

2012 年度
筆記審査
(問題)

注意事項

1. 問題冊子は試験開始の指示があるまで開かないこと。
2. 問題は2～7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. 試験開始後、すべての記述解答用紙の所定欄に受験番号および氏名（カタカナ）を記入すること。

記述解答用紙の所定欄の受験番号は正確に間違いに記入すること。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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4. 解答はすべて解答用紙の所定欄にHBの黒鉛筆またはシャープペンシルで記入すること。解答用紙の枠外への記入はすべて禁ずる。
5. いかなる場合でも、すべての解答用紙を必ず提出すること。
6. 試験終了後、問題冊子および下書き用紙は持ち帰ること。

I "Now that the dust that was Hiroshima and Nagasaki is settling"

[The following readers' letters are a representative selection of those published in the British daily newspaper *The Times* following the atomic bombing of Japan in August 1945.]

① Sir, – Does military necessity know no limits? Must the atomic bomb be let loose on the Japanese? Like others, I am anxious that the lives of Allied soldiers should be saved and the war shortened: but I feel justified in asking if we shall not lose our souls in the process of using these new bombs?

We protested at the Germans' indiscriminate bombing when they sent V-1 flying bombs and V-2 rockets over here, but this new weapon is a thousand times more indiscriminate and inhuman. To withhold its use would be a greater act than to use it, and fresh efforts should, in my opinion, be made to reach a settlement. Failing that, the lowest levels of terror and destruction should not be resorted to, even if we have such terrible power.

Yours sincerely, IAN C. BARTON.

W.L.A. Hostel, Ross-on-Wye, Aug. 7.

② Sir, – Thirty-two years ago, H. G. Wells wrote about the effects of the use of atomic bombs in his fantasy "The World Set Free." The re-issue of that book now would make available to statesmen, technicians, and ordinary people a prophetic picture of grim possibilities, which, if fully understood, might be avoided.

Yours, &c., JOHN GLOAG.

3, The Mall, London SW14, Aug. 7.

③ Sir, – The use of the atomic bomb on Japan must appal anybody whose feelings have not been entirely dulled by the years of war. A few months ago we were expressing horror at the inhumanity of the Germans' use of indiscriminate bombing. Must we not therefore now apply this criticism to ourselves? Surely, too, we were right in condemning the abuse of medical skill in the inhuman experiments of the concentration camps. In so doing we were recognizing the high responsibility which specialist knowledge carries with it. Today's news must make us realize this all the more.

The optimistic pronouncement of President Truman about atomic power becoming "a forceful influence towards the maintenance of world peace" is wishful thinking of the most dangerous order. The argument that war can be ended by increasing the destructiveness of weapons has been shown again and again to be false. The three women undersigned call on people everywhere to join our declaration: "This shall not be."

Yours, &c., VIVIEN CUTTING;

MAVIS EURICH; OLIVE C. SAMPSON.

West Road, Dibden Purlieu, Aug. 7.

④ Sir, – There can be no question of right or wrong regarding a scientific discovery. It was, moreover, undoubtedly right for time and money to be spent on research with the possibilities of atomic bombs, and of poison gas, both to ensure adequate defence against such attacks, and in order that the Allies, by possessing weapons similar to or more terrible than those of their enemies, might thereby discourage the use of such weapons. Yet it would be interesting to know how many British people, including those who stand to benefit most from this discovery, believe the use of the atomic bomb to be justified in present circumstances.

It is not difficult to imagine the headlines in the Press had this country been subjected to such an attack. In protesting against the use of the atomic bomb may I ask whether this weapon is capable of discriminate use, and whether such attacks are allowed by international law? Would it not be as well for these points to be clarified so that the British public and the people of neutral countries may understand the position?

Your obedient servant, ROSEMARY BATE.

Cecily Hill, Cirencester, Aug. 7.

⑤ Sir, – Does the decision to use the atomic bomb mean that, because of the goodness of the Allied cause, there are no limits to what it is right to do for the sake of speedy victory?

Yours, &c., HILDA D. OAKELEY.

22, Tufton Court, London SW1, Aug. 8.

⑥ Sir, – Your comments on the work of the atomic bomb are not only timely but inspiring. Humanity may well dread the coming of this new horror and understand, however vaguely, that it can destroy civilization. At the same time we read and hear of the success of the attack on Hiroshima and the prospects of dealing with other Japanese cities in like fashion. Can that which is an outrage in Europe and America be morally permissible in Asia? Is destruction on this scale a matter for satisfaction and congratulation or horror and regret?

Yours, &c., S.L. BENSUSAN.

Godfreys, Langham, Colchester, Aug. 8.

⑦ Sir, – The atomic bomb, the latest triumph of human genius, awakens heart-searching thought. How is it that humanity so persistently turns knowledge to destructive and murderous purposes? The turning of the motor vehicle into a tank, and

the aeroplane into a bomber, are recent examples of this moral distortion. But the crowning example is the atomic bomb.

The ugly fact is that humanity is capable of lowering itself to the level of the most cruel and dangerous of all the animals. It is as dangerous to put new knowledge at his disposal as to give a pocket-knife to a mentally deficient boy. The Christian religion calls this depravity of human nature by the old-fashioned word "sin," and proclaims that man, who is "desperately wicked," can only be saved from himself by the act of God. Certainly there is abundant evidence that, unless some authority can be found to keep humanity in order, human inventiveness will soon exterminate its own species.

Yours, &c., HENRY CHELMSFORD.
Bishopscourt, Chelmsford, Aug. 10.

⑧ Sir, – When the Royal Air Force in India was first entrusted with the duty of punishing Pathan tribesmen along the Northwest Frontier for misbehaviour – if that term can be used of those who murdered, raped, and looted British subjects – a cry of "inhumanity" was raised. A solution was found in the giving of a specific warning to the offending sections, that after a given date a named area would be bombed; the tribesmen were given time to remove all personnel, animals, and movable property. This dislocation of the means of living of the offenders proved effective in bringing them to surrender; loss of life was not involved.

Such a policy would be even more effective in the case of an industrialized enemy. If a whole community can be persuaded to drop its war work and to vacate its homes – and if it returns later to find its factories, offices, and homes wiped out – its power to make war will vanish. Moreover, hundreds of thousands of workless and homeless Japanese might be a greater embarrassment to their Government than a similar number of dead. And just as on the Indian frontier law and order have been enforced by air-power at far less loss of life than would have been caused by military operations, so in Japan air-power using the atomic bomb may be used both humanely and successfully.

We may hope indeed that a similar policy using the same means may yet maintain peace in the world.

Yours truly, ADRIAN CHAMIER.
Aldwych House, London WC2, Aug. 10.

⑨ Sir, – Now that the dust that was Hiroshima and Nagasaki is settling there must be countless men and women, on both sides of the Atlantic, able to see more clearly and observe in its stark reality the unparalleled horror that is being inflicted in their name.

The cruelest aspect of modern warfare is the widespread slaughter of civilians, especially children. Up to now the Allies have done their best to avoid it. They may have been unsuccessful, but at least they have tried. Here, however, there can be no pretence. Deliberately the hearts of two great cities, with all who lived within them, have been wiped out. And by whom? By the same Allies who barely a year ago were seething with righteous anger at the indiscriminate brutality of the flying bomb. I quote the words of your New York Correspondent from July 1944: "The American people were profoundly shocked and horrified by Mr. Churchill's disclosures today of the actual number of victims this sheer murder – for they count it nothing less – has claimed."

Its justification, so we are told, is that it will end the war sooner. It will certainly do that. So would the release of poison gas or deadly germs. So would any other devilish invention calculated not merely to defeat the enemy's forces, but to exterminate his entire population – men, women and children – in batches of two hundred thousand at a time. For that is what the use of atomic force in war implies. The responsibility does not lie with the scientists. We honour them for their genius and thank them for their courage. No less are we grateful to those whose wisdom and foresight enabled us to forestall our enemy by the discovery of this awful power. But future generations will condemn those who have first used it for this purpose, thereby creating the most dreadful precedent in the history of mankind.

Yours, &c., JOHN A. F. WATSON.
Carlton Club, London SW1, Aug. 10.

(Adapted from (London) *The Times*, August 8-11, 1945)

(1) Choose the best answer from the list below for each of these questions. Use the spaces provided on the answer sheet. You may use each answer once only.

- A. Which letter argues that the strategy of dropping bombs on Japanese cities would be more effective if advance warning were given to the residents?
- B. Which letter claims that any military strategy is legitimate if it brings a speedy victory?
- C. Which letter consists of only a single rhetorical question?
- D. Which letter describes the Allied atomic bomb as far more brutal and indiscriminate than the flying bombs and rockets used by the German forces?
- E. Which letter is written from an explicitly Christian perspective and suggests that the use of nuclear science for military purposes is sinful?
- F. Which letter questions the legality of using nuclear weapons under existing international treaties?
- G. Which letter quotes the words of the President of the United States concerning the positive effects of nuclear weapons?
- H. Which letter recommends a novel published on the eve of the First World War for the lessons that it teaches about the consequences of nuclear warfare?
- I. Which letter suggests that the Allies were prepared to use the atomic bomb against an Eastern nation but not against a Western one?
- J. Which letter suggests that the nuclear bombing of Japanese cities represents the first occasion during the Second World War that the Allied forces have deliberately targeted civilians?

- 1. Letter ①.
- 2. Letter ②.
- 3. Letter ③.
- 4. Letter ④.

- 5. Letter ⑤.
- 6. Letter ⑥.
- 7. Letter ⑦.
- 8. Letter ⑧.

- 9. Letter ⑨.
- 0. None of them.

(2) Which FOUR of these statements about the letters in *The Times* are NOT true? Write the answers in alphabetical order in the spaces provided on the answer sheet.

- A. All of the letters are signed by men.
- B. Both Letters ⑧ and ⑨ assume that the atomic bombing of a major center of population is likely to result in the death of hundreds of thousands of people.
- C. Four of the letters are written from London addresses.
- D. Letters ⑦ and ⑧ both compare the atomic attacks on Japanese cities to the use of air power by the British air force in India.
- E. More than one of the letters refers to earlier Allied protests against indiscriminate German bombing.
- F. Only Letter ⑨ specifically mentions the atomic bombing of Nagasaki.
- G. Only one of the letters is signed by more than one person.
- H. The majority of the letters clearly approve of the dropping of the atomic bomb on Japan.
- I. Only Letter ④ mentions early reports that the target of the atomic bomb dropped on August 6 was a military installation outside Hiroshima rather than the city itself.
- J. None of the letters is dated August 9.

(3) Within the space provided on the answer sheet, summarize IN JAPANESE the final paragraph of Letter ⑨ ("Its justification ... the most dreadful precedent in the history of mankind.").

II Keeping a closer watch on the sun

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(Adapted from an article by Michael Richardson in the *Straits Times*, May 31, 2010)

(1) Are the following statements true or false according to the passage? Indicate your answers by writing “T” or “F” in the spaces provided on the answer sheet.

- a. Although dark sunspots appear in larger numbers when the output of solar energy is at its maximum, their temperature is in fact lower than that of other areas of the sun.
- b. Research published in March 2010 suggested that, even if people immediately stopped using fossil fuels like coal and oil, the mean surface temperature of the Earth would increase by at least 3.7 degrees Celsius within half a century.
- c. The average time between peaks in solar activity is about eleven years, and it has been predicted that the next peak will occur in May 2013.
- d. The most recently launched NASA satellite for observing solar activity went into official operation in May 2010 and is scheduled to send back over five million images per day for at least five years.
- e. The size and frequency of CMEs began to increase dramatically soon after the Solar Dynamics Observatory was launched.

(2) What are the benefits and dangers of (in the underlined phrase) “the high-technology networks on which advanced economies increasingly depend”? Discuss this question IN ENGLISH in your own words within the space provided on the answer sheet, giving appropriate reasons and examples.

(3) Explain IN ENGLISH in your own words within the space provided on the answer sheet what the author means by the underlined sentence, “This is a controversial issue.”

III The death penalty

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