

English for Economics (S.Hisano)
1st Semester 2009, Term-end Examination
July 14, 2009

名前: _____

1. 単語の日本語訳と辞書定義（下記リストから選択）を答えなさい。【20】

単語の日本語訳	辞書定義
seedling (<i>n.</i>)) []
expertise (<i>n.</i>)) []
oddity (<i>n.</i>)) []
subsistence farming (<i>n.</i>)) []
erratic (<i>adj.</i>)) []
rejuvenate (<i>vt.</i>)) []
prune (<i>vt.</i>)) []
hybridise (<i>vt.</i>)) []
good to go (<i>idiom.</i>)) []
take a chance (<i>idiom.</i>)) []

英英辞典の定義

- believing that good things will happen in the future
- a simple type of plant that has no leaves or flowers and that grows on plants or other surfaces
- ready for the situation
- farming that produces just enough food for the farmer and his/her families to live on, but does not produce enough food to sell to other people
- farming that produces crops for sale and profit, a part of which may be used for the farmer and his/her families and reinvested to improve the farm
- someone who has a lot of experience and does something very skilfully
- special skills or knowledge in a particular subject, that you learn by experience or training
- one of several parts that together make up a whole system
- to be involved in a plan, deal, etc.
- the work of cutting down trees in a forest
- to form a new type of plant or animal from two existing types, so that the new type has some qualities from each of the other types
- a strange, unique and unusual quality in someone or something
- lacking consistency, regularity, or uniformity; likely to perform unpredictably
- to take a risk in the hope of a favourable outcome
- to cut off some of the branches of a tree or bush to make it grow better
- a young plant or tree grown from a seed
- the part of a plant that comes up above the ground when it is just beginning to grow
- to make something work much better or become much better again

2. 次の英文を読んで、日本語に訳しなさい。また、(a)と(b)のフルネームを答えなさい。【60】

(1) The World Bank cautioned that the cost of helping poorer nations in crisis would exceed the current financial resources of multilateral lenders. Such aid could prove critical to political stability as concerns mount over unrest in poorer nations, generated by their sharp reversal of fortunes as private investment evaporates and global trade collapses. The report predicted that the global economy will shrink this year for the first time since the 1940s, reducing earlier estimates that emerging markets would still propel the world to positive growth even as the US, Europe and Japan declined.

(2) Its sister organisation, the (a) IMF, recently received \$100bn more from Japan, but is still asking more affluent nations to come up with an additional \$150bn to replenish its rapidly diminishing funds. While the World Bank aims to reduce global poverty largely through long-term projects in the developing world, the IMF is charged with offering bigger, more immediate bailouts to countries on the verge of economic collapse.

(a) _____

(3) She says: “The government is very proud of its enrolment figures, but enrolment is not enough. It is the quality of education and the completion of primary school that matter. To me, the attainment of the (b) MDGs is unrealistic,” she adds.

(b) _____

(4) In his speech to the US Congress last month, Gordon Brown reiterated his commitment to the MDG. “Perhaps the greatest gift our generation could give to the future,” he said, “the gift of America and Britain to the world could be, for every child in every country of the world, the chance millions do not have today: the chance to go to school.”

3. 次の英文を読んで、国連「食料への権利」特別報告者である De Shutter 氏の発言の趣旨を日本語で答えなさい。【20】

Top United Nations officials today stressed the importance of putting the issue of the right to food back on the international agenda, because the global food crisis, contrary to what many believe, had not gone away.

Briefing correspondents on the General Assembly’s thematic dialogue on the global food crisis and the right to food, held at United Nations Headquarters in New York today, were the President of the General Assembly, Miguel d’Escoto, the Special Rapporteur on the right to food, Olivier De Shutter, and the senior adviser to the President of the General Assembly on food policy and sustainable development, David Andrews, who agreed that concerted efforts were called for now to refocus the world’s attention on the issue.

Today’s dialogue brought together economists, agro-ecologists, human rights specialists and other experts to discuss necessary changes in the world’s agricultural production from the perspective of the right to food, as the food crisis among the world’s poorest continued to grow, the three officials said. Today’s General Assembly discussion also followed the Madrid high-level meeting on food security for all, held on 26 and 27 January.

Mr. d’Escoto said people suddenly seemed to be paying much more attention and it almost looked like the world needed to have a real shake up and be faced with a real crisis, in order to act. As a result, there was now a beginning of a reaction in the right direction, even though the number of people who were going hungry in the world had gone beyond the 1 billion mark.

Mr. De Shutter said that, in May 2008, the world’s headlines had been on the global food crisis and the fact that food prices had risen extremely high, so much that a large number of people were driven into further poverty and hunger, as a result. At least 100 million supplementary people had been driven into hunger as a result of those higher prices. The international community had reacted in a manner that was not particularly well coordinated and that did not particularly address the structural causes of the food crisis. He explained that the good harvest of August/September 2008 had pushed the food prices down again and the hedge funds that had invested quite massively in the future markets of agricultural commodities retreated from that sector. As a result, prices had gone down.

He said today’s meeting came at a moment when many Governments might have the impression that the food crisis had disappeared from the radar, and that there was no urgent need to think about the problem. On the contrary, he was

convinced that was not the case. “We’re convinced that low prices are not a solution in the long term,” he said. Low prices simply meant that developing countries that specialized in the production of agricultural commodities would have less revenues from exports. Such prices also meant that the food producers had fewer incentives to produce and, therefore, it was not conducive for long-term solutions.

The crisis still existed for a number of reasons, he continued, but particularly because the structural causes of the global food crisis problem remained entirely present: the dependency of agriculture on volatile prices of oil; the threat of climate change, which would make prices more volatile in the future; and an unfair trading system, which made it extremely difficult for developing countries to reap a fair share of the value of their produce.

Therefore, the meeting had been convened in order to put the issue back on the agenda, and to insist that States based their responses to the global food crisis on the right to food, which meant that it was not sufficient just to produce enough for prices to go down. It was important to also ensure that such increase in food production benefited the most vulnerable and the poorest, and that the investments that were made in agriculture were targeted carefully, in order to achieve the objective of combating hunger and malnutrition.

“In a world such as ours, hunger does not result from there being too little food available. Hunger is there because people do not have the purchasing power, because people are marginalized, because people are discriminated against. And this is what the right to food has to bring to the debate,” Mr. De Shutter added.

Focusing his comments on the farmers, Mr. Andrews said most of the world’s work was agricultural, and most of it was done by women, a fact not very well appreciated or understood. People often wondered: How could it be that people who produced food were themselves hungry? Also, why didn’t experts from whatever international organizations consult the hungry or the farmers in their solutions to the food crisis?

He wondered why it was that, recently, a high-level group of experts from around the United States had met in Chicago and issued a report on world hunger without consulting farmers. “And then United States policy comes out of the Senate reflecting the ideas of that group of experts, but without consulting farmers who are themselves among the major portion of those who are hungry in the world,” Mr. Andrews said. In attempting to seek answers to those questions, the solution he saw lay in the right to food, which included the participation from those who suffered from want in shaping policy, he stated.

(Press Conference, April 6, 2009)

4. 授業で取り上げた記事のうち、とくに印象に残ったもの、興味をもったものを一つ選び、その理由を答えなさい。但し、和訳出題のために限定した3記事(*)以外のものを選んだ場合は加点する。【+α】

- () *Poverty reduction imperilled: A crisis within a crisis emerges for the world's developing nations
- () Companies' secret schemes for tax avoidance cost UK billions
- () *Lessons still to be learned: The theory is every Tanzanian child can be in school, but that's not fact
- () World's poor and ailing promised cheap drugs: GSK chief surprises the industry, challenges other drugs giants to follow suit
- () World Bank billions fail to boost health of poor: Auditors find African programmes are weak
- () Tesco accused of breaking promise on fruit pickers' pay
- () Beef blamed for Amazon destruction: Greenpeace finds meat coming from illegally deforested farmland
- () Way out of the woods is into Kenya's trees
- () *Timor-Leste's farmers start again: Revival of traditional coffee crop is crucial for economic recovery