plane, and economy passengers typically walk through it to reach their seats.
  
- 3 Choose the most suitable answer from those below to complete the following sentence.  
Keith Payne suggests that we are mistaken to think that
  - (a) data regarding matters of inequality accurately reflects the true situation.
  - (b) earning the minimum wage will strengthen family relationships.
  - (c) humans can best be described as social creatures.
  - (d) poverty is the reason for the weakening of social ties.
  - (e) the disadvantage of being poor changes our perception of the value of food.
  
- 4 Choose the most suitable answer from those below to fill in blank space ( B ) .
  - (a) discovered that the owners were right
  - (b) found that the opposite was true
  - (c) revealed that this helped to raise wages
  - (d) saw little value in their findings
  - (e) were unable to establish a relationship
  
- 5 Use six of the seven words below to fill in blank space ( C ) in the best way. Indicate your choices for the second, fourth, and sixth positions.

(a) is	(b) it	(c) rather	(d) so
(e) than	(f) the	(g) way	
  
- 6 Choose the most suitable answer from those below to complete the following sentence.  
The writer concludes that dealing with the problems he describes requires us to
  - (a) distinguish between the causes and symptoms of unhappiness.
  - (b) focus on how unequal American society has become.
  - (c) increase the income of those at the bottom of society.
  - (d) remove controversial individuals from public office.
  - (e) understand the importance of racial tension in the U.S.

## II Read this article and answer the questions below.

Rushing onto the open-air property in late May, officers from the Royal Thai Police found undocumented workers from Laos and Myanmar engaged in dangerous work that exposed them to blasts of toxic fumes and dust—a common risk in their illegal and booming international trade. The products these workers handled, however, were not drugs like heroin but vast piles of old computers, electrical wires, and circuit boards. And it's very likely that much of this electronic waste came from one of the world's biggest producers: the United States.

E-waste has become the world's fastest-growing trash stream. For all of us who have thrown out a phone or computer for a newer, better model, the reasons are hardly a mystery. Still, the growth is astonishing: The worldwide accumulation of e-waste has more than doubled in the last nine years. In 2016, according to the United Nations University (U.N.U.), a global think tank that tracks the problem, the yearly accumulation reached 49.3 million tons — ( A ) 18-wheel trucks stretching from New York to Bangkok and back. By 2021, the annual total is predicted to be over 57 million tons.

The explosion of e-waste highlights its dual (and dueling) identities as both environmental challenge and potential economic resource. Though often containing lead, mercury, and other poisonous substances, laptops and phones also contain elements like gold, silver, and copper that ( B ). Yet barely 20 percent of the world's e-waste is collected and delivered to formal recyclers. The fate of the rest is largely unknown. Only 41 nations publish e-waste statistics, and their partial data can't keep up with the expansion of electronic devices into so many products, from toys and toilets to watches and refrigerators. In the United States, which generated an estimated 6.9 million tons of e-waste in 2016 (42 pounds per person), most e-waste probably goes straight into the trash. By one account, e-waste makes up just 2 percent of the total volume at American garbage sites—but more than two-thirds of relatively valuable heavy metals.

The United States has no national law for managing e-waste, leaving the issue to individual states. (Fifteen states still have no e-waste legislation in effect.) The European Union, by contrast, has some of the toughest enforcement of e-waste laws in the world, banning exports to developing countries and forcing manufacturers to help fund recycling. Europe's recycling rates for electronics—around 35 percent overall—are much higher than the American rate. “The U.S. has always been the elephant in the room that nobody wants to talk about,” says Deepali Sinha Khatriwal, a Mumbai-based research associate at U.N.U. “Until it decides to play a part, we can't really solve the problem of e-waste shipments.”

A significant but ultimately unknown portion of American e-waste is quietly exported, mostly to Asia. ( C )

The expression “reuse and repair” is often used to hide illegal exports of e-waste. This is supposedly garbage, but the extraordinary amount of dangerous e-waste activity in Pakistan and Ghana, for example, indicates the riches hidden in the piles of old electronics. According to researchers at U.N.U., the raw materials contained in e-waste were valued at roughly \$61 billion in 2016, more than the gross domestic product of even middle-income countries like Croatia and Costa Rica.

The idea of “mining” e-waste has appealed to the recycling and electronics industries for decades. Until recently, most methods to recover valuable components have been costly, inefficient, and dangerous. Backyard recyclers in places like India and Indonesia recover gold by bathing circuit boards in nitric and hydrochloric acid, thus poisoning waterways and communities. Others, like the foreign workers in Thailand, break down used electronics with cooking stoves and shredding machines and wear no masks or other protection.

Over the last few years, however, innovators have devised safer techniques in the lab for recovering valuable components from e-waste. As the recovery of metals becomes more efficient and eco-friendly, tech manufacturers may feel pressure to get raw materials from their own end-of-life products rather than from the earth. Apple, for instance, has promised to make all of its future laptops and iPhones out of renewable resources or recycled materials. The idea goes beyond business to national security. “Governments are starting to take a more strategic view of e-waste, too,” Khatriwal says. “They ask, ‘How can we secure the raw materials we need for the future?’” Some of these metals and rare-earth elements are scarce, and some, like cobalt, are found mostly in conflict zones. By mining the ever-expanding mountains of e-waste, countries could prepare themselves for the instability of prices and supplies in the global market.

Some e-waste optimists envision a “circular economy” in which reused and recycled raw materials help a sustainable future. Japan was an early leader of this movement, ( **D** ) e-waste recycling with tough laws and, more recently, ( **E** ) an appealing strategy for the 2020 Olympics in Tokyo. The idea is for winning athletes to receive gold, silver, and bronze medals made from recycled e-waste — symbolic of a world in which e-waste can take on the gleam of permanent glory.

To move toward a circular economy, manufacturers would also need to embrace a “green design” that minimizes the generation of e-waste in the first place. Companies like Apple and Dell, though, have not taken enough measures to make their products easier to use for a longer period of time. “Planned obsolescence,” the intentional creation of products that rapidly become outdated so customers must replace them with ever-newer models, remains standard procedure for the tech industry. Manufacturers argue that the approach stimulates not only profits but also the very innovation that drives the global economy. And it has produced a Pavlovian response in consumers, for whom the temptation to buy a slightly cooler phone every couple of years has hardened into a seeming necessity. Not long ago, one tech manufacturer introduced a cheaper, longer-lasting phone—the perfect antidote to planned obsolescence. It was not a great success—but it was a good reminder that we all share some responsibility for the explosion of e-waste in scrapyards across the world.

*Adapted from <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/07/05/magazine/e-waste-offers-an-economic-opportunity-as-well-as-toxicity.html>*

- 1 Choose the most suitable answer from those below to fill in blank space ( **A** ) in the best way.  
( **a** ) able to drive  
( **b** ) easy to move  
( **c** ) enough to fill  
( **d** ) hard to stop  
( **e** ) only to find
- 2 Use six of the seven words below to fill in blank space ( **B** ) in the best way. Indicate your choices for the second, fourth, and sixth positions.  
( **a** ) a                      ( **b** ) are                      ( **c** ) for                      ( **d** ) lot  
( **e** ) money                ( **f** ) of                      ( **g** ) worth
- 3 Choose the most suitable answer from those below to complete the following sentence.  
Regarding e-waste, the writer notes that  
( **a** ) American laws dealing with it are the same across all 50 states.  
( **b** ) it consists of both dangerous materials and valuable components.  
( **c** ) more than half is now being recycled worldwide.  
( **d** ) only 41 countries currently produce complete and accurate records.  
( **e** ) the amount produced is growing slowly year by year.

- 4 Choose the most suitable order of sentences from those below to fill in blank space ( C ).
- ( a ) But in January, Beijing imposed a widespread ban on the import of e-waste as part of its “National Sword” campaign to cut the levels of what it calls “foreign garbage.”
  - ( b ) Even before it came into full effect, Chinese waste traders were setting up shop in Thailand.
  - ( c ) Until last year, China was handling an estimated 70 percent of the world’s e-waste.
- 5 Choose the most suitable answer from those below to complete the following sentence.  
According to Deepali Sinha Khetriwal, governments are beginning to
- ( a ) act more aggressively in their negotiations with mine owners.
  - ( b ) force companies to use only recycled materials.
  - ( c ) prepare for military conflict to secure rare resources.
  - ( d ) realize that metals and rare-earth elements may soon become worthless.
  - ( e ) show greater interest in e-waste with national security in mind.
- 6 Choose the most suitable pair of words from those below to fill in blank spaces ( D ) and ( E ).
- ( a ) containing—covering
  - ( b ) destroying—demanding
  - ( c ) explaining—extending
  - ( d ) promoting—presenting
  - ( e ) removing—refusing
- 7 Choose the most suitable answer from those below to complete the following sentence.  
According to the writer, tech manufacturers claim that “planned obsolescence”
- ( a ) discourages consumers from buying new products.
  - ( b ) encourages technological advances that benefit the economy.
  - ( c ) generates profits that make it possible to hire more employees.
  - ( d ) leads to the production of phones that are cheap and long-lasting.
  - ( e ) results in a manufacturing process that reduces e-waste.

### III Read this speech by the journalist Marie Colvin at a church in London and answer the questions below.

I am honored and humbled to be speaking to you at this service tonight to remember the journalists and their support staff who gave their lives to report from the war zones of the 21st century. I have been a war correspondent for most of my professional life. It has always been a hard career to follow. But the need for frontline, objective reporting has never been more important.

Covering a war means going to places torn by chaos, destruction, and death, and trying to bear witness. It means trying to find the truth in a storm of propaganda when armies, tribes, or terrorists clash. And yes, it means taking risks, not just for yourself, but often for the people who work closely with you.

Despite all the videos you see from the Ministry of Defence in Britain or the Pentagon in the United States, and all the carefully controlled language describing smart bombs and pinpoint strikes, the scene on the ground has ( A ). Craters. Burned houses. Dead bodies. Women weeping for children and husbands. Men for their wives, mothers, children. Nothing has really changed.

Our mission is to report these horrors of war with accuracy and without prejudice. We always have to ask ourselves whether the level of risk is worth the story. What is bravery, and what is bravado?

Journalists covering combat bear great responsibilities and face difficult choices. Sometimes they pay the ultimate price. Tonight we honor the 49 journalists and support staff who were killed bringing the news to our shores. We also remember journalists around the world who have been wounded or kidnapped and held hostage for months. It has never been more dangerous to be a war correspondent, because the journalist in the combat zone has become a prime target.

I lost my eye in the Sri Lankan civil war. I had gone to the northern Tamil area from which journalists were banned and found an unreported humanitarian disaster. As I was taken back across the internal border, a soldier fired a grenade at me and pieces of metal sliced into my face and chest. He knew what he was doing.

Just last week, I had a coffee in Afghanistan with a photographer friend, Joao Silva. We talked about the terror one feels and must contain when patrolling with the armed forces through fields and villages in Afghanistan—putting one foot in front of the other, expecting an explosion at any moment. That expectation is the stuff of nightmares. Two days after our meeting, Joao stepped on a landmine and lost both legs at the knee.

Many of you here must have asked yourselves, or be asking yourselves now, is it worth the cost in lives, heartbreak, loss? Does our job really matter so much? I faced that question when I was injured. In fact, one paper ran a headline asking whether Marie Colvin had ( B ) this time. My answer then, and now, was that it is worth it.

Today in this church are friends, colleagues, and families who know exactly what I am talking about, and bear the cost of those experiences, as do their families and loved ones.

Today we must also remember how important it is that news organizations continue to invest in sending us out at great cost, both financial and emotional, to cover stories.

We go to remote war zones to report what is happening. The public has a right to know what our government and armed forces are doing in our name. Our mission is to speak truth to power. We send home that first rough draft of history. We can and ( C ) the horrors of war, especially when it comes to civilians.

The history of our profession is one to be proud of. The first war correspondent in the modern era was William Howard Russell of *The Times*, who was sent to cover the Crimean conflict, when a British-led coalition fought an invading Russian army. ( D ) I did so with just a typewriter. It could take days to get my reports back to London.

War reporting has changed greatly in just the last few years. Now we go to war with a satellite phone, a laptop, a video camera, and a bullet-proof jacket. I point my satellite phone southwest in Afghanistan, press a button, and I am done.

In an age of 24/7 rolling news, blogs, and tweets, we are on constant call ( E ). But war reporting is still essentially the same—someone has to go there and see what is happening. You can't get that information without going to places where people are being shot at, and others are shooting at you. The real difficulty is

having enough faith in humanity to believe that enough people—be they government, military, or the person on the street—will care when your report reaches the printed page, the website, or the TV screen.

We do have that faith because we believe we perform an essential role. And we could not perform that role without the organizers, drivers, and translators who face the same risks and die in shocking numbers. Today we honor them as much as the frontline journalists who have died in pursuit of the truth. They have kept the faith, as we who remain must continue to do.

*Adapted from <https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2012/feb/22/marie-colvin-our-mission-is-to-speak-truth>*

- 1 Choose the most suitable answer from those below to fill in blank space (A).
  - (a) become much more complicated than before
  - (b) highlighted the importance of military training for journalists
  - (c) made life easy for journalists reporting on war
  - (d) remained remarkably the same for hundreds of years
  - (e) taught us the necessity of developing better technology
  
- 2 Choose the most suitable answer from those below to complete the following sentence.  
Colvin implies that the soldier who attacked her
  - (a) had already been badly wounded.
  - (b) hoped to hold her as a hostage.
  - (c) knew she lived in the northern Tamil area.
  - (d) mistook her for an enemy soldier.
  - (e) was aware that she was a journalist.
  
- 3 Choose the most suitable answer from those below to fill in blank space (B).
  - (a) done so little
  - (b) gained as much
  - (c) gone too far
  - (d) recovered more quickly
  - (e) shown less courage
  
- 4 Use the six words below to fill in blank space (C) in the best way. Indicate your choices for the second, fourth, and sixth positions.
  - (a) a
  - (b) difference
  - (c) do
  - (d) exposing
  - (e) in
  - (f) make
  
- 5 Choose the most suitable order of sentences from those below to fill in blank space (D).
  - (a) Billy Russell, as the troops called him, created a storm of public anger back home by revealing inadequate equipment and the shameful treatment of the wounded, especially when they were sent home.
  - (b) Billy Russell went to war with an open mind, a telescope, a notebook, and a bottle of brandy.
  - (c) This war reporting was a breakthrough in a field that, until then, had involved junior military officers sending accounts back to newspapers.



- 6 Choose the most suitable answer from those below to fill in blank space ( E ).
- ( a ) whatever we seem to know
  - ( b ) whenever we want to go
  - ( c ) wherever we happen to be
  - ( d ) whichever we choose to have
  - ( e ) whoever we ask to help
- 7 Choose the most suitable answer from those below to complete the following sentence.  
Colvin concludes that the toughest part of her job is convincing herself that war reporting
- ( a ) benefits from keeping up to date with the latest technology.
  - ( b ) encourages the person on the street to accept the use of smart bombs and pinpoint strikes.
  - ( c ) increases readers' support for humanitarian aid by international organizations.
  - ( d ) makes people attend church in order to honor the war dead.
  - ( e ) persuades people to pay serious attention to the realities of war.

#### IV Read this dialogue and answer the questions below.

**Gerald:** Hi, Tom. How's the new apartment?

**Thomas:** It's pretty good, Jerry. Although I must say, moving house is one of the most stressful things in life. The whole experience has been a nightmare.

**Gerald:** I can imagine. When I moved last year, it ( **A** ) arranged exactly how I wanted them. And it cost more than double what I'd expected.

**Thomas:** Don't tell me that. I'm already going to have to tighten my belt this month if I want to keep my bank manager happy.

**Gerald:** By the way, how are your new neighbors? Have you met any of them yet?

**Thomas:** I've only met the guy from downstairs so far, but I wasn't very impressed. He doesn't ( **B** ) people.

**Gerald:** What makes you say that?

**Thomas:** Well, he was banging on my door at 3 o'clock this morning, moaning about something or other. Can you believe it? Three in the morning!

**Gerald:** ( **C** )

**Thomas:** Not really. Luckily, I was still up playing my drums.

**1** Use six of the seven words below to fill in blank space ( **A** ) in the best way. Indicate your choices for the second, fourth, and sixth positions.

- |                     |                      |                   |                 |
|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| ( <b>a</b> ) find   | ( <b>b</b> ) forever | ( <b>c</b> ) get  | ( <b>d</b> ) me |
| ( <b>e</b> ) things | ( <b>f</b> ) to      | ( <b>g</b> ) took |                 |

**2** Use six of the seven words below to fill in blank space ( **B** ) in the best way. Indicate your choices for the second, fourth, and sixth positions.

- |                   |                          |                   |                 |
|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| ( <b>a</b> ) be   | ( <b>b</b> ) friendliest | ( <b>c</b> ) have | ( <b>d</b> ) of |
| ( <b>e</b> ) seem | ( <b>f</b> ) the         | ( <b>g</b> ) to   |                 |

**3** Choose the most suitable answer from those below to fill in blank space ( **C** ).

- ( **a** ) Did you want to give up?
- ( **b** ) Is that really the time?
- ( **c** ) Thank goodness for that!
- ( **d** ) Was it worth it?
- ( **e** ) You must have been furious!

**4** Which of the following sentences is true?

- ( **a** ) Thomas cannot afford to move house.
- ( **b** ) Thomas had a very bad dream in which he had to move to a new apartment.
- ( **c** ) Thomas is not very considerate of his neighbors.
- ( **d** ) Thomas is worried that his clothes do not fit well.
- ( **e** ) Thomas was awoken by his neighbor at 3 o'clock in the morning.

- V Read the statement below and write a paragraph giving at least two reasons why you agree or disagree with it. Write your answer in English in the space provided on your written answer sheet.**

*(It is suggested that you spend no more than 15 minutes on this section. )*

“For teenagers, smartphones do more harm than good.”

**[END OF TEST]**