

2012 B Test - Script

I

Passage A. Historians have noted that people in the United States live in a political culture which celebrates public argument, debate, and the political resolution of social tensions. At the same time, Americans have defined a private sphere of family, home, religion, and personal morality that is not generally subject to political debate. It is within the private sphere that Americans claim their independence and freedom. It is within the public sphere that they negotiate their political and economic interests, and identify both common points and differences of opinion. It is important to understand the tension between public need and private interest in American society.

Now listen again.

Passage B. Good health is an important foundation for economic growth in a thriving society. In the developing world, poor health produces a vicious cycle: the same conditions that create poverty put health at increased risk. Hazardous conditions include unsafe and unclean environments, inadequate nutrition, and lack of access to medical care. Societies emerging from conflict often have a population at increased risk of mental health problems. Poor health also makes gender inequality worse because women are disproportionately affected by bad health. Health is so connected to development that it has become one of the main issues focused on in the United Nations Millennium Development Goals.

Now listen again.

II

REPORTER: Why did you write this book?

AUTHOR: Within the next several decades it is likely that the world will face many serious environmental problems that could lead to severe economic and social collapse if we do not begin to address those problems now.

REPORTER: Which problems are you referring to?

AUTHOR: Among others, the fact that as oil production begins to decline there will be insufficient sources of alternative energy to sustain a consumer economy. We also face the inability to feed a growing global population as farmland continues to disappear and the oceans are overfished. And then there are the well-known problems associated with climate change.

REPORTER: What is the main cause of these problems?

AUTHOR: The reason for most of the environmental destruction we are facing is over-consumption on the part of the wealthiest 20 percent of the world's population, which consumes 80 percent of the Earth's resources. Meanwhile, the poorest 20 percent, which consumes only 1.1 percent of the Earth's resources, continues to live in poverty and is unable to satisfy its basic needs.

REPORTER: What's wrong with our current approach to development?

AUTHOR: The present model of development is based on the idea that developing countries can eventually catch up with developed countries in terms of material wealth and that environmental problems can be dealt with primarily through technology.

REPORTER: You do not believe this is possible?

AUTHOR: The United Nations estimates that the global economy would need to grow five to ten times its present size for everyone to have the same consumer lifestyles currently enjoyed in developed countries. Even with the best technology imaginable, we simply don't have the environmental capacity to do that. It has been calculated that it would take the resources of at least five planet Earths for everyone to live at the same level that most Americans do now.

REPORTER: So what does the future look like?

AUTHOR: The present system is unsustainable, which is simply another way of saying that it cannot continue. The future will inevitably be one of lower resource consumption. The only question is whether this future comes about through a period of increased environmental decline, global conflict, and economic collapse or through a process of intentionally giving up consumerism and attempting to provide for the basic needs of all in an equal and ecologically sustainable manner.

REPORTER: What kind of lifestyle would a genuinely sustainable economy demand?

AUTHOR: Well, we wouldn't be able to have all the gadgets and toys of our current consumer society, but we would be able to meet all of our basic needs for food, housing, education, and health care. We would also have considerably more leisure time to pursue our own interests, develop meaningful relationships with others, and create a more lively and interesting culture overall.

- Question number 1: Why did the author write this book?
- Question number 2: Which of the following sentences correctly expresses the author's opinion?
- Question number 3: What is the main cause of the problems the author is referring to?
- Question number 4: According to the author, what is the main problem with our current approach to development?
- Question number 5: According to the passage, which of the following sentences is true?
- Question number 6: In the author's opinion what will the future look like?
- Question number 7: How does the author think the future will come about?
- Question number 8: According to the author, what kind of lifestyle would be possible in a genuinely sustainable economy?

Now listen again.

III

It's easy to talk about traditional Japanese culture. Japan has so many long and strong traditions. But what about American culture? Not only is our history a lot shorter, but we just don't seem to have a lot of tradition to pass down. Or do we?

The other day I met a charming woman who got me thinking about this topic. We were standing in line for iced tea at an outdoor barbecue. I had never met this woman before, but the line was long so we started talking. It turns out that she was born in Japan, came to the United States at the age of seven, eventually married an American man, and had a family. She had just returned from a summer vacation in Japan with one of her sons. It was his first trip to his mom's home country.

Her eyes lit up as she said, "I climbed Mt. Fuji!" Then she told me about some of the other "traditional" things she and her son did on their visit, such as going to a sumo tournament and seeing a baseball game. Since I myself had previously lived in Japan and was a baseball fan, the two of us talked excitedly about the thrill of walking into grand stadiums and the great atmosphere inside.

Whether it's old or newer traditions, there's always something to see in Japan that feels, well, very Japanese. Besides baseball and sumo, I've also experienced taiko drumming, kabuki theater, festivals in every season, and all kinds of Japanese dance (dojo sukui is my favorite!). I could go on and on.

But, back to tradition in the US. Well, I asked my father what he thought about American traditions, and he just looked at me. "There's my answer," I said. "We don't have any!" He agreed. Of course there is baseball, with a different atmosphere from what you see in Japan. There's also American football, which is certainly very American. But what about older traditional stuff?

The truth is that the United States simply doesn't have rich, old traditions like Japan's. I would say it's the small things that feel most uniquely American—for example, those wonderful outdoor barbecues where you just might meet your next best friend in the iced tea line!

Now listen again.

IV

Companies tend to go through at least three stages in going international. In stage one, the foreign market is considered unimportant, so only a few truly interested and experienced managers take it on, become its champions, and build the international business. In stage two, the foreign market becomes profitable but is still small enough to be used as a "dumping ground" for less competent company executives who have little interest or experience in doing international work. Thus, the group fails to achieve good results and many of the best people leave. In stage three, sometime later, the market and the company mature to a point where management is ready to take the international market seriously and becomes willing to recruit people with cross-cultural skills and experience, and ultimately, foreigners. Here are some tips on how companies can "go international" more smoothly.

The first tip is that senior management must make a long-term commitment to its international business. If senior management is aware of the predictable stages I have just mentioned, the trap of stage two can be avoided. If headquarters is serious about developing its international business, management and staff must think long term. Staffing, for example, means recruiting people who are suitable for working overseas. In marketing, it may mean extending the life cycle of a product that is becoming unpopular or being replaced in the home market but which may still be regarded as new abroad. To succeed in international business, you have to be serious about long-term relationships in the foreign country. That means you also have to be serious about long-term relationships with your own skilled and experienced international personnel.

The second tip is that headquarters personnel must accept that they do not know everything. A major problem for people in the field is that home-based personnel, both superiors and administrative staff, seem to think they know what is going on overseas—especially if they have done a little traveling. But it is impossible for anyone to know it all because conditions overseas are constantly changing. Each visit brings some new, unexpected turn of events. If anyone understands the local situation, it should be the person in the field. Management must either trust the knowledge and skills of those people or replace them. If home management thinks they know more than people in the field, the result will simply be more problems for local management.

A third tip is to watch for the right time to bring people home. After a certain period abroad, many local managers may "go native." This does not mean that the managers simply do things the way they are done in the foreign country, but rather that they have also shifted their loyalties away from the company to the people and institutions on the local scene. The ideal is to be culturally assimilated enough to get the job done in the foreign country, while still maintaining company standards. Certain things cannot be compromised—safety standards and financial integrity, for example. Yet living in a foreign country may change one's own value system and business habits, for better or worse. Some people go native right away, some after five or ten years. The only solution to this problem is to invest tremendous time and effort in preventing isolation. Keep communicating and keep international personnel involved in the company process.

Following these three tips will make it easier for companies to expand their international business.

Now listen again.

V

INTRO #1: The following news broadcast is about the need for more nurses in Japan, due to the country's rapidly aging population. First, listen to the newscaster's introduction to the story.

NEWSCASTER: Few countries need nurses more than Japan. Japan's population is aging rapidly. Already nearly a quarter of people are over 65, and hospitals are struggling to cope.

INTRO #2: Next, listen to a comment by a Japanese nurse who works at a hospital in Japan.

JAPANESE NURSE [woman speaking Japanese followed by overdubbing in English]: I'm sure some hospitals will have to shut because they can't find enough staff. We need to accept people from outside Japan to come and help us.

INTRO #3: Listen to the newscaster describe some of the difficulties foreign nurses have learning Japanese.

NEWSCASTER [students practicing Japanese]: But learning Japanese is a huge challenge, especially the complicated characters used to write medical terms. Foreign nurses must take an exam to stay more than three years. The failure rate: 98 percent—an example of Japan's barriers to immigration.

INTRO #4: Now, listen to a comment by one of the foreign nurses who is learning Japanese from a medical textbook.

FOREIGN NURSE: Even the Japanese people have hard time reading this because this is, uh, *senmon* or special *kanji*.

INTRO #5: Finally, listen to the newscaster's conclusion to the story.

NEWSCASTER: You can't see it among Tokyo's teeming crowds, but Japan's population is already in decline. By the middle of the century the number of workers is set to fall by more than a third.

Now listen again.

VI

Number 1. It is helpful if people who participate in international negotiations have had previous experience living in a foreign country.

Number 2. I have retained a keen interest in political science since I first studied it as a university student in Tokyo many years ago.

英語リスニング

注意

1. 問題は全部で12ページである。
2. 解答用紙に氏名・受験番号を忘れずに記入すること。(ただし、マーク・シートにはあらかじめ受験番号がプリントされている。)
3. 解答はすべて解答用紙に記入すること。
4. メモは自由にとってよいが、この問題冊子の余白を利用すること。
5. 解答用紙は必ず提出のこと。この問題冊子は提出する必要はない。

マーク・シート記入上の注意

1. 解答用紙(その1)はマーク・シートになっている。**HB**の黒鉛筆またはシャープペンシルを用いて記入すること。
2. 解答用紙にあらかじめプリントされた受験番号を確認すること。
3. 解答する記号・番号の○を塗りつぶしなさい。○で囲んだり×をつけたりしてはいけない。

解答記入例(解答がイのとき)



4. 一度記入したマークを消す場合は、消しゴムでよく消すこと。×をつけても消したことになる。
5. 解答用紙をよごしたり、折り曲げたりしないこと。

I 問題 I は、短い文章を聴いて、それぞれの質問に対する答えを選択肢の中から選ぶ問題です。まず、文章をよく聴いてください。問題用紙には、各質問と、4 つの選択肢〔a〕〔b〕〔c〕〔d〕が書かれています。その中から、正しいと思うものを 1 つ選び、解答用紙(その 1)にマークしてください。

文章は 2 回繰り返して読まれます。

- A. 1. What is the main topic of this passage?
- 〔a〕 Public argument, debate, and the political resolution of social tensions.
 - 〔b〕 The private sphere of family, home, religion, and personal morality in America.
 - 〔c〕 How Americans negotiate their political and economic interests.
 - 〔d〕 The difference between the public sphere and the private sphere in the United States.
2. Which of the following best describes the “private sphere” in American society?
- 〔a〕 It is the way historians view the political culture of the United States.
 - 〔b〕 It is the area in which Americans claim their independence and freedom.
 - 〔c〕 It is the space in which Americans identify both common points and differences of opinion.
 - 〔d〕 It is the tension between public need and private interest in American society.

- B. 1. Which of the following sentences best summarizes the main idea of this passage?
- [a] Health is one of the factors that must be taken into consideration if countries wish to develop.
 - [b] Unsafe and unclean environments, inadequate nutrition, and a lack of access to medical care are examples of hazardous conditions.
 - [c] It is likely that mental problems will be more prevalent in societies which have been recently engaged in conflicts.
 - [d] Since women are disproportionately affected by bad health, there is a connection between poor health and gender inequality.
2. What does the passage imply is the ultimate objective of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals?
- [a] To promote good health.
 - [b] To promote economic growth in a thriving society.
 - [c] To recognize that in the developing world, poor health produces a vicious cycle.
 - [d] To recognize that the same conditions that create poverty put health at increased risk.

II 問題Ⅱは、日本人のレポーターと外国人の著者のインタビューを聴いて、それぞれの質問に対する答えを選択肢の中から選ぶ問題です。まず、インタビューをよく聴いてください。問題用紙には、3つの選択肢〔a〕〔b〕〔c〕が書かれています。その中から、正しいと思うものを1つ選び、解答用紙(その1)にマークしてください。

インタビューと質問は2回繰り返されます。

1. 〔a〕 Because severe economic and social collapse could lead to many serious environmental problems if we do not begin to address those problems now.
〔b〕 Because the world is likely to face many serious environmental problems that could lead to severe economic and social collapse.
〔c〕 Because it is likely that the world will begin to address many serious environmental problems that could lead to severe economic and social collapse within the next several decades.
2. 〔a〕 It should be possible to find enough sources of alternative energy to sustain a consumer society after oil production begins to decline.
〔b〕 As farmland continues to disappear and the oceans are overfished, we may be unable to provide enough food for a growing global population.
〔c〕 Although the problems associated with climate change are well-known, it is likely that these problems will be easy to solve.
3. 〔a〕 The fact that the wealthiest 20 percent of the world's population is consuming 80 percent of the Earth's resources.
〔b〕 The fact that the poorest 20 percent of the world's population consumes only 1.1 percent of the Earth's resources.
〔c〕 The fact that the poorest 20 percent of the world's population continues to live in poverty and is unable to satisfy its basic needs.

4. (a) While it may be possible for developing countries to eventually catch up with developed countries in terms of material wealth, it is unlikely that environmental problems can be dealt with primarily through technology.
 - (b) While it is likely that environmental problems can be dealt with primarily through technology, it may still be impossible for developing countries to eventually catch up with developed countries in terms of material wealth.
 - (c) While it is unlikely that developing countries will eventually be able to catch up with developed countries in terms of material wealth, it is also unlikely that environmental problems can be dealt with primarily through technology.
-
5. (a) If everyone on Earth wanted to have the same consumer lifestyles currently enjoyed in developed countries, the present global economy would need to be five to ten times larger than it is now.
 - (b) Using the best technology imaginable, we should be able to increase the global economy to five to ten times its present size by expanding our environmental capacity.
 - (c) The fact that we at present consume the resources of at least five planet Earths proves that it is impossible for everyone to live at the same level that most Americans do.
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6. (a) The future will look pretty much the same as it does now.
 - (b) The present system will only be able to continue if we can find a way to make it sustainable.
 - (c) In the future it is certain that we will be consuming fewer resources.

7. [a] It will only come about through a period of increased environmental decline, global conflict, and economic collapse.
- [b] It will only come about through a process of intentionally giving up consumerism and attempting to provide for the basic needs of all in an equal and ecologically sustainable manner.
- [c] The author thinks that either of the options mentioned in [a] and [b] above is possible.
8. [a] We would be able to continue to enjoy all of the gadgets and toys of our current consumer society.
- [b] We would be able to meet only some of our basic needs for food, housing, education, and health care.
- [c] We would have a lot more free time to engage in enjoyable activities.

III 問題Ⅲは True or False の問題です。文章を聴いて問題用紙に書かれている〔1〕～〔9〕の文が文章の内容に合っていればT, 合っていなければFと解答用紙(その1)にマークしてください。

文章は2回繰り返して読まれます。

1. Even though American history is shorter than Japanese history, it cannot be doubted that America has as many cultural traditions as Japan.
2. The woman the speaker met in the line for iced tea was originally from Japan but later came to the United States, got married, and raised a family.
3. The woman's son went with her to Japan during the summer vacation and that was the first time for him to visit his mother's country.
4. One of the "traditional" things the woman and her son did during their trip to Japan was to climb Mt. Fuji.
5. Even though the speaker had never been to Japan, he was a baseball fan and talked excitedly with the woman about the thrill of walking into grand stadiums and the great atmosphere inside.
6. The expression "I could go on and on" means that the speaker could talk about more Japanese traditions than he has already mentioned.
7. The speaker and his father had completely opposite opinions about whether or not there are any traditions in America.
8. Although baseball in Japan and baseball in America are almost identical, American football is in fact not very American.

9. The speaker's final conclusion is that even though the United States does not have rich, old traditions like Japan's, there are still some small things, such as outdoor barbecues, which feel distinctively American.

IV 問題IVは、講義を聴いて、それぞれの質問に対する答えを選択肢の中から選ぶ問題です。まず、講義をよく聴いてください。問題用紙には、各質問と、3つの選択肢〔a〕〔b〕〔c〕が書かれています。その中から、正しいと思うものを1つ選び、解答用紙(その1)にマークしてください。

講義は2回繰り返されます。

1. According to the speaker, what is one difference between stage one and stage two when companies go international?
 - 〔a〕 The foreign market is thought to be more important in stage one than it is in stage two.
 - 〔b〕 The foreign market is in fact more profitable in stage one than it is in stage two.
 - 〔c〕 The managers in stage one tend to be more experienced than the managers in stage two.

2. What typically happens in stage three when a company goes international?
 - 〔a〕 The company becomes too old to compete effectively in the international market.
 - 〔b〕 Management begins to regard the international market as important.
 - 〔c〕 Management starts to hire people who have cross-cultural skills while avoiding foreigners.

3. What is one way that the “trap of stage two” might be avoided?
 - 〔a〕 Less competent employees who have little interest or experience in doing international work should be recruited to work in foreign markets.
 - 〔b〕 Senior management should be aware of the three predictable stages of going international.
 - 〔c〕 Management and staff must think long term if they are uncertain whether headquarters is serious about developing its international business.

4. What specific advice does the speaker give to senior management about long-term thinking?

{a} Senior management should try to hire people who are suitable for working overseas.

{b} Senior management should be careful not to introduce a product overseas if the product is not selling well in the home market.

{c} Senior management need not worry about the company's own skilled and experienced international personnel, but should instead focus exclusive attention on developing long-term relationships in the foreign country.

5. What is a major problem for people in the field?

{a} It is that headquarters personnel accept that people in the field do not know everything.

{b} It is that home-based personnel seem to think they know what is going on overseas.

{c} It is that superiors and administrative staff never travel overseas.

6. What should management do with respect to people in the field?

{a} It must acknowledge that it is impossible for people in the field to know anything because conditions overseas are constantly changing.

{b} It must either trust the knowledge and skills of people in the field or replace them.

{c} It must prove that management knows more than people in the field in order to avoid problems.

7. What does the expression "go native" refer to?
- { a } To local managers not doing things the way they are done in the foreign country.
 - { b } To local managers shifting their loyalties away from the company to the people and institutions on the local scene.
 - { c } To local managers becoming culturally assimilated enough to get the job done in the foreign country, while still maintaining company standards.
8. What is the best way to deal with local managers who may go native?
- { a } They must be told that certain things, such as safety standards and financial integrity, can sometimes be compromised.
 - { b } They must be taught how to change their own value system and business habits by living in a foreign country.
 - { c } They must be kept involved in the company process through constant communication.

V

問題Vは True or False の問題です。ニュース放送を聴いて問題用紙に書かれている〔1〕～〔8〕の文が放送の内容に合っていればT, 合っていなければFと解答用紙(その1)にマークしてください。

ニュース放送は2回繰り返されます。

1. Although Japan's population is aging rapidly, it is one of the few countries that do not need more nurses.
2. Hospitals in Japan are having a difficult time because approximately one-fourth of all Japanese people are over 65 years old.
3. According to the Japanese nurse, it is unlikely that hospitals in Japan will need to close since many people from outside Japan are coming to help them find new staff.
4. Even though learning Japanese is a huge challenge, it is relatively easy for foreign nurses to write the complicated characters used for medical terms.
5. One reason that it is difficult for foreign nurses to stay in Japan for more than three years is because almost all of them fail the required exam.
6. According to the foreign nurse, while it is very difficult for foreigners to learn the *senmon* or special *kanji* found in medical textbooks, they are not so difficult for Japanese people to read.
7. The large crowds that can be seen in Tokyo are proof that Japan's population is not in decline.
8. According to the newscaster, it is expected that the number of workers in Japan will decline to one-third its present level by the year 2050.

VI 問題VIは、英文の書き取り問題です。短い英文が2回繰り返して読まれますので、解答用紙(その2)に全文を書き取ってください。

[メモ用]

1. _____

2. _____

