

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 [31] 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)
0
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9
⊖

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.

“In Defense of Traditional Marriage” by Noah Reinbos (2014)

① Today, the vast majority of governments around the world do not allow couples of the same sex to marry. Why? Answering this is by no means easy. Our response should not be based on blind prejudice. Instead, we should reject such a critical change on economic, political and cultural grounds.

② The major religions of the world have long agreed that marriage should be between a man and a woman. As the Supreme Court of Minnesota in the USA found in 1971, “The definition of marriage as a union of man and woman,

uniquely involving the raising of children within a family, is as old as the Bible.” Other major religions also [1] that marriage is allowed only between a man and a woman. Thus, though some countries have very recently legalized homosexual marriage, other societies have an equal right not to, based on traditions going back thousands of years.

③ However, behind such religious arguments, which ultimately depend on the interpretation of sacred texts, lies practical economic wisdom. Heterosexual couples, by raising children, contribute to society. In recognition of this, most societies reward them with various benefits such as reduced taxation. Such marriage allowances are given by choice and society can choose not to give the same benefits to same-sex couples. How the state organizes itself and rewards its citizens are political questions, where the view of the majority must prevail. In other words, marriage is [2].

④ In fact, wherever marriage benefits are offered more widely, people usually do not even bother to get married. Take Scandinavia, for example. Sweden began offering benefits to same-sex couples in 1987. Denmark followed in 1989 and Norway in 1993. According to a 2004 report by Stanley Kurtz, PhD, from 1990 to 2000, the number of unmarried parents with children in Norway rose from 39% to 50% and Sweden’s rose from 47% to 55%. Similarly, the out-of-wedlock birthrate in Denmark rose 25% during the 1990s, and approximately 60% of first born Danish children now have unmarried parents. As Kurtz concludes, “Marriage is slowly dying in Scandinavia.” Promoting same-sex “marriages” [3] Scandinavia.

⑤ Political considerations like these illustrate the vital link between marriage and children. The most important justification for marriage is that it allows couples to raise children in secure, stable families. Children need both a mother and a father. Should governments really adopt a measure which denies this? Several studies show that girls who are raised apart from their fathers are at higher risk for early sexual activity and teenage pregnancy; children without a mother are deprived of the emotional security and loving advice that mothers provide. Furthermore, research has [4] that children with lesbian or gay parents are more likely to engage in homosexual behavior themselves. Tasker

and Golombok (1997) found that 25% of [5] young adults raised by lesbian mothers had engaged in a homosexual relationship, compared to 0% of those raised by heterosexual mothers. [6] same sex marriage will only encourage this trend. [7]

⑥ At root, the idea of same-sex marriage presents a challenge to the traditional concept of marriage itself. Granting same-sex couples full legal status is the start of a slippery slope. As argued by Ryan T. Anderson, scholar at The Heritage Foundation, "In recent decades, marriage has been weakened by a radical view that makes adults' desires more important than children's needs... Redefining marriage to include same-sex relationships would be the logical result of this idea, and to do so [8] emotional intensity as the only thing that sets marriage apart from other bonds."

⑦ [9] can dispute that such trends will accelerate if same-sex marriages become more common. Furthermore, it is likely that more children will grow up in unstable households. The broad social costs are simply too high, compared with the benefits of allowing individual members of same-sex couples to express their commitment publicly. This has been the experience of countries like the US. Although more than twenty US states currently allow same-sex couples to marry, the remaining thirty strongly oppose it.

⑧ No society should abandon its religious, social and moral traditions, however widely they are debated. The 21st century has witnessed an amazingly rapid change in how we view gender roles and political participation. Surely, as part of these changes we should consider reducing active discrimination against people based on their sexuality. That does not mean, however, that we should actively reward such minorities, by casting away ancient customs and ideas which have stood the test of time in most corners of the world. [10]

Answer the questions [1]—[10] as indicated.

1. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [1] in Paragraph ②?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (1) on the mark sheet.
 1. contract
 2. proclaim
 3. prohibit
 4. reject

2. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [2] in Paragraph ③?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (2) on the mark sheet.
 1. a human right, which should never be denied
 2. a privilege which people earn, not a right
 3. economically too important to be left to religion
 4. more than religion, the basis of human culture

3. The seven words below fill the gap at [3] in Paragraph ④. Which word must come **fifth** in order for them to complete a grammatical sentence?
Fill in the blank at the number (3) on the mark sheet.
 1. has
 2. in
 3. institution
 4. marriage
 5. of
 6. the
 7. undermined

4, 5, 6. Place three of the words below into the most suitable of the gaps marked [4], [5], and [6] in Paragraph ⑤. Three words should be used only once. Fill in the corresponding slots under the numbers marked (4), (5) and (6) on the mark sheet.

1. compared
2. disputed
3. legalized
4. sampled
5. suggested

7. Reading Paragraph ⑤, which of the following most clearly expresses the author's **unspoken** belief? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (7) on the mark sheet.

1. Children need male and female parents to have better chances in life.
2. Homosexual behavior should be discouraged as far as possible.
3. National governments can have little effect on citizens' instinctive behavior.
4. Scientific studies are unable to provide positive proofs on social matters.

8. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [8] in Paragraph ⑥? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (8) on the mark sheet.

1. has left
2. left
3. might leave
4. were to leave

9. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [9] in Paragraph ⑦? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (9) on the mark sheet.

1. Anyone
2. Few
3. Many
4. Some

10. Based on the whole article, with which of the following three statements (A, B, C) would the author **agree**? Answer by choosing one of the eight options below and filling in the corresponding slot under the number (10) on the mark sheet.

- A. Changing traditions is not a good idea, even after extensive discussion.
- B. In the future, same-sex marriage will be considered normal everywhere.
- C. Only a few people will be affected by legalizing same-sex marriage.

- 1. A only.
- 2. B only.
- 3. C only.
- 4. A and B.
- 5. A and C.
- 6. B and C.
- 7. All three.
- 8. None.

II . Read the following article, and answer the questions as indicated.

“Following Ireland, for Better or for Worse”

by Roy G. Biv (2015)

① Same-sex marriage is an idea [11] time has come. The recent national referendum held in Ireland, where the citizens overwhelmingly voted “Yes”, is one simple proof: if even a Catholic country can accept it, why should other, less religious countries ignore its many advantages?

② Clearly, same-sex marriage is a civil right. In the US, a 1967 Supreme Court case confirmed that marriage is “one of the basic civil rights of man,” and same-sex marriages should receive the same protections given to interracial marriages by that decision. The NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People), on May 19, 2012, declared same-sex marriage as “one of the key civil rights struggles of our time.” [12]

③ Marriage has never been simply about one man and one woman. In most societies throughout history, couples have lived with many other relatives in an extended family. [A] societies and religions permit a man to have many wives, [B] there are many instances of community-based child-rearing around the world. Looked at broadly, heterosexual **monogamy** [一夫一婦制] can be considered “unnatural” in evolutionary terms. In fact, nothing is so narrow-minded as to assume that the modern family is the only way for people to be happy.

④ Extending the definition of marriage will not cause the end of the family. A 2009 study published in *Social Science Quarterly* found that “laws permitting same-sex marriage have no adverse effect on marriage, divorce, and abortion rates, or the percent of children born outside marriage.” The American Anthropological Association (AAA) has also found “no support whatsoever for the view that civilization depends upon marriage as an exclusively heterosexual institution. Anthropological research supports the conclusion that a vast array of family types, including families built upon same-sex partnerships, can contribute to stable and humane societies.” Legalizing gay marriage, therefore, will not harm heterosexual marriages or what right-wing politicians mistakenly call “family values” [14].

⑤ In fact, the opposite may be true. Divorce rates even appear to be higher where gay marriage is banned. Massachusetts, which became the first state to legalize gay marriage in 2004, also had the lowest divorce rate in the country in 2010. Its divorce rate declined 21% between 2003 and 2010. Alaska, which altered its constitution to prohibit gay marriage in 1998, saw a 17.2% increase in its divorce rate. The seven US states with the highest divorce rates between 2005 and 2010 all had legal prohibitions against gay marriage. [15]

⑥ Opponents of same-sex marriage usually [16] the issue of children. Some argue that marriage is solely for the purpose of having and raising children. But if this is true, how should we treat those male-female couples who do not have children? No one is proposing that such couples should be unable to marry, or that having children is a requirement for marriage. People choose marriage for a wide variety of reasons, and it is not the state’s right to deny couples the

chance to wed legally.

⑦ Interestingly, some of the same people go [17] argue that same-sex couples should not be allowed to raise families and children. On the contrary, society needs parents to raise children in need. In the US, 100,000 children are waiting to be adopted. R. S. Devon's 2010 study found that children of lesbian mothers were rated higher than children of heterosexual parents in social and academic skills, and had fewer social problems. Malls' 2010 paper found that children of gay fathers were "no different to those adopted by heterosexual parents." As *Washington Post* journalist Ezra Klein argues, "We should be encouraging gay couples to adopt children. We should see this as a great gift that gay marriage could bring to kids who need [18] two loving parents." Gay marriage would make it easier for same-sex couples to adopt, and thus provide stable and loving homes for children.

⑧ Marriage [19] be redefined as society's attitudes evolve. People in most countries long ago chose to reject the idea that a woman's legal rights and economic identity should be taken over by her husband upon marriage. In the 21st century people have no problem with marriage between people of different races. Today, many states also allow quick divorces. Time passes, attitudes change, and societies evolve; laws ought to reflect those developments. At present, polls show that a majority of citizens in places as different as South Africa, Germany and Brazil all support gay marriage. It is time for our ideas about marriage to evolve once again. [20]

Answer the questions [11] — [20] as indicated.

11. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [11] in Paragraph ① ?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (11) on the mark sheet.
1. that
 2. what
 3. which
 4. whose

12. Which of the following best summarizes the author's reason for mentioning the NAACP in Paragraph ②? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (12) on the mark sheet.
1. To show that black Americans are still struggling for civil rights.
 2. To show that even the NAACP has condemned same-sex marriages.
 3. To show that same-sex marriage is a civil rights issue just like interracial marriage.
 4. To show that the same-sex marriage issue is no different from racial equality.
13. Which of the following word combinations would best fill the gaps at [A] and [B] in Paragraph ③? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (13) on the mark sheet.
- | | [A] | [B] |
|----|-------|---------|
| 1. | Few | so |
| 2. | If | then |
| 3. | No | because |
| 4. | Some | and |
14. Why does the author put the words “family values” at [14] in Paragraph ④ in quotation marks (“…”)? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (14) on the mark sheet.
1. Because these were the exact words used by the AAA.
 2. In order to express doubts about this particular use of the phrase.
 3. In order to make the correct quotations from a right-wing politician's article.
 4. To show familiarity with a phrase which is in common use.

15. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of Paragraph ⑤ ?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (15) on the mark sheet.
1. A state's marriage policy has no effect on its divorce rate.
 2. Data suggests that legalizing gay marriage reduces the number of divorces.
 3. Legalizing gay marriage has clearly resulted in lower divorce rates.
 4. Much research has proven that legalizing gay marriage leads to more divorces.
16. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [16] in Paragraph ⑥ ?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (16) on the mark sheet.
1. bring
 2. claim
 3. emphasize
 4. insist
17. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [17] in Paragraph ⑦ ?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (17) on the mark sheet.
1. ahead to
 2. so far as to
 3. such lengths as
 4. too far to
18. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [18] in Paragraph ⑦ ?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (18) on the mark sheet.
1. normal
 2. nothing more than
 3. submission to
 4. to pretend to have

19. Which of the following best fills the gap at [19] in Paragraph ⑧ ?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (19) on the mark sheet.
1. must and will
 2. ought to and will
 3. shall and could
 4. should and can
20. Based on the whole article, with which of the following three statements (A, B, C) would the author **agree**? Answer by choosing one of the eight options below and filling in the corresponding slot under the number (20) on the mark sheet.
- A. If a majority of citizens support it, the government should revise marriage laws.
 - B. The many children waiting for adoption need parents of both sexes.
 - C. Throughout history, heterosexual marriage has been just one of the options.
1. A only.
 2. B only.
 3. C only.
 4. A and B.
 5. A and C.
 6. B and C.
 7. All three.
 8. None.

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

“Should People be Required to Vote?”

by Fran Chizeforall (2014)

① Death and taxes, according to the English author Daniel Defoe, are the most certain things in life. Death is, alas, inescapable. Taxation, however, seems dependent on our contract with the state. We pay taxes because the state provides services to us. But how far does this contract extend? Do citizens have duties beyond paying taxes as well as rights? For example, can the state oblige its citizens to vote in elections?

② Compulsory voting is hardly a new issue. Wealthy adult male citizens of ancient Athens, [21], were obliged to do so. In 1777, the US state of Georgia briefly had a similar requirement, and Switzerland introduced the system in 1904. The idea was simple: voting was a duty, not a right, and the process of choosing a government needed to involve all those who could vote, to ensure the **legitimacy** [正当性] of the state.

③ Today, compulsory voting [22] considerable discussion. The number of people choosing to vote in many countries has been declining for 50 years. In others, though occasional elections have seen brief surges of political interest, the overall trend has been to withdraw from politics in general. The results are plain to see: lacking clear popular support, governments have been unable to carry out needed reforms, and political **gridlock** [行き詰まり；こう着状態] has become common. Indeed, in some countries, the legitimacy of the electoral system itself has been questioned. Since the economic health of many of these countries remains rather fragile, this is a serious matter.

④ Is compulsory voting, however, necessarily limited to rich countries? Some evidence suggests that compulsory voting can only follow economic development. Even though voting is actually enforced in only 10 of the 22 nations where it is legally required, all of those 10 countries are relatively rich. At first glance then, punishing a failure to vote with a fine might seem impractical for poor

countries. Interestingly, however, compulsory voting is not restricted to rich countries. In South America, for example, Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru and Ecuador all enforce laws requiring citizens to vote. These nations, despite recent rapid growth, are still developing countries. [23]

⑤ Compulsory voting seems attractive for three main reasons. Firstly, it increases the legitimacy of any government. Since everyone voted (or as close as one could ensure), questioning the result seems unreasonable. [24], making everyone vote might remove barriers which often prevent some disadvantaged sections of society from having a voice. [25], in some places, it is in the governing party's interest to keep hostile voter groups from voting: under compulsory voting systems, governments are obliged to ensure that everyone has the chance to vote. Finally, compulsory voting can prevent extreme political parties from gaining power, since they can only do this when ordinary citizens are too lazy or fearful to vote. States might actually benefit from increased citizen participation; since all must vote, the level of interest in and appreciation of politics is often higher.

⑥ In order to demonstrate all this, the best example would be Australia. According to a law passed in 1924, citizens aged 18 and above are required to vote in both federal and state elections. Voters must place a voting paper in the ballot box, but beyond that no rule exists. So in each election a certain number of papers are blank or spoiled. Nevertheless, over the course of 19 elections between 1960 and 1995, at 81%, the average voting rate was remarkably high. Political stability has been maintained despite a large number of elections, and its democracy remains vigorous.

⑦ Political systems, however, are rarely problem-free; and compulsory voting is no exception. To begin with, compulsory voting is no solution to problems of voter fraud and registration issues. Furthermore, the requirement to have an opinion might not be consistent with the basic human right to free speech. Is forcing people to choose fair, if they prefer silence? However, advocates of required voting might argue, citing the Australian example, that one is still free to post a blank ballot, and thus to express no opinion.

⑧ Another problem [26] making ignorant or uninterested voters vote. Should such people really be allowed to influence the results when they clearly neither understand nor care about the issues at hand? Depending on the electoral system, this might be a serious problem. For example, extreme candidates might end up winning, simply because many voters just filled in the first box available. Such an outcome was actually observed once in Australia, where an automobile enthusiast was elected after thousands of votes unexpectedly went his way. [27]

⑨ Nonetheless, compulsory voting seems likely to be an advantageous system, as long as people see so few rewards for voting. At present, few countries can better illustrate the difficulty of finding a workable balance between the burdens and rewards of voting than North Korea. Voting there is compulsory, but only one candidate's name is on the list. This is a clear case of no reward, but a high risk of punishment for not voting. In general, however, if people voted out of enthusiasm (perhaps motivated by rewards the state might offer either in cash or tax reduction), we would not need to make them vote. But until such a scheme is created, it may be best to make voting a duty, in order to make governments more legitimate and citizens more aware.

Answer the questions [21] — [31] as indicated.

21. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [21] in Paragraph ② ?

Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (21) on the mark sheet.

1. all those, in fact, who really wanted to
2. the citizens who were not legally allowed
3. the vast majority of the population
4. those few who could legally vote

22. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [22] in Paragraph ③ ?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (22) on the mark sheet.
1. ends up by
 2. keeps the spirit of
 3. remains the subject of
 4. results in
23. Which of the following best summarizes the author's argument in Paragraph ④ ? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (23) on the mark sheet.
1. Compulsory voting is equally suitable for both developed and developing countries.
 2. Countries which enforce compulsory voting have done better economically than those where it is simply a law.
 3. Imposing fines for not voting leads to economic development.
 4. South American countries have prospered because of a widespread reliance of compulsory voting.
- 24, 25. Place two of the words below into the most suitable of the gaps marked [24] and [25] in Paragraph ⑤ . Each word should be used only once. Fill in the corresponding slots under the numbers marked (24) and (25) on the mark sheet.
1. Hardly
 2. Secondly
 3. Thirdly
 4. Unfortunately
26. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [26] in Paragraph ⑧ ?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (26) on the mark sheet.
1. guarantees freedom from
 2. lies in the idea of
 3. takes for granted
 4. tends to result in

27. To which one of the following problems of compulsory voting discussed in Paragraphs ⑦ and ⑧ does the author offer a solution? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (27) on the mark sheet.
1. It fails to prevent people from voting illegally.
 2. Many citizens have no strong opinions about politics.
 3. Radical candidates can sometimes accidentally be elected.
 4. The right not to vote could be a fundamental human freedom.
28. The following four words all appear in the article. When pronounced, which one of them has a **different stress (アクセント) pattern** from the others? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (28) on the mark sheet.
1. compulsory
 2. development
 3. enthusiast
 4. motivated
- 29, 30, 31. Read the statements below. Then, based on the article as a whole, under the corresponding number (29), (30) and (31) 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.
29. Because the average voter feels that little benefit can be gained from voting, making everybody vote is unlikely to help solve current political problems.
30. One of the key reasons why some South American countries have experienced economic growth is the introduction of compulsory voting.
31. The Australian experience with compulsory voting has been without problems.

ここからは 解答用紙B を使用しなさい。

Ⅳ. 以下の問題文は高校生の A と B と C の会話です。英語に直して，解答用紙 B のⅣ. の A，B，C と記載されている行に書きなさい。

注意点：

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

問題文：

- A. 宏志って、アメリカに行ったきり、帰ってこないけど、どうしたのかな。
- B. 映画俳優になるのが夢で、日本だと煩わしい人間関係が邪魔するんだって。
- C. あいつが喉から手が出るほど欲しいのは、樂することじゃなくて有名になることなんだろうね。

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 legalize same-sex marriage? Why, or why not?

(B) Should the Japanese government require everyone to vote? Why, or why not?

注意点:

- (1) 箇条書きは不可。
- (2) 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。
- (3) 自分の意見と異なる見解にも言及すること。
- (4) 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.” However, I strongly disagree with that statement, because ...
- I agree 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).
- According to O’Werke (2012, paragraph 7), one option is indirect taxation. Although this argument ...