

2020 年度 明治大学  
【情報コミュニケーション学部】

解答時間 60分

配点 100点





め

英 語 問 題

注意事項

1. 問題用紙は、12 ページある。
2. 解答用紙に印刷されている受験番号が正しいかどうか、受験票と照合し確認する。
3. 解答用紙の所定の欄に氏名を記入する。
4. 解答は、すべて解答用紙の所定の欄にマークもしくは記入する。
5. 解答は、必ず鉛筆又はシャープペンシル(いずれもHB・黒)で記入する。
6. 訂正は、消しゴムできれいに消し、消しくずを残さない。
7. 解答用紙は、汚したり折り曲げたりしないこと。また所定以外のところには、記入しない。
8. 記述式の解答は、解答欄に読みやすいブロック体で記すこと。薄い文字や他の文字とまぎらわしい文字は不正解とする。
9. 問題に指定された数より多くマークしない。
10. 解答用紙は、持ちかえらない。
11. 問題用紙は、持ちかえる。
12. 試験時間は、60分である。

(マーク記入例)

良い例	悪い例
	  





I つぎの英文を読み、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Anna Sullivan, who has been homeless for eight years in Honolulu, Hawaii, is prohibited from sitting on the sidewalk. She cannot wander off to find food without worrying that the police might seize her shopping cart. After run-ins with the police over where she sleeps, sits or leaves her belongings, she tries to ( 1 ) away from Waikiki, the popular tourist district whose sidewalks and beaches she once used as her home.

In the United States, a series of laws that effectively make homelessness a crime is sweeping the nation.<sup>(ア)</sup> By the end of 2014, 100 cities had made it a crime to sit on the sidewalk, a 43 percent increase over 2011, according to a survey of 187 major cities by the National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty. The number of cities that banned sleeping in cars ( A ) to 81 from 37 during that same period.

Two years ago, Honolulu, for all its appeal to tourists, was a nationally known center of homelessness: people lying on benches and sidewalks, begging, guarding their belongings, sleeping in doorways, and moving around without any purpose. However, the homeless who had crowded large parts of this city are, to a ( 2 ) extent, gone. This is partly because the most recent homeless law made it illegal to sit or lie on sidewalks, with criminal penalties if warnings are ignored in major tourist and commercial districts such as Waikiki and Chinatown. That followed laws allowing the authorities to seize the belongings of homeless people left in public spaces, and to close down many parks and beaches at night. The strategy here is to use the threat of tickets and jail to drive homeless people to go someplace else. City officials reported that the police have issued 16,215 warnings and written 534 orders for homeless people to appear in court since the end of 2014 when the sidewalk regulation ( B ) effect, but there have been only a handful of arrests so far.

There seems little doubt among city officials and the homeless themselves that the change on the streets is primarily a result of the "sit-lie" laws. These laws permit the authorities to tell people to stop sitting on sidewalks, and to seize belongings that are illegally piled on public land. The resulting crackdown\* has accompanied the gentrification\*\* that is transforming cities like New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Honolulu, contributing to higher housing costs and increased homelessness. "Sit-lie is not about homelessness," Honolulu's mayor, Kirk Caldwell said, while he took a visitor on a tour around the city, ( C ) out the new high-priced housing rising over areas where tents and homeless communities once lined the street. "Sit-lie is about commerce. It's about keeping sidewalks open for people to do business." In fact, Hawaii has among the highest living costs in the country; even before these new developments, there were not many places where low-income households could afford to live. For those less fortunate, it seems that Hawaii's clear blue sky is increasingly becoming hidden,<sup>(1)</sup> and many are having to sleep outdoors, and in some cases, even in the mountains.

Against these trends, the American Civil Liberties Union claims that Honolulu has violated the constitutional rights of people struggling to survive. The United States District Court in Hawaii agreed. In January, Honolulu signed an agreement ( 3 ) to wait 45 days before destroying the belongings it seized, allowing people a chance to collect them, and to guarantee 24 hours' notice, in most cases, before clearing sidewalks and parks. The city is also required to film the materials it takes.

These kinds of cases, challenging city actions, are appearing in other areas. Last summer, the United States Justice Department asked a federal court to ( 4 ) out a regulation in Boise, Idaho that prohibited sleeping in public places, arguing that anti-camping regulations in a city where there was insufficient shelter violated constitutional provisions against cruel and unusual punishment. "It was a good opportunity for us to make very clear that Boise can't make it a crime for

people who are homeless to sleep in public places when there aren't enough beds in the city," said Vanita Gupta, an official working in the department's civil rights division. "Punishing someone for sleeping in a public place would basically be punishing someone for being homeless. Making conduct a crime that is a necessary part of one's status is ( 5 ) to making that status a crime."

The Department of Housing and Urban Development announced this year that it would steer homeless ( D ) funds away from cities that use various prohibitions which it says make homelessness illegal. "We are strongly against such measures," said Matthew Doherty, the executive director of the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness, which coordinates the federal ( E ) to homelessness. "By punishing people for experiencing homelessness, it makes it harder to get them out of homelessness."

Even though he supports the changes in Waikiki, David Ige, the governor, mentioned that enforcing the sit-lie laws is not the answer to the homeless crisis that has become such a part of life here. He said that what Honolulu needed was affordable housing, a goal that has continually frustrated this island. "Homelessness has reached every community in the island - in areas where you didn't see it five years ago. If you are just forcing people to move from location to location, you are not really reducing or solving the problem. It's just making it someone else's problem. It's not like they can leave the state."

crackdown\* : 取り締まり

gentrification\*\* : (再)開発による地域の高級化

問 1 文脈から考えて、( 1 )～( 5 )に入る最も適切な語をそれぞれ選びなさい。

- |                   |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| (1) A. pass       | B. come         |
| C. look           | D. keep         |
| (2) A. achievable | B. considerable |
| C. desired        | D. lesser       |
| (3) A. attempting | B. suggesting   |
| C. promising      | D. mentioning   |
| (4) A. throw      | B. give         |
| C. send           | D. carry        |
| (5) A. peculiar   | B. opposed      |
| C. equivalent     | D. subject      |

問 2 空欄( A )～( E )には、以下の語のいずれかが入る。それぞれに最も適切なものを選び、必要な場合は文意が通るように語形を変えて、解答欄に 1 語で記しなさい。

assist      point      jump      respond      take

問 3 下線部(ア) a series of laws that effectively make homelessness a crime is sweeping the nation とはどのような意味か。最も適切な説明を選びなさい。

- A. A group of laws that have rapidly made homelessness illegal is moving through the nation.
- B. A group of laws that have practically made homelessness illegal is spreading across the nation.
- C. A group of laws that have gradually made homelessness illegal is altering the nation.
- D. A group of laws that have apparently made homelessness illegal is cleaning the nation.

問 4 下線部(イ) Hawaii's clear blue sky is increasingly becoming hidden とはどのような意味か。最も適切な説明を選びなさい。

- A. Due to the new buildings that are constantly appearing, it is becoming harder for homeless people to see the beautiful sky in Hawaii.
- B. Homeless people in Hawaii have fewer options about where to live, so they are too busy to enjoy the beautiful sky.
- C. Due to the sit-lie laws, the streets are now becoming full of homeless people walking around, and they have no interest in Hawaii's beautiful sky.
- D. More and more homeless people doing business are starting to live in areas where they cannot see the beauty of the Hawaiian sky.

問 5 下線部(ウ) enforcing the sit-lie laws is not the answer to the homeless crisis とあるのはなぜか。最も適切な理由を選びなさい。

- A. Forcing homeless people in Hawaii to move to other places is not criticized by authorities.
- B. Hawaiian authorities think that homeless people should be encouraged to leave the state.
- C. Depriving homeless people of a place to live shifts the problem elsewhere.
- D. There is not enough space available in Honolulu due to overpopulation.

問 6 この文章に合う最も適切なタイトルを選びなさい。

- A. "Sit-Lie" Anywhere, Except Here
- B. Leave Us Alone, We're Rich
- C. To Live or to Leave, the Choice for Homeless People
- D. Aloha and Welcome, Unless You're Homeless



## II つぎの英文を読み、最も適切なものをA～Dの選択肢から選びなさい。

The state of Acre, on the western edge of Brazil, is not a well-known area, but for scientist Foster Brown, it's a place that could help save the world. "This is an example of hope," he told me, as we stood behind his office at the Federal University of Acre, a tropical campus in the Amazon rainforest. Brown placed his hand on a tree and explained how forests absorb and store carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) from the atmosphere, mixing it with water to create sugar that helps the plant to grow and stay strong. In addition to cleaning the atmosphere, the trees in this rainforest could also create a large flow of cash into Brazil and an equally important opportunity for countries trying to prevent climate change without damaging their economies. This is because of carbon credit plans; the government in Acre could sell carbon credits to foreign companies that release large amounts of CO<sub>2</sub>. In return, Acre would protect its rainforest so that the trees could absorb the CO<sub>2</sub> emitted by the corporations, reducing the damage to the environment.

However, when trees take in CO<sub>2</sub>, the gas doesn't just disappear like magic. The trees simply store the carbon, absorbing it as they grow. When trees are destroyed, the carbon returns to the atmosphere as CO<sub>2</sub>. The trees must be used to store CO<sub>2</sub>, said Abigail Swann, a professor at the University of Washington, who explained that the forests need to remain untouched for a century if the plans are to be successful. I had read about projects that sold credits, only to have trees cut down soon after, and when I looked closely into projects over the past twenty years, the effectiveness of these plans seemed questionable. For example, I looked at how much of the forest remained in a preservation project that started selling carbon credits in 2013. Four years later, my research found that only half of the project areas were still forested – the rest had been cut down. In many projects, I found that carbon credits were not balancing the amount of pollution they were supposed to. The polluters kept emitting CO<sub>2</sub>, but the size of the forest areas was also being reduced.

Despite these problems, in California, many politicians, scientists, oil companies and environmental protection agencies are excited about the potential of carbon credit plans. The state is the second-largest carbon polluter in the United States, and its oil and gas industry emits about 50 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub> a year. What if large corporations could balance some of this pollution by paying Brazil not to cut down trees? Such enthusiasm for carbon credit plans is global. For the industrialized nations in the recent Paris Agreement, carbon credits could be a cheap method of reducing CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere. Currently, nations in the developed world are not generous enough to pay for the preservation of tropical forests without getting something in return, therefore, even if carbon credit plans do not stop all deforestation, they may be able to slow it down.

Everyone agrees forests are very important in the fight against climate change. An important question, however, is whether carbon credit plans that allow others to keep polluting are an effective method to reduce CO<sub>2</sub>. Sadly, deforestation in Brazil has been increasing; it was even rising under the previous forest-friendly government. Then, last fall, a new government was elected, and it decided to give greater support for farming businesses over environmental protection. Many Brazilians living in rainforest areas support these new policies due to the larger profits that can be earned from farming products such as soybeans and beef. However, these changes could have dramatic consequences because if the Amazon rainforest loses enough trees, it will transform the area, creating large areas of dry land, which would result in huge changes in the global environment. Therefore, although carbon credit plans are not perfect, some supporters told me that having trees for an additional half-century or even a few decades could make a big difference.

Similarly, when I spoke with scientists and carbon credit researchers, they agreed with the facts that show these plans to be problematic but disagreed with the conclusion that they are failing. Some argued that the plans were helping

countries to improve their ability to monitor deforestation and understand its causes, which could lead to more improvement in the future. Other researchers suggested that to date, the current plans have all been small projects and that we won't really know their effectiveness until larger global programs have been developed. Consequently, supporters continue to argue that carbon credit plans will help solve global deforestation problems, while critics continue to question the actual results to date. Barbara Haya, a researcher from the University of California, Berkeley who studies the carbon market, says that we should not expect to be able to claim that the plans will solve all CO<sub>2</sub>-related problems. Perhaps, she says, the most that we can hope for is that they will help the climate in other ways, even if these methods are difficult to measure.

1. The author describes carbon credit plans as an important opportunity for countries that want to protect
  - A. the environment even if there are negative effects on their economy.
  - B. the environment in order to develop and strengthen their economy.
  - C. the environment without negatively affecting their economy.
  - D. their economies even if there are negative effects on the environment.
  
2. How does a carbon credit plan work?
  - A. Companies are paid by governments to emit less CO<sub>2</sub>.
  - B. Companies are paid by governments to maintain forests.
  - C. Governments are paid by companies to emit less CO<sub>2</sub>.
  - D. Governments are paid by companies to maintain forests.

3. The author questions the effectiveness of past carbon credit plan projects because
- A. most of the project areas were still covered in forest.
  - B. the carbon credits sold did not reflect deforestation rates.
  - C. data was available for only the past twenty years.
  - D. unsold carbon credits led to higher deforestation rates.
4. The author suggests that carbon credit plans are an attractive way to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> because the plans
- A. cost less than other methods.
  - B. were part of the Paris Agreement.
  - C. make corporations more responsible.
  - D. force companies to emit less CO<sub>2</sub>.
5. The author suggests that developed countries
- A. want developing countries such as Brazil to reduce levels of pollution.
  - B. are willing to pay large costs to reduce deforestation.
  - C. want the countries in the Paris Agreement to reduce levels of pollution.
  - D. are not willing to pay large costs to reduce deforestation.
6. What do people living in rainforest areas think about deforestation?
- A. They want their new government to convert areas of farmland back into tropical rainforests.
  - B. They think growing food and farming animals are more important than protecting trees.
  - C. They are sad that the new government has not slowed deforestation as much as possible.
  - D. They want larger areas of dry land so that they can grow soybeans and farm beef.

7. The article suggests that changes in the climate of the Amazon rainforest could
- A. affect the popularity of the Brazilian government.
  - B. influence decisions made by the Brazilian government.
  - C. impact the environment of Brazil and other countries.
  - D. have a positive effect on Brazilian farming businesses.
8. According to the article, an advocate of the carbon credit plans might argue that
- A. the plans are allowing nations to learn more about deforestation.
  - B. the results show that existing plans will slow current rates of deforestation.
  - C. the results have led to more funding of scientific research into deforestation.
  - D. the plans are making corporations more responsible.

Ⅲ つぎの会話文を読み、1～5の文が入るそれぞれ最も適切な箇所を(A)～(H)から選び、会話文を完成させなさい。

- 1 I often find it difficult to say something intelligent when I'm discussing a more complex topic.
- 2 Everyone is saying what a great time they had, and that they thought the food was so good.
- 3 I can see how that could be upsetting, especially for the chef.
- 4 I'd rather we all just talk and enjoy the party and each other's company.
- 5 In my mind, there's just no comparison.

Yuko: Hey, I saw some pictures online of your dinner party. Looks like you had a great night. The food you cooked looked so delicious.

Graham: Thanks.

Yuko: Are you okay? Did I say something wrong?

Graham: No, but I was a little upset that most of the people I invited uploaded so many photos. I find it a little strange, and an invasion of my privacy. (A)

Yuko: Really? I think it's quite common these days.

Graham: Yes, I know that many people like to share their lives online, but it kind of irritates me when people take so many photos during a party. (B) Last night, after I brought out the food, we had to wait several minutes before eating while some guests took their photos.

Yuko: Oh dear, so I guess the food was getting cold. (C)

Graham: Right. I mean, I don't really understand social media well since I barely use it, but it does bother me that people spend so much time taking photos of unimportant things such as the food they are eating. I mean, I can understand it if they go to a fancy restaurant, but I don't think that the dishes I prepared last night were anything special.

Yuko: (D) You should remember that uploading a photo on social media is a way to thank someone for having them over.

Graham: What? To thank someone?

Yuko: Yes, here are the photos I saw, and look at the comments. (E)

Graham: I see. Well, now I'm actually feeling a little better about it.

Yuko: Great! That reminds me, I've been meaning to ask why you don't often use social media. I never see you comment on any of our group's photos or chats.

Graham: (F) Basically, I have never really liked online communication. It feels unnatural to chat to a group of people at the same time.

Yuko: That's true. Talking online is very different from face-to-face conversations.

Graham: (G) When I talk face-to-face with someone, it's very easy for me to understand how they feel about what they say. When I read text messages, it's not so easy.

Yuko: I can see your point. But while sometimes I find it hard to express my feelings in a written message, I think that face-to-face communication also has its problems.

Graham: How so?

Yuko: Well, if we're not discussing something very serious, then I think there's no problem. However, when I have to respond really quickly, it's tough. (H)

Graham: So what you're saying is that you need more time to think?

Yuko: Right. Mind you, most online conversations are not so serious, so that might be why I don't have so much trouble with them!











