

ハイレベル読解問題演習 61

(早稲田大・商 2019)

次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。

The corridor outside Ruby's bedroom is cluttered with a professional-grade video camera, tripod and lights. Normally they would be pointed directly at her desk, but they are not needed for the moment because she is taking a brief break from studying to talk to me.

"I've got an agreement with the family (ア)that I can store the tripod there," the teenager says sheepishly as we take a tour of her home, "but I'll get in trouble for the lights."

Ruby's family don't quite understand her — "She is a bit weird," says her younger sister, with full sibling love — but her fans do. Ruby is a star of the new Study Tuber phenomenon, one of the strangest to emerge from the frontier of online youth culture. Put simply, millions of girls love to watch videos of Ruby doing homework. And Ruby does a lot of homework.

All of the Study Tubers post videos of tips for achieving more in life or of them just studying. If you are over the age of 25 you may be querying the latter category: literally watching a girl sit at a book or laptop? Yes, just that — except that it is built on the billions of young men who spend hours of every day watching other young men on YouTube playing video games (1) the name "Let's Play." The Study Tubers' equivalent includes videos called "Study With Me" or "Revise With Me," with the girls narrating footage of marathon studying sessions. (A)They are academic performers in both senses of the term.

Take Ruby. She seems like a petite 17-year-old 19th-century heroine, with a love of charmingly vintage English fashions and phrases (her sister makes fun of her for using the word "harkened" in conversation) and a Victorian family home in Buckinghamshire. However, when it comes to studying, Ruby is an ultra-endurance athlete.

The footage she and others post of themselves receiving their results for secondary school standardised exams (all A-stars) or Oxford University places is like medal time at the Olympics. One of Ruby's most popular videos was a speeded-up version of herself revising for her advanced-level exams for 14 hours solid in one day; it has had more than one million views.

"We say, 'Ruby, come down and watch a film and relax'," says her mother, Clare, as I chat with the family after school one evening. "She doesn't want to." Clare has the universal bewildered look of parents of teenagers doing crazy futuristic stuff, even if it is getting paid for uploading videos of themselves staring at textbooks.

Ruby interjects: "(1) I couldn't do it for 15 hours if I didn't enjoy it." You may have guessed what the follow-up was to her wildly successful 14-hour "Study With Me" video.

I believe her. "Have a productive week," is Ruby's signature sign-off to her weekly videos. I spent a week immersed (2) the almost exclusively female subculture of Study Tubers and found it exposed just how unproductive I am. The top three are Ruby, whose channel is called "Ruby Granger" (she adopted the name Granger in tribute to her hero, Hermione Granger from the Harry Potter stories) and has had 11.5 million views; Jade Bowler from "Unjaded Jade," who has had 8M million views since launching last year; and Eve Bennett from "Revision with Eve," who has had 4.5 million views.

They get recognised in public and some of their teachers show their productivity tutorials to their classes. One of Ruby's fans recreated her bedroom in Minecraft. Their parents often appear incidentally in their videos, obviously baffled (3) why their daughters are videoing themselves all day long. Or, indeed, why they are studying in stints of 12 hours or more.

Ruby was bullied at the start of her academic drive; now she "owns it," she says. Incidentally, the revenue stream is, while not massive, "more than pocket money" and she puts it, of course, (4) the costs of a degree. "The education system is pressurising enough on young people and I don't want to make it worse," Ruby says, "but on the other hand that pressure almost obliges people to seek out advice and tips."

(Adapted from *The Times*, March 19, 2018)

設問1. 空所(1)~(4)を埋めるのにもっとも適当なものを(a)~(d)からそれぞれ一つ選べ。

- | | | | | |
|-----|------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| (1) | (a) at | (b) in | (c) over | (d) under |
| (2) | (a) about | (b) in | (c) of | (d) through |
| (3) | (a) as to | (b) because of | (c) but for | (d) instead of |
| (4) | (a) across | (b) at | (c) by | (d) towards |

設問2. 下線部(ア)と同じ用法のものを(a)~(d)から一つ選べ。

- (a) I am convinced that our students will do a great job creating original textbooks for children.
- (b) I would like to express my sincere gratitude to you for granting the scholarship that enabled me to study in the U.S. last year.
- (c) "The Sound of Music" is the film that many students claim changed their lives.
- (d) They were encouraged by the fact that their performance was evaluated highly in the latest review.

設問3. 次の1.~5.について、本文の内容に合うものはT、合わないものはFの欄にマークせよ。

- 1. Ruby did not have a video camera, tripod and lights in her bedroom while she was being interviewed by the author.
- 2. Ruby's mother, Clare, is bewildered because Ruby is watching "Study With Me" without her teachers or her classmates.
- 3. The fans of Study Tubers are so fascinated with the Study Tubers' performance that some appear in their videos by chance.
- 4. The amount of money Ruby earns as a Study Tuber is not insignificant.
- 5. According to Ruby, due to the pressure from the education system many people even give up asking for help.

設問4. 下線部(イ)と同じ意味を表すものが[a]~[d]に二つある。その正しい組み合わせを(i)~(iv)から一つ選べ。

- [a] "Because I am fond of doing it I can continue it for 15 hours."
- [b] "I couldn't do it for 15 hours as it was difficult for me to enjoy it."
- [c] "It is possible for me to do it for 15 hours as I find it fun."
- [d] "I would be able to do it for 15 hours if I liked it."

- (i) [a] and [b]
- (iii) [b] and [d]

- (ii) [a] and [c]
- (iv) [c] and [d]

設問5. 下線部(A)の意味にもっとも近いものを(a)~(d)から一つ選びなさい。

- (a) Both boys and girls strive for academic excellence by studying hard on video.
- (b) Girls who star in the Study Tubers are both talented entertainers and gifted students.
- (c) The videos have a high level of both academic and entertainment value.
- (d) These videos are examples of how students can both study and have fun at the same time.

ハイレベル読解問題演習 62

(早稲田大・商 2019)

次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。

Everything we're injecting artificial intelligence into — self-driving vehicles, robot doctors, the social-credit scores of more than a billion Chinese citizens and more — depends on a debate about how to make AI do things it can't, at present. What was once merely an academic concern now has consequence for billions of dollars' worth of talent and infrastructure and, you know, the future of the human race.

That debate comes down to (1) the current approaches to building AI are enough. With a few tweaks and the application of enough brute computational force, will the technology we have now be capable of true "intelligence," in the sense we imagine it exists in an animal or a human?

On one side of this debate are the proponents of "deep learning" — an approach that, since a landmark paper in 2012 by a trio of researchers at the University of Toronto, has exploded in popularity. While far from the only approach to artificial intelligence, it has demonstrated abilities beyond (2) previous AI technology could accomplish.

The "deep" in "deep learning" refers to the number of layers of artificial neurons in a network of them. As in their biological equivalents, artificial nervous systems with more layers of neurons are capable of more sophisticated kinds of learning.

To understand artificial neural networks, picture a bunch of points in space connected to one another like the neurons in our brains. Adjusting the strength of the connections between these points is a rough analog for what happens when a brain learns. The result is a neural wiring diagram, with favorable pathways to desired results, such as correctly identifying an image.

(3) its limitations, deep learning powers the gold-standard software in image and voice recognition, machine translation and beating humans at board games. It's the driving force behind Google's custom AI chips and the AI cloud service that runs on them, as well as Nvidia Corp.'s self-driving car technology.

Andrew Ng, one of the most influential minds in AI and former head of Google Brain and Baidu Inc.'s AI division, has said that with deep learning, a computer should be able to do any mental task that the average human can accomplish in a second or less. Naturally, the computer should be able to do it even faster than a human.

On the other side of this debate are researchers such as Gary Marcus, former head of Uber Technologies Inc.'s AI division and currently a New York

University professor, who argues that deep learning is woefully insufficient for accomplishing the sorts of things we've been promised. It could never, for instance, be able to take over all white collar jobs and lead us to a glorious future of fully automated luxury communism.

Dr. Marcus says that to get to "general intelligence" — which requires the ability to reason, learn on one's own and build mental models of the world — will take more than what today's AI can achieve.

To go further with AI, "we need to take inspiration from nature," says Dr. Marcus. That means coming up with other kinds of artificial neural networks, and in some cases giving them innate, pre-programmed knowledge — like the instincts that all living things are born with.

Researchers are also trying to give AI the ability to build mental models of the world, something even babies can accomplish by the end of their first year. (4), while a deep-learning system that has seen a million school buses might fail the first time it's shown one that's upside-down, an AI with a mental model of what constitutes a bus — wheels, a yellow chassis, etc. — would have less trouble recognizing an inverted one.

Until we figure out how to make our AIs more intelligent and robust, we're going to have to hand-code into them a great deal of existing human knowledge, says Dr. Marcus. That is, a lot of the "intelligence" in artificial intelligence systems like self-driving software isn't artificial at all. As much as companies need to train their vehicles on as many miles of real roads as possible, for now, making these systems truly capable will still require inputting a great deal of logic that reflects (A)the decisions made by the engineers who build and test them.

(Adapted from *The Wall Street Journal*, August 4, 2018)

注 neural 神経(系)の

設問1. 空所(1)～(4)を埋めるのにもっとも適当なものを(a)～(d)からそれぞれ一つ選べ。

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|
| (1) | (a) after | (b) how | (c) whether | (d) why |
| (2) | (a) that | (b) what | (c) when | (d) whose |
| (3) | (a) Despite | (b) Over | (c) Through | (d) With |
| (4) | (a) Conversely | (b) However | (c) Moreover | (d) Thus |

設問2. 次の 1.~4.について、本文の内容に合うものはT、合わないものはFの欄にマークせよ。

1. Self-driving vehicles, robot doctors, and the social-credit scores of more than a billion Chinese citizens have all been realized thanks to AI.
2. To advance AI, Dr. Marcus claims that it is necessary to devise artificial neural networks which are similar to the instincts that all living things are born with.
3. An AI with a mental model of what constitutes a bus would require a million bus images to recognize one that is wrong side up.
4. It is still necessary for human beings to incorporate a great deal of logic into AIs manually in order to make them more intelligent and robust.

設問3. 下線部(A)を日本語に訳しなさい。

設問4. 本文のタイトルとしてもっとも適当なものを(a)~(d)から一つ選びなさい。

- (a) Can Artificial Intelligence Ever Realize Human Dreams?
- (b) Endeavor to Equip Artificial Intelligence With the Ability to Learn From Experience
- (c) Should Artificial Intelligence Copy the Human Brain?
- (d) The Reasons Why Artificial Intelligence Can Never Achieve "Deep Learning"

I. Read the following article and answer the questions as indicated.

(慶應義塾大・経済 2020)

"Government Support: A Tragedy for the Arts?" by Y. Bothur (2018)

- ① When President Donald Trump proposed to reduce the deficit by eliminating funding for the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA, many people in the US supported his suggestion. Surprisingly, even some people in the art world agreed. Indeed, similar arguments have been put forward by art critics in other countries, including the UK. As the world's governments continue to [1] the debts left by the 2008 financial crisis, this issue has become increasingly visible.
- ② State support for the arts hardly discourages charitable giving by the private sector. In 1996 the NEA gave about \$390,000 to the Metropolitan Opera of New York, but this amount accounts for only 0.29% of its annual income of \$133 million. Besides, other museums and cultural organizations have had some notable successes in raising funds; in the next year, the New York Public Library raised \$430 million and the Metropolitan Museum of Art raised \$300 million. Even in countries where state support for the arts is strong, it is not impossible to privately support cultural institutions. Glyndebourne, which hosts an annual opera festival in East Sussex in the UK, for example, is said to rely solely on private funding. [2]
- ③ In many countries, private support for the arts and culture is sufficient to make government funding unnecessary. Rather than direct funding for the arts, what is needed is a set of tax rules that quietly [3] them, allowing corporations and individuals to act freely. For example, the tax-free charitable status of cultural institutions in the US and the UK already offers important financial assistance. However, cultural institutions can be encouraged to reach out to individual and corporate donors, who could be further rewarded through tax breaks. This is why some economists have claimed that governments can best support the arts by leaving them alone.
- ④ Furthermore, state support for the arts has a negative effect on the quality of art itself. Since funding is allocated under political direction, politics inevitably influences both fairness and creativity in the art world. Typically, state funding usually goes to well-connected or well-established artists and institutions rather than to talented newcomers and outsiders. Besides, artists are encouraged to produce art that will successfully pass the application process for a grant rather than to create art for art's sake. This leads to unadventurous attitudes among artists, and ultimately to [4] ; for example, in the nineteenth century, the French Academy happily dismissed the new painting style called Impressionism.
- ⑤ Artists flourish best when they are challenged. Lack of appreciation and financial difficulties did not prevent Van Gogh from creating his masterpieces, and we can expect that even as this article goes to print, many [5] icons of art are working

away in poverty, or at least in obscurity. Indeed, it is in the nature of great art that it often goes unrecognized at the moment of its creation. Future success cannot be guaranteed by state support, nor by social media, but by the considered verdict of future generations of critics.

⑥ By contrast, there are in fact plenty of wealthy individuals who are prepared to support less famous but talented artists. This kind of patronage system has existed for centuries. Sponsors today continue to provide not only money, but also a studio and materials, thereby enabling artists to concentrate on their work. Thus, these modern patrons allow artists much greater freedom [6]. According to Wayne Lawson, former director of the Ohio Arts Council, these patrons "trust the artist's creativity and want to let us see the world through the artist's eyes."

⑦ [7] can deny that many governments already spend vastly over budget. Moreover, since 2008, most governments have experienced at least one recession. In this environment, spending on the arts is politically difficult. Taxpayers are dissatisfied with any spending on the arts because they believe it should be used for more urgent purposes such as social welfare, health care, national defense, education, and support for industry. [8]. In 2015, the English journalist Rupert Christiansen found that, despite the cuts to funding by the British government since 2009, "the arts sector as a whole has proved admirably successful in finding ways to survive and even flourish."

⑧ [9]. Indeed, many persuasive arguments urge us to abolish the funding of the arts by the government without delay. Successful cultural institutions and events can usually gain support from industry via advertising. This is in recognition of success: commercial funds are attracted by popularity. State sponsorship is the reverse of this process — an attempt to pick "winners" based on an administrator's paperwork rather than the verdict of the public. It is as mistaken as old-fashioned state support for future industries, and must be discontinued.

Answer questions [1] — [9] as indicated.

1. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [1] in Paragraph ①? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (1) on the mark sheet.

1. execute 2. promote 3. struggle 4. tackle

2. Of the four institutions mentioned in paragraph ②, which of the following received the least funding from the government? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (2) on the mark sheet.

1. Glyndeboume 2. The Metropolitan Museum of Art
3. The Metropolitan Opera of New York 4. The New York Public Library

3. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [3] in Paragraph ③? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (3) on the mark sheet.
1. applies 2. encourages 3. follows 4. obliges
4. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [4] in Paragraph ④? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (4) on the mark sheet.
1. disagreements about proper applications 2. discouragement and despair
3. increased governmental funding 4. the rejection of artistic innovations
5. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [5] in Paragraph ⑤? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (5) on the mark sheet.
1. celebrated 2. fated 3. future 4. present
6. Which of the following best fills the gap at [6] in Paragraph ⑥? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (6) on the mark sheet.
1. from public criticism 2. from taxation 3. to become famous 4. to experiment
7. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [7] in Paragraph ⑦? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (7) on the mark sheet.
1. All 2. None 3. Some 4. We
8. Which of the following best fills the gap at [8] in Paragraph ⑦? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (8) on the mark sheet.
1. Additionally, artists and politicians are insisting on accountability.
2. Moreover, governments cannot afford to pay artists.
3. Further, culture is less important than social welfare.
4. What is more, the arts do seem to be adaptable.
9. Which of the following best fills the gap at [9] in Paragraph ⑧? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (9) on the mark sheet.
1. Artistic questions are rarely rational
2. Funding levels should clearly be maintained
3. It is a very difficult question
4. The time to act is now

II. Read the following article and answer the questions as indicated.

(慶應義塾大・経済 2020)

"The Arts: Why State Funding is Critical" by Sue Portagig (2018)

① Long-established government organizations fund the arts in many nations, for example, the Arts Council England and the National Endowment for the Arts (NE) in the US. Both support not only a variety of arts including painting, sculpture, music, dance, and folk arts, but also cultural institutions such as libraries, theaters, and museums. In addition, these organizations fund an array of programs to encourage people to enjoy the arts and cultural events. This support is critical, especially during economic recessions. [10] withdrawing state money, we need to protect and even increase government funding for the arts.

② To begin with, art and culture enrich public life. As Sandy Nairne, a former director of the National Portrait Gallery in London said, "Culture and art are a necessity for people both as individuals and as part of communities. Whether enjoying a visit to a museum or art gallery, singing in a choir, listening to extraordinary musicians, reading poetry or sharing in the excitement of street performance, this is a part of what makes life worthwhile." Furthermore, in an age of migration and social change, the arts serve an important role in bringing people together, helping to give citizens common experiences, and finding ways to accommodate their differences. [11]

③ Art and culture represent the heritage in which a people's history and identity are firmly rooted. This heritage is preserved in the various cultural institutions of a nation. According to novelist Michael Rosen, "The wonder of libraries, museums, and archives is that we can relate ourselves with others — often stretching back hundreds or thousands of years. This is one of the ways in which we can discover the history and shape of humanity and where or how we fit into it." [12]. It is, therefore, our duty to preserve, support, and encourage them.

④ Nevertheless, some fields of art cannot sustain themselves independently and require constant governmental funding to continue. In contrast to [13] successful grand theaters in big cities such as London and New York, local theaters in smaller cities and towns usually lack stability because ticket sales are necessarily limited. Also, since museums and libraries are non-profit cultural organizations, it is difficult for them to maintain their facilities and offer a high quality of services without support from government grants. Moreover, such funding is required for artistic innovation because it enables artists to take risks and experiment for the sake of art itself.

⑤ Some may argue that, wherever possible, private donations can and should replace government grants. Whereas in the US, private support for art and culture is relatively secure, donations to the arts cannot be taken for granted in many other countries. Today, when extremely wealthy individuals and corporations are

dominating the global economy, more can clearly be asked of them. However, charitable giving by the private sector will only go so far. It would be unwise to make our arts *overly* [14] dependent on the political or economic demands of private enterprise. During times of economic difficulty, private funding would constantly be at risk.

⑥ By contrast, stable government funding enables as many people as possible to enjoy art and culture. A government grant ensures *everyone's* affordable access to art and culture, and thus makes them an integral part of daily life. It allows [15]. Moreover, gallery tours and cultural programs bring the arts to the poor and to children, not only to well-to-do adults. Through these programs, people can gain an understanding of the importance of art and the need to protect cultural heritage for future generations.

⑦ Government funding of the arts and cultural activities brings economic benefits by attracting tourists. This, in turn, can promote the redevelopment of suburbs and encourage tourism-related services to grow. In the 1980s, politicians in the UK recognized art and culture as valuable resources that could play a part in the renewal of post-industrial cities in the country. At that time, a British politician Chris Smith took up the idea of the arts as one of the "creative industries." Subsequently, an art policy was developed to widen public access to art and culture and to help drive urban rebirth and fight social exclusion. This change has been important. [16], the Arts Council of England estimates that the nation benefits by over \$4 for every \$1 of investment in art funding.

⑧ The arts are vital for a better quality of life; the Arts Council England makes this point clearly on their website, declaring that "great art and culture inspires us, brings us together and teaches us about ourselves and the world around us." [17] individuals might contribute, providing art for citizens is always the responsibility of government. That is why continued state support of the arts is critical and must be ensured.

Answer questions [10] — [23] as indicated.

10. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [10] in Paragraph ①?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (10) on the mark sheet.

1. Above all 2. Except for 3. Far from 4. In addition to

11. Which of the following types of art is NOT discussed in Paragraph ②? Fill in the blank at the number (11) on the mark sheet.

1. concerts 2. exhibitions 3. films 4. literature

12. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [12] in Paragraph ③?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (12) on the mark sheet.
1. Clearly, many writers are busy creating content for our heritage
 2. Indeed, museums are at the very heart of this heritage-related industry
 3. Obviously, heritage is firmly connected to a sense of national pride
 4. Ultimately, a sense of nationalism is essential for most modern nations
13. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [13] in Paragraph ④?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (13) on the mark sheet.
1. artistically
 2. commercially
 3. culturally
 4. large-scale
14. Which of the following **best** explains why the author wrote the word in *italics* at [14] in Paragraph ⑤? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (14) on the mark sheet.
1. to emphasize a contrast
 2. to emphasize degree
 3. to emphasize surprise
 4. to emphasize a change
15. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [15] in Paragraph ⑥?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (15) on the mark sheet.
1. all citizens to find common ground despite income inequalities
 2. governments to resolve income inequality through arts funding
 3. minorities to feel unwelcome through funding their arts
 4. only wealthier citizens to appreciate art
16. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [16] in Paragraph ⑦?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (16) on the mark sheet.
1. By contrast
 2. Moreover
 3. Nevertheless
 4. Today
17. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [17] in Paragraph ⑧?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (17) on the mark sheet.
1. As far as
 2. However much
 3. So much as
 4. To the extent that

18, 19, & 20. Look at the statements below. Then, based on **BOTH** articles, under the corresponding number (18), (19), and (20), fill in:

- Slot 1, if only Y. Bothur would agree with that statement
- Slot 2, if only Sue Portagig would agree with that statement
- Slot 3, if both authors would agree with that statement
- Slot 4, if neither author would agree with that statement

- 18. Charitable giving can be sufficient to support the arts.
- 19. Politicians have already influenced the direction of the arts.
- 20. Art must make a profit in order to be valuable.

21. In which of the following pairs do both words have **the same stress (アクセント) pattern**? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (21) on the mark sheet.

- 1. creative - creativity
- 2. declaration - declaring
- 3. economic - economy
- 4. exclusive - exclusion
- 5. subsidy - subsidiary

22. Which one of the following pairs (1～5) contains a noun which is **pronounced differently** from the verb? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (22) on the mark sheet.

- 1. a benefit (n) - to benefit (vb)
- 2. a picture (n) - to picture (vb)
- 3. a promise (n) - to promise (vb)
- 4. an abuse (n) - to abuse (vb)
- 5. an interest (n) - to interest (vb)

23. Five of the following six pairs contain words that are **pronounced identically**. Which of the pairs contains words that are **pronounced differently**? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (23) on the mark sheet.

- 1. berry - bury
- 2. freight - fright
- 3. isle - aisle
- 4. sewing - sowing
- 5. some - sum
- 6. thrown - throne

III. Read the following article and answer the questions as indicated.

(慶應義塾大・経済 2020)

"Caught in their own traps? Governments, subsidies, and fish"

by M. T. Nettes (2018)

① In every ocean, fish numbers are rapidly declining. Fishing subsidies, usually in the form of financial assistance, are one of the key factors behind this collapse. As far back as 2009, these subsidies were estimated by the Canadian researcher Rashid Surnaila to total about \$35 billion globally, and they create incentives for fishermen around the world to increase their catch. Though Asia is the region where subsidies are highest, three countries alone — Japan, China, and the USA — were each accountable for nearly 20% of global subsidies. Nevertheless, as regards Japan and the USA at least, their share of the world's total catch has been steadily dropping since the 1960s as various players [24] the global market.

② Current world fish consumption has risen to an all-time high of about 20 kilos a year per person. To be sure, global fish production and trade have grown remarkably since the 1970s, rising from 70 million tons to over 170 million in 2016. But almost all the recent gains in production have been [25] to farmed fish. Aquaculture, especially in China, has grown amazingly in the past decades: indeed, farmed fish now account for over half of all the fish that people eat worldwide. In some ways this has helped, but it does not mean that the pressure on the open seas has eased.

③ Based on a 2018 assessment by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), world ocean fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels declined from 90% in 1974 to 66% in 2015. By 2018, 33% of the world's fishing areas were estimated to be exploited at a biologically unsustainable level, and therefore classified as over-exploited. While the rate of decrease has slowed since 2008, little progress has been made towards making ocean fishing truly sustainable. The FAO further reported that 87% of the world's marine fishing areas are either fully exploited or over-exploited. Indeed, at least one global study has predicted that, given these trends, commercial fisheries worldwide might collapse by 2050. [26]

④ What lies behind the numbers is this: new technologies have made fishing much more efficient. Modern nets have improved catches, even though a large percentage of any fishing take is likely to be bycatch — that is, unwanted sea creatures including turtles and dolphins, which are killed and then simply thrown back into the sea. Major damage is also done to marine life simply by fishing out the biggest fish: some species like Bluefin Tuna or the Patagonian Toothfish are regularly caught at rates well above the limits that have legally been set in international agreements. Subsidies given by governments to the fishing industry have directly impacted the marine environment, by keeping the numbers of boats at sea artificially high, by providing them with modern infrastructure, and by keeping prices for fish

deliberately low. [27]

⑤ Why do governments pay such attention to what is, economically speaking, a minor industry? One reason is simply history. In the past, fisheries were far more valuable than today, before manufacturing and the digital economy became dominant. Another is political: fishing tends to employ people in remoter rural areas, where unemployment and social decline might otherwise be more serious. However, these reasons alone [28] account for today's continuing subsidies. Rather, it is the competitive nature of fishing which draws in governments: they are competing for "free" resources (fish), which, being mobile, belong to no nation. Furthermore, the sending of boats out to open ocean zones is a [29] act, signaling interest in, even if not sovereignty over, those areas.

⑥ A subsidy [30]. Money can be provided for fresh equipment, such as sonar or GPS. Or it might be a tax break, indirectly easing access to insurance or loans. Grants that improve port infrastructure and fish processing facilities are also effective. However, subsidies are not limited to the domestic economy: often, richer nations buy rights for their fishermen in the waters surrounding under-developed countries; for example, a Chinese company purchased fishing rights from several Namibian companies and then overfished the area. Such bargains are often unfair and usually take no account of how sustainable the situation might be for the poorer country in the long run. Furthermore, to escape international quota agreements, many governments encourage their vessels to register abroad, funding them despite this apparent contradiction.

⑦ It is easy to understand how national pride, the desire to project power and influence into the world's oceans, the competitive urge to take one's fair [31], the maintenance of employment, or of traditions and cultures can influence governments. Yet they are not sufficient reasons in themselves to justify the current situation. The economist Garrett Hardin has labeled what we are witnessing as "The Tragedy of the Commons": it illustrates how humans fail to cooperate intelligently when dealing with shared [32]. It need not be that way. Greater international cooperation, through mechanisms such as the TPP or international agreements on various fishing [33] or fish stocks, is urgently needed. This is one issue where the political call to national strength would be a mistake. Only cooperation can secure the future.

⑧ There is little doubt that the short-term "race to fish" is threatening the long-term environmental, social, and economic security that fisheries offer us all. In some countries, such as France, Spain, Japan, and the USA, subsidies to the fishing industry are, as a proportion of the value earned by domestic catches, over 20%. In others, such as Norway, Iceland, and New Zealand, they stand [34]. With fish under such pressure across the globe, surely it is the latter examples that we need to follow. Subsidies are a trap from which we ourselves need to escape.

Answer questions [24] — [36] as indicated.

24. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [24] in Paragraph ①? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (24) on the mark sheet.

1. abandoned 2. competed 3. entered 4. totaled

25. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [25] in Paragraph ②? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (25) on the mark sheet.

1. attributed 2. comprised 3. likened 4. pointed

26. Based on Paragraph ③, approximately what percentage of the world's fishing areas were **fully** rather than **over**-exploited in 2018? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (26) on the mark sheet.

1. 33% 2. 54% 3. 67% 4. 87%

27. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [27] in Paragraph ④? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (27) on the mark sheet.

1. All three policies are simply unsustainable.
2. Both of these impacts are responsible for these problems.
3. These technologies are endangering large fish species.
4. The whole situation has continued since fishing began.

28. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [28] in Paragraph ⑤? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (28) on the mark sheet.

1. are sufficient to
2. do not take into
3. will as a matter of policy
4. would probably not

29. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [29] in Paragraph ⑤? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (29) on the mark sheet.

1. commercial 2. formal 3. military 4. political

30. Which of the following fills the gap at [30], **and best introduces** Paragraph ⑥? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (30) on the mark sheet.

1. can improve fishing vessels
2. can take many forms
3. is generally a direct cash gift
4. is applied domestically

31, 32, 33. Place three of the words below into the most suitable of the gaps marked [31], [32], and [33] in Paragraph (7). Each word may be used only once. Fill in the corresponding slots under the numbers marked (31), (32), and (33) on the mark sheet.

1. areas
2. finances
3. pride
4. profit
5. resources
6. share
7. treaties

34. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [34] in Paragraph (8)? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (34) on the mark sheet.

1. at least 50% higher
2. at less than 10%
3. at more or less the same level
4. at more than 30%

35, 36. Read the two statements below. Then, based on the article as a whole, under the corresponding number (35) and (36) on the mark sheet, fill in **slot 1** if you think the author would **agree with the statement**, or fill in **slot 2** if you think the author would **disagree with the statement**, or fill in **slot 3** if you think **the author does not express an opinion about the statement**.

35. Countries give subsidies mainly for economic reasons.
36. Fish farming has largely removed pressure on the world's oceans.

V. 以下の設問(A)、(B)の中から一つ選んで、問題文 I～IIIをもとにして、自分の意見を解答用紙 B の V.欄に英語で書きなさい。 注意点をよく読んでから書くこと。

***100 語以上が目安**

(A) Should the Japanese government reduce funding for the Arts? Why, or why not?

(B) Should the Japanese government reduce subsidies for the fishing industry? Why, or why not?

注意点:

- (1) 箇条書きは不可
- (2) 自分の意見と異なる見解に言及し、それに反論すること。
- (3) 問題文 I、II、または III で言及されている見解やことがらを 最低一つ引用して、自分の意見をまとめること。 引用する際には、下の例を参考にすること。

引用例:

- ◇ In her 2010 article "Against Zoos", Faerrer claims, "Nature is not ours to control". She argues that However, I strongly disagree with that statement, because
- ◇ I agree only to a certain extent with Eve N. Suzuki who argues, "Schools do not protect the rights of students enough" in the essay by Foane (2010). Her claim that X is Y may be true, but
- ◇ According to O'Werke (2012, paragraph 7), one option is indirect taxation. Although this argument

ハイレベル読解問題演習 67・68・69・70

I. Read the following article and answer the questions as indicated.

(慶應義塾大・経済 2019)

"Avoiding the Tourist Trap" by Binan Dunit (2016)

- ① In May 2015, a single Chinese company sent 6,400 of its employees to France for a four-day group vacation. The visit required private viewings of the Louvre, bookings of 140 hotels in Paris, and more than 4,700 rooms in Cannes and Monaco. But how much further can we take this kind of tourism? Today we hear increasing complaints from cities [1] Barcelona, Florence, and Venice, which are all overwhelmed with tourists. Furthermore, tourists are slowly destroying many fragile but beautiful natural sites, from coral reefs to rainforests. Either tourism must change, or it must begin to have restrictions placed upon it [2] .
- ② Restraining tourism is first and foremost our duty to the global environment. The Galapagos Islands are a perfect illustration. Famous as the remote location which helped Darwin develop his views on evolution, today they are visited by tens of thousands of tourists. However, the cruise ships [3] much pollution: oil and plastics, human and food waste, and non-native species carried from distant shores. Of course, this is an extreme example. Yet wherever they go, tourists put strains on the environment. They create pollution, excess traffic, and overcrowding on beaches and in parks.
- ③ Tourism to historical sites might seem immune to these dangers. The tourists are coming to experience cultural differences via an appreciation of heritage. All too often, however, such tourism fails to promote any meaningful cultural exchange. Take Florence, for example. The 11 million tourists it attracts each year often experience tourism itself as much as local culture [4] . They endure long queues, only to receive brief explanations and a very limited time at each attraction. An hour waiting in line for a two-minute viewing of a Botticelli hardly seems worthwhile. Indeed, many tourist magnets promise an "authentic cultural experience", but are ultimately obliged [5] to sell fakes. Mass tourist destinations can often seem false: they fail to show the local culture accurately, but instead offer a fantasy which is no better than a trip to Disneyland.
- ④ Promoters of tourism often cite its economic advantages. However, its local benefits can be exaggerated. The kinds of jobs which tourism creates are often low-paid service-sector jobs in housekeeping, retail, and transport. These jobs hold little attraction for the local youth, and many hotels instead turn to cheap immigrant labor to do the work. [6] , much tourism is seasonal: towns and resorts may suffer off-season, due to the slowdown in income. Worse still, tourism can bring an increase in crime. Some destinations cater for young people, with bars and strip clubs, not museums and cultural attractions. Unsurprisingly, then, the locals get

more than the economic boom they had hoped for — social disturbances which can affect family life and the safety of children.

⑤ Desire for profit has driven the rapid growth of tourism. Tourism has become the world's largest and fastest-growing industry. In 1950, around 25 million people travelled abroad. However, according to the UN World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), international tourist arrivals by 2015 had reached close to 1.2 billion, generating \$1.5 trillion in export earnings. By 2030, the UNWTO forecasts international tourist arrivals to reach 1.8 billion.

⑥ Nevertheless, the profits of tourism are often a mere illusion. Much of the money earned simply returns abroad. For example, researchers found that less than half of the income from safari and beach tourism in Kenya remains in Kenya, mainly because of package tours arranged by foreign companies, which rely on foreign-owned airlines and hotels. Even worse, most tourists do not [7] the services they access: added tourists put excessive strain on existing water supplies, transport systems, parking, and on other public services, such as police and ambulance, which are paid for by local taxpayers. A popular tourist destination may also see housing prices increase, as visitors buy up houses, reducing the supply of accommodation for locals.

⑦ Eco-tourism, with its emphasis on sustainability and small-scale operations, is often portrayed as the answer to these issues. But even if it could help, the problem of scale would remain. [8]. An abundance of eco-tourist ventures — mass eco-tourism — is necessarily a contradiction in terms. In order to weaken tourist demand we need to address tourism's external costs — its social and environmental damage — and employ some version of a tourism tax worldwide, in order to generate funds to repair the damage we are causing.

⑧ Does all of this affect how we should view travel? [9] All the evidence suggests we need to change our travel habits. In the age of the Internet we can all become, as Isak Dinesen put it, "travelers in our minds". We can explore remote corners of the globe without leaving our living rooms. Quite clearly, most travelers today are neither scientists nor explorers. Most modern travel is just tourism — a form of escapist entertainment which, like most types of leisure, is best in moderation.

Answer questions [1] — [9] as indicated.

1. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [1] in Paragraph ①?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (1) on the mark sheet.
 1. as famous as
 2. famous as
 3. how famous as
 4. such famous as

2. When the underlined sentence at [2] in Paragraph ① is spoken, which of the following word pairs would naturally be stressed? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (2) on the mark sheet.
 1. change ... restrictions
 2. Either ... begin
 3. must ...must
 4. tourism ...it

3. The five words below fill the gap at [3] in Paragraph ②. Which word must come **third** in order for them to complete a grammatical sentence? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (3) on the mark sheet.
 1. about
 2. bring
 3. but
 4. cannot
 5. help

4. Which of the following is the closest in meaning to the underlined phrase at [4] in Paragraph ③? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (4) on the mark sheet.
 1. they are often as experienced at tourism itself as at local culture
 2. they often learn more by local culture than by their tourism experience
 3. they often learn about tourism itself as opposed to local attractions
 4. they usually experience the local culture itself through tourism

5. In which **two** of the words (a) to (e) is the second syllable pronounced in the same way as in the second syllable of the underlined word at [5] in Paragraph ③? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (5) on the mark sheet.
 - (a) deceive
 - (b) environment
 - (c) forgive
 - (d) origin

(e) revival

1. (a) and (b)
 2. (b) and (c)
 3. (b) and (e)
 4. (c) and (d)
 5. (d) and (e)
6. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [6] in Paragraph ④? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (6) on the mark sheet.
1. By contrast
 2. However
 3. Moreover
 4. Ultimately
7. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [7] in Paragraph ⑥? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (7) on the mark sheet.
1. express gratitude for
 2. make enough use of
 3. patiently put up with
 4. pay fully for
8. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [8] in Paragraph ⑦? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (8) on the mark sheet.
1. Creating a vast network of eco-resorts would clearly be sustainable
 2. Even eco-tourist ventures have negative environmental impacts
 3. Financial burdens would go far beyond the environmental effects
 4. Little or no environmental damage is created by eco-resorts
9. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [9] in Paragraph ⑧? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (9) on the mark sheet.
1. Actually, no.
 2. I think it is unlikely.
 3. Who could doubt it?
 4. Why should it?

II. Read the following article and answer the questions as indicated.

(慶應義塾大・経済 2019)

"Broadening Our Horizons" by T. Fortue (2018)

① According to the World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC), in 2016, travel and tourism's direct and indirect impact made an \$8.3 trillion contribution to the world's GDP (10.4%), 313 million jobs (an incredible 1 in 10 jobs around the world), \$1.5 trillion exports (6.5% of total exports and 28.8% of global services exports), and \$882 billion investment (4.5% of total investment). These figures alone should be enough to [10] much criticism of tourism. But tourism is about much more than money. It has so many vital cultural and political effects that we should not only seek to support it, but to actively expand it.

② Initially we need to recognize the positive effects that tourism could have on some of the world's poorest countries. According to the WTTC, in 2017 the Maldives, today relatively rich, ranked first among tourism-dependent countries, deriving 39% of its GDP directly from tourism. On the same list, Vanuatu and Cape Verde, still poor and in need of development, ranked ninth and tenth. However, the same organization's list of the eight nations with the fastest tourism growth in 2017 is still more revealing: Egypt, Mongolia, Georgia, Nicaragua, Turkey, Moldova, Libya, and Nepal. By 2028 the WTTC estimates that Tanzania, Myanmar, Namibia and Bangladesh, all developing countries, are also set for major growth. [11].

③ Furthermore, tourists bring money to rural areas. Across the globe the endless pull of urbanization has weakened village communities. Without tourists, [12]. Many scenic areas can anticipate no other viable sources of income, lacking the resources and connections needed for manufacturing or trade. The tourist industry, seasonal though[13] it often may be, is good for a region's economy, creating jobs based on tourist arrivals and businesses like hotels and boutiques that cater to tourists; added sales taxes collected from tourists may also benefit local people. A good example would be Majorca in Spain: once one of Spain's poorest regions, thanks to tourist income it is today the richest in per capita income.

④ Cultural capital is hard to define, but however one does so, tourism is already playing an active part in preserving it. At a glance, tourists might seem to be simply a burden that host countries must endure for financial gain. However, the hosts are given strong incentives to maintain and respect their local traditions. In our increasingly globalized world, that is important: too much of our heritage is being lost to heartless multinational corporations. Arts and skills, languages and cultures which might otherwise disappear are preserved for tourists to admire. Furthermore, regions that benefit from tourism usually place an added [14] keeping their environment clean and safe, which benefits all residents. [15]

⑤ Opponents of tourism are keen to point out its worst excesses. This is simply another example of tunnel vision. Critics of automobile emissions usually make the

same kind of error: [16], without acknowledging the vast contribution and continued appeal of the car globally. Picking fault with a few areas or cities cannot hide the fact that tourism as an industry has grown and diversified at an incredible speed. From campsites, inns, small hotels, eco-tourist lodges, to grand resorts, tourism has contributed more to global development than many traditional industries. The critics need to admit the weakness of their own position. They would rather [17] than see a tourism industry grow and solve that problem.

⑥ Tourism is *the* industry of the future, particularly for many developing countries. Many of the world's least developed countries have already realized that it offers a unique path to rapid development. Though they might lack industry or expertise, this is one road which, if well managed, can bring in needed income. Tourism is an industry which promotes international understanding in a time of looming trade wars, co-operation in an age of great power competition, and tolerance when many societies are increasingly nationalistic. Why on earth would we even consider restricting such a valuable resource? [18] [19] [20]

Answer questions [10] — [20] as indicated.

10. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [10] in Paragraph ①? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (10) on the mark sheet.

1. attract
2. encourage
3. focus
4. prevent

11. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [11] in Paragraph ②, and thus complete the paragraph? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (11) on the mark sheet.

1. Few other countries will follow the example of the Maldives
2. These examples can only begin to illustrate tourism's potential
3. Tourism must not be seen as a solution to deep poverty
4. Without tourism, few countries could have attained development

12. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [12] in Paragraph ③? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (12) on the mark sheet.

1. both town and countryside would have collapsed
2. larger urban centers would have disappeared
3. many isolated settlements would have vanished
4. quite a few remote villages would have flourished

13. Which of the following words is pronounced with the same vowel sound (母音) as the underlined word at [13] in Paragraph ③? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (13) on the mark sheet.

1. cow
2. through
3. throw
4. tough

14. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [14] in Paragraph ④? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (14) on the mark sheet.

1. bonus for
2. emphasis on
3. importance to
4. stress towards

15. In Paragraph ④, which of the following does the author view as the greatest threat to cultural capital? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (15) on the mark sheet.

1. environmental destruction
2. excessive tourism
3. financial incentives
4. multinational corporations

16. Which of the following best fills the gap at [16] in Paragraph ⑤? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (16) on the mark sheet.

1. they can only see the positive results
2. they find fault where no fault exists
3. they reveal more about automobiles than tourism
4. they simply focus on the negative

17. Which of the following best fills the gap at [17] in Paragraph ⑤? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (17) on the mark sheet.

1. complain about the growth of traditional arts and crafts
2. have hundreds of millions live in poverty
3. preserve unspoiled wilderness in plenty
4. promote environmentally sustainable tourism

18, 19, 20. Look at the issues listed below. Then, **comparing articles I and II**, under the corresponding number (18), (19), and (20) on the mark sheet, fill in:

Slot 1, if only article I (Binan Dunit) mentions the issue

Slot 2, if only article II (T. Fortue) mentions the issue

Slot 3, if both authors mention the issue

Slot 4, if neither author mentions the issue

18. The rapid growth of tourism

19. The role played by women in tourism

20. Foreign ownership

III. Read the following article and answer the questions as indicated.

"Casinos: High Stakes All Round?" by Anne T. Uppe (2017)

- ① Most people gamble, even if that merely [21] calculations about crossing the road or eating an extra slice of cake. As the worldwide popularity of card games and horse-racing illustrates, gambling is entertaining. At the same time, it is rightly regarded as a serious social problem. Societies where illegal or unregulated gambling is common are often characterized by debt-related violence, prostitution, and family collapse. In one sense, building casinos seems a safe solution. Casinos are gaming palaces on a grand scale, easy to supervise and regulate. Yet questions remain: are casinos actually a good thing? Some countries, such as the Netherlands, have tried both the total liberalization and subsequent re-restriction of casinos. Their experience shows that regulating casinos is unavoidable. Banning casinos totally may not reduce gambling, but allowing them total freedom will surely bring negative consequences. So how should we proceed?
- ② Although casinos seem to bring [22] economic advantages, their track record has been mixed. To find an obvious example, we simply need to look at Macau. Since the liberalization of casino licensing in 2002, revenues in Macau reached over \$45 billion in 2013 before crashing over political worries. Today, even after a 10% recovery, they remain around \$33 billion. Similarly, the annual revenues of casino gambling in Singapore peaked at \$4 billion in 2013; a considerable sum, but less than 1.3% of GDP. [23]
- ③ Taxes from the casino industry have become a significant source of government revenues. In the US, commercial casinos have generated annual tax revenues of over \$5 billion since the mid-2000s. Casinos have also provided useful tax income in Macau and the Philippines. [24] . A much-cited 1996 University of Illinois study by John Kindt found that for every dollar of gambling revenue earned in the US, the state had to spend three dollars in criminal justice and social costs. Casinos, he argued, were only economically viable if they could attract money from external sources, which usually means tourists.
- ④ Employment is another area where casinos bring both advantages and disadvantages. Casinos can create thousands of full-time entry-level jobs in areas suffering from chronic unemployment and underemployment. However, the construction of casinos sometimes has negative influences on the revenues and job opportunities of other local industries, and may even destroy their development. One study found that riverboat casinos in Illinois, for instance, did not generate the anticipated tourism and economic growth, because gamblers did not stay in the riverboats long enough or eat at the local restaurants. Another study on New Jersey found that during the four years after casinos began to operate in Atlantic City, the number of retail businesses declined by one-third, and the number of restaurants fell from 243 to 146.

⑤ On the other hand, many of the negative effects of casinos themselves have been exaggerated. Much gambling nowadays is done online at home, or in bars or betting shops where gaming machines are easy to install. This will not go away if casinos are abolished, and to close them may in fact worsen the problem. Communities with casinos are said to experience higher rates of crime, prostitution, bankruptcy, excessive debt burden, higher suicide rates and domestic violence including child abuse. However, such problems exist whether casinos [25] or not, and accurately measuring casinos' responsibility is not easy. Indeed, casinos sometimes gain local support. One 1999 US study found that 59% of the respondents favored casino establishments in their communities, and 77% agreed that casinos led to positive effects on their communities' economy.

⑥ Given that casinos, then, are mixed blessings, how should governments regulate them? Measures that can initially be taken include strict checks on licenses and limiting casinos in number and location. Casinos, by separating locals and tourists, for example, and charging the former significant entry fees, as in Singapore, can also grant priority to foreign visitors by allowing them in without charge. Moreover, limits can be placed on betting, and clients can be restricted in how frequently they can enter. All these help to control addiction levels in Singapore, but are not without problems of their own.

⑦ As for licenses, those specifying location have proved more effective than those relating to personnel. Most US states have laws about who can establish a casino, or work there. Nevertheless, [26] location, the rumored connections between casino employees and organized crime seem to be as strong as ever. Setting limits on casino numbers and position seems more effective. With the exception of Nevada, every US state that has authorized casino gambling has placed limitations. In New Jersey, for example, casinos are limited to a single location — Atlantic City. In Colorado, casinos are limited to three small former mining towns. Midwest states often limit casinos to locations along waterways. Still, this seems to have restricted revenues: none of these states generates even one quarter of Nevada's casino income. [27]

⑧ In practice, [28] customer behavior might well be the most effective strategy towards maximizing revenues whilst [29] social costs. Singapore charges about \$80 for each visit by citizens and monitors those who visit more than six times in a month. Yet, this seems to have been far from completely effective: according to the National Addiction Management Service, the number of people [30] addiction treatment in Singapore has doubled since 2010, when the casinos opened. Amongst a 37% increase in the total number of addicts, the sharpest increase was among those with a gambling addiction. Though Singapore has failed to stop the problem, at least it has administrative measures in place. Many countries, such as the UK and Australia, are struggling to catch up.

⑨ Ultimately, it may not be the job of governments to encourage or prevent people from gambling. It is their difficult responsibility, however, to minimize the social

damage it can cause. How many casinos to allow and where, whom to admit, how often, at what cost and for what stakes are important questions. [31] [32] [33]

Answer questions [21]—[34] as indicated.

21. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [21] in Paragraph ①? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (21) on the mark sheet.

1. consists
2. decides
3. implies
4. supplies

22. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [22] in Paragraph ②? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (22) on the mark sheet.

1. ever-increasing
2. merely temporary
3. only few
4. well-distributed

23. Based on Paragraph ②, by how much did Macau's casino revenues decline as a result of the 2013 crash? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (23) on the mark sheet.

1. \$12 billion
2. \$15 billion
3. \$30 billion
4. \$33 billion

24. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [24] in Paragraph ③? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (24) on the mark sheet.

1. However, these gains may be an illusion
2. Nonetheless, progress has been steady
3. Scientific research supports this conclusion
4. The apparent contradiction is easily reconciled

25. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [25] in Paragraph ⑤? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (25) on the mark sheet.

1. are built
2. can be built
3. had been built
4. would be built

26. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [26] in Paragraph ⑦? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (26) on the mark sheet.

1. due to
2. no matter for
3. regardless of
4. related to

27. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of Paragraph ⑦? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (27) on the mark sheet.

1. Limiting casino numbers has proven to be the best strategy.
2. Locating casinos on waterways is bound to limit revenues.
3. Organized crime is always a threat, wherever casinos are placed.
4. Regulating casino locations is effective, but is economically unattractive.

28, 29, 30. Place three of the words below into the most suitable of the gaps marked [28], [29], and [30] in Paragraph ⑧. Each word may be used only once. Fill in the corresponding slots under the numbers marked (28), (29) and (30) on the mark sheet.

1. minimizing
2. prohibiting
3. regulating
4. requiring
5. suffering

31, 32, 33. Read the three statements below. Then, based on the article, under the corresponding number (31), (32), or (33) on the mark sheet, fill in **slot 1** if you think the author would agree with the statement, or **slot 2** if you think the author would disagree with the statement, or **slot 3** if you think the author does not express an opinion about the statement.

31. Casinos increase overall local employment.
32. Gambling problems would not exist without casinos.
33. Singapore has discriminated against locals in order to protect them.

34. The following five words (a) to (e) all appear in the text. When pronounced, which **two** have **the same stress (アクセント) pattern**? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (34) on the mark sheet.

(a) ad · van · tage

(b) ca · si · no

(c) pop · u · lar · i · ty

(d) re · spon · si · bil · i · ty

(e) rev · e · nue

1. (a) and (b)
2. (a) and (d)
3. (b) and (e)
4. (c) and (d)
5. (c) and (e)

V. 以下の設問(A)、(B)の中から一つ選んで、問題文 I～IIIをもとにして、自分の意見を解答用紙 B の V.欄に英語で書きなさい。 注意点をよく読んでから書くこと。

***100 語以上が目安**

(A) Should the Japanese government encourage many more tourists to visit Japan? Why, or why not?

(B) Should the Japanese government regulate the casino industry? How, and why?

注意点:

- (4) 箇条書きは不可
- (5) 自分の意見と異なる見解に言及し、それに反論すること。
- (6) 問題文 I、II、または III で言及されている見解やことがらを 最低一つ引用して、自分の意見をまとめること。 引用する際には、下の例を参考にすること。

引用例:

- ◇ In her 2010 article "Against Zoos", Faerrer claims, "Nature is not ours to control". She argues that However, I strongly disagree with that statement, because
- ◇ I agree only to a certain extent with Eve N. Suzuki who argues, "Schools do not protect the rights of students enough" in the essay by Foane (2010). Her claim that X is Y may be true, but
- ◇ According to O'Werke (2012, paragraph 7), one option is indirect taxation. Although this argument

