

2019年度

慶應義塾大学入学試験問題

法 学 部

英 語

- 注 意
1. 指示があるまで開かないこと。
 2. 受験番号と氏名は、解答用紙のそれぞれ指定された箇所に必ず記入すること。
さらに解答用紙の受験番号欄をマークすること。
 3. 解答は、必ず解答用紙の指定の欄をマークすること。
 4. 解答用紙（マークシート）の解答欄をマークするときには、すべてHBの黒鉛筆を使用し、また、次の解答例に従うこと。
(解答例) と表示のある問いに対して、「9」と解答する場合は、右に示すように解答欄(12)の⑨をマークすること。
 5. 解答に際し、解答用紙の「注意事項」を必ず読むこと。
 6. 下書きの必要があれば、問題冊子の余白を利用すること。解答用紙の余白には何も書いてはいけない。
 7. この問題冊子は11頁ある。試験開始後ただちに落丁、乱丁等の有無を確認し、異常がある場合にはただちに監督者に申し出ること。

(12)

①
②
③
④
⑤
⑥
⑦
⑧
⑨
⑩
⑪

I. [A] In the dialogue that follows, some words or sentences have been removed at the places marked (1) — (20). From the lists [a] and [b] below, choose the most appropriate word or sentence to fill in each of the numbered spaces and boxes. In both lists, **all choices must be used**; and the choices should be made to produce **the most natural conversation overall**.

Amy: Hey, what's new?

Carol: Not much. How about you?

Amy: _____ (1) _____

Carol: You are always full of energy, aren't you? I guess you are ready for the new academic year. Which courses are you taking this semester?

Amy: _____ (2) _____ I'm still undecided. What about you?

Carol: _____ (3) _____ I'll probably take Professor Chang's course called "Introduction to Southeast Asian Studies," though.

Amy: I've heard great things about her. They say she is both brilliant and funny!

Carol: That's exactly why I'm fired about taking it. A friend told me her lectures last year made the students laugh so hard that they could barely take notes! I wonder where she got her unique sense of humor.

Amy: She is a sociologist₍₂₁₎ training, isn't she? Perhaps she could have been a successful comedian if she hadn't become an academic.

Carol: _____ (4) _____ Joking , they say she is a leading scholar in her field. She really knows her subject inside .

Amy: I wish there were more teachers like her.

Carol: Entertaining and insightful! _____ (5) _____ But, seriously, we'd better start making up our minds! There is little time before the registration period ends.

Amy: Well, there are just so many courses to choose from. I don't even know where to begin. Any other suggestions?

Carol: Well, the top of my head, Professor Hayashi's "Gender in Modern Japanese Culture" sounds fascinating.

Amy: Did I tell you that I practically grew up Japanese *anime* and *manga*?

Carol: _____ (6) _____ Your room is full of things Japanese!

Amy: I'm not going to lie. I'm still in love with Japanese pop culture this day.

Carol: Is that why you've decided to study in Japan next summer?

Amy: Yes. I've studied Japanese for 7 years, and now I want to see how good I am! , I can't get enough of *anime* and *manga*!

Carol: You are always combining pleasure and learning! _____ (7)

Amy: Thanks! Oh, wait, I just remembered! There *is* a class I really want to take.

Carol: _____ (8)

Amy: It's called "The Deterioration₍₂₂₎ of Democracy in the Digital World."

Carol: _____ (9) Who's teaching it?

Amy: Professor Johnson. He joined this university last year, and he is awesome! I ran
_____ (19) his "Social Media and the Future of Digital Democracy" last semester.
_____ (10)

Carol: Well, that's a start!

Amy: Yep. I just need to think of at least three more. In the meantime, I also have to clean up my room!

Carol: It's about time. To tell you the truth, your room is full of cute stuff, but it's magnificently₍₂₃₎ disorganized. Really, your untidiness is _____ (20) belief!

Amy: If you feel that way, your help would be phenomenally₍₂₄₎ appreciated!

[a] To fill in each of the **spaces** (1) — (10), choose a **sentence** from the list below:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 0. Go on, I'm all ears. | 5. It's mostly up in the air. |
| 1. I couldn't be better. | 6. It was a total eye-opener! |
| 2. I wouldn't be surprised! | 7. That's a rare combination. |
| 3. Well, I guessed as much. | 8. That sounds rather depressing. |
| 4. Well, you know me. | 9. That's what I admire about you. |

[b] To fill in each of the **boxes** (11) — (20), choose a **word** from the list below, **ignoring capitalization**:

- | | | | | |
|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|-------|
| 0. across | 1. aside | 2. besides | 3. beyond | 4. by |
| 5. off | 6. on | 7. out | 8. to | 9. up |

[B] For each of the underlined words (21) — (24), mark the number of the syllable pronounced **most strongly** on your answer sheet.

(21) so₁-ci₂-ol₃-o₄-gist₅

(22) de₁-te₂-ri₃-o₄-ra₅-tion₆

(23) mag₁-nif₂-i₃-cent₄-ly₅

(24) phe₁-nom₂-e₃-nal₄-ly₅

II. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

The introduction of the right to plea bargain marks a major development in Japan's criminal justice system. The system enables prosecutors to drop charges or file less serious ones against suspects or defendants who cooperate by offering testimony or evidence against their **accomplices**⁽²⁵⁾. There are expectations that the system will be **efficacious**⁽²⁶⁾ in combatting organized crime. However, there are also concerns that it could tempt suspects or defendants to **concoct**⁽²⁷⁾ statements against others in seeking lesser penalties for themselves.

In the United States, about 90 percent of criminal cases are settled through plea bargaining, thus **obviating**⁽²⁸⁾ a lengthy trial process and helping to reduce the huge backlog of criminal cases. Most of the plea bargaining taking place in the U.S. involves defendants pleading guilty to their own crimes in return for **leniency**⁽²⁹⁾ from prosecutors, such as **indictment**⁽³⁰⁾ on lesser charges.

In Japan, the system has been introduced as part of broader criminal justice reforms. What triggered the reforms was a series of cases involving **bogus**⁽³¹⁾ charges brought against innocent people. The police and prosecutors came under **swingeing**⁽³²⁾ criticism for investigations that relied heavily on the confessions of suspects—who were occasionally **coerced**⁽³³⁾ by interrogators into making fabricated statements that supported the investigators' cases.

To increase transparency in the interrogation process, the revised law on criminal proceedings in 2016 made it mandatory for the police and prosecutors to make audiovisual recordings of the interrogation of suspects in certain serious crimes that are subject to **lay**⁽³⁴⁾ judge trials.

If you looked up the basic forms of the underlined words (25)—(34) in the above passage in a dictionary, you would find the following definitions (0—9). For each underlined word, decide which definition matches it and mark the number of that definition on your answer sheet.

0. to make up or invent something
1. to remove a problem or the need for something
2. to force someone to do something by using threats
3. not true, real, or genuine
4. very large, high, or severe
5. producing the result that is wanted or intended
6. not having expert knowledge or professional qualifications in a particular subject
7. an official accusation of a crime
8. a person who helps another to commit a crime or to do something wrong
9. the fact or quality of being less strict than expected when punishing someone or when making sure that rules are obeyed

III. Read the **draft** essay below that a **student is trying to improve** for an English writing class and answer the questions that follow.

Immigrants: A Key to Japan's Prosperity

According to a projection by the government, Japan will have lost as much as 40% of its workers by 2065, at the current birth rate. In contrast, the world population will have grown by about the same percentage by then. What does an answer for this difficult problem exist?⁽³⁵⁾ You can import from abroad what you don't have at home. In my opinion, Japan should accept far more immigrant workers, and I am going to describe about three viewpoints, the nation's economy and contribution to the world.⁽³⁶⁾

First, we need to solve the problem of the aged society.⁽³⁷⁾ Work insufficiency is already occurring at many shops,⁽³⁸⁾ for example, some family restaurants are not open for 24 hours any longer. We must accept as many young immigrants as possible and as quickly as possible, because they would live in this country for a long time, pay taxes, and raise children. Without them, we will soon become impossible to support for the aging population⁽³⁹⁾ that has been increasing rapidly.

Next, if we accepted more immigrants, we can give a lot of contribution to the world.⁽⁴⁰⁾ (A) In 2017, more than 2 million refugees left home for fear of war or prosecution. (B) Yet, Japan accepted only 20 of them, while Australia agreed to accept as many as 12,000. (C) The human-rights activist mentions that⁽⁴¹⁾ "While Japan is a strong Asian democracy, it is not showing global ethical leadership on human rights." (D) Furthermore, refugees are hard workers despite all the difficulty they face, since they have no home to return to.

In conclusion, we should accept more foreign immigrants for the sake of Japan, and the world too. You might say that foreigners create crimes and other problems. However, there will be a possibility that because of them, Japan becomes to destroy⁽⁴²⁾ its traditional inward thinking. For our future, we should choose various but live Japan.⁽⁴³⁾

[A] *The questions below contain revisions that classmates suggested for the underlined parts (35) — (43) in the above essay. In each question, mark the number of the revision (1 — 4) on your answer sheet that would produce **the most desired improvement** in grammar, word choice, punctuation, and style as well as in the **effectiveness of the discussion overall.***

- (35) 1. What does an answer exist for this difficult problem?
2. What does a solution exist to this difficult problem?
3. What remedy exists for this difficult problem?
4. What options against this difficult problem exist?
- (36) 1. I will debate about two factors, the nation's economy and contribution to the world.
2. I will discuss about the following; the nation's economy and contribution to the world.
3. for two purposes; to protect the nation's economy and contribution to the world.
4. for the following reasons: to protect the nation's economy and to contribute to the world.

- (37) 1. we should take urgent measures toward the aging society.
 2. we should reverse the aging society by rising the birth rate.
 3. more immigrants are needed in order to maintain our economy.
 4. more workers are important for maintaining our economics.
- (38) 1. Labor shortages have already been occurred in many restaurants,
 2. Labor shortages are already seen in many different industries;
 3. A worker shortage had already took place in many different work places:
 4. A supply for workers have already been short in various areas
- (39) 1. we would quickly become unable to support for the aging population
 2. we would quickly find it impossible to support the aged population
 3. we will soon be impossible to provide support for the elderly
 4. it will soon become impossible to support for the aging population
- (40) 1. if we accepted more immigrants, we can provide much contribution to the world.
 2. if we should accept more immigrants, we will make much contribution to the world.
 3. accepting more immigrants will enable Japan to increase its contribution to the world.
 4. acception of more immigrants would enable our contribution to the world.
- (41) 1. A human-rights activist said,
 2. A human-rights activist pointed out that
 3. As the human-rights activist mentions,
 4. As a human-right activist say,
- (42) 1. they have the potential to rid Japan of
 2. it is possible for them to remove Japan from
 3. there is the high likelihood that they make Japan free
 4. there would be the possibility that they make Japan destroy
- (43) 1. we should select the various and lively Japan.
 2. we should create versatile and vigorous nation.
 3. which would you prefer: safe and calm Japan, or risky and energetic Japan?
 4. which would you choose, a uniform but static nation or a diverse but energetic one?

[B] *Four of the sentences in the **third** paragraph of the above essay are labeled at the beginning with upper-case letters of the alphabet (A) — (D). Identify one labeled sentence that is **most clearly out of place** and should be deleted. Then mark the number (1 — 4) corresponding to that sentence on your answer sheet.*

- (44) Delete: 1. sentence (A) 2. sentence (B) 3. sentence (C) 4. sentence (D)

IV. *Read the article below and answer the questions that follow.*

- [A] Some countries have taken radical steps toward drug rehabilitation, implicitly recognizing that not all addicts can be cured of drug dependency. Several European countries prescribe and administer, with supervision, heroin to a small number of addicts who prove resistant to other treatments. These programs allow some addicts to satisfy their drug dependency without harming themselves through overuse and without resorting to other crimes, such as robbery and burglary, to obtain drugs.
- [B] Researchers credit the heroin-assisted treatment program in Switzerland, the first national scheme of its kind, with reductions in drug-related crimes and improvements in the social functioning of addicts. But some supporters of the so-called “war on drugs” argue that these programs give the false impression that drug habits can be managed safely, which could weaken the social stigma surrounding drug use and lead more people to try dangerous drugs.
- [C] Drug policy experts point out that there are several ways to legalize a drug. For example, in a January 2015 report about marijuana legalization for the Vermont legislature, some of the top drug policy experts in the US outlined several alternatives, including allowing possession and growing but not sales, allowing distribution only within small private clubs, or having the state government operate the supply chain and sell marijuana.
- [D] Many drug policy experts argue that the criminalization of drug possession is flawed and has contributed to the massive rise of prison numbers in the US. To these experts, the answer is decriminalizing all drug possession while keeping selling and supplying illegal—a scheme that would, in theory, keep nonviolent drug users out of prison but still let the police go after illegal supplies.
- [E] A 2009 report found that after Portugal decriminalized all drugs, people were more willing to seek out rehabilitation programs. Glenn Greenwald, who authored the report, wrote: “The most substantial barrier to offering treatment to the addict population was the addicts’ fear of arrest. A major justification for decriminalization was that it would break down that barrier, enabling effective treatment options to be offered to addicts once they no longer feared prosecution. Moreover, decriminalization freed up resources that could be channeled into treatment and other harm-reduction programs.”
- [F] Some drug policy reform advocates and experts, however, are critical of the decriminalization of drug use. Isaac Campos, a drug historian at the University of Cincinnati, has argued that the black market might even be encouraged because more people might try using drugs if they no longer feared arrest. He said, “we don’t know if that’s the case, but it’s possible.”

[Continued on page 10]

- (45) *Which of the following statements can be made with the **most certainty** on the basis of paragraph [A]?*
1. In some countries, it is thought that some drug addicts can never stop taking drugs.
 2. In some countries, the number of heroin addicts has greatly increased.
 3. Only those addicts who refuse other treatments are prescribed heroin.
 4. Many of those who receive treatment for drugs go back to committing crimes.
- (46) *Which of the following best restates the **objection** made to the scheme in Switzerland, as discussed in paragraph [B]?*
1. The program may reduce crime but will cause drug production to increase.
 2. The results of the Swiss scheme are impressive but unreliable.
 3. More people may try dangerous drugs if they think drug use is generally accepted.
 4. Only safe drug habits should be permitted by society.
- (47) *Which of the following best represents the arguments made by **supporters** of drug decriminalization in paragraph [D]?*
1. Decriminalization would increase the number of prisoners but better control the availability of drugs.
 2. Decriminalization would reduce the number of prisoners and still control the availability of drugs.
 3. Decriminalization would only apply to drug users who are not violent.
 4. Decriminalization would make it easier to arrest drug users for possession.
- (48) *What is the **main point** made by the author in paragraph [E]?*
1. Portuguese addicts are afraid of receiving treatment.
 2. Approaches like that taken by Portugal are expensive but effective.
 3. Addicts in Portugal sought help when they were no longer in danger of punishment.
 4. Portugal offers a range of treatment programs to drug addicts.

- [G] Jeffrey Miron, an economist at Harvard University, supports full legalization, which would include the legalization of sales, even if it means the commercialization of drugs that are currently illegal. This, he said, is the only complete answer to eliminating the black market as a source of revenue for violent criminal groups.
- [H] However, Mark Kleiman, one of the leading drug experts in the country, said full legalization could foster and encourage more problem drug users. For-profit drug businesses, just like alcohol and tobacco companies, would prefer heavy users, because the heavy users tend to buy much more of their product. In Colorado's legal marijuana market, for example, the heaviest 30 percent of users make up nearly 90 percent of demand for marijuana. "They are an industry with a set of objectives that flatly contradicts public interest," Kleiman said.
- [I] Miron argued that even if sales are legalized, drugs could be taxed and regulated similarly to or more harshly than tobacco and alcohol. "You could absolutely legalize drugs and have restrictions on commercialization," Miron said. "Those should be separate questions."
- [J] Kleiman argued that the alcohol model has clear pitfalls. Some experts consider alcohol to be one of the most dangerous drugs. It causes health problems that kill tens of thousands each year and is often linked to violent crime.
- [K] On the other hand, those who support the drug war point to evidence that it increases prices and decreases accessibility far beyond taxes and regulation could. A 2014 study by Jon Caulkins, a drug policy expert at Carnegie Mellon University, found that prohibition multiplies drug prices by as much as 10 times, so legalization—by eliminating prohibition—could make drugs considerably cheaper.
- [L] Decriminalization, then, is a (_____ X _____). It would necessarily permit a certain amount of drug use in society. However, it would reduce the levels of imprisonment while continuing operations that seek to reduce drug sales by gangs and hopefully make a drug habit less dangerous. This is a common refrain of drug policy that is repeated again and again by experts: a perfect solution doesn't exist, so policymaking should focus on picking the best of many bad options. There are problems related to freedom, pleasure, health, crime, and public safety. We can focus on one or two of those—maybe even three with different drugs. But we have to pay the piper somewhere.

(Adapted from German Lopez ed., "The war on drugs, explained," *Vox*.)

- (49) Taking paragraphs [G] through [J] together, which of the following best represents the point of the **greatest disagreement** between Jeffrey Miron and Mark Kleiman?
1. whether relying on the market is the best way to solve the drug problem
 2. whether black markets can be completely replaced by legitimate industries
 3. whether companies marketing newly-legalized drugs should be regulated strictly
 4. whether alcohol can be considered as dangerous as currently illegal drugs

(50) — (55) On the basis of this article, which of the individuals or groups marked (1 — 6) in the box below is **most likely** to make each of the remarks in (50) — (55)? **All choices must be used.**

- (50) One idea is that the state itself should make drugs available.
 (51) If drug addicts stop being afraid, they can be cured.
 (52) If you want to stop gangs profiting from drugs, you must make them easily available.
 (53) If drugs were no longer illegal, drug prices would be much lower.
 (54) If using drugs were no longer illegal, more people would possibly use them.
 (55) If selling drugs were no longer illegal, some people would use more of them.

1. Experts reporting to the Vermont legislature	4. Jeffrey Miron
2. Glenn Greenwald	5. Mark Kleiman
3. Isaac Campos	6. Jon Caulkins

(56) — (57) A portion of paragraph [L] marked by the bracketed space (X) has been removed from the text and the words that make it up are rearranged below in alphabetical order. Determine the original order and mark the numbers of the **third** and **eighth** words as the answers to questions (56) and (57), respectively, on your answer sheet.

- | | | | | |
|--------|----------|---------------|--------|-------|
| 0. war | 1. the | 2. reforming | 3. on | 4. of |
| 5. in | 6. drugs | 7. compromise | 8. bit | 9. a |

(58) Which of the following **best expresses** the meaning of the underlined phrase “we have to pay the piper somewhere” in paragraph [L]?

1. we must ask some people to shoulder the burden on behalf of the others
2. we cannot obtain all benefits but should enjoy those we have
3. we cannot resolve all problems and must live with some
4. we cannot resolve all problems ourselves and must seek for outside assistance

