

英 語  
(問 題)  
2011年度

〈2011 H23051124〉

注 意 事 項

1. 問題冊子および記述解答用紙は、試験開始指示があるまで開かないこと。
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・乱丁および解答用紙の汚れ等に気づいた場合は、手を挙げて監督員に知らせること。
3. 解答はすべて解答用紙の所定欄にHBの黒鉛筆またはHBのシャープペンシルで記入すること。
4. 受験番号および氏名は、試験が始まってから、解答用紙の所定欄（2か所）に正確に記入すること。記述解答用紙の所定欄（2か所）には受験番号と氏名を、マーク解答用紙の所定欄には氏名のみを記入すること。

受験番号は正確に記入すること。読みづらい数字は採点処理に支障をきたすことがあるので、注意すること。

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5. マーク欄ははっきり記入すること。また、訂正する場合、消しゴムでていねいに消すこと（砂消しゴムは使用しないこと）。

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

6. いかなる場合でも、解答用紙は必ず提出すること。
7. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

I Read the following two passages and choose the most appropriate word or phrase for each gap. Mark your answers ( a ~ d ) on the separate answer sheet.

(A) For many New Yorkers, the appeal of high-rise buildings on the east side of Central Park is that these buildings are ( 1 ) to the place they work. But if you ask them the names of their neighbors, they probably could not answer.

Despite the common ( 2 ) that living in a New York apartment building is living in isolation, throughout the city there are many notably social buildings. These are places where it is ( 3 ) for neighbors to have barbeques and wine-and-cheese parties, and where celebrating the birthday of a neighbor down the hallway is a regular event.

A recent poll shows that some 35% of respondents do ( 4 ) with their neighbors. How certain buildings become "social" is a mystery, but in many cases the social atmosphere develops organically when residents are young — 20s through 40s — and there is a mix of singles, couples, and families. Apparently it helps if the building is new and everyone who lives there has recently arrived. That makes it less intimidating and more likely for people to ( 5 ) conversations with basic questions about where they come from and what kind of work they do. A simple question about the best place in the neighborhood to buy bread, wine, or coffee can be the start of a new friendship.

In some such buildings the presence of children and dogs ( 6 ) to increased conversation and social activities among neighbors. Another element is having a common space where apartment dwellers can gather in the late afternoon for conversation or on a weekend for a picnic at tables under umbrellas. Some buildings have monthly potluck dinners on the roof in the summer months and book discussion groups in the winter months. For many New Yorkers, a chance to sit down with people of different occupations, origins, and interests makes these social buildings ( 7 ) alternatives to isolation at the end of the day.

- |                    |                |                |               |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. (a) acceptable  | (b) available  | (c) convenient | (d) useful    |
| 2. (a) habit       | (b) perception | (c) rule       | (d) tradition |
| 3. (a) exceptional | (b) impossible | (c) normal     | (d) required  |
| 4. (a) contact     | (b) exchange   | (c) help       | (d) socialize |
| 5. (a) close       | (b) initiate   | (c) respond    | (d) strike    |
| 6. (a) begins      | (b) guides     | (c) leads      | (d) starts    |
| 7. (a) attractive  | (b) invited    | (c) rental     | (d) typical   |

(B) President Barack Obama has been accused of being a fascist and a socialist, all in the same breath. How can someone be both of these at the same time when they are actually quite different? In the minds of some, these are basically evil. Putting such a view aside, let's take a look at socialism as just one ( 8 ) of this vision of "isms" to see how it works.

Thomas More coined the term "utopia" at the beginning of the 16th century to describe a kind of perfect heaven on earth where all people are socially and economically equal. Although political and economic theories of socialism have been created with such a utopian society ( 9 ), in fact, there is little agreement about how such a society should function. Different forms of socialism suggest different ways of economic planning, different sizes of communities, and other ( 10 ). Basically, however, all versions promote the benefits of cooperation over what are considered the negative aspects of competition supported by capitalism.

In its ( 11 ) form, socialism calls for a society in which there are no classes, and the government is in complete charge of the production and distribution of goods. Thus, socialism generally does not recognize private property. Everyone should receive equal ( 12 ), medical care, and all other necessities. As mentioned above, though, due to the many kinds of socialism, it is still difficult to define. Socialists do agree on one point. They feel that the ( 13 ) created by capitalism leads to a situation in which the lower classes are oppressed through the control of industry by the rich, who they feel ( 14 ) working class wages. Which "ism" do you think President Obama really believes in?

- |                    |                 |                 |                |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 8. (a) creation    | (b) dimension   | (c) explanation | (d) tension    |
| 9. (a) as is       | (b) for good    | (c) in mind     | (d) on course  |
| 10. (a) deletions  | (b) exemptions  | (c) inclusions  | (d) variations |
| 11. (a) fondest    | (b) largest     | (c) neatest     | (d) purest     |
| 12. (a) earnings   | (b) fortunes    | (c) meanings    | (d) solutions  |
| 13. (a) business   | (b) competition | (c) openness    | (d) prospect   |
| 14. (a) coordinate | (b) divide      | (c) suppress    | (d) undo       |

II Read the following three passages and answer the questions. Mark your answers ( a ~ d ) on the separate answer sheet.

(A) Three decades ago engineers straightened out stretches of the winding Kushiro River in Hokkaido. Now bulldozers are at work putting curves back in the river, restoring its original shape. For half a century Japan has pursued economic development at all costs, but now it is beginning to emphasize protecting the environment, and the Kushiro River is one of the first projects.

Restoration of wetlands, coastal dunes, and riverbanks has become big business in the United States and Europe. In Japan, which has one of the highest proportions of dams and channeled rivers in the world, the need for restoration is significant. For example, the small mountainous peninsula of Shiretoko, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, has a total of 123 dams on 44 rivers.

The Kushiro River was straightened in order to prevent flooding of potential farmland. Few people considered that the river wetland was home to 2,000 species of wildlife, including the iconic red-crowned crane. Once engineers straightened out the river, the projected farmland never materialized. Whether the river can be returned to its original wandering course remains to be seen, but engineers will have work to do. In the name of "river management," large crews of workers will once again impress human will on a delicate environment.

15. According to the passage, environmental restoration

- ( a ) began in Hokkaido some three decades ago.
- ( b ) has been motivated by economic influences.
- ( c ) is an issue primarily in Japan.
- ( d ) reflects a shift in government priorities.

16. Under the new policies, what will happen in the area surrounding the Kushiro River?

- ( a ) Artificial impact on the environment will continue.
- ( b ) Development of farmland will be promoted.
- ( c ) River water courses will be maintained.
- ( d ) Wildlife environment will be unaffected.

(B)

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17. According to the passage, language competence plays an important role in
- (a) bridging the gap between different cultures.
  - (b) partially determining identity in society or culture.
  - (c) recognizing the nature of the society and culture.
  - (d) standardizing culture within a particular society.
18. In the second paragraph, examples from Africa are introduced mainly to show the
- (a) difference between Swahili and other African languages.
  - (b) effect of European colonization on languages and cultures.
  - (c) function of nations and tribes in the constitution of cultural identity.
  - (d) mismatch of boundaries between languages and cultures.
19. The passage says that deaf individuals in the United States are
- (a) assimilated forcibly into society on exactly the same terms as hearing people.
  - (b) expected to be competent bilinguals in order to be seen as U.S. citizens.
  - (c) protective of sign language as a symbol of cultural identity.
  - (d) simultaneously members of a specific community and a broader society.

(C) After the breaking of the medieval economic system in 15th-century Europe, artists' attitudes toward their work changed. Instead of being subjected to the regulated routine of a collective workshop, they were now often on their own and developed habits compatible with their newly acquired freedom. Periods of intense and concentrated work alternated with unexpected lapses into inactivity. For instance, a contemporary who saw Leonardo da Vinci working on *The Last Supper* describes how he stayed on the scaffolding from dawn to dusk without putting down his brush, forgetting to eat and drink, painting all the time. Then for three or four days he would not touch his work and yet stay there gazing, sometimes for hours at a time, lost in contemplation.

Solitude and secrecy became the hallmark of many artists. Michelangelo allowed no one — not even the pope — to come near him while he worked. Another celebrated artist would seldom admit his friends, let alone other artists, to his studio. His explanation was that one should never show one's work to anybody before it was completed. Why this insistence on creating in solitude? Apart from professional and artistic jealousies, it was the need for undisturbed concentration which made solitude necessary. Goya, at the threshold of the romantic age, talked persuasively about looking into himself as a spiritual monologue. It seems that this attitude is a sure sign of a highly developed individualism. To the outsider, it might appear to be a self-centered demand for special consideration by the elect few.

More than once, Michelangelo gives us an insight into the problems with which he was deeply concerned. The essence is expressed in the three lines of a poem: "Entire understanding none can have / Before he's experienced the immensity / Of art and life." That experience can only be gained in isolation. And isolation causes him agony. A thread of suffering runs through many of his letters. Already as a young man of twenty-two, he wrote to his father: "Don't wonder if I have sometimes written irritable letters, for I often suffer great distress of mind and temper." And fifteen years later he complained about living in poverty, suffering "the greatest hardships and innumerable anxieties and dreads." At fifty, he reports to one of his closest friends about a dinner party: "This gave me exceeding great pleasure, since it drew me forth a little from my melancholy, or shall we call it my mad mood." Again, at the age of seventy-four: "You will say that I am old and mad; but I answer that there is no better way of keeping sane and free from anxiety than being mad."

There seems to be no doubt that absorption in self-reflection was a satisfying experience to an artist like Michelangelo. But it would be wrong to believe, as is often done, that Michelangelo was an exception. In actual fact, he had those traits of personality, enhanced and to excess, which we find in a number of Renaissance artists.

RUDOLF WITTKOWER,

"*Individualism in art and artists: A RENAISSANCE PROBLEM*",  
Journal of the History of Ideas, Vol. 22, No. 3, Jul. - Sep., 1961

※Web 公開にあたり、著作権者の要請により出典追記しております。

20. According to the first paragraph, the breaking of the medieval economic system produced
- (a) a change of artists' working style from collectivism to individualism.
  - (b) an independent but unexpectedly inactive type of artist.
  - (c) artists like Leonardo da Vinci who worked spontaneously all day long.
  - (d) habits in which artists appreciated the value of their recently achieved freedom.
21. According to the second paragraph, Renaissance artists regarded solitude as necessary because
- (a) it allowed them an exclusive devotion to their own work.
  - (b) it would keep even the pope from exerting pressure on their production.
  - (c) they felt they deserved special treatment from others.
  - (d) they needed to hide their work in progress from their rivals.
22. In the poem quoted in the text, Michelangelo wrote of his desire to
- (a) escape from the selfishness of the world around him.
  - (b) fully realize himself through his art.
  - (c) make bigger and more beautiful works of art.
  - (d) sacrifice his art for greater glory.
23. According to the third and fourth paragraphs, Michelangelo
- (a) acquired more inner peace of mind as he grew older.
  - (b) felt himself stuck in the psychological paradox of self-reflection.
  - (c) had an exceptionally unique character among Renaissance artists.
  - (d) took the way of meeting evil with evil in dealing with his feelings.
24. Which of the following is the best title of the whole passage?
- (a) Artistic Insiders and Outsiders
  - (b) Renaissance Artistic Approaches
  - (c) The Isolation and Agony of the Artist
  - (d) The Secret Experience of European Artists

III Choose the most appropriate sentences from the following list (a ~ h) for the gaps in the text (25~31). Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

- (a) However, most psychologists agree that children develop best in a caring family situation, and the ratio of institutional to foster care is much lower in most other developed countries.
- (b) However, there are not enough qualified staff to look after children in institutions, and the work tends to be low paid.
- (c) The document goes on to emphasize that there is no excuse for failing to provide the best possible care for children who have already been failed by their parents.
- (d) The former requires efforts on the part of the government, local authorities, civil society, and the media to raise awareness of the existence of Japan's most vulnerable children, and encourage people to do something about it.
- (e) There are a number of reasons, not the least of which are social and cultural factors.
- (f) There are NPOs, such as the Anne Funds Project, that provide financial support in the form of loans for apartment rental set-up costs, to young people who reach the end of their term of institutional care.
- (g) This is why the number of children requiring care in Japan has risen rapidly in the past twenty years.
- (h) This last is inexcusable, given that many of the children in institutions have been removed from abusive families to provide them with a safer environment.

An aspect of the Japanese welfare system that is quite different from that of many other developed countries is the way it deals with children whose parents cannot look after them. According to the latest survey conducted by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, a total of 41,602 children in Japan were not being cared for by their parents in 2008. Of these, 37,911 children were in institutional care, while 3,611 children were being looked after by 2,626 foster families. Of course, institutions can provide good care. ( 25 ) In Sweden, for example, over 75% of children in care are in foster families, and most of those in institutional care are there because they have committed crimes rather than because their parents are unable to care for them.

Why is the number of children in foster care so low in Japan? ( 26 ) The idea of taking an extra child into the family to provide care for him or her is just not imaginable for most Japanese families. Many families have the social, economic, cultural, and psychological resources to provide a child with a chance for a better life if they decided to do so, but the idea of fostering may never even occur to them, as it is so uncommon. Culturally, of course, there is one well-recognized form of fostering. This is to foster a child with a view to adoption to ensure succession of the family line, and 22% of foster families

in Japan foster for this reason.

The government is making moves to encourage the placement of more children in foster care. This is partly for practical reasons. The overall number of children in care has risen rapidly in recent years, and institutions are overflowing. A majority of the children in institutions has suffered abuse at the hands of their parents, and they need specialist care and support. ( 27 ) It must be clear to anyone that living in overcrowded institutions, in the care of low-paid staff, is not an ideal childhood for the most vulnerable children in Japan. Furthermore, many of the children who grow up in institutions — some from birth — receive little or no support once they turn eighteen. For many, university is not an option, and their chances to succeed in life are curtailed at this point too.

Clearly, the child welfare system in Japan would benefit from reform, and many people in Japan are campaigning for change at various levels. There is pressure on government to change laws to make it easier to help children who are being abused by their families. There are many local support groups for foster parents. ( 28 ) The efforts of individuals and groups play a key role in improving current conditions.

At the same time, the two major issues that really need to be tackled through much more wide-scale effort are the expansion of foster care and the assurance that care provided in institutions is of consistently high quality. ( 29 ) As for the quality of institutions, the current situation is that the quality of accommodation and care varies widely, with institutions at one end of the spectrum providing a secure, supportive, sensitive environment for their children, while at the other end, understaffing, low morale, and even cases of child abuse are found. ( 30 ) The government, operating authorities, and management committees must therefore take much more drastic measures to ensure that all institutions are well-staffed, well-managed, and well-run.

Japan is a signatory to the Convention on the Rights of the Child. This international agreement states that “in all actions concerning children...the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration”. ( 31 ) The strength of a government is reflected in the way it treats its most vulnerable citizens.

IV Choose the most appropriate answers from the list ( a ~ k ) for the gaps ( 32 ~ 38 ) in the following conversation. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

*An Australian student is asking a Japanese student for help with the Internet.*

Ollie: I just heard on the news that there's a big traffic jam on the road in front of the university. Was there some kind of accident? I ( 32 ) was hurt.

Fumi: No. Apparently a truck slipped and turned on its side. The driver was okay, but his whole load of watermelons fell out onto the road. Cars are ( 33 ) several miles waiting for crews to clear the mess.

Ollie: I'm glad to hear it wasn't more serious. By the way, I came to ( 34 ) of you. Could you help me ( 35 ) to register online for an orientation session for people who want to write for a magazine aimed at college students?

Fumi: What kind of magazine?

Ollie: It covers everything ( 36 ) buy inexpensive clothes to how to get concert tickets to which cafes and restaurants have the best food for the best prices.

Fumi: Sounds ( 37 ). Sure, I'll be glad to help you register. In fact, I'm interested ( 38 ).

- ( a ) ask a favor
- ( b ) backed up for
- ( c ) based on this
- ( d ) figure out how
- ( e ) from where to
- ( f ) happen to be
- ( g ) hope no one
- ( h ) in it myself
- ( i ) like a winner
- ( j ) take a guess
- ( k ) there for you

V Read the following passage and write an English summary in one sentence in your own words in the space provided on the separate answer sheet.

A few years ago, a large American university had a new campus built, where each building was designed with consideration for such aspects as access, environmental impact, and use of advanced information and communication technology. However, at an early stage of the design of the campus, it was pointed out that no plans had been made for pathways or other routes between the new buildings. Such routes often present problems to architects, as the way people will walk between buildings is hard to predict before construction. The university president, who had taken personal charge of the project, said, "Just plant grass; don't make any pathways." The other members of the project committee were astonished at this instruction, but since the president had a reputation for vision in design and development, the committee agreed to construct no pathways but only to plant grass on the campus. One year after the completion of the new campus, the university president called for the committee to meet and inspect the development. Over the grassy lawns between the buildings, tracks had been clearly made by students and faculty walking from one place to another. "There!" said the president, pointing to the trackways, "Put the pathways there, where the tracks have already been made."

[以 下 余 白]

# 英 語

<2011 H23051124>

受験 番号	万	千	百	十	一
氏 名					

(注意) 所定の欄以外に番号・氏名を書いてはならない。

採 点 欄

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※解答欄以外には書かないこと

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(記述解答用紙)