

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]の空所を埋めるのに、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。

1 As the science of human reproduction and development advances, many ethical and legal questions are being raised. In his book, *The Case Against Perfection: Ethics in the Age of Genetic Engineering*, Professor Michael Sandel argues that sex-selection, cloning, free market-eugenics*, and other forms of biotechnological enhancement may deepen social problems.

2 Breakthroughs in genetics “present us with great promise, but also a fair number of problems,” writes Sandel. Current research may [1](1. help discover 2. keep down 3. preserve) treatments for muscle diseases, diabetes, and other illnesses as well as provide therapies for treating and preventing still other conditions such as the weakening of bones and memory [2](1. gain 2. recovery 3. loss) associated with aging. But Sandel also sees major problems arising when these technologies become available for non-medical uses, and parents attempt to artificially improve their children in a quest for perfection that he finds deeply worrisome. In the following interview, he discusses these concerns.

* * *

3 *You have chosen an interesting title for your book. What does the title mean? Who would be opposed to perfection?*

4 **Michael Sandel:** It’s less the goal of perfection that creates moral [3](1. engagement 2. stability 3. anxiety) than the attitudes, habits, and arrogance that attend the drive for perfection. That seems to me to be the [4](1. back 2. heart 3. brain) of it.

There's nothing wrong with parents seeking the best for their children: the best education, healthcare, etc. At the same time, there is [5](1. an immediacy 2. a tendency 3. a hesitancy) toward hyperparenting, which can be harmful to children and destructive to a healthy society. The United States has fallen behind Europe in terms of creating clear government regulations concerning the use of genetic technologies. This lack of rules is extremely problematic.

5 *What do you mean by “hyperparenting”?*

6 **MS:** I mean the excessive parental management and molding of children. The danger of using genetic technologies to get “designer children” is that it will [6](1. distrust 2. forget 3. reinforce) the tendency of hyperparents to see their children as instruments of their own ambition. It's this aspect of the drive for perfection that worries me. The risk is that we will turn children into objects of manufacture, into commodities to be purchased, picking and choosing the traits we want in our children, rather than viewing them as independent persons. There is the risk, too, of undermining the [7](1. unconditional 2. unexpected 3. uninformed) love parents have for their children, if we begin to specify hair color, eye color, height, sex, and intelligence, before they are even born. There is the risk of turning parenting into an extension of the consumer society. And that could [8](1. erode 2. subtract 3. extract) the love of parents for their children.

7 *You are a parent. Have you ever had to restrain yourself from engaging in hyperparenting?*

8 **MS:** It would be dishonest to claim that I am [9](1. indebted 2. immune 3. obliged) to this urge. I think everyone has experienced the inclination to hyperparent. We must not be overly controlling when raising children, though hyperparenting is [10](1. an outdated 2. an annoying 3. a tempting) thing to do, especially these days. Today, parents look around, especially in affluent suburban schools, and feel that

there's a kind of arms-race [11](1. compromise 2. mentality 3. reduction). Since everyone else is taking college prep courses, not to do so seems to be [12](1. depriving 2. accusing 3. informing) one's child of a competitive advantage. The real danger of hyperparenting will come when parents feel pressured to resort to genetic engineering for the sake of giving their children a competitive [13](1. wedge 2. edge 3. pledge). We see this already in a limited way with the use of human growth hormone, which can increase the height of children. It was introduced to help children with a hormonal deficiency, but it also works with short, but otherwise healthy, children.

9 *In part, you seem worried about these great scientific temptations because you fear that people with the money to pay for them will embrace them. Is that right?*

10 **MS:** What worries me are not the genetic technologies by themselves but the availability of new genetic technologies together with social and cultural attitudes in an increasingly competitive society. It is this combination that is so troubling. I should emphasize that I consider breakthroughs in genetics a great blessing for medicine and for the relief of [14](1. debt 2. suffering 3. oppression). My concern is with non-medical uses of genetic technologies. I would not want to restrain research and breakthroughs in genetics. [15](1. Likewise 2. In the meantime 3. On the contrary), they are crucially important for health. My concern is when technologies that were designed for promoting health are used for non-medical purposes, and are turned into instruments of competition in a consumer-driven society. These moral concerns go back to the history of eugenics in Nazi Germany. Eugenics was then associated with coercion and state control of reproduction. Today it is making a comeback, but without state coercion. It's now in the form of privatized, free-market eugenics. I think that eugenics is morally troubling even without the state coercion because now the eugenic [16](1. completion 2. prohibition 3. ambition) is connected to consumerism in a competitive society. So, parents will feel increasing

pressures to resort to genetic engineering in order to give their children a leg up in a competitive society. It's this combination that worries me.

11 *And the dividing line is who can afford it, is that right?*

12 **MS:** Yes, and that's a very important point. Now that eugenics is basically a free-market activity, those who will avail themselves of genetically enhanced children will be those who can afford it. The risk is that the gap between rich and poor will be genetically reinforced, will be reflected in the use of these genetic technologies, and that is a very serious concern.

13 *You write, "The connection between solidarity and giftedness saves a merit-based society from sliding into self-centeredness." What did you mean?*

MS: In my view, the idea of giftedness goes along with a willingness to be open to the unpredictability of life. To appreciate children as gifts is to accept them as they come, not as we might "design" them. It involves a certain [17](1. humility 2. desirability 3. offense) and restraint, and it seems to me to not only be important morally, but to also have civic consequences. As for solidarity, just think, "Why do the fortunate owe anything to the less fortunate in a society?" One answer to that question depends [18](1. lightly 2. densely 3. heavily) on the idea of giftedness. Some people are fortunate or gifted by chance. If many of our advantages can't be said to be our own [19](1. showing 2. doing 3. playing), then that gives a powerful drive to solidarity, to feelings of togetherness and shared experience with those less fortunate than us. If in the future certain people use genetic technologies to control all aspects of human development, those people may feel [20](1. in no way 2. by all means 3. to some extent) connected to the difficulties of others.

Note:

*eugenics: the controlling of human reproduction through genetic modification or selective mating.

—Based on Susan Lumenello (2007). “Perfection Complex,” *Colloquy*. 2-3, 10-11.

[21] The term “hyperparenting” is used in the article in reference to those cases in which

1. parents care enough about their children.
2. parents try to excessively manipulate their children’s lives.
3. parents resort to genetic technologies for medical purposes.
4. the government takes control of parenting, education, and healthcare.

[22] According to the 6th paragraph, what are “designer children”?

1. Children who are well cared for by their parents and society.
2. Children who are overly competitive, and overly controlling.
3. Children whose high intelligence leads to a strong interest in design.
4. Children whose traits are preselected by their parents.

[23] In the 6th paragraph, Sandel explains his opinion that genetic engineering may

1. make children dislike their parents.
2. discourage racism and advance freedom.
3. make children into products.
4. allow everyone to have perfect lives.

[24] According to the 8th paragraph, we can assume that Sandel thinks that the use of human growth hormone

1. can be problematic when it is extended to non-medical purposes.
2. should be limited because it can cause severe medical problems.
3. should be promoted because it enables the creation of “designer children.”
4. should be allowed for everyone who wishes to be tall and handsome.

[25] Which of the following best represents Sandel's thoughts on modern eugenics?

1. It should be promoted only under the guidance by the government.
2. It can be of some use in a consumer-driven, free-market society.
3. It is problematic on ethical grounds especially in a consumer-driven society.
4. It should be promoted without state coercion in order to create designer children.

[26] The term "a leg up" in the 10th paragraph can be taken to mean

1. a competition.
2. an advantage.
3. a higher purpose.
4. a medical condition.

[27] According to the article, which of the following best represents Sandel's position?

1. Competition among parents is morally wrong, whereas competition among young people is to be highly encouraged.
2. Competition is part of modern life, and therefore parents should be allowed to use genetic technologies to create perfect children.
3. In a competitive society, parents may want to genetically enhance their children, but it is morally questionable.
4. Parents are encouraged to use genetic technologies for their children so that they may become winners in a competitive society.

[28] In the 12th paragraph, Sandel states that “the gap between rich and poor will be genetically reinforced.” What does he mean?

1. Rich people can receive proper medical care, whereas poor people cannot, but this situation will change in the future.
2. Both rich and poor will be able to take advantage of genetic technologies in the future, thus bridging the gap between them.
3. Rich people are genetically stronger and healthier than poor people, and the difference between them will increase in the future.
4. Rich people will remain rich, and poor people will remain poor, because only the former can afford genetic enhancement for their children.

[29] According to Sandel, we feel a sense of solidarity when we realize that

1. genetic technologies make life more predictable.
2. people around us are more gifted and fortunate than we are.
3. we owe what we are to our own efforts and hard work.
4. the difference between the fortunate and the less fortunate is simply by chance.

[30] Which of the following is in accordance with Sandel’s opinion regarding genetic technologies?

1. Though useful to humankind, when misused, genetic technologies can cause problems.
2. Genetic technologies are extremely dangerous and should be suspended immediately.
3. Genetic technologies may help humanity, but they can also cause serious illnesses.
4. The use of genetic technologies should create perfect children, but it is expensive.

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]の空所を埋めるのに、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。

1 There are clearly many benefits to living in a well-connected, Internet-enabled society, but some of the benefits bring with them worrying elements of risk to personal privacy and safety. We can now make and sustain wide-ranging, geographically unconstrained friendships and business connections with an ease previously unimaginable. Much of the world's collected knowledge is now freely accessible at a moment's notice with simple keyword searches. Powerful web-based forums and social networking databases enable us to find compatible lovers, former classmates, and people with shared interests or problems, in new and exciting ways.

2 [31](1. Unless 2. As 3. Far from) indispensable as these social networking tools have become to many of us, they also call up fears of spying, excessive government monitoring, stalking, crooked business dealings, and other illegal, antisocial, unethical, and otherwise destructive behaviors. The fields of law, ethics, sociology, psychology and many others will no doubt be [32](1. asked after 2. called upon 3. taken over) over time to help us better understand the full potential, and manage the risks, of these new modes of technology-based communication. In this article, we will look at one small but central issue currently [33](1. facing 2. heading 3. backing) us, namely, the evolution of the concept of "surveillance" in the Internet age.

3 The word "surveillance" comes from the French word *surveiller*, which translates simply as "to watch over." This translation suggests the image of a person looking carefully at someone or something from above. But both in ordinary language and academic debate, the word "surveillance" has become the conventional way of

describing the activity of monitoring in general. When people use the word “surveillance” in English, it almost always has a negative [34] (1. campaign 2. assumption 3. connotation). One may hear, for example, “the police have a criminal under surveillance” or “the government used a high-tech surveillance system to follow a suspected terrorist.” The image is often that of secretly viewing someone’s activities, suspecting that they are up to something harmful to society. This negative image [35](1. holds true 2. fades away 3. goes off) in the context of online social networking. Online surveillance is frequently associated with spying and privacy invasion, and it has become a [36](1. preliminary 2. prevalent 3. privileged) view that everything related to it should be avoided if at all possible.

4 There are few who would deny that the development of the Internet has drastically changed the way that *we see the world*. Perhaps of equal importance for us to note, however, is how the Internet has changed the way that *the world sees us*—for good and bad. With news stories about hacking, identity theft, online financial scams, as well as other cyber crimes and misdemeanors, it is easy for us to grow [37](1. doubtful 2. anxious 3. contented) that using the Internet constantly puts us at risk of unwanted surveillance. You might feel that you are constantly being watched, that your movements are being logged, and that you may be [38](1. longing for 2. particular about 3. susceptible to) possible attacks from strangers. That feeling is worsened by technologies such as Google Street View or location-tagged photographs, which may reveal information about people’s physical movements from their cyber activities, often without their knowledge or consent.

5 Some people fear that the Internet and related forms of interconnected information technology may potentially lead to a complete loss of privacy, [39](1. in the manner of 2. at the rate of 3. in the name of) the writings of George Orwell. In his masterpiece, *1984*, he describes a society where the government controls the people

by constantly spying on them. This type of round-the-clock surveillance without people's consent would be totally destructive to a free society.

6 However, we should recognize that at least some of the new openness of information on the Internet is [40](1. self-employed 2. self-important 3. self-selected) and that people still have a good amount of control over what they reveal to others, through privacy settings, comment moderation, or opting out of certain services. We should not forget that some people are glad to be able to put their personal opinions, talents, oddities, or interests online. They are happy for the whole world to see and judge them, as it gives them [41](1. an outlet for 2. an exhaustion of 3. a retreat from) their creativity, a stage upon which they can perform, a venue and an audience which in previous times would have been unavailable. In some rare cases, such Internet [42](1. humanism 2. conservatism 3. exhibitionism) has even led to careers. Justin Bieber, for example, went from being an average suburban kid to being an international music superstar with the help of YouTube. Similarly, Lady Gaga's fame spread through her incredibly successful Facebook page and other forms of online self-promotion. [43](1. Simply put 2. As a matter of fact 3. On the other hand), such online activities can sometimes have negative consequences, as in the case of American politician Anthony Weiner, whose career was ruined when he accidentally sent embarrassing private photos and messages to all of his followers on Twitter. As we can see, this new type of voluntary surveillance is a [44](1. one-dimensional design 2. double-edged sword 3. half-finished tool).

7 In his writings on communication, privacy, and web ethics, Anders Albrechtslund of Aarhus University in Denmark refers to this new type of interaction found in online social networking as "participatory surveillance." He argues that the concept of a hierarchical power relation is [45](1. absent from 2. crucial to 3. opposed to) a classical interpretation of the term "surveillance." From this perspective, the watcher occupies a position metaphorically above the watched. In the new form of

surveillance, however, the relation is characterized by a “flat” power structure wherein the watcher and watched are of equal standing. He extends this notion as far as including modern online social media, arguing that we are all surveilling each other as well as being surveilled ourselves. [46](1. Moreover 2. On the contrary 3. For instance), he argues that this development is largely a positive one.

8 According to Albrechtslund, to participate in online social networking is a way to voluntarily engage with other people and construct identities. It is also the act of sharing yourself—or your constructed identity—with others. Accordingly, the role of sharing should not be underestimated, as the personal information people share—profiles, activities, beliefs, whereabouts, status, preferences, etc.—represent a level of communication that is not asked for. It is just “out there,” unasked for, but something that is part of the socializing in certain groups of people. Actually, it has been found that a great majority of teens use online social networking to keep in touch with friends they rarely see in real life. In this case, participatory surveillance is a way of maintaining friendships by [47](1. hanging on to 2. checking up on 3. getting away with) information that other people share. Such a friendship might seem shallow, but it is a convenient way of keeping in touch with a large circle of friends. Thus, modern participatory surveillance [48](1. gives out 2. takes to 3. allows for) individual growth and identity creation, and the possibility of developing rewarding and diverse extended social relationships.

9 Albrechtslund’s concept of “participatory surveillance” is so radically different from the standard meaning of surveillance, however, that it may require an entirely new term. As technology develops and culture changes, language cannot always [49](1. keep pace 2. make haste 3. fall behind). New kinds of human interaction require new ways of thinking about them, as well as new words to [50](1. go along with 2. put up with 3. do away with) them. It is, perhaps, a task for this and future generations to invent a new vocabulary for a new world.

—Partially based on Anders Albrechtslund (2008). “Online Social Networking as Participatory Surveillance.” *First Monday*, 13(3).

[51] Which of the following is not included among the “worrying elements” mentioned in the 1st paragraph?

1. The government may monitor your online behavior.
2. You might be deceived out of your money at online shopping sites.
3. Too much dependence on the Internet may hinder your creativity.
4. Someone might follow every post you put on social networking media.

[52] According to the article, which of the following will be needed to have a clearer view of the strengths and drawbacks of online social networking?

1. An economic viewpoint.
2. A political perspective.
3. Expertise in computer science.
4. An approach from multiple disciplines.

[53] According to the article, which of the following is not true of the word “surveillance”?

1. It is etymologically associated with the French word for “watching over.”
2. It is now used in reference to monitoring activities in general.
3. It is likely to evoke negative reactions from people rather than positive ones.
4. It is mainly used in the literal sense of looking at someone or something from above.

[54] The author of the article refers to Google Street View in the 4th paragraph in order to

1. illustrate how modern web technologies can make people feel insecure.
2. explain technically how individual movements are recorded online.
3. complain of the quality of service this online technology provides.
4. suggest that we should be more knowledgeable about the merits of new technologies.

[55] Which of the following most closely represents the fictional surveillance system as mentioned in the 5th paragraph?

1. The government is under public surveillance 24 hours a day.
2. The government watches the people's behavior 24 hours a day.
3. The people are forced to labor all day under government surveillance.
4. The people have no privacy except when they use their personal computers.

[56] Which of the following best represents the author's opinion about "the new openness of information on the Internet" as mentioned in the 6th paragraph?

1. It makes it impossible to control the amount of personal information available on the Internet.
2. Though it is largely positive, Internet users need to be well-aware of pitfalls at the same time.
3. It prevents Internet users from expanding their potential by sharing their talents and creativity with others.
4. It should be kept to a minimum because people tend to run the risk of ruining their career without being aware of it.

[57] Which of the following applies to all three of the people mentioned in the 6th paragraph—Justin Bieber, Lady Gaga and Anthony Weiner?

1. Their professional careers got started by using social networking services.
2. Their popularity made their personal information available on the web.
3. The new openness on the Internet brought them more attention from the public.
4. Their online self-promotion was fundamentally against the idea of freedom of speech.

[58] According to Albrechtslund, which of the following is *not* true of “participatory surveillance”?

1. It can be extended to users of modern online social media.
2. It is characterized by a lack of hierarchical power relation.
3. It may lead to complete loss of privacy, as exemplified by Orwell’s fiction.
4. It is characterized by flat power relation between the watcher and watched.

[59] According to Albrechtslund, “participatory surveillance” allows social networking users to

1. construct identities through sharing personal information with other users.
2. gain opportunities to deepen friendships with a small group of people.
3. take advantage of all sorts of personal information at low cost.
4. watch over others without exposing themselves to strangers.

[60] The author of the article feels that the phrase “participatory surveillance” as suggested by Albrechtslund

1. fails to stress the importance of strict regulations on social networking services.
2. correctly captures both the positive and negative side of social networking services.
3. should be replaced immediately with a new phrase which does not involve the distortion of the standard meaning of “participatory.”
4. has not quite succeeded in reconciling the positive meaning of “participatory” with the negative meaning of “surveillance” in its standard usage.

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英語	p.12 II 上から10行目 represent	→	p.12 II 上から10行目 represents
	p.15 II [60] 2. side	→	p.15 II [60] 2. sides