

[1] Read this passage and answer the questions below.

Ours is a world in which no individual, and no country, exists in isolation. All of us live simultaneously in our own communities and in the world at large.

(1)Peoples and cultures are increasingly hybrid. The same icons, whether on a movie screen or a computer screen, are recognizable from Argentina to Zimbabwe. We are all consumers in the same global economy. We are all influenced by the same tides of political, social, and technological change. Pollution, organized crime, and the proliferation of deadly weapons likewise show little regard for the niceties of borders; they are problems without passports and, as such, our common enemy. We are connected, wired, inter-dependent.

Such connections are nothing new. Human beings have interacted across planet Earth for centuries. But today's globalization is different. It is happening more rapidly. It is driven by new engines, such as the Internet. Globalization is bringing more choices and new opportunities for prosperity. It is making us more familiar with global diversity. (2)However, millions of people around the world experience globalization not as an agent of progress but as a disruptive force, almost hurricane-like in its ability to destroy lives, jobs, and traditions. Many have an urge to resist the process and take refuge in the illusory comforts of nationalism, fundamentalism, or other isms.

(1)Faced with the potential good of globalization as well as its risks, we must identify areas where collective action is needed — and then take that action to safeguard the common, global interest. Local communities have fire departments, municipal services, and town councils. Nations have legislatures and judicial bodies. But in today's globalized world, the institutions and mechanisms available for global action are still in an early stage of development. (A)

What makes a community? What binds it together? For some it is faith. For others it is the defense of an idea, such as democracy. Some communities are homogeneous, others multicultural. Some are as small as schools and villages, others as large as continents. Today, of course, more and more communities are

virtual, as people, even in the remotest locations on earth, discover and promote their shared values through the latest communications and information technologies.

But what binds us into an international community? (II) In the broadest sense, there is a shared vision of a better world for all people as set out, for example, in the founding charter of the United Nations. There is (3) a sense of common vulnerability in the face of global warming and the threat posed by the spread of weapons of mass destruction. There is the framework of international law, treaties, and human rights conventions. There is equally a sense of shared opportunity, which is why we build common markets and joint institutions such as the United Nations. Together, we are stronger.

Some people say the international community is only a fiction. Others believe it is too elastic a concept to have any real meaning. Still others claim it is a mere vehicle of convenience, to be trotted out only in emergencies or when a scapegoat for inaction is needed. Some maintain there are no internationally recognized norms, goals, or fears on which to base such a community. News reports refer routinely to the "so-called international community," as if the term does not yet have the solidity of actual fact. I believe that this type of (B) is mistaken. The international community does exist. It has an address. It has achievements to its credit. And more and more, it is developing a conscience.

There are countless examples of the international community at work, from Afghanistan and East Timor to Africa and Central America. These include international aid to victims of natural disaster, encouragement of trade between developing and developed countries, and the prosecution of people responsible for terrible crimes against humanity. (C) Too often the international community fails to do what is needed. It failed to prevent mass slaughter in Rwanda. For too long it reacted with weakness and hesitation to the horror of ethnic cleansing in the former Yugoslavia. The international community has not done enough to help Africa at a time when Africa needs it most and stands to benefit most. And in a world of unprecedented wealth, the international community allows nearly half of all humanity to live on \$2 or less a day.

For much of the 20th century, the international system was based on division and the hard calculations of political realism. In the new century, the international community can and must do better. I do not suggest that an era of complete harmony is within reach. Interests and ideas will always clash. But the world can improve on the last century's dismal record. (4)The international community is a work in progress. Many strands of cooperation have asserted themselves over the years. We must now stitch them into a strong fabric of community — of international community for an international era.

1 Choose the most suitable sentence or phrase from each of the groups below to explain the meaning of each underlined section from(1) to(4).

A For underlined section(1):

- (a) Mixed races are more and more conspicuous both in the movies and in reality.
- (b) People can buy whatever they want by using computers.
- (c) People can visit different cultures if they have the right visas.
- (d) Peoples from different cultures are in constant conflict today.
- (e) There is more and more mixing of different peoples and their cultures.

B For underlined section(2):

- (a) Globalization brings success to people, although they often do not know how to deal with it.
- (b) Globalization is like a hurricane since it always causes various kinds of damage.
- (c) Globalization is not an agent of progress since it only changes people's lives little by little.
- (d) Globalization means very little to most of the people in the world.
- (e) Globalization often affects people's lives in a very negative way.

C For underlined section(3):

- (a) a sense that we all believe in the United Nations
- (b) a sense that we all know what is good and what is bad
- (c) a sense that we are exposed to the same kind of danger
- (d) a sense that we have the same amount of knowledge about the world
- (e) a sense that we react in the same way to what happens in the world

D For underlined section(4):

- (a) The international community has learned from the mistakes it has made in the past.
- (b) The international community has learned nothing from the mistakes it has made in the past.
- (c) The international community is at its best right now.
- (d) The international community is still in the process of development.
- (e) The international community is working hard to create a global government.

2 Choose the most suitable sentence or word from each of the groups below to fill in each blank space from(A) to(C).

A For blank space(A):

- (a) If this is so, then we can all enjoy peace and happiness together.
- (b) It is more important to combine all legislatures into one global legislature.
- (c) Now is the time to encourage the growth of strong international bodies that can act globally.
- (d) The world should depend on each nation's individual institutions to achieve globalization.
- (e) Therefore, people should realize that it is impossible to make a truly international community.

B For blank space(B):

- (a) criticism (b) globalism (c) internationalism
- (d) optimism (e) patriotism

C For blank space(C):

- (a) Actually, it has always tried its best.
- (b) Even so, countries have been able to help themselves.
- (c) Of course, people like to travel to many different countries.
- (d) Otherwise, such examples would mean nothing.
- (e) Still, there have been too many failures.

3 According to the passage, which of the following sentences is true?

- (a) Humanitarian efforts have solved the problems of international crime but not those of poverty or environmental pollution.

- (b) Poverty drives the best and brightest people from developing countries to seek better chances elsewhere.
- (c) The development of communications systems enables people all over the world to share their interests and values.
- (d) The institutions of the United Nations have been developed to a very high level.
- (e) The international community is a fiction constructed by the United Nations.

4 Put into Japanese underlined part(I)and(II).

[2] 「他人は自分のことをわかってくれない」と思うのはどんな時ですか。またそんな時に、あなたはどうか対処しますか。また、それはなぜですか。70語程度の英語で説明しなさい。(2014年 大阪大学・前期)

[3] 次の英文 1-5 の空所に与えられた文字で始まる適切な語を記入すると、意味の通じる英文になる。記入すべき語の適切な形を、与えられた文字も含めて、記入しなさい。

1. That incident had a great (im) on his life.
2. The alarm system was not (f) when the burglars broke into the house.
3. An accident like this is a rare (oc).
4. You can trust him because he is a (vi) man.
5. She was (sk) in French, German, and Spanish.
6. Darwin's theory of evolution found immediate (ac) in Japan, where there was no religious opposition to it.
7. Doctors expect him to make a full (r) from the illness.
8. Disappointingly, their first attempt to climb Everest ended in (f)
9. Fierce (co) between companies in the airline industry has led to lower prices and improved services.
10. There is no (ob) on the suspect to answer questions.

[and Review Exercises]