

I. 次の文章に関して、空欄補充問題と読解問題の二つがあります。まず、[1]から[20]の空欄を埋めるのに、文脈的に最も適切な語を1から3の中から選び、その番号を解答欄(1)から(20)にマークしなさい。次に、内容に関する[21]から[30]の設問には、1から4の選択肢が付されています。そのうち、文章の内容からみて最も適切なものを選び、その番号を解答欄(21)から(30)にマークしなさい。

The Thomas A. Edison National Historic Site in West Orange attracts thousands of people who would normally avoid the harsh, de-industrialized landscape of northern New Jersey. Situated about forty-five minutes from New York City, the site of Edison laboratory and museum is one of the most popular national parks on the East Coast. The Park Service estimated that over 50,000 people visited the site in 1987, its 100th anniversary. These visitors came from all parts of the nation and a large portion came from abroad. It is [1](1. similarly 2. exceedingly 3. hardly) surprising that Edison's laboratory is most popular with Japanese tourists, who share his work ethic and commitment to innovation.

The creators of today's microelectronics "revolution" find relevance in the "Second Industrial Revolution," which began in the 1880s and [2](1. ended 2. completed 3. lasted) until the Great War of 1914-18. This period of rapid economic growth came after the first wave of industrialization had begun to transform the economy and society of the United States. Edison's invention of the incandescent light bulb marked the beginning of the second burst of innovation, one that created several major new industries. This second wave of industrialization does not have the same powerful images as the first; the steam engine and textile mill are universally recognized as the symbols for the first great movement, which began in Great Britain and [3](1. led 2. spread 3. continued) to the United States in the early nineteenth century. The new industries of the 1870s and 1880s do not have the same familiar symbols. Edison's Pearl Street station in downtown Manhattan—the first architectural relic of the electrical industry—is no longer standing. But Edison's laboratory in West Orange is both an [4](1. accessible 2. attainable 3. adaptable) and appropriate symbol of this movement.

The complex of buildings in West Orange was erected in the late 1880s, when the Second Industrial Revolution was just beginning. As the greatest industrial

research facility in the United States, the laboratory was the breeding ground for a new generation of technology and the starting point of some important new industries of the twentieth century. Here Edison worked at spreading his electrical lighting systems throughout the industrialized West and [5](1. estimating 2. lowering 3. dispersing) the price of electricity until it was available to everyone. The motion-picture camera was invented at the laboratory, along with a host of other important products, such as the Edison storage battery and the dictating machine. Edison perfected the phonograph at this facility and manufactured thousands of them at his nearby factories. Two of the twentieth century's most influential media industries—motion pictures and musical entertainment—had their humble beginnings in this cluster of brick buildings.

The experimental rooms and machine shops in the lab are a [6](1. storage 2. result 3. reminder) of the complex technologies introduced by Edison. The impressive library is evidence of the growing importance of science in the technologies of the Second Industrial Revolution—a revolution that was based on the so-called scientific industries of electricity, steel, chemicals, and communications. The rows of technical journals (many of them from outside the United States), scholarly books, and bound patents show that the information age had begun well before the twentieth century, and that Edison [7](1. saw 2. watched 3. looked at) the importance of keeping up with scientific and technical progress wherever it occurred.

When Edison reached the age of forty in February 1887, he had achieved more than many men do in their [8](1. scopes 2. areas 3. lifetimes). The development of commercial electric lighting had brought him worldwide fame and a considerable fortune. The famous invention of his incandescent lamp had taken place in 1879 at his laboratory in Menlo Park, New Jersey, the “invention factory” where groups of [9](1. investors 2. experimenters 3. executives) had developed a stream of new products that included electric lighting. In the years that [10](1. made 2. continued 3. followed) the invention of the electric lamp, Edison and his men built the first complete supply system based on a central power station. New York's Pearl Street station was completed in 1882. It distributed electricity to a few blocks of the

business district in lower Manhattan. This was not the first electric light in New York City, [11](1. when 2. for 3. although) Charles Brush and Edward Weston had already installed arc lights in public places, but it was the prototype of the commercial distribution of electricity. The plain, shop-front facade of the Pearl Street station did not do justice to this historic installation, which proved that large-scale electricity supply was technologically feasible. It was a triumph for Edison and the small beginning of a great new industry. [12](1. The structures 2. The features 3. Copies) of the station soon appeared on both sides of the Atlantic, as affluent city dwellers clamored for the new light and entrepreneurs rushed to form local Edison lighting companies. To his contemporaries, Edison, now known as the “Wizard of Menlo Park,” stood astride a mighty business empire.

Innovation is a term that Edison did not use. He described himself as an inventor and the work he did in the laboratory as invention. Yet to label Edison a mere inventor does not do justice to his genius, nor does it [13](1. account for 2. turn out 3. lead to) the enormous impact he had. Inventing was the idea stage, the first step in a long process. Its formal ending came when a patent was filed. Edison considered getting ideas for an invention the easy part; the hard part was “the long laborious trouble of working them out and producing apparatus which is commercial.” Innovation defines Edison’s work, [14](1. leaving 2. keeping 3. taking) it from the laboratory into the commercial world. Innovation covers the setting up of a commercial enterprise based on an idea. Edison’s record number of U.S. patents [15](1. might as well 2. should not 3. cannot but) obscure his even greater achievement of founding several industries.

In Edison’s view a patent was hardly worth the trouble of inventing something. He knew from experience that selling patents to businessmen often left the inventor shortchanged. More often than not the returns from a new idea went to the financier or manufacturer, while the inventor struggled to protect his patent in the courts and [16](1. lose 2. enlarge 3. obtain) his share of the profits. A patent alone was not enough, nor was an invention. The original idea had to be developed into something more tangible than a patent; it had to be transformed, or “perfected,” into a working model or a prototype—something a businessman could see and touch

rather than [17](1. imagine 2. create 3. materialize). This was essential to obtaining financial support. In Edison's words, the "money people" had to see money in an invention before they would invest in it. Perfecting an invention included finding and remedying the bugs—the defects and design problems—that inevitably [18](1. broke down 2. went through 3. cropped up) in the development of an idea into a working model or process. This stage of innovation ended when the invention was translated into a factory-ready prototype. The idea was now embodied in a technology, an amalgamation of ideas, knowledge, and hardware all directed [19](1. in 2. toward 3. under) a practical goal. Its value was much greater than a patent. The final step was "pioneering" a technology by putting it into production and proving its commercial feasibility. This meant financing and administrating a manufacturing operation until it could be sold to entrepreneurs.

Innovation covers what Edison called inventing, perfecting, and pioneering a new technology. The business of innovation encompasses decision making, from establishing the technical goals of a research program to devising a marketing strategy for a new product. It also covers the management of the research and development effort and the financing of the whole operation. Inventors in the nineteenth century had often [20](1. emphasized 2. imagined 3. ignored) the business of innovation, preferring to remain in the technical domain. This was fine for the individual who did not mind a life of poverty and obscurity, but for the operator of an invention factory, the management of resources was of primary importance.

Source: Adapted from Andre Millard, *Edison and the Business of Innovation*

[21] Which of the following statements about the Edison National Historic Site is not correct?

1. It attracts many visitors, including Japanese.
2. It is located next to the Pearl Street station.
3. It has the complex of buildings originally erected in the 1880s.
4. It is a rare symbol of the Second Industrial Revolution.

[22] In the 3rd paragraph, the phrase “the breeding ground” refers to the birthplace of

1. new sciences.
2. a new breed of people.
3. new industries and technologies.
4. new start-up companies.

[23] Which of the following is not one of Edison’s inventions?

1. The arc light.
2. The storage battery.
3. The phonograph.
4. The motion-picture camera.

[24] As regards electricity and electric light, which of the following is Edison’s contribution?

1. The scientific discovery of electricity.
2. The supply of electric power to new industries.
3. The first electric light in use in New York City.
4. The first electric power supply system for the public.

[25] According to the article, which of the following statements about industrialization is not correct?

1. The steam engine and textile mill are symbols of the first wave of industrialization.
2. The electrical industry was born at the beginning of the second wave of industrialization.
3. None of the powerful symbols of the second wave of industrialization remains today.
4. The microelectronics “revolution” is under way as a third wave of industrialization.

[26] According to the article, which of the following best represents Edison's general attitude toward science?

1. Science should not be evaluated on the basis of its commercial feasibility.
2. Scientific progress can lead to new commercial possibilities.
3. Scientific research should follow industrial revolutions.
4. Scientific findings should be accumulated for scholarly purposes.

[27] Which of the following statements best summarizes Edison's view of patents?

1. Obtaining patents is the crucial step in the process of invention.
2. Protecting patents through the legal system is highly important.
3. Patents do not guarantee commercial success.
4. Patents are essential to obtaining financial support.

[28] Edison regarded those he called "the money people" as

1. intrusive and demanding.
2. congenial and supportive.
3. irrelevant to his business.
4. potential partners and supporters.

[29] Which of the following statements best summarizes the concept of innovation as used in the article?

1. The main point of innovation is to do new research.
2. The objective of innovation is to create new technologies.
3. The process of innovation involves trial and error.
4. The aim of innovation is to realize the commercial value of an invention.

[30] Based on the entire reading, which of the following best summarizes Edison's overall contribution?

1. He produced many of our current technologies by concentrating purely on invention.
2. He built a number of significant edifices as symbols of industrial progress.
3. He pioneered the process of developing, modifying, and commercializing

inventions.

4. He successfully promoted his electric technology to countries outside the United States.

II. 次の文章に関して、空欄補充問題と読解問題の二つがあります。まず、[31]から[50]の空欄を埋めるのに、文脈的に最も適切な語を 1 から 3 の中から選び、その番号を解答欄(31)から(50)にマークしなさい。次に、内容に関する[51]から[60]の設問には、1 から 4 の選択肢が付されています。そのうち、文章の内容からみて最も適切なものを選び、その番号を解答欄(51)から(60)にマークしなさい。

The humanitarian response to the 2004 Asian tsunami was swift and global. But compared to the tasks that outside relief agencies and foreign soldiers undertook, those assigned to local Indonesian volunteers in Banda Aceh were far more grim. Their mission: to clear the provincial capital of corpses, both in order to preserve the dignity of the tens of thousands of victims and also to prevent epidemics among survivors. For weeks, they gradually went district by district through the wrecked city, freeing decomposing remains from the rubble for burial in mass graves. “It was very, very surprising,” says Hasballah M. Saad, an Indonesian human-rights commissioner. “We never imagined that people would come [31](1. reluctantly 2. spontaneously 3. finally).”

The volunteers’ sacrifices were symbolic of an under-appreciated force in modern Asia: that of groups formed to address social and economic issues. Time and again, the region’s youth are portrayed as money-grubbing “me-firsters”—that is, the 21st century’s version of America’s post-World War II “baby boomers.” In Japan, leaders criticize “parasite singles,” people over age 25 who live at home with their parents in [32](1. suspended 2. accelerated 3. hostile) adolescence; in Singapore, they fret about the younger generation’s tendency to avoid the costs and cares of child-rearing. Everywhere the premise that an Asian “me generation” has [33](1. succeeded 2. receded 3. emerged) is seldom if ever challenged. After all, study after study has plotted the rise of millions of new consumers across the region, noting that global economic growth is increasingly driven by the buying power of [34](1. afflicted 2. affiliated 3. affluent) households in places like Shanghai, Jakarta and Mumbai. One would think that all they want to do—and all the world wants them to do—is spend, spend, spend.

Such observations aren’t so much wrong as one-dimensional. History shows that industrializing societies evolve—often radically—with each successive

generation. So in light of Asia's [35](1. breakneck 2. uncharted 3. sluggish) modernization, it is little wonder that values are changing fast. But alongside the spread of capitalism and conspicuous consumption, the region is also experiencing a profusion of new non-governmental organizations (NGOs), a religious resurgence and rising nationalism. There are an estimated 2 million NGOs in India, and China now has 2,000 [36](1. unwelcome 2. banned 3. registered) "green" groups—up from zero in the early 1990s. In Indonesia, students from the top three universities in the country were surveyed on their career plans in 2004. An astonishing 73 percent said they would prefer to work for an NGO rather than for the government, and about the same number said civic organizations could do more than the government to improve the country. In these Asian countries and others, the operative pronoun is "we"—the power of groups to enhance the [37](1. common 2. political 3. commercial) good.

In fact, the interplay between individualism and collective action forms the background of much of Asia's dynamism. One example is modern-day Bangladesh. [38](1. Due to 2. Infamous for 3. Motivated by) bad governance and incessant civil unrest, the country of 145 million has, nevertheless, become an overachiever among developing nations. Its gravity-defying economy was expected to grow by 6.7 percent in 2006, and the country is on [39](1. track 2. hold 3. top) to meet its development goals on poverty reduction, gender equality, literacy and rural development.

But how? One growth [40](1. expectation 2. obstacle 3. driver) is the millions of small-scale enterprises funded by loans extended without conditions to poor households. The other: a vibrant, youth-oriented NGO community that bolsters educational and health services. "The government is wobbly and [41](1. ineffective 2. incisive 3. influential)," says Muhammad Yunus, founder of the micro-credit project called the Grameen Bank and winner of this year's Nobel Peace Prize. "But our NGOs are strong and getting stronger, and they focus on the issues we need them to."

Disorienting change can inspire what looks like selfish behavior, to be sure, as rapid economic growth destroys traditional social structures faster than new ones can be built. One example is the magnetic pull that boomtowns like Shanghai, Ho

Chi Minh City or Bangalore exert on the best and brightest young talent in their [42](1. respective 2. competitive 3. developing) countries. Often, the rural migrants who make good in the city find themselves disconnected and alone. “Initially, a lot of their riches go to satisfying selfish demands,” says Shalabh Sahai, a 30-year-old resident of Mumbai, India, who received his M.B.A. from the Indian Institute of Rural Development.

But, Sahai goes on to note, “as the number of these people increases and they get more experience, many begin to say ‘I should do something more’.” That was his [43](1. merit 2. outcome 3. thinking) when he joined two classmates to form the nonprofit group iVolunteers back in 2002. The group, which has 9,000 active members in four cities, seeks to [44](1. encourage 2. link 3. endow) young elites with suitable needy causes. Since its inception, the “matchmaking” service has arranged for thousands of volunteers—mostly IT professionals or bankers aged 25 to 35—to mentor orphans, take slum kids on nature walks, visit elder-care facilities, or advise grassroots environmental groups.

“We have a lot of young people who are extremely intelligent and earn big salaries,” says 27-year-old Misha Bhatt, who heads the group’s Mumbai operation. “They meet others, brainstorm solutions to problems. The feel-good factor is extremely high.” iVolunteers, which is expanding its services through links with companies also looking to do [45](1. business 2. good 3. better), reflects a change in India: The tradition of village-level charitable giving is being replaced by corporate and individual giving, coming from cities and the new rich.

Different countries in the region are naturally at different stages. In China, for example, grassroots activism dealing with anything other than environmental issues has yet to emerge as a major presence in society. Another challenge is to [46](1. foster 2. entrust 3. preclude) a sense of community within the workplace, now that many of the so-called “little emperors” born under China’s one-child policy are starting their careers. Some employers report that raised voices, crying, and other unprofessional behavior can occur among newly-hired employees. Some of these employees may “come with a sense that the rules don’t apply to them,” says William Dodson, CEO of Silk Road Advisors, a China-based management consultancy.

On the other hand, less individualism is [47](1. not always 2. far from 3. anything but) a good thing. In Malaysia, Prime Minister Abdullah Ahmad Badawi recently warned that religious and ethnic tensions could cause the country “to fail as a multiracial and multi-religious nation.” His comments followed recent clashes between Malay Muslims and ethnic Chinese. [48](1. At 2. By 3. On) Internet bulletin boards in Japan, South Korea and China, young nationalists trade insults over everything from Japan’s 20th-century imperialism to North Korea’s recent nuclear test—suggesting that economic integration does not necessarily lead to warm diplomatic relations.

But at least the passion shows that Asians have more on their minds than just making money. Take the Muslim Student Association at the University of the Philippines in Manila, an elite training ground for future business and political leaders. Its members, many of them from impoverished Mindanao province, are [49](1. promoted 2. averse 3. eager) to serve their home communities. Association President Abdel Jamal Disangcopan, 22, is the son of two doctors. He attends law school but doesn’t dream of becoming a highly paid corporate lawyer. “Money is just a plus. Fulfillment is first,” he says. “I don’t want to be stuck in a life where ... I’m not helping anybody.” He aims to return to Mindanao and become a much-needed public attorney for low-income residents. Another student in the Muslim Student Association says she wants to return to Mindanao to practice medicine after she earns her degrees, and a third [50](1. plan 2. plans 3. planning) to return to become a teacher. All are likely to make good on their pledges—making small but invaluable contributions to the societies in which they live.

Source: Adapted from *Newsweek*, November 27, 2006, “Ready to Lend a Hand”

[51] An Indonesian rights commissioner was surprised by the humanitarian response to the 2004 Asian tsunami because

1. there were so many corpses to clear.
2. it took weeks to go district by district through the wrecked city.
3. many people came because of a natural impulse to help.

4. an unexpected number of people were unwilling to join the relief effort.

[52] The “me-first” image of globalized youth in modern Asia is

1. fitting.
2. lacking depth or scope.
3. false.
4. often challenged.

[53] According to the article, the proliferation of NGOs in Asia is associated with

1. a resurgence of socialism.
2. capitalism and conspicuous consumption.
3. a spirit of altruism.
4. ego-centric behavior.

[54] What is the main reason that the example of Bangladesh is mentioned in paragraphs 4 and 5?

1. It has many younger people who work for health and educational NGOs.
2. It has high economic growth, and is following the same consumption trends as other Asian countries.
3. It has a gravity-defying economy thanks to the efforts of a Nobel Prize winner.
4. It suffers from the tension between individualism and collective action.

[55] During the initial stages of their lives in cities, young Asian job-seekers from rural areas tend to

1. become socially isolated, lacking bonds with friends and neighbors.
2. seek ways to help their parents and relatives back home in rural areas.
3. join with other youth and participate in NGOs and volunteer activities.
4. find employment related to new development initiatives in large companies.

[56] According to the article, the new organization called “iVolunteers” is beginning to

1. substitute charity in the village with charity from wealthy urban professionals.

2. encourage urban youth to meet and discuss their problems with each other.
3. form new companies that wish to expand and operate within villages.
4. offer high salaries in order to attract the most intelligent young workers in India.

[57] The article cautions that

1. among today's youth, nationalism and individualism have combined to incite violence.
2. diplomatic relations throughout the Asian region have led to newly emerging conflicts.
3. differing ideas about religion are causing tensions between older and younger generations.
4. too much of a sense of belonging to one group can cause hatred or distrust of others.

[58] Economic integration in Asia has

1. led to a cooling of relations with non-Asian countries such as the United States.
2. supported the development of pan-Asian NGO networks.
3. caused bad governance and political unrest in some countries.
4. not removed all of the tensions that exist among Asian countries.

[59] Which of the following is closest in meaning to the passage beginning with "Money is just a plus" in the final paragraph?

1. There is nothing intrinsically wrong with making money.
2. Money alone cannot solve social and economic problems.
3. Earning a great deal of money is not the main goal of life.
4. Money does not have a negative image among the younger generation.

[60] Which of the following statements best summarizes this article?

1. Student volunteer groups are on the rise in Asia.
2. The 2004 tsunami has triggered unprecedented volunteerism across Asia.
3. Collaborative relationships between governments and NGOs are developing across Asia.

4. Humanitarianism is a powerful force among today's Asian young people.