

2004年度

慶應義塾大学入学試験問題

経済学部

英語

注意事項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開いたり、裏返したりしてはいけません。
2. 英語の問題冊子は全部で16ページ（問題は2ページから15ページまで）です。
3. 解答用紙は、解答用紙 A（マークシート）が1枚と、解答用紙 B が1枚です。問題の I から III は解答用紙 A（マークシート）に、問題の IV からは解答用紙 B に解答してください。
4. 受験番号と氏名を、解答用紙 A（マークシート）および解答用紙 B のそれぞれ所定の欄に、必ず記入してください。さらに、解答用紙 A（マークシート）には受験番号をマークしてください。
5. 解答用紙 A（マークシート）への記入に先立って、解答用紙 A（マークシート）に記載された注意事項を必ず読んでください。また、試験開始の合図があった後、問題冊子の2ページ目に記載された「解答用紙 A（マークシート）の記入に関する注意事項」を必ず読んでください。
6. 設問中の解答方法に関する指示をよく読んでください。指示通りに記入されていない解答はすべて無効となります。
7. 問題冊子の余白および16ページ目は下書きに用いてもかまいません。ただし、1ページ目には何も書いてはいけません。
8. 解答用紙 B の余白および裏面には何も書いてはいけません。
9. 英語の問題のうち、問題の I から III までが最初に採点されます。問題の IV からは、英語の最初に採点される問題と数学または地理歴史の最初に採点される問題の得点の合計が一定点に達した受験生についてのみ、採点されます。
10. 問題冊子は、試験終了後必ず持ち帰ってください。

解答用紙 A (マークシート) の記入に関する注意事項

(1) から (21) までの解答は、解答用紙 A (マークシート) の解答欄にマークしなさい。

[例] (12) と表示のある問いに対して、「3」と解答する場合は、次の例のように解答欄 (12) の ③ にマークしなさい。

(12)
①
②
●
④
⑤
⑥
⑦
⑧
⑨
⑩

なお、解答欄にある ⑩ はマイナス符号 - を意味します。

I. Read the following e-mail message and answer the questions.

Aki,

I just came back from my trip to Tokyo. Thanks for telling me about good restaurants in the area I was staying. It was really nice to have some information before I left for Japan. I'm sorry that you could not come up from Fukuoka to see me this time.

On Monday, I went to the sushi place you told me about, but it was not open for lunch. With your list in hand, though, that was no problem. I found the Italian restaurant "Piccolo" to the right of the police box. Their garlic pasta hit the spot. Then, I looked for a quiet café nearby, since I usually like to finish off a big lunch by enjoying a cup of coffee while I read. I (1) to find one a few blocks away. (2) did I imagine that good coffee could be found for only 150 yen in Tokyo!

I had to postpone my visit to the toyshop and bookstore that you recommended until my last day. As you know, they were both in backstreets and rather hard to find. Thanks for telling me that the toyshop was right next to the famous bakery (yes, there was a long line in front of it). It really helped (P). I could see

that toyshop is one of your favorite places. The only disappointment was that, since I spent so long looking at toys, I had to shopping for books until I got to Narita.

I look forward to visiting Japan again. Next time, I would like to get together with you. How does your schedule look in early March? Let me .

Cheers,

Lena

Questions

[A] Choose the most appropriate word or phrase for the blank spaces (1–5), selecting your answers from the choices listed below. Answer by filling in the corresponding slots under the numbers (1)–(5) on your answer sheet.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| (1) | 1. happen | 2. happened | 3. am lucky | 4. lucked |
| (2) | 1. Little | 2. Ever | 3. What | 4. How |
| (3) | 1. what | 2. who | 3. which | 4. why |
| (4) | 1. give out | 2. give up | 3. turn down | 4. turn over |
| (5) | 1. tell | 2. come | 3. know | 4. write |

[B] What did Lena do after lunch on Monday? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (6) on your answer sheet.

1. She went to a café.
2. She bought a bag of pasta.
3. She read a book.
4. None of the above

[C] How did Lena recognize the toyshop? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (7) on your answer sheet.

1. It was right on the corner.
2. It was behind the bookstore.
3. It was located in a backstreet.
4. It was next to a popular spot.

[D] Which of the following would most suitably replace the underlined sentence marked (P)? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (8) on your answer sheet.

1. The people were very nice and friendly.
2. It was important to save them.
3. Your information was very useful.
4. I couldn't believe how long the line was.

II. 問題 9 から 12 の選択肢 (a) - (c) には文法的に間違っただ文が含まれています。誤っている文を選び、以下の答え方に従って該当する数字を解答用紙の (9) から (12) にマークしなさい。

〈解答の選択肢例〉

〈マークシートに記入する数字〉

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|---|
| (a) のみが誤っている場合 | → | 1 |
| (b) のみが誤っている場合 | → | 2 |
| (c) のみが誤っている場合 | → | 3 |
| (a) と (b) が誤っている場合 | → | 4 |
| (a) と (c) が誤っている場合 | → | 5 |
| (b) と (c) が誤っている場合 | → | 6 |

9. (a) We thank for your friend with helping us.
(b) The movie was so realistic that I excited.
(c) To order a ticket, a credit card is necessary.
10. (a) My sister wants me sending the package.
(b) I do not mind taking care of the dog.
(c) The assignment helped me to understand the material.
11. (a) The injury prevented him from being with us.
(b) Why doesn't he quit to use the broken chair?
(c) The research team collected the informations.
12. (a) The new instructor is gradually becoming used to life in Europe.
(b) The manager was disappointed. Because he lost all the data.
(c) Either method is acceptable for his research.

III. Read the following essay, which was prepared for a student conference, and answer the questions as indicated.

*duty / duties: 関税

Although the Vietnam War ended more than a generation ago, Washington and Hanoi are currently involved in a new kind of war. After delicate talks, normal diplomatic relations were established in the 1990s and, shortly thereafter, trade negotiations between the two nations began. Finally, in 1998, the Americans and Vietnamese agreed to allow trade between their countries. American companies, however, soon complained about the duties on American goods exported to Vietnam. They said that Vietnam should “follow the rules of free trade.” So, in the next negotiations, the two sides agreed to lower import duties on various products. Import duties on American cars and banking services fell, and the duty on catfish from Vietnam was reduced from 190 percent to 60 percent.

Other types of economic exchange followed. During the late 1990s, for example, many American specialists visited Vietnam, and some gave advice to the Vietnamese on setting up catfish farms and processing plants in the Mekong River area. That region has an ideal climate for raising catfish. Moreover, because their average income was about one-fiftieth of Americans', a large number of people were willing to work for low wages in the fish factories. The experts were right. The catfish business grew rapidly, so that now, around three hundred thousand Vietnamese are employed in the industry. Most of the farmers hoped to sell their catfish on world markets. Not surprisingly, the United States, where catfish is the fourth most popular fish, became the primary export target.

Then, trouble began. In essence, the problem is simple: cheap imports of Vietnamese catfish threaten to put United States' producers out of business. American consumers seem to love Vietnamese catfish: they bought 8 million kilos of it in 2002, up 1300 percent from 1998. The most recent trade agreement between the two countries reduced duties on imported frozen catfish to 5 percent in 2001. Soon Vietnam captured 20 percent of the frozen catfish market in the US, and so, faced with foreign competition, American producers were forced to lower prices. In 2002, the price of catfish in US supermarkets was half of the 1998 price. This caused US producers' profits to fall, and protests to be raised. Instead of accepting the results of free trade, America's lobbyists and

lawmakers tried to restrict catfish imports from Vietnam. In other words, the new war started over a humble river fish.

First, there was the battle over labeling. The Catfish Farmers of America (CFA) persuaded the US Congress to limit the use of the name “catfish.” There are 2000 types of catfish world-wide, they argued, and only the American variety qualifies as a “true” catfish. The Vietnamese type, claimed the CFA, was raised in dirty rivers, ate anything it could find, and was a completely different kind of fish. Therefore, it should not be labeled “catfish” at all. One speaker, waving pictures, insisted that the two fish are “as different as a camel is from a cow.” In 2002, after a very short discussion, the US Congress agreed, and ordered the foreign fish to use another name. Faced with this decision, the Vietnamese began to label their fish as “tra.” At first, American consumers were confused, so frozen “tra” did not sell well. Prices of US-raised frozen “catfish” went up, and the US farmers seemed happy again. Within a few months, though, US consumers had noticed how similar “tra” was to “catfish,” and returned to buying imports. Consumption of cheap “tra” continued to grow in 2003, but expensive “catfish” sales started to fall.

This brought about the second battle of the catfish war. Unable to convince ordinary Americans that the Mekong fish were of lower quality, the American farmers decided to take more serious measures. CFA claimed that companies in Vietnam receive a lot of government assistance. The group accused the Vietnamese fish producers of “dumping” frozen catfish—selling their product at unfairly low prices. The CFA representative pointed out that the Vietnamese government owns part of several large catfish export companies, and that its influence must help them borrow money from state-owned banks. In addition, CFA lawyers said, the government controls prices of land, electricity, gasoline, transportation, and so on. That is to say, government help enables the Vietnamese to sell frozen catfish at extremely low prices. Clearly, it was argued, Vietnam is not a market economy; even worse, Vietnamese policy is unfair and harmful to American producers. The US International Trade Commission agreed with the CFA and, after a 40-second debate, concluded in July of 2003 that “unfair” prices of Vietnamese frozen “catfish” hurt the domestic industry. The Vietnamese defended their prices as fair, but their arguments were not heard. Duties of 64 percent were imposed on imported “tra” the following month.

The results of this trade war have been mixed. Prices of both “catfish” and “tra” in US supermarkets have risen: US-raised fish by about 10 percent and imports by much more. Despite that increase, demand has not fallen for either

type of fish; in fact, the amount of “tra” imported from Vietnam did not change significantly in the first nine months of 2003. Able to sell their fish at higher prices which guarantee them a profit, the US catfish producers are all smiles again. The 13,000 people employed by the American catfish industry have been “saved from extinction,” according to one Mississippi newspaper. Farmers in Vietnam, who have had to accept lower prices to compensate for the increased duties, continue to protest that the US side is being unfair. They also ask, “If ‘tra’ is not ‘catfish,’ why is it unfair to sell it at cheaper prices in the US?”

What are the “rules of free trade”? Vietnam reformed its economy in the 1990s, and began participating actively in world trade. The nation used to be a rice importer, but transformed itself within a decade into the world’s second largest rice exporter. It is now a major exporter of coffee and shrimp, as well. Vietnam’s economic reforms in the 1990s helped reduce poverty there dramatically; nonetheless, the fact remains that labor costs are still quite low. In any case, farmers from poor countries should not be punished for using their advantages and for selling cheap foodstuffs in rich countries. Market access is vital for poor countries’ development. Vietnam has played by the “rules of free trade,” but it has not been allowed to succeed at, let alone win, the game. If the rules of trade are seen as unfair in the eyes of most people, then the current world trade system faces ruin.

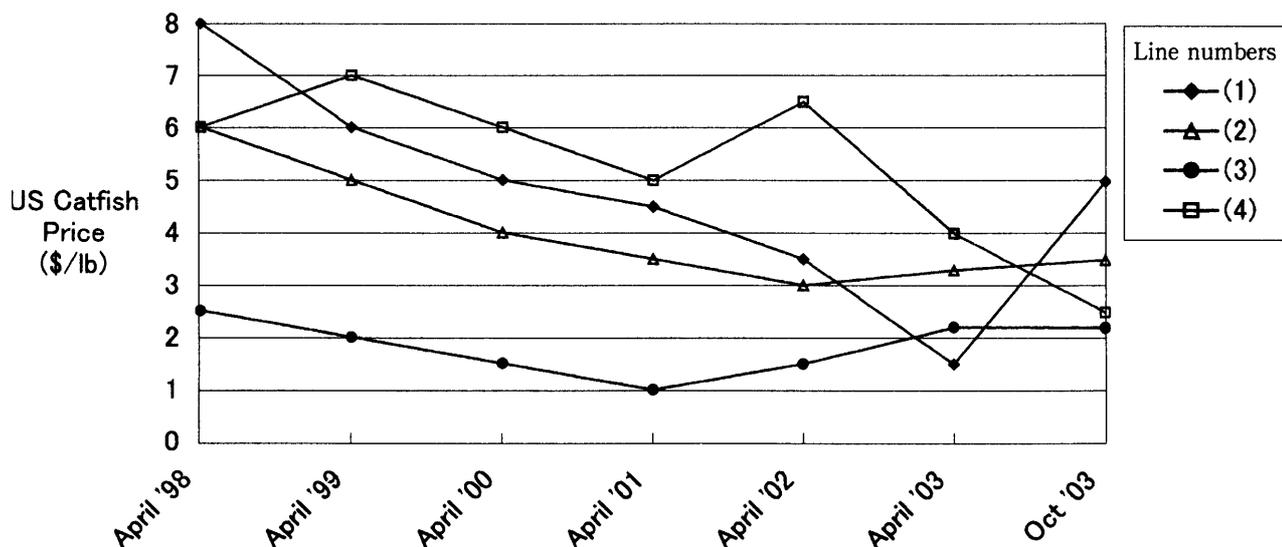
Questions

[A] Read the following sentences and choose the number “1” if the sentence is true according to the essay, and choose the number “9” if the sentence is false. Answer by filling in the corresponding slots under the numbers (13) – (17) on your answer sheet.

正しい場合 → 「1」
 誤っている場合 → 「9」

13. The American and Vietnamese governments solved diplomatic issues before negotiating over trade.
14. There are far fewer people dependent on catfish production in Vietnam than in the US.
15. The American officials spent a lot of time considering “labeling” and “dumping” before reaching their conclusions.
16. Americans changed duties on imported Vietnamese catfish to protect domestic farmers.
17. Catfish is not the only significant export for Vietnam.

[B] Which line on the graph below best describes the changes in US catfish prices in US supermarkets? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (18) on your answer sheet.



[C] Which difference between frozen “tra” and “catfish” did US consumers conclude was the most important in the first half of 2003? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (19) on your answer sheet.

- (1) Country of origin
- (2) Quality
- (3) Freshness
- (4) Price

[D] According to this essay, what percentage of an American’s income did a Vietnamese make in the late 1990s? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (20) on your answer sheet.

- (1) 10 percent
- (2) 50 percent
- (3) 5 percent
- (4) 2 percent

[E] With which one of the following statements would the author of this essay be most likely to **disagree**? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (21) on your answer sheet.

- (1) Fairness in world trade cannot be taken for granted.
- (2) The US government behaved reasonably and fairly in the catfish war.
- (3) Vietnamese farmers can always sell their fish in other markets.
- (4) Americans should not have raised the duties on Vietnamese “tra.”

ここからは解答用紙Bを使用しなさい。

IV. Read the following discussion and answer the questions as indicated.

Simon: Have a look at this newspaper article, everyone. Did you know that some countries, like the United States and the United Kingdom, are considering adopting national identity (ID) cards?

Val: Yes, I saw that article too. As far as I know, there have been various attempts in the past to create national ID cards in the US, Korea, and Taiwan, but they have all failed because of strong public opposition. However, in the wake of terrorist attacks throughout the world, the case for ID cards seems to have emerged again.

Jun: What sorts of ID card do the governments have in mind?

Ali: Well, the British government calls their version an “entitlement” card, but basically, it is no different from an “identity card.” It’s a card which would make it easier for people to prove their identity and guarantee their right to receive benefits and public services.

Val: Simply put, the idea is to use ID cards as a way of providing better services and protection for all citizens. In fact, a national computerized registration system would also help to reduce illegal immigration and employment. It would then help the police and security services to pursue serious criminals.

Jun: I see. That would, in fact, be a good first step to making people feel safer.

Simon: Wait a minute. The issues aren’t that simple. Having ID cards wouldn’t necessarily stop crime or guarantee safety.

Val: You are right. Nothing stops crime. But think about it. If the police had a record of who someone is and how he got to be where you found him (X), it would be easier to investigate and prevent crimes.

Simon: I’m afraid I can’t agree with you there, Val. No matter how sophisticated or “smart” the card is, there is no card on earth that cannot be copied. Criminals and terrorists, in reality, have access to technology which

would allow them to make illegal copies. Once they have made these fake “official” ID cards, they will be able to move more freely and more safely. Wouldn’t this be even worse?

Ali: You have a good point. I am really beginning to see how complex the situation is. The ID cards are a good idea in principle, but now I wonder if they are truly practical.

Jun: Simon, are you suggesting that there will be more criminal activity if we produce a technologically advanced identity card?

Simon: What I mean is that there is no “perfect” identity card. The higher the “integrity”_(Y) of a card, the more attractive it becomes for the criminals and illegal immigrants. If these so-called “secure” cards become available on the black market, they will cause more difficulties for the police than the various forms of “low-value” identity cards do now.

Val: Well, to avoid the problem you have just mentioned, the governments are thinking about using fingerprints and eye scans.

Ali: Then, in order for these fingerprints and eye scans to be effectively used, all countries would have to introduce the same identification methods and share information with one another. This would be impossible!

Val: No need to worry, Ali. Several organizations are working already toward creating international standards for the use of biological information.

Jun: If our biological information is used for identification, it would certainly help to increase the reliability of the ID card. But at the same time, it is rather uncomfortable to think that all our biological features might be recorded in a national database along with our other personal data. Would everyone be required to have this identity card? What if I simply refused to carry it?

Val: I’m sure governments would not legally force people to carry a national identity card. But I think it would be extremely difficult to live without one. If a valid card was necessary for starting a job, opening a bank account, and applying for passports or driving licenses, wouldn’t you want one? I surely would! What’s more, our personal data will be in safe hands anyway.

Ali: That's exactly what I think. I doubt there will be any problems with the protection of our personal details.

Simon: I'm sorry but I don't agree with you two. Why do we need to carry a card and sacrifice our personal privacy in order to prove we are citizens and to use public services like education and health care? A national identity card is not just another plastic card in our wallets! It implies that our lives will become part of a vast national information system!

Jun: You may be interested to know that Japan now has a resident registry network. It's called "Juki Net." Under this on-line system, all citizens are given an 11-digit number, and their basic personal information such as name, date of birth, sex, and home address is registered.

Val: That's interesting! Why was it introduced? How do the citizens benefit?

Jun: Well, the citizens benefit from this on-line system by being able to identify themselves with a "Juki" card when applying for copies of their residents' certificates anywhere in the country. Local governments say that its purpose is to provide more efficient and convenient services.

Simon: Jun, is this on-line system necessary, if it is only to improve administrative efficiency? Don't some residents oppose the idea of "Juki Net"?

Jun: Of course, there are people in Japan, like me, who have expressed concern over the security of the system, particularly about the danger of personal data leaking onto the Internet. I am sure there are certain benefits behind this nationwide database; however, it will be dangerous if the network is used for anything other than its original purposes.

Ali: I am sure that the local governments will take every measure to protect the personal information in the national database. Besides, I read that no serious security problems were reported when careful tests were conducted.

Val: If you think about it, we are often asked to give our personal details when we use the Internet. Judging from what I have heard so far, "Juki Net" is no different from all the information we give to large commercial databases. If some Japanese citizens are protesting against this on-line system, I think they are simply overreacting!

Simon: Well, you know what people say, "Security is the greatest enemy!"
Once your personal information spreads, there is no way to stop it.
Privacy can never be returned once it has been lost.

Jun: Yes, it is very frightening to think that big brothers may be watching us.

Questions

(1) 下の図にはディスカッションにおける発言者の名前および Opinion A, Opinion B の二つの意見が示されています。ディスカッション全体の内容をよく読んで、以下の指示に従い (a) から (f) のスペースに数字 (1 もしくは 9) を記入しなさい。

発言者が意見に賛成の場合 → 「1」
発言者が意見に反対の場合 → 「9」

Speaker	Opinion A National ID cards are an effective means of protecting national security.	Opinion B National ID cards can result in the loss of privacy.
Val	(a)	(b)
Jun	(c)	(d)
Simon	(e)	(f)

(2) Which of the following would most suitably replace the underlined phrase marked (X)?

1. a person's identity and his personal history
2. a person's appearance and his place of origin
3. a person's identity and his occupation
4. a person's appearance and his personality

- (3) Given the context, which word has the closest meaning to the underlined word marked (Y)?
1. risk
 2. expense
 3. quality
 4. opportunity
- (4) 次のパラグラフは、national ID cards と “Juki Net” に対する Ali の見解を反映したのですが、最後の文が完成していません。10~20 語 (words) を加えて、最後の文を英語で完成させなさい。本文および設問から文や文の一部を写さないこと。

National ID cards are an effective means of promoting national security. However, if our fingerprints and eye scans were to be effectively used for making “secure” cards, all countries would have to agree on similar identification methods. Although this may be possible in theory, it would be difficult to achieve in practice. In the case of “Juki Net,” local governments in Japan have the responsibility and the ability to protect our personal information. **We should, therefore, ...**

V. 首都圏にあるQ市では駅前のビルスペースを利用して、市民に役立つ施設を作ることになりました。現在提案されている3つの案 (childcare center, free community space, public library) のうち、あなたが最もよいと考えるものを選び、その理由を付して英語で述べなさい。どの案を選んでもかまいません。なお、下の資料および地図は使っても使わなくてもかまいません。

(注意)

- 70語以上であること。
- 接続詞や副詞を使って一貫性のある文章にまとめること。
- 文法に注意して書くこと。

Childcare Center	Free Community Space	Public Library
◇ Open on Sundays	◇ Concert hall	◇ Free Internet service
◇ Full-time nurse	◇ Meeting rooms of various sizes	◇ Children's reading room
◇ Counseling service for parents	◇ Music studios	◇ Group study room

