

[1] 次の文章を読み、設問に答えなさい。

A sunny day, a serene cruise along a French auto route. In front a monster truck is about to pass another. As it draws abreast, it slows down. Both now form an impenetrable barrier, and the truckers begin to hit their brakes until they come to a full stop. ¹⁾ You can guess the rest. Within a few minutes, the auto route has turned into a gigantic parking lot — two cars wide, several kilometers long. But here comes the surprise. Did those frustrated car drivers pound their horns? Did they threaten the truckers with bodily harm? No, they just sat there. Some even cheered ²⁾ the two road warriors who had just taken the law into their own hands.

This is the European paradox 2000. In France above all, and in Britain, Belgium and Germany, strategically placed groups are blackmailing the general populace and humiliating the governments. They are exploiting the enormous vulnerability of a “flow economy,” in which only a few choke points have to be occupied to bring chaos. But why do the people, those hardest hit by the terror of the few, acquiesce or even cheer?

There is a simple answer. The price of gasoline is the bread price of the 21st century. “Bread” stands for food, an absolute necessity of life. ³⁾ Let it run scarce or soar in price, and the people will riot. In today’s flow economy, mobility has become the vital victual, so to speak. And motor fuel — gasoline or diesel — is the stuff from which mobility is made.

So it’s nice to have those truckers spearhead the revolt — let George do it, ^{a)} and I’ll just sit here. It is also easy to blame flesh-and-blood governments for the cruel deeds of the impersonal market. There is more demand than the supply can satisfy; ^{b)} that is the long and short of it. Why? Economic growth all over the world has whetted the appetite for energy; prices have been too low in the past (remember \$10-a-barrel crude?), so the search for new deposits has slowed; stocks of heating oil are at the lowest level in 20 years in the U.S.; refinery capacity has dwindled; OPEC has finally ^{c)} got its act together. And on and on.

But a motorist can’t go after those sheiks, including the blue-eyed ones from Norway, Britain and Russia. So people pounce on their own governments. And ⁴⁾ these, too, have a lot to answer for. ⁵⁾ If diesel were sold untaxed in Europe, it would fetch around 35¢ a liter. Yet in Britain it costs four times as much and in France almost two-and-a-half times more. These taxes fill ^{d)} the tanks of the treasury. It is, not to put too fine a point on it, as if the *ancien régime* in France had tripled the price of bread to finance its wars or its palaces.

設問

[A]

- 1 下線部分 1) の the rest についてあなたが読みとったイメージを解答欄にわかりやすい絵で示しなさい。
- 2 下線部分 2) の内容を 20 ~ 25 字程度の日本語で説明しなさい。
- 3 下線部分 3) を日本語に訳しなさい。
- 4 下線部分 4) の内容を 20 ~ 25 字程度の日本語で説明しなさい。
- 5 下線部分 5) を日本語に訳しなさい。

[B]

下線部分 a) ~ d) について、もっともふさわしい意味と思われるものを選んで、解答欄に番号で記入しなさい。

a) let George do it 1

1. let these truckers do the work or take the responsibility,
2. let these truckers do armed rebellion,
3. let George call a police car,
4. let George fight against the other truckers,

b) that is the long and short of it 2

1. there are strong and weak points there.
2. there's always more demand than supply.
3. that is all that needs to be said about the market.
4. that is the essential point of the story.

c) got its act together 3

1. 足並みをそろえた
2. 共にその条例を決めた
3. 力を合わせて上演した
4. 一緒に自分の本分を尽くした

d) the tanks of the treasury 4

1. 宝の隠し場所
2. 大切な水を蓄えるための水槽
3. 貴重な戦車
4. 大蔵省の金庫

[2] 次の文章を読み、設間に答えなさい。

Eight thousand years ago, when humans played only bit parts in the world ecosystem, trees covered two-fifths of the land. Since then, humans a) grow in number while b) thin and shave the forests to cook, keep warm, grow crops, plank ships, frame houses, and make paper. Fires, saws, and axes have cleared about half of the original forestland, and some analysts warn that within decades the remaining natural forests c) disappear altogether.

But forests matter. A good deal of the planet's biological diversity lives in forests (mostly in the tropics), and 1) this diversity diminishes as trees fall. Healthy forests protect watersheds and generate clean drinking water; they remove carbon dioxide from the air and thus help d) maintain the climate. Forests count—not just for their ecological and industrial services but also for the sake of order and beauty.

Fortunately, the twentieth century witnessed the start of a "Great Restoration" of the world's forests. Efficient farmers and foresters are learning to spare forestland by growing more food and fiber in ever-smaller areas. 2) 一方、金属、プラスチック、電気の使用が増加して、木材の必要性は弱まってきた。And recycling has cut the amount of virgin wood pulped into paper. 3) Although the size and wealth of the human population has shot up, the area of farm and forestland that must be dedicated to feed, heat, and house this population is shrinking. Slowly, trees can return to the liberated land.

設問

- 1 下線部 1) this diversity の具体例を日本語で 3 つ（順不同）あげなさい。
- 2 日本文部分 2) を英訳しなさい。
- 3 下線部 3) を和訳しなさい。
- 4 下線をつけた語 a) ~ d) をそれぞれの箇所にふさわしい語形に書き換えなさい。

[3] 次の文章はインターネットのあるホームページで表明された意見です。賛成、あるいは反対のいずれかの立場からあなたの意見を 60 ~ 100 語程度の英語で述べなさい。

If you are an animal lover, please spread this message.

We must boycott everything that benefits Spain and the Spaniards:
Spanish products, sightseeing in Spain, etc.

Spain is a backward country where bullfighting, the most disgusting inhumane rape of bulls, is considered "a national sport."

Bullfighting is nothing but ANIMAL ABUSE. It's not a sport. Referring to bullfighting as a sport is just as ridiculous and insane as calling "lion-eating-Christians" entertainment.

The Spanish say "But it's our tradition."

Yeah, the Spanish tradition, all right.

The Spanish who tortured and killed thousands of innocent people in the Spanish Inquisition. The Spanish who practiced slave trading long after the Brits and Americans banned it. Bullfighting is a Spanish tradition, just like slave trading and killing Jews and non-Catholics were Spanish traditions.

Traditions as it may be, it is an extremely cruel and uncivilized tradition.
IT SHOULD BE ABOLISHED!!!

Watching a bull tortured and suffer a slow death is NOT a humane act.

If you are an animal lover, please join this boycott and make your voice heard. Print out the following message and send it to the Spanish Embassy!

[4] 次の文章を読み、最後に出されている問い合わせに対して賛成あるいは反対の立場から、あなたの考えを 60 ~ 100 語程度の英語で述べなさい。

Often all the people in a community may not agree with a law. There may be conflicts of beliefs and feelings. A common type of conflict occurs when the needs or desires of the majority of the community conflict with those of a minority in the community. For example, a community may decide that it would be a good idea to build a park in the middle of the town so that young children would have a playground, everyone would have a place to picnic, and people would have a place to walk their dogs. But in order to make the park, the town would have to use land on which there are several houses and businesses. The owners would have to sell their houses and businesses to the town. Most communities have a law that gives the town the right to buy private property for public use. But, of course, the people who would have to sell would not be happy. *Is it right for the community to make people leave their property?*

[5] 次の対話で, [5] ~ [12] にふさわしい表現を選択肢から選んで入れ完成しなさい。答えはいずれも解答欄に番号で入れなさい。

DOCTOR: Good afternoon, Mr Hudson. Just have a seat. I haven't seen you for a good long time. [5]

PATIENT: Well, doctor. I've been having these headaches and I seem to have lost some weight and ...

DOCTOR: 6

PATIENT: Well, I don't know. For quite a while now. The wife passed away you know, about four months ago. 7

DOCTOR: And which part of your head is affected?

PATIENT: Just here. Just here on the top. It feels as if there were something heavy, a heavy weight pressing down on me.

DOCTOR: I see, and have they affected your vision at all?

PATIENT: 8

DOCTOR: Not even seeing lights or black spots?

PATIENT: No, nothing like that.

DOCTOR: And they haven't made you feel sick at all?

PATIENT: No.

DOCTOR: Now, you told me that you've lost some weight. What's your appetite been like?

PATIENT: 9 I've really been off my food for the moment and ...

DOCTOR: 10

PATIENT: No, no they're, I'm quite all right, no problems.

DOCTOR: And what about your waterworks?

PATIENT: Well, I've been having trouble getting started and I have to, I seem to have to get up during the night, two or three times at night.

DOCTOR: 11

PATIENT: Well, no, not exactly. I think I've noticed it gradually over the past, the past few months.

DOCTOR: And do you get any pain when you're passing water?

PATIENT: No, no.

DOCTOR: And have you noticed any blood, any traces of blood?

PATIENT: 12

選択肢

1. And I've been feeling down since then.
2. And has this come on recently?
3. And what about your bowels, any problems?
4. I see, and how long have these headaches been bothering you?
5. No, no I wouldn't say so.
6. No, no, I can't say that I have.
7. Well, actually I haven't really been feeling like eating.
8. What's brought you along here today?

[NOTES]

abreast *adv* 1 side by side (*with sb/sth*) and facing the same way: *cycling two abreast* • *The boat came abreast of us and signalled us to stop.*

acquiesce *v* ~ (*in sth*) (*fml*) accept sth without protest; offer no opposition (*to a plan, conclusion, etc*): *Her parents will never acquiesce in such an unsuitable marriage.*

blackmail *n* [*U*] 1 demanding money (*from sb*) by threatening to reveal information which could harm him: *be found guilty of blackmail*. 2 use of threats to influence a person or group: *Increase productivity or lose your jobs. — That's blackmail!* *v* ~ *sb* (*into doing sth*) force *sb* to do *sth* by blackmail: *He was blackmailed by an enemy agent (into passing on state secrets).* • *The strikers refused to be blackmailed into returning to work.*

bowel *n* (*usu pl.*, except in medical use and when used attributively) 1 part of the alimentary canal below the stomach; intestine: [*attrib*] *a bowel complaint/disorder* • *cancer of the bowel* • *move one's bowels*, ie defecate. 2 deepest or innermost part (*of a place*): *in the bowels of the earth* ie deep underground.

cruise *n* pleasure voyage: *go on/for a cruise* • *a round-the-world cruise.*

ecosystem *n* ecological unit consisting of a group of plants and living creatures interacting with each other and with their surroundings.

fetch *v* (*of goods*) be sold for (*a price*): *The picture should fetch £2,000 at auction.* • *Those old books won't fetch (you) much.*

frustrated *adj* 1 (a) [*pred*] discouraged; not satisfied: *As a nurse she got very frustrated, but being an administrator seems to suit her.* (b) [*attrib*] unable to be successful in one's chosen career: *Film directors are sometimes frustrated actors.* 2 not satisfied sexually.

gigantic *adj* of very great size or extent; immense: *a gigantic person, with a gigantic appetite* • *a problem of gigantic proportions* • *a gigantic effort, improvement, success, etc.*

impenetrable *adj* 1 ~ (*to sth*) that cannot be entered, passed through, etc: *an impenetrable jungle, swamp, fortress, etc* • *impenetrable darkness, fog, etc*, ie that cannot be seen through • (*fig*) *his impenetrable ignorance.* 2 impossible to understand or solve: *an impenetrable difficulty, mystery, problem, etc* • *This history book is completely impenetrable to me.*

inquisition *n* 1 *the Inquisition* (*also the Holy Office*) [*sing*] organization appointed by the Roman Catholic Church to suppress heresy (esp from the 15th to the 17th century). 2 [*C*] ~ (*into sth*) (*fml* or *joc*) investigation or interrogation, esp one that is severe and looks closely into details: *I was subjected to a lengthy inquisition into the state of my marriage and the size of my bank balance.*

liberate *v* [*Tn, Tn pr*] ~ *sb/sth* (*from sth*) set (*sb/sth*) free: *liberate prisoners, an occupied country.* > **liberated** showing freedom from traditional ideas in social and sexual matters: *a liberated male, mother, lifestyle.*

pounce *v* ~ (*on sb/sth*) make a sudden attack by swooping or springing down: *We saw the tiger about to pounce (on the goat).* • *The hawk pounced on its prey and carried it off.* • *We hid behind the bushes, ready to pounce on the intruder.* • (*fig*) *pounce on a mistake*, ie spot it very quickly.

refinery *n* factory, etc where sth is refined: *a sugar refinery* • *an oil refinery.*

serene *adj* calm and peaceful; tranquil: *a serene sky* • *a serene look, smile, etc* • *In spite of the panic, she remained serene and in control.*

sheikh (*also sheik*) *n* 1 Arab chief; head of an Arab village, tribe, etc. 2 Muslim religious leader.

spearhead *n* (*usu sing*) person or group that begins or leads an attack: *The new managing director will act as spearhead of the campaign.* *v* act as a spearhead for (*sth*): *The tanks spearheaded the offensive.*

victual(s) *n* [*pl*] (*dated*) food and drink; provisions.

watershed *n* (a) line of high land where streams on one side flow into one river or sea and streams on the other side flow into a different river or sea. (b) (fig) turning-point in a course of events: *Her visit to India proved to be a watershed in her life.*

whet *v* (-tt-) [Tn] 1 (fml) sharpen (the blade of a knife, an axe, etc), esp by rubbing with a stone. 2 excite or stimulate (one's appetite, desire, interest, etc): *Reading travel brochures whets one's appetite for a holiday.* (Adapted from *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* 4ed.)

(試験時間は、80分である。この問題冊子は持ち帰ること)