



英 語 問 題

はじめに、これを読むこと。

(注意事項)

1. この問題用紙は〔I〕から〔III〕まで12ページある。ただし、ページ番号のない白紙はページ数に含まない。
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こと。
3. 解答用紙の所定の欄に氏名を記入すること。
4. 解答はすべて解答用紙の所定の欄にマークするか、または所定の欄に記述すること。
5. 解答はかならず鉛筆またはシャープペンシル(いずれもHBの黒)で記入すること。
6. 訂正は、消しゴムできれいに消し、消しくずを残さないこと。
7. 解答用紙は、絶対に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絶対に記入しないこと。
8. 問題に指定された数より多くマークしないこと。
9. 解答用紙は持ちかえらないこと。
10. この問題用紙は必ず持ちかえること。
11. 試験時間は60分である。
12. 解答をマークする場合の注意。

(マーク記入例)

良い例	悪い例
	

〔 I 〕 次の英文を読んで、 1 ~ 6 の問いに答えなさい。

The most striking change in American society in the past generation has been the increase in the inequality among people with regard to income and wealth. In 1979, the richest 1% of Americans received 9% of all personal income. Now they get 25% of it, and income increases the farther up you go.^(a) The top 0.1% get about 10% of all income, and the top 0.01% get about 5%.

Since rich people are poorer in votes than they are in dollars, you'd think that, in an election year, the other 99% would look to politics to get back some of what they've lost, and that inequality would be a big issue.^(b) So far, it hasn't^(X) been.

Traditionally, class has figured less in politics in America than in most other Western countries, supposedly because the United States, though more economically unequal, was more (あ) equal, more diverse, more democratic, and better at giving ordinary people the opportunity to rise.^(c) During the five (い) from 1930 to 1980, in fact, economic inequality decreased significantly, and this makes it hard to accept the way inequality has risen so dramatically in the years since. Even if you think that all a good society requires is equal opportunity for every citizen, you ought to feel a little worried right now. Opportunity is increasingly tied to education, and educational performance is tied to income and wealth. When it (ア) to social mobility today, the United States ranks near the bottom of developed nations.

Before the late 1970s, corporations were not managed for "shareholder value" (A) the extent that they are now, and many of them basically offered a kind of lifetime employment, with (う) health benefits and pensions. In those days a more highly regulated and localized American economy had all sorts of inefficiencies and trade barriers that created safe harbors for institutions like banks, department stores, and insurance

companies. Unions were more powerful. Today, in the “new economy,” each line of business tends to have one dominant, global, mainly non-union player, such as Apple, Facebook, or Google. We need to find ways to shift power away from the market and back toward the state. At the top of most liberals’ list of what to do about inequality is to use the tax system to redistribute income — first of all by raising the top income-tax rate. But, if these are the natural responses, at least from a liberal’s point of view, why aren’t such remedies at the center of political debate this year?

In the 1930s, Americans supported a large expansion of government only because the Great Depression had an unusually wide impact. Americans felt they were all going down together — a condition certainly not shared in the most recent ^(d) financial crisis, nor in the general stagnation of incomes and living standards that began to (イ) in more than a decade ago. Today, public-employee pensions and employment contracts have become the objects of hostility from people who don’t have them and of fierce protectiveness from people who do. None of this suggests much hope for the development of a politics aimed (B) reducing inequality.

Once politics is understood (C) terms of “interest groups,” it becomes less effective to use concepts like “the public interest” and “the national interest.” There is a powerful impulse to see what you’re in favor of as being not self-interested and what the other guy is in favor of as being interest-group *greed.

Because groups with wildly different perspectives dominate politics, the observation that 99% of Americans are being left behind economically isn’t (D) much use politically. The 99% is too big a category to be an effective political force. If we are to go further — and (ウ) the political system to seriously try to (エ) the trends of the past thirty years — somebody will have to figure (E) how to stitch together a coalition of distinct, smaller interest groups that, in their different ways, care deeply about

inequality, and, together, can pressure Washington in favor of specific policies. That is likely to be a very difficult job, but, if you believe that government is the best instrument with which to address the problem, it's also a morally urgent one.

*greed 強欲

1. 文中の空所(A)~(E)に入れるものとして最も適切な語をそれぞれ1~4から選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- | | | | | |
|-----|--------|--------|--------|-----------|
| (A) | 1. for | 2. in | 3. to | 4. within |
| (B) | 1. at | 2. for | 3. on | 4. to |
| (C) | 1. by | 2. in | 3. on | 4. with |
| (D) | 1. for | 2. in | 3. of | 4. on |
| (E) | 1. in | 2. on | 3. out | 4. with |

2. 文中の空所(ア)~(ウ)に入れるものとして最も適切な語をそれぞれ1~4から選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- | | | | | |
|-----|------------|----------|----------|------------|
| (ア) | 1. becomes | 2. comes | 3. goes | 4. happens |
| (イ) | 1. go | 2. jump | 3. occur | 4. set |
| (ウ) | 1. get | 2. have | 3. let | 4. make |

3. 文中の下線部(a)~(e)の意味に最も近いものをそれぞれ1~4から選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

(a) the farther up you go

1. as you look at smaller and smaller percentages at the top of the list
2. as you consider people higher in social rank
3. when you look far more closely
4. when viewed from a greater distance

(b) get back

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1. arrest | 2. regain |
| 3. remember | 4. return |

(c) rise

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------|
| 1. get up | 2. mature |
| 3. recover their health | 4. succeed |

(d) going down

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. becoming poorer | 2. facing deflation |
| 3. getting out of difficulties | 4. losing time |

(e) address

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. deal with | 2. meet with |
| 3. send out | 4. write about |

4. 文中の下線部(X)で示されていることからの具体的な内容を、26字以内の日本語で書きなさい。

5. 文中の空所(あ)~(え)に入れるものとして文脈から考えて最も適切な語を、それぞれ1~4から選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- | | | | | |
|-----|--------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| (あ) | 1. ethically | 2. financially | 3. militarily | 4. socially |
| (い) | 1. centuries | 2. decades | 3. dozens | 4. scores |
| (う) | 1. fewer | 2. generous | 3. mean | 4. terrible |
| (え) | 1. develop | 2. encourage | 3. reverse | 4. speed |

6. 次の1～9の文のうち、本文の内容に合うものを2つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

1. 今日では、経済的に豊かなアメリカ人の上位1パーセントが、アメリカの個人所得総額の4分の1を得ている。
2. 経済的に豊かなアメリカ人は、選挙でもそれに応じた大きな票数を確保している。
3. 1930年から1980年にかけて、経済的格差が拡大した。
4. 社会で得られるさまざまな機会と、教育とはさほど大きな関係はない。
5. 1970年代に比べて、今日では企業は終身雇用を重視している。
6. 多くのリベラル派が実行したいと考えている最優先事項は、所得の高い層への課税強化である。
7. 1930年代にアメリカ人が政府の拡大を支持したのは、主として格差が拡大していると考えたからである。
8. 人間はたいてい、自分と同じように他人も利己的であるとする強い衝動を有しているので、公共の利益や国家の利益といった概念は成立しがたい。
9. 超富裕層を除く99パーセントの人々は、格差の是正を目標に政治的な連帯を図り、社会を大きく変えるだろう。

〔Ⅱ〕 次の英文を読んで、1～4の問いに答えなさい。

The global statistics on *landmines and their effects are a cause for real worry. According to the United Nations, up to 110 million landmines have been laid across more than 70 countries since the 1960s, and between 15,000 and 20,000 people die each year because of them. Many of the victims are civilians — children, women, and the elderly — not soldiers. Thousands more are severely injured.

Unfortunately, mines are cheap. The UN estimates that some cost as little as \$3 to make and lay in the ground. Yet, removing them can cost more than 50 times that amount. And the removal is not without human cost, either. The UN says that one landmine clearance specialist is killed, and two injured, for every 5,000 landmines cleared.

One of the most seriously affected countries is Afghanistan, with an estimated 10 million landmines covering more than 200 square miles of land. It is something that Massoud Hassani, who grew up in the northern part of Kabul, knows all too well. “We lived out by the airport, and there’s a big desert out there where all the different militaries trained,” Hassani tells me. “It was a real war zone. They left a lot of explosives, [include]^(a) land mines.”

“But, it was our playground,” Hassani continues. “When we were kids, we used to make wind-powered toys, and play with them on that desert full of explosives, and they’d get [stick]^(b) out there.”

Hassani’s family left Afghanistan in 1993, moving around different countries before eventually settling in the Netherlands. Hassani tried studying different subjects, but nothing really interested him. And then, one day, a colleague at a security company noticed him drawing. “I was doing a job which just involved sitting all day long in a building, and I was sketching because I was really [bore]^(c). And my colleague suggested that I do something creative.”

He eventually ended up at the Design Academy in Eindhoven, where his experience of Afghanistan's mine fields would serve as inspiration for a unique device. While looking for ideas for his final project, one of his professors suggested he ^(d) [look] to his Afghan roots for inspiration. Hassani says he thought back to that desert north of Kabul filled with landmines, and those small, wind-powered toys that used to be blown across it. "My teachers told me to make a link between them," Hassani says. And that is how the "Mine Kafon" was born.

Designed and built by Hassani himself, the "Mine Kafon" is a large, wind-powered ball that is heavy enough to cause landmines to explode as it rolls across the ground. Each \$50 device looks like a work of modern art. In the middle of the Kafon is a 17 kg iron center portion surrounded by dozens of bamboo legs, each with a round ⁽⁷⁾ plastic "foot" at its tip. Inside the ball is a GPS unit to map where it has been and to show which areas of land can be considered safe. Around the iron ball is a ^(r) suspension mechanism that allows the entire Kafon to roll over bumps and holes in the desert. In all, it weighs a little more than 80 kg. The idea is that it is light enough to be pushed by the wind, but heavy enough to cause mines to explode.

Hassani thinks that ^(v) humanitarian organizations could take Kafons with them into areas thought to contain landmines, and after that they could let the wind do the dangerous work. "^(y) _____," Hassani says. "People walk along, sticking things into the ground. Many are not trained to do it, and there are a lot of accidents." He believes that the Kafon could be a safer and cheaper ^(x) alternative. He has spent the last year and a half ^(e) [improve] his invention, and has also teamed up with the Dutch military and a government agency to test it.

*landmines 地雷

1. 波線(a)~(e)の動詞を，必要があれば適切な形に変化させ，解答欄に書きなさい。

2. 下線(ア)~(エ)の意味に最も近いものをそれぞれ1~4から選び，その番号をマークしなさい。

(ア) plastic “foot”

1. a measurement to help guide the Kafon
2. the tip at the end of the bamboo that acts as a “foot” that can cause a landmine to explode
3. a special leg to help the Kafon walk
4. a synthetic material at the center of the Kafon

(イ) suspension mechanism

1. a device to enable the Kafon to operate on rough terrain
2. something that adds suspense to the Kafon process
3. a machine that is used to stop the Kafon in emergencies
4. a device that moves the Kafon along

(ウ) humanitarian

1. charitable
2. ethical
3. inhumane
4. philosophical

(エ) alternative

1. decision
2. option
3. preference
4. requirement

3. 下線部(Y) “ _____ ” には, 「今日では, 素手で地雷を探索しているの
で, 大変に時間がかかる」という意味の英文が入る。必要な単語を補いつつ以
下の単語をすべて用いて, その英文を解答欄に書きなさい。

hand, a lot, people, nowadays, search, and

4. 本文の内容に一致しているものを次の1～9から3つ選び, その番号をマー
クしなさい。

1. A Kafon is cheaper to manufacture than an average mine.
2. The global statistics on landmines and their effects are largely exaggerated.
3. The entire Kafon weighs no more than 17 kilograms.
4. The writer feels that a large number of mine-clearing accidents are caused by a lack of training.
5. The idea for the Kafon was inspired by the writer's experience living in the mountains outside of Kabul.
6. The Kafon is heavy enough to activate mines and light enough to be propelled by the wind.
7. The majority of the victims of mines are soldiers.
8. GPS technology is used by the Kafon to find mines.
9. The concept behind the Kafon is to make it possible for dangerous work to be done by a machine instead of by human beings.

〔Ⅲ〕 以下の英文は、ミャンマー(Burma のこと)の国民的指導者アウンサン・スーチー氏へのインタビュー番組の一部である(BBC にて放送)。在ミャンマー外資系大企業からの投資受け入れの是非について彼女に尋ねてみた。アウンサン・スーチー氏は、今こそ投資を受け入れる好機であると認めながらも、その前提条件として、IMF のガイドラインが遵守されるべきこと、また、国民全体の利益になるものであることをあげている。

本文中の(1)~(20)に入れる語句として、それぞれ(a)~(d)から最も適切なものを選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

Q : A lot of British companies are looking now to invest in Burma. Can they
(1) _____ with a clean conscience?

A : It (2) _____ the way in which they do it. I spoke at the ILO of the need
for democracy-friendly development growth. There is a need (3) _____
in a way that (4) _____ hopefully promote democracy in Burma, and that
will empower the people, bring in new players into the economic arena, not
just the same old people who (5) _____ enjoying a privileged situation for
years.

Q : So in practical terms, (6) _____ you (7) _____ giving advice to a major
British company wanting, for example, to go into the energy sector —
because Burma has huge reserves of oil and gas — what would your advice
be?

A : (8) _____ to invest in the extractive industries in Burma (9) _____ sure
that Myanmar Oil and Gas Enterprise (MOGE), the state-owned oil and
gas company, (10) _____ follow the IMF code of good practices for
financial transparency. Transparency is the key. Without transparency
there (11) _____ be no accountability. And (12) _____ there is
transparency, we can never (13) _____ whether these (14) _____ are
going to benefit the people or just the already privileged few.

Q : So you think big energy companies like Shell or BP _____ away from
joint ventures with the national oil and gas company?

A : No, they should just _____ MOGE to adhere to the IMF code, and
they themselves _____ adhere to that code.

Q : But broadly speaking you're happy now to see that British companies are
_____ investing in Burma?

A : Yes, _____ this investment is _____ and responsible.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 (a) be invested | (b) investing |
| (c) do | (d) do so |
| 2 (a) can be so | (b) can be |
| (c) is reliant on | (d) depends on |
| 3 (a) to invest | (b) to investment |
| (c) investing in | (d) investing |
| 4 (a) will almost | (b) can |
| (c) do | (d) would be |
| 5 (a) will be | (b) must be |
| (c) have been | (d) should be |
| 6 (a) unless | (b) if |
| (c) maybe | (d) necessarily |
| 7 (a) were | (b) would |
| (c) could | (d) had been |
| 8 (a) Those want | (b) Those who want |
| (c) In the case of wanting | (d) If wanting |
| 9 (a) might be | (b) are |
| (c) should make | (d) have made |
| 10 (a) is willing to | (b) is available to |
| (c) about to | (d) is supposed to |

- 11 (a) could not (b) is not going to
(c) must (d) can
- 12 (a) least of all (b) nearly
(c) unless (d) hardly
- 13 (a) tell (b) be aware
(c) have awareness (d) be wary
- 14 (a) challenges (b) investments
(c) problems (d) loans
- 15 (a) should have stayed (b) are advisable to stay
(c) should be stayed (d) should stay
- 16 (a) make (b) tell
(c) requirement (d) advise that
- 17 (a) should (b) should be
(c) willingly (d) justifiably
- 18 (a) receiving interest (b) interested in
(c) interested to (d) intriguingly
- 19 (a) whether (b) depending
(c) unless (d) if
- 20 (a) ethics (b) ethically
(c) ethical (d) ethic