

2020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 [36] 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
③
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.

“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. Glyndebourne
 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 ⑧? 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 ⑨? 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.

“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 (NEA) 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.

“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 Sumaila 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.

ここからは 解答用紙B を使用しなさい。

IV. 以下の会話文を英語に直して、解答用紙BのIV. のR1, S1, R2, S2と記載されている行に書きなさい。

金曜日の朝一番に部長から入った電話の内容を社員Rが同僚Sに伝える会話です。

会話文：

R1： 今のは部長で、月曜日の会議に使う資料、今日中に見せてくれだって。

S1： ウソでしょ！ 今朝問題を見つけたばかりで、書き直してるところなんだ。

R2： そうなの？ もっと早く言ってくれれば私も手伝ったのに。

S2： とりあえず自分でやってみるけど、昼までに出来なかったら頼むよ。

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

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 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 ...,

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..