

2019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20ページ（問題は2ページから19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Ⅰ、Ⅱ、Ⅲの解答には解答用紙A（マークシート）を、問題Ⅳ、Ⅴの解答には解答用紙Bを使用してください。
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Ⅴの解答を作成する際には、問題文Ⅰ、Ⅱ、Ⅲを資料として用いる必要がありますので、19ページの指示文・注意点・引用例を必ず読んでください。
8. 問題冊子の余白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。
9. 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。
10. 英語の問題のうち、問題ⅠからⅢが最初に採点されます。問題ⅣとⅤは、最初に採点される問題の得点（数学受験者については数学の得点の一部をそれに加味した合計）が一定点に達した受験生のみ、採点されます。
11. 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 [34] 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 ⊖ はマイナス符号 - を意味します。

問題文 I, II, III は解答を一つずつ選び、マークシートに記入しなさい。

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

“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.

“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)

ここからは 解答用紙B を使用しなさい。

IV. 以下の問題文は、Bの留学についてのAとBの会話です。英語に直して、解答用紙BのIV.のA1, B1, A2, B2と記載されている行に書きなさい。

注意点：

日本語の表現をうまく英語にできない場合は、別の言い方に変えてから英語にしてみましょう。(例) 難解 → 分かりにくい → hard to understand

問題文：

A1： 来年パリに留学しなければ、クラブを続けて、リーグ優勝の経験ができたのに。

B1： でも、せっかくフランス語を3年も勉強したのに、それを使わないんじゃない意味がないよね。

A2： ただ、パリにまるまる1年だから、少なくとも300万円位かかるでしょ。

B2： まあそうだけど、やっぱり犠牲なくして得るものなしだよ。

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。

(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:

- (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。引用の仕方に関しては, 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

