

# LESSON 1

## STEP 1: まずは問題文を読んで課題を書いてみよう

1 レッスン (1 回分の模試 = 3 パッセージ 9 問) の解答時間 : 150 分

学習ガイド : 下記の手順に沿って本試験のつもりで取り組みます。最終的な目標時間はひとつのパッセージ (プラス 3 問のライティング) につき 50 分です。

1. 設問を読む : 3 つの設問に目を通して、特に気をつけて読む点を確認する
2. 英文を読む : ひとつのパッセージを読む時間の目安は 20 分 (ライティング 1 問 10 分とした場合)  
 辞書を使わず、大事な箇所に印をつけたり、ポイントを抜き出したりしながら読む
3. 課題ライティングのアウトラインを作る (1 問につき 1-3 分)
4. 課題ライティングを解答用紙に書く (3 問につき 30 分を目安 (リーディングが 20 分とした場合) / 1 問につき 8-15 分)

### Passage 1

#### The Myth of Free Trade

1 (1)Americans' freedom and prosperity are being sacrificed on the altar of fair trade. (2)Each year protectionists discover new moral pretexts for further restricting how American citizens may spend their paychecks. (3)Fair trade is a moral delusion that could be leading to an economic catastrophe.

2 (1)Unfortunately, the louder politicians have demanded fair trade, the more U.S. trade policies have become a travesty of fairness. (2)The U.S. government has created a trade lynch law that can convict foreign companies almost regardless of how they operate. (3)Between 1980 and 1989, the U.S. Commerce Department found only 5 percent of the foreign companies it investigated not guilty of dumping. (4)Two thousand foreign companies have been penalized since 1980 for selling their products to Americans at prices lower than those approved by the U.S. government.

3 (1)When politicians call for fair trade with foreigners, they routinely use a concept of fairness that is diametrically opposed to the word's normal meaning. (2)In exchanges between

individuals—in contract law—the traditional test of fairness is the voluntary consent of each party to the bargain: “the free will which constitutes fair exchanges,” as Sen. John Taylor wrote in 182(2). (3)When modern politicians speak of unfair trade, they do not mean that buyers and sellers did not voluntarily agree but that federal officials disapprove of the bargains American citizens chose to make. (4)Fair trade, as the term is now used, usually means government intervention to direct, control, or restrict trade. (5)Fair trade means government officials decide what Americans should be allowed to buy and what prices they should be forced to pay. (6)Fair trade is paternalism in international commerce.

4 (1)Fair trade often means that some politician or bureaucrat picks a number out of thin air and imposes it on foreign businesses and American consumers. (2)Fair trade means that Jamaica is allowed to sell the United States only 970 gallons of ice cream a year, that Mexico is allowed to sell Americans only 35,292 bras a year, that Poland is allowed to ship us only 350 tons of alloy tool steel, that Haiti is allowed to sell the United States only 8,030 tons of sugar. (3)Fair trade means permitting each American citizen to consume the equivalent of only one teaspoon of foreign ice cream, two foreign peanuts, and one pound of imported cheese per year. (4)Fair trade means the U.S. government imposes import quotas on tampons, typing ribbons, tents, twine, table linen, tapestries, and ties. (5)Fair trade means that the U.S. Congress can impose more than 8,000 different taxes on imports, with tariffs as high as 458 percent.

5 (1)In practice, fair trade means protectionism. (2)Yet every trade barrier undermines the productivity of capital and labor throughout the economy. (3)A 1979 Treasury Department study estimated that trade barriers routinely cost American consumers 8 to 10 times as much as they benefit American producers. (4)A 1984 Federal Trade Commission study estimated that tariffs cost the American economy \$81 for every \$1 of adjustment cost saved. (5)Restrictions on clothing and textile imports cost consumers \$1 for each 1 cent of increased earnings of American textile and clothing workers. (6)According to the Institute for International Economics, trade barriers are costing American consumers \$80 billion a year, or more than \$1,200 per family.

1. What does the author think about fair trade in the U.S.?
  2. What do you think the advantage and disadvantage of fair trade, as the term is explained by the author, are?
  3. Discuss the fairness in the economic activities.
- 

## Passage 2

### The Food Aid System

1 (1)Food aid often does not target the hungry. (2)When they hear about foreign aid, many people automatically think of ships loaded with food, but such aid constitutes only a fraction of total U.S. bilateral foreign aid, hovering around 9 percent during the 1990s. (3)Moreover, only about 5 percent of total aid is for emergency relief.

2 (1)Of the nearly 3 million tons of food aid provided by the United States in 1996, almost one-quarter was in the form of PL 480 Title I sales, in which food is sold to third world governments on easy credit terms for resale to local livestock industries as feed, and to local food-processing companies who make pasta, bread, cooking oil, and other products for urban consumers. (2)While the proceeds from these sales must generally be used for “development” purposes, which are specified by USAID, Title I has long been used as a primary tool to create new markets for U.S. grain exports. (3)In practice, it functions as corporate welfare.

3 (1)The food-aid program represents a free government service designed to help grain-trading companies expand both their current and future sales. (2)Title I sales generate the same profits for the big U.S. grain companies as does any other commercial export. (3)The only difference is that the U.S. government immediately pays the bill. (4)From the point of view of the grain corporations, then, Title I creates immediate markets by having the U.S. government finance purchases that otherwise might not have been made. (5)The recipient countries, meanwhile, come to depend on these foreign food supplies. (6)By encouraging the growth of poultry farms, wheat mills, and soap and vegetable-oil factories, PL 480 helps create a structural dependence on continued imports. (7)When the food aid stops, these industries, needing the supplies to continue their level of operations, will pressure their governments to keep importing the commodities on commercial terms.