

第1問

設問(1)

日本人通訳と外国人選手の関係は実にさまざまである。通訳の最も大切な役割は外国人選手の感情や考えを巧みに和らげることで、それで面倒を避けられると考える通訳がいる。しかし、選手と球団の対立関係の狭間にいると、緊張で胃潰瘍になりかねない。それで通訳のなかには、その種の緩和を止め、あるがままに通訳し、外国人選手の言動に対して必要以上の責任を取らない立場を取る者もいる。(181字)

設問(2)

He decided to stop standing up for foreign players. One day, an American player on the team didn't come to practice at the appointed time because he had drunken too much. Nakajima's persuasion to make him show up didn't succeed. With the American's consent, Nakajima told the manager the player's intention of staying in bed all day because he didn't want to take responsibility for the American player's problems anymore. (70 words)

設問(3) 【解答例1】

Nakajima learned that ceasing to be a buffer between foreign players and the Japanese made his job easier. When two parties try to resolve a conflict, one way is through direct communication. Even if a third party is needed, they should not meddle into the affair, nor add their own opinion because it will increase the possibility of worsening the case. Yet, in Shimada's case, his flexible translation brought the talk between the two players to a smooth close. When there is a conflict between members of different cultural backgrounds, we sometimes need this kind of accommodation.

Both methods are effective in their own way. The real world is diverse. It would be advisable to choose the method most suitable to the situation. (123 words)

【解答例2】

Nakajima learned that ceasing to be a buffer between foreign players and the Japanese made his job easier. When two parties try to resolve a conflict, the simplest way is through direct communication. Even if a third party is needed, they should not meddle into the affair, nor add their own opinion because it will increase the possibility of complicating the case.

Yet, in Shimada's case, his flexible translation brought the talk between the two players to a smooth close. When there is a conflict between members of different cultural backgrounds, this kind of accommodation is sometimes needed.

Both methods are effective in their own way. The real world is diverse. It would be advisable to choose the method most suitable to the situation. (124 words)

第2問

設問(1)

家庭への上下水道サービスは水を「他の財と同じようにビジネスとして」処理するとき、最良に可能である——最近『エコノミスト』誌上でこう断じた調査結果は、水道事業の出資に関するWWCパネルの2003年3月の報告の結論でもある。銀行家や国際的企業の代表多数からなるパネルはこの線に沿って考えると見てよいだろう。人間の存在にとって不可欠な水資源を市場に任せるという考えには批判と憤激が多いが、これは民間企業の参入が不可能だということでもない。発展途上国で急速な都市化のためにスラム街となった地域に高密度で住む人々への公的な水供給サービスは全く不十分だからである。(273字)

設問(2) 【解答例1】

I would have to try to get gains from the water supply business. Selling water from a barrel, like beer, set in front of a shop would be practical in this case. Water to sell can be obtained through desalination of seawater. From a desalination plant built near a seaside, water will be carried by trucks to the cities in which many people need water. If there is some prospect of profit, I will begin the business. I need profit as a business man, but I don't want to be exploitative. Business is possible without exploitation.

(96 words)

【解答例2】

Before committing anything to the water supply business, I would first confirm the political stability and financial condition of the country. The political stability of the country is imperative, because a safe and orderly environment is necessary to execute the construction of a large scale infrastructure. Also, since building a full-fledged water supply system would require large capital investments, I would need to make sure that the country is ready to fund it, and has sustainable plans for economic growth. Unless these conditions are met, I may end up building an unaffordable water supply system which generates no revenue. (99 words)

設問 (3)

【解答例 1】

I think the author's thesis is that, in coping with the unsatisfactory state of water services in fast-growing cities in developing countries, we should not adopt the prevailing dogma about markets and privatization.

I agree. But this thesis will not win. This article, presumably written around 2003, is rather old, and present bankers and international corporate representatives will not think the same way as the WWC panel. Yet the gap between the rich and the poor is steadily widening. This fact means that the poor will have to stay poor and will not get satisfactory public or private services.

There may still be some possibility that we will improve this situation. But it will be possible only when the natural circumstances of the land where the rich live become hard to live in. The present law and order cannot control the egotism of the greedy.

(145 words)

【解答例 2】

The author seems to take the position that the approach to the unsatisfactory state of water services in fast-growing cities in developing countries should not be through complete privatization. However the author dismisses the idea of free services as "equally absurd". Judging from this, the author's thesis must be that the appropriate solution to the water services problem is a compromise between public and private. Since providing vital services is an important and urgent issue, I agree with the author that both public and private resources should be deployed. While cities are growing faster than city planning, utilizing the services of private operators may be necessary to cope with the volume of needs. However, since there is a risk that they may be exploitative, the public sector should monitor and regulate them, while advancing the building of permanent infrastructure. (138 words)