

## GIS(グローバル教養学部) A方式

## 1 限 英語 S (90分)

## 〈注意事項〉

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、問題冊子を開かないこと。
2. 解答はすべて解答用紙に記入しなさい。
3. マークシート解答方法については以下の注意事項を読みなさい。

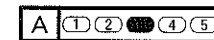
## マークシート解答方法についての注意

マークシート解答では、鉛筆でマークしたものを機械が直接読みとって採点する。したがって解答はHBの黒鉛筆でマークすること(万年筆、ボールペン、シャープペンシルなどを使用しないこと)。

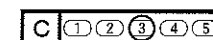
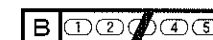
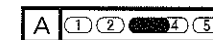
## 記入上の注意

1. 記入例 解答を3にマークする場合。

(1) 正しいマークの例



(2) 悪いマークの例



枠外にはみださないこと。

○でかこまないこと。

2. 解答を訂正する場合は、消しゴムでよく消してから、あらためてマークすること。
3. 解答用紙をよごしたり、折りまげたりしないこと。
4. 問題に指定された数よりも多くマークしないこと。

[ I ] For each of 1 to 8, fill in the blanks with the most suitable answer from the choices given.

1. The competition to get into that company was very high. Nonetheless, she was successful \_\_\_\_\_ of her cheerful character and clear motivation.

- (a) by virtue
- (b) by way
- (c) in favor
- (d) in lieu

2. The recent series of random bombings clearly showed that the country, which had fallen into anarchy, was \_\_\_\_\_ of terrorists.

- (a) on the border
- (b) in the grace
- (c) in the face
- (d) at the mercy

3. It \_\_\_\_\_ that your health \_\_\_\_\_ if you smoke for years.

- |                          |                  |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| (i)                      | (ii)             |
| (a) stands to reason     | (a) stimulates   |
| (b) goes to the head     | (b) manipulates  |
| (c) comes to your senses | (c) rallies      |
| (d) deceives the mind    | (d) deteriorates |

4. Soccer's universality is its \_\_\_\_\_ — the fact that the game can be played \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                |                                 |
|----------------|---------------------------------|
| (i)            | (ii)                            |
| (a) agility    | (a) for fun and little profit   |
| (b) novelty    | (b) fast and furiously          |
| (c) simplicity | (c) to a meaningless tie        |
| (d) reality    | (d) anywhere with most anything |

5. Faced with the spread of anti-government mass demonstrations, the dictator \_\_\_\_\_ to order his troops to fire at the citizens, causing a \_\_\_\_\_ circle of violence.

- |                         |                |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| (i)                     | (ii)           |
| (a) appeared reluctant  | (a) concentric |
| (b) bent over backwards | (b) causal     |
| (c) went so far as      | (c) vicious    |
| (d) went the extra mile | (d) virtuous   |

6. Instead of \_\_\_\_\_ pinball and board games, video games are \_\_\_\_\_ them.

- |                 |                             |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| (i)             | (ii)                        |
| (a) displacing  | (a) abiding by              |
| (b) dislodging  | (b) taking pleasure in      |
| (c) dislocating | (c) breathing new life into |
| (d) dismantling | (d) standing in             |

7. She tries hard to \_\_\_\_\_ her tears as she \_\_\_\_\_ her parents  
farewell. (i) \_\_\_\_\_ (ii) \_\_\_\_\_

- |                |            |
|----------------|------------|
| (i)            | (ii)       |
| (a) take back  | (a) bids   |
| (b) hang on to | (b) leaves |
| (c) hold back  | (c) hopes  |
| (d) stay put   | (d) greets |

8. The fast food restaurant has been \_\_\_\_\_ an advocacy group irate at  
the company's \_\_\_\_\_ marketing of food high in calories and fat to  
children. (i) \_\_\_\_\_ (ii) \_\_\_\_\_

- |                       |                 |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| (i)                   | (ii)            |
| (a) working out with  | (a) ineffective |
| (b) getting heat from | (b) pricy       |
| (c) chilling up after | (c) continued   |
| (d) speaking up for   | (d) demanding   |

4. Which of the following would be an example of this trend? (b)

- (a) English-only policy approved in Florida that advocated the use of the English as the official language of government and education
- (b) courses instituted in a number of school districts in California that are specially tailored to students learning their ancestral language
- (c) immersion programs in the Southwestern U.S. in which elementary schools teach all or part of their curriculum in a foreign language
- (d) Hawaiian language revitalization in Hawaii through immersion schooling with supportive language and culture teaching

5. Which *two* of the following statements are *not* suggested by the passage?

- (a) It is unreasonable to assume that other qualifications being equal, bilingual candidates have an advantage in the job market.
- (b) Despite the fact that foreign language instruction has lost popularity in schools in the past decades, classes in Arabic and Chinese are increasingly taught at schools in the U.S.
- (c) Assuming that a foreign language can negatively affect cognitive thinking in the first language, some districts have cut down on bilingual education.
- (d) It is extremely shortsighted to neglect the benefits of foreign language education given that bilingualism is increasingly viewed as an essential qualification.
- (e) Neglecting foreign language education is equivalent to telling children that there is no place for foreign language in their career-building arsenals.
- (f) Chinese has increasingly been taught in heartland states in the U.S. even though it is not a heritage language in these communities.

1. Which one of the following circumstances does a very costly predicament refer to?

- (a) Parents are going to have to pay extra tuition for after-school foreign language instruction.
- (b) Children will fail to find local companies that hire them and need to look for jobs overseas.
- (c) Recruiting bilingual candidates abroad will end up being more expensive than finding qualified candidates locally.
- (d) Children will lose the opportunity to become bilinguals and will be less competitive in the job market.

2. Fill in blank  with the most suitable sentence from choices (a) to (d).

- (a) And yet we still don't get it.
- (b) And we finally changed our minds.
- (c) But it doesn't have to be that way.
- (d) But employers couldn't care less.

3. Fill in each of the blanks  to  with the most suitable choices from (a) to (j). Use each choice only once.

- (a) promoting            (b) sheltering            (c) licensing
- (d) mushrooming        (e) handicapping        (f) disturbing
- (g) complicating        (h) diversifying        (i) impressing
- (j) intriguing

[ II ] Read this passage and answer the questions that follow it.

Last year, pirates took 1,181 people hostage off the Somalia coast. About half were  after the payment of ransoms to the pirates, a few have died of abuse or neglect and around 760 are currently in captivity. They are usually held prisoner on their own hijacked vessels, some of which are employed as mother-ships from which the pirates stage further raids. So far this year, there have been 35 attacks, seven of them successful.

[ W ] There were 219 attacks last year compared with 35 in 2005. Ransoms paid last year  to \$238 million, an average of \$5.4 million per ship, compared with \$150,000 in 2005. Jack Lang, a former French minister who advises the UN on piracy, warned the Security Council that Somali pirates were becoming the "masters" of the Indian Ocean. He puts the economic cost of piracy at \$5 billion-7 billion a year. [ X ]

However, eradicating Somali piracy is . Because Somalia is not a functioning state, the pirates can operate freely from its harbors in the north, mostly in the breakaway territory of Puntland. Although ships from over 25 countries patrol the area and maritime law equips naval vessels off the Horn of Africa with powers of arrest, bringing pirates to justice is  by cost, restrictive rules of engagement and politics. Hence 90% of captured pirates are released quickly and without sanction. And the foreign patrols' effectiveness is declining as the pirates move ever farther offshore.

There are many suggested remedies, some bad. Outlawing ransoms is neither feasible nor in the hostages' interests. Stationing armed guards on vessels or training crews to use firearms would only provoke a more brutal response from the pirates. [ Y ]

The successful campaign against the pirates who caused disorder in the Malacca Strait a decade ago suggests that the answer lies inshore rather

than offshore. Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore agreed to bury their differences and work together: patrolling, arresting, prosecuting and imprisoning pirates. At the same time as the risks for the pirates increased, conditions on shore improved. The 2005 peace settlement between the Indonesian government and rebels in Aceh, where most of the pirates came from, [ D ] the way for investment, economic development and a better way of life.

A similar twin-track policy for Somali piracy would mean first putting money and effort into training coastguards, and constructing courts and prisons in the region. [ Z ] At the same time, because it will take decades to rebuild the shattered Somali state, the outside world must itself engage directly with Puntland's pirate clans and help rebuild villages, infrastructure and fisheries which have been [ E ] by foreign trawlers and the dumping of toxic waste. Although the region is chaotic, its prospects are not hopeless: neighboring Somaliland, a breakaway piece of Somalia unrecognized by the rest of the world, makes a fair fist of governing itself.

The European Union, which operates one of the biggest anti-piracy naval forces in the area, says it is committed to a "comprehensive approach" that combines bringing pirates to justice and helping them find other livelihoods.

1. Fill in each of the blanks [ A ] to [ E ] with the most suitable word from choices (a) to (j). Use each choice only once.

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| (a) ravaged    | (f) released   |
| (b) descended  | (g) complained |
| (c) answered   | (h) climbed    |
| (d) viewed     | (i) satisfied  |
| (e) frustrated | (j) paved      |

*York Times* that cited the CAL survey pointed out the growing interest in offering Chinese:

No one keeps an exact count, but rough calculations based on the government's survey suggest that perhaps 1,600 American public and private schools are teaching Chinese, up from 300 or so a decade ago. And the numbers are growing exponentially. Among America's approximately 27,500 middle and high schools offering at least one foreign language, the proportion offering Chinese rose to 4 percent, from 1 percent, from 1997 to 2008, according to the survey.

A decade ago, most of the schools with Chinese programs were on the East and West Coasts. But in recent years, many schools have started Chinese programs in heartland states, including Ohio and Illinois in the Midwest, Texas and Georgia in the South, and Colorado and Utah in the Rocky Mountain West. "The [ D ] of interest we're seeing now is not in the heritage communities, but in places that don't have significant Chinese populations," said Chris Livaccari, an associate director at the Asia Society.

If this trend continues, and if we can somehow summon the communal <sup>(b)</sup> will to reverse the trend of schools abandoning foreign language instruction, we will have taken a major stride in [ E ] the value proposition of homegrown talent. We will have given our kids the chance to be considered for jobs they'd otherwise lose to bilingual candidates, many of whom will come from other countries. It's time we stopped whining about those candidates taking our jobs, and did something to enhance our own competitiveness.

[V] Read this passage and answer the questions that follow it.

In a post I wrote back in December titled “Setting Our Kids Up for Tech Career Failure,” I argued that our willingness to allow schools to drop foreign language instruction as a cost-cutting measure will yield a very costly predicament for our children. The message being sent to our kids is that having a second language in their career-building arsenals is inconsequential. Given that the competition for jobs will only become more global in scope by the time these kids enter the work force, we’re  them by failing to prepare them with the international perspective and globally oriented skill set that they’ll need to succeed.

Since then, it’s only become more obvious how beneficial it is to be bilingual. A nationwide survey conducted earlier this year by *Career Builder* and *USA Today* listed the demand for bilingualism as a key employment trend for the second quarter of 2010. Employers are  their workforce to appeal to broader consumer segments, including building bilingual teams. One-third (33 percent) said they plan to hire bilingual candidates in the second quarter. Half (50 percent) said that if they had two equally qualified candidates, they would be more inclined to hire the bilingual candidate.

What that means is that if employers can’t find bilingual candidates who are U.S. citizens, they’ll have no choice but to go abroad to recruit them.  According to a U.S. government-funded national survey conducted by the Center for Applied Linguistics (CAL), foreign language instruction in elementary schools decreased from 31 percent in 1997 to 25 percent in 2008. For middle schools, the decrease was even more  : from 75 percent to 58 percent.

Still, there was a bright spot, according to the survey: The percentage of schools offering Chinese and Arabic has increased. An article in *The New*

2. Fill in blank  with the most suitable phrase from choices (a) to (d).

- (a) as impossible as it is certain
- (b) as slow as it is painless
- (c) as hard as it is desirable
- (d) as costly as it is convincing

3. Place the following sentences (a) to (d) in the most suitable locations from [ W ] to [ Z ] in the passage.

- (a) The authorities should go after the dozen known warlords who back the pirate gangs.
- (b) The price in human misery is unquantifiable.
- (c) Applying the historic cure for piracy — exemplary violence — would lead to many more dead hostages.
- (d) The problem has worsened sharply in recent years.

4. The phrase not a functioning state describes the Somali government as one that

- (a) is not the master of the Indian Ocean.
- (b) is reluctant to arrest pirates.
- (c) cannot enforce law and order.
- (d) is unable to coordinate international patrol operations.

5. Which of the following responses to pirates has proven more destructive than constructive?

- (a) prosecution and imprisonment
- (b) the rebuilding of villages and infrastructure
- (c) the raising of vast amounts of ransom money
- (d) answering violence with violence

6. Which one of the following is the main point of the passage?
- (a) Building a strong coastguard is the top priority of the anti-pirate effort in the Somalia coast.
  - (b) The international community should make greater efforts to eliminate the warlords who are supporting pirate gangs.
  - (c) The success of an international campaign against Somali pirates requires both creating effective law enforcement agencies and raising the living standards of local people.
  - (d) Promoting both foreign investment and domestic economic development is the most effective way of decreasing the number of pirate incidents in the region.

5. Policies regarding organ donation and sale are implemented or being considered in various countries. Which one of the following would most satisfactorily address the author's concerns regarding organ donation and sale?
- (a) The Human Organ Transplant Act in Singapore provides a comprehensive organ donation system that includes all adult citizens as potential donors and increases punishment for those involved in trading organs.
  - (b) The People's Republic of China is considering a national organ donation system in which the organ donors are expected to receive material compensation.
  - (c) An organ donation center is established in Thailand to connect hospitals where patients suffer brain death to those where patients are waiting for organ transplants. It provides financial compensation to the dead donor's relatives.
  - (d) In South Africa, transplant programs ensure that all potential donors who are trauma casualties and who die in hospitals are identified and referred to people involved in organ transactions.
6. What does changing the default presumption from one where we have to opt into organ donation to one where we have to opt out of it mean?
- (a) allowing anyone to register as a non-donor with the option of becoming one
  - (b) leaving it to an individual whether to register as a donor
  - (c) letting market forces determine who registers and who does not register as a donor
  - (d) requiring everyone to register as a donor but with the option of not participating



3. What does the example of the building of the nuclear waste facility illustrate?

- (a) A huge amount of monetary compensation could attract support for any risky business.
- (b) Organ donation is similar to the dumping of nuclear waste in a neighborhood.
- (c) Monetary compensation could decrease the number of altruistic donors.
- (d) The nuclear waste market is similar to a market in which organs are bought and sold.

4. Which *three* of the following are consistent with the author's ideas?

- (a) Despite the claims of the supporters, there are so many problems with organ markets that they should be avoided at all cost.
- (b) Organ markets can perpetuate inequality between the advantaged and disadvantaged.
- (c) There are different types of markets: some markets are more effective than others.
- (d) Organ markets can save lives.
- (e) Non-commercial, voluntary donation of organs is to be encouraged.
- (f) Organ markets should be relocated to developed countries.

[ III ] Read this passage and answer the questions that follow it.

Not since the advent of swing jazz in the 1930s has an American music exploded across the world with such overwhelming force. This defiant culture of song, graffiti, and dance, collectively known as hip-hop, has knocked popular music from its pedestal in every society it has entered. [ W ] In Brazil, rap rivals samba in popularity. In China, teens spray-paint graffiti on the Great Wall. In France it has been blamed for the worst civil unrest that country has seen in decades. It is unique, complex, and at times puzzling in structure. It is a music that defies definition, yet has defined our collective societies in immeasurable <sup>(a)</sup> ways. Despite all attempts to belittle it, classify and analyze it, hip-hop remains  and a cry of "I am" from the youth of the world.

In the summer of 1973, in the South Bronx of New York City a black teenager named Afrika Bambaataa stuck a speaker in his mother's first-floor living room window, ran a wire to the turntable in his bedroom, and set the neighborhoods around alight with party music. At the same time, a Jamaican teenager named Kool JD Herc was setting the same stage in the East Bronx. The Bronx became  for Puerto Ricans, Jamaicans, Dominicans, and black Americans from the surrounding areas. They showed up to "battle" — dance, trash talk, check out each other's records and equipment — not knowing they were writing musical history. [ X ]

<sup>(b)</sup>The short history. This is how it worked: One guy, the DJ, played records on two turntables. One guy — or girl — served as master of ceremonies, or MC. The DJs learned to move the record back and forth under the needle to create a "scratch" — a distinctive sound — or to drop the needle on the record where the beat was the hottest, playing "the break" over and over to keep the folks dancing. The MCs "rapped" over the music to keep the party going. One MC sought to out-chat the other. Graffiti

artists spread the word of the "T" because the music was  : I am the best. The focus initially was not on the MCs, but on the dancers, or B-boys. [ Y ] As for getting the music airplay, they couldn't. [ Z ] DJs were forced to sell mix tapes out of their vans.

The long history is that spoken-word music made its way here on slave ships from West Africa centuries ago. Ethnomusicologists trace hip-hop's roots to the dance, drum, and song of West African griots, or storytellers, its pairing of word and music being the manifestation of the painful journey of slaves who survived the passage overseas.<sup>(c)</sup> The shouts, hollers, and spirituals of early slaves drew on common elements of African music, such as call and response and improvisation.

You can point to blues singers and musicians such as John Lee Hooker, and easily find the foreshadowing of rap music in the  of their work. Black performers such as Gil Scott-Heron, a pianist and vocalist who put spoken political lyrics to music, elevated spoken word to a new level. But the artist whose work arguably laid the groundwork for rap as we know it was Amiri Baraka,<sup>(d)</sup> a beat poet. In the late 1950s and '60s, Baraka performed with shrieks, howls, cries, stomps, his verse floating ahead of or behind the rhythm. It was , and it inspired what might be considered the first rap group, the Last Poets. The Last Poets embodied black power. They sang of revolution, only to disappear when hip-hop came along in the 1970s.

1. Which of the following is *not* mentioned as an argument in favor of kidney markets?
  - (a) Buying and selling between parties in agreement should not be interfered with.
  - (b) Such markets can create economic opportunities for poor kidney donors.
  - (c) The operation to remove one kidney does not involve serious risks.
  - (d) Giving up one kidney has little negative effect on the donor's well-being.
  
2. Choose the question that is closest in meaning to: should a person face restricted market opportunities for not wanting to sell her kidney?<sup>(a)</sup>
  - (a) Do we want the poor to use the selling of an organ to purchase economic opportunity?
  - (b) Shouldn't we demand financial resources to be used as assets to secure more monetary resources?
  - (c) Do we want outside forces to be part of the transaction that determines the price?
  - (d) Should we let markets determine everything, from loans to the sale of organs?

Finally, it is important to understand the ways that markets can have effects that reach beyond their participants. While supporters of markets usually focus on exchanges within given environments, markets can actually alter environments and even motivations. For example, in the Tamil countryside in India where the practice of selling kidneys is widespread, the organs are viewed as loan collateral: if a person cannot repay a loan, she has to sell her organs. In such circumstances, a person who does not want to sell her kidney may find it harder to obtain a loan. It might be a common practice in many markets to require a security, such as a house, pledged for the repayment of a loan. However, the question here is: should<sup>(a)</sup> a person face restricted market opportunities for not wanting to sell her kidney?

Markets also sometimes drive out altruistically minded actions. For example, researchers found that support for building a nuclear waste facility in a neighborhood actually decreased when monetary compensation to host it was offered to the residents. Introducing an organ market might decrease the number of altruistic donors and require an excessively high price to increase supply overall.

Inadequate information in the market, health risks, desperation, inequality and reduced market opportunities all need to be considered before drawing up a policy to regulate organ markets. Not all markets are the same. Some markets can have effects beyond the immediate transaction, such as markets in toxic waste and in international arms.

Still, we should not lose sight of the fact that kidney markets might have the potential to extend the life of a person who might otherwise die. Much more could be done to encourage the donation of organs, including changing the default presumption from one where we have to opt into organ<sup>(b)</sup> donation to one where we have to opt out of it.

1. Fill in each of the blanks A to E with the most suitable item from choices (a) to (j). Use each choice only once.

- |                     |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) performance art | (f) all about identity   |
| (b) a steaming pot  | (g) an enigma            |
| (c) verbal play     | (h) officially founded   |
| (d) silent protest  | (i) uniquely unqualified |
| (e) last word       | (j) a music magnet       |

2. Place the following sentences (a) to (d) in the most suitable locations from [ W ] to [ Z ] in the passage.

- (a) Dance styles were created — “locking” and “popping” and “breaking”.
- (b) Commercial radio stations completely ignored it.
- (c) To them, it was party music. It was social commentary.
- (d) Whatever the music and culture, it gives way to hip-hop.

3. Music that defies definition is music that<sup>(a)</sup>

- (a) is uncontrollably difficult to name.
- (b) would not be listed in a dictionary.
- (c) cannot easily be explained.
- (d) is not music by any definition of the word.

4. Though described as writing musical history,<sup>(b)</sup> at the time those Bronx teenagers were not aware

- (a) that hip-hop would light up neighborhoods with party music.
- (b) of the shouts, hollers, and spirituals of early slaves.
- (c) that hip-hop owes its popularity to the swing jazz of the 1930s.
- (d) of the role they were playing in the birth of a new music.

5. For West African slaves, the manifestation of their journey overseas was the

- (a) long, historical documentation of that journey.
- (b) demonstration of hip-hop music at its best.
- (c) retelling of that story in spoken-word music.
- (d) call, response and improvisation of African music.

6. To say that Amiri Baraka's spoken-poetry arguably laid the groundwork for rap means there is

- (a) good reason to consider his work as the foundation of rap.
- (b) full agreement that his work is the heart and soul of rap.
- (c) no argument against calling his work the basement floor of rap.
- (d) no debate over whether to recognize his work as the root of rap.

7. Which one of the following best sums up the passage?

- (a) Around the globe, rap music has become a universal expression of outrage, its macho pose borrowed from commercial hip-hop in the U.S.
- (b) Whether you trace it to New York's South Bronx or the villages of West Africa, hip-hop has become the voice of the next generation, demanding to be heard.
- (c) It's not just black youth, but working-class whites and affluent, suburban kids who identify with this music rooted in African-American culture.
- (d) Rap — music seemingly without melody, verse, or harmony, with no beginning, end, or middle, music that doesn't even appear to be music — rules the world.
- (e) In many ways, the music represents an old dream. It's the pot of gold to millions of kids, to teenagers across the world who dream about working in the hip-hop business and making millions.

[IV] Read this passage and answer the questions that follow it.

It is OK to sell your car or your home. Why not your kidney?

In the United States alone, several thousand people die each year while waiting for an organ transplant. The idea of establishing a market in kidneys to increase supply is now attracting extraordinary levels of support. Supporters of organ markets argue that sellers can live with only one kidney, that the risks of surgery are relatively minor, and that it's wrong to interfere with commercial exchanges between willing adults.

But we should pause before putting those kidneys on the market.

First, while ideal markets involve fully informed participants, real markets do not function in the same way. Some markets, such as those in the kidney trade, involve exchanges whose consequences will only become known in the future. A study conducted in India shows that many kidney sellers developed unforeseen health problems. Health risks are likely to be greater in places where people have little access to clean water or adequate nutrition or where sellers are extremely poor. While most of those in the study sold a kidney to get out of debt, many were still in debt five years later. A majority said that they would not recommend the practice to others.

Second, a kidney market would have the likely consequence that very poor people would become the organ sellers of the world. By contrast, a system that relies on donation is much more likely to have suppliers who come from all economic backgrounds. In the current black market in kidneys, most sellers are desperately poor, whereas most buyers are at least comparatively wealthy. This illicit international trade transfers organs from poor to rich, third world to first world, female to male, and non-white to white. There is no reason to think a legal market would be different — except in scale.