

入学試験問題



外国語 (英語)

(配点 120 点)

平成 17 年 2 月 26 日 14 時—16 時

注意事項

- 1 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
- 2 この問題冊子は全部で 39 ページあります。落丁、乱丁または印刷不鮮明の箇所があったら、手を挙げて監督者に知らせなさい。
- 3 解答には、必ず黒色鉛筆(または黒色シャープペンシル)を使用しなさい。
- 4 解答用紙の指定欄に、受験番号(第 1 面 2 箇所、第 2 面 1 箇所)、科類、氏名を記入しなさい。指定欄以外にこれらを記入してはいけません。
- 5 解答は、必ず解答用紙の指定された箇所に記入しなさい。
- 6 第 3 問は聞き取り問題です。問題は試験開始後 45 分経過した頃から約 30 分間放送されます。
- 7 解答は、5 問を越えてはいけません。
- 8 5 問全部英語の問題を解答してもよいし、また、第 4 問、第 5 問の代わりに 28 ページ以下にある他の外国語の問題第 IV 問、第 V 問を選んでよい。ただし、第 IV 問と第 V 問とは必ず同じ外国語の問題でなければいけません。
- 9 解答用紙第 2 面上方の指定された()内に、その紙面で解答する外国語名を記入しなさい。
- 10 解答用紙第 2 面の上部にある切り取り欄のうち、その紙面で解答する外国語の分のみ 1 箇所だけ正しく切り取りなさい。
- 11 解答用紙の解答欄に、関係のない文字、記号、符号などを記入してはいけません。また、解答用紙の欄外の余白には、何も書いてはいけません。
- 12 この問題冊子の余白は、草稿用に使用してもよいが、どのページも切り離してはいけません。
- 13 解答用紙および問題冊子は、持ち帰ってはいけません。

受験番号						
------	--	--	--	--	--	--

上欄に受験番号を記入しなさい。

英 語

- 1 (A) 次の英文の内容を、60~70字の日本語に要約せよ。句読点も字数に含める。

We are only born with so much natural rhythm and harmony, and we have to search for and develop ways of maintaining both. My fifty years of experience in teaching and encouraging top sports people have made me realize that total harmony in movement should resemble a fish in water — one shake of its tail and off it goes, changing pace and direction with ease. Minimum effort is applied, but maximum results are achieved.

All the great heroes in the history of sport — Pele, Muhammad Ali, Bjorn Borg — started each movement with rhythm and fluency. They did not move suddenly from a dead stop: they were thinking sway-and-flow, not start-and-run. They had developed what might be called high-level awareness, which is an absolute necessity for any athlete who wants to reach the top of their profession.

We all know that nerves and tension can cause bad movements and errors, but these can be minimized by developing a lifestyle around this high-level awareness. You must focus the body and make it aware, as you would your fingers that were about to pick something up. Your whole body, like your fingers, must be sensitive to its position in space. Gradually, you will develop your own sense of rhythm, and this will show up in better and more consistent performance.

- (B) 次の英文はエスペラントについて述べたものであるが、一つおきに段落が抜けている。空所1～4を埋めるのに最も適切な段落を、ア～カ(6～7ページ)よりそれぞれ一つ選んでその記号を記せ。ただし不要な選択肢が二つ含まれている。

Bialystok in the 1860s was a city torn apart by intolerance and fear. Located in the north-east of what is now Poland, and at the time under Russian rule, the city was home to four main communities: the Poles, the Russians, the Germans, and the Jews. These communities lived separately, had no shared language, and mistrusted each other deeply. Violence was an everyday event.

1

Zamenhof had been brought up by his parents to speak Polish, German, Russian, Yiddish, and Hebrew, and he also had a good knowledge of English and French, so he knew that no existing language would work. For one thing, the fact that all of these languages were associated with a particular country, race, or culture meant that they lacked the neutrality any international language would need in order to be accepted.

2

But inventing languages doesn't pay the bills, so Zamenhof needed a career. He studied medicine and became an eye doctor. By day he took care of people's eyes, and in the evenings he worked on his new language: Esperanto. Esperanto is a beautifully simple language with only 16 basic rules and not a single exception. It is probably the only language in the world to have no irregular verbs (French has more than 2,000, Spanish and German about 700 each) and, with just six verb endings to master, it is estimated that most beginners can begin speaking it after an hour.

3

Although Zamenhof's beautiful language is not associated with any one nation or culture, three-quarters of its root words have been taken from Latin, Greek, and modern European languages. The advantage to this is that about half the world's population is already familiar with much of the vocabulary. For an English speaker, Esperanto is reckoned to be 5 times as easy to learn as Spanish or French, 10 times as easy as Russian, and 20 times as easy as Arabic or Chinese.

4

ア At the same time, Johann Schleyer, a German minister, was working on his own new language, Volapuk, meaning “World Speech.” Schleyer’s language first appeared in Germany in 1878, and by 1890 more than 283 Volapuk-speaking associations had been formed. But generally, people found Schleyer’s language strange and ugly — and no easier to learn than Latin.

イ These existing languages also had complicated grammatical rules, each rule with its own exceptions, and this meant that they lacked another essential characteristic of a universal second language: they could not be easily learned by ordinary people. The difficulty factor also meant that neither Latin nor classical Greek had much potential as a universal language. Zamenhof was left with only one option: he would have to devise his own.

ウ It was here, where lack of understanding created racial hatred, and racial hatred regularly exploded on the streets, that Ludovic Zamenhof was born in 1859. His mother was a language teacher and his father was also a student of languages. By the time he was fifteen, young Ludovic had seen enough violence in his hometown to convince him of the need for a common language that would enable different communities to understand each other.

エ The disadvantage, obviously, is that speakers of non-European languages have to work a little harder to get started with Esperanto. But Esperantists argue that the simplicity of Zamenhof’s language scheme quickly makes up for any unfamiliarity with its root words. They proudly point to the popularity of Esperanto in Hungary, Finland, Japan, China, and Vietnam as the proof of Zamenhof’s achievement in creating a global language for mutual communication and understanding.

才 Esperanto vocabulary is also very simple. Instead of creating a huge list of words to learn, Zamenhof invented a system of very basic root words and simple ways to change their meanings. Putting “mal-” at the start of an Esperanto word, for example, changes that word into its opposite. Esperanto speakers easily make new words by putting two or more existing words together. This kind of word invention is regarded by Esperantists as a creative process which adds to the appeal of the language.

力 The fact that Esperanto is so easy to learn has been the key to its success. Of course, English is even more important as a world language today than it was when Ludovic Zamenhof was alive. But while English may have become even more useful, it hasn't become any easier — and that's why Esperanto is still so popular. Whatever your native language, you start from the beginning with Esperanto. Not even speakers of European languages have an advantage. Truly, Esperanto is a language that offers everybody, equally, the chance to speak up and be heard in today's world.

2 (A) 下の絵に描かれた状況を自由に解釈し、30~40語の英語で説明せよ。



草稿用紙

(切り離さないで用いよ。)

(B) 次の文中の空所を埋め、意味のとった英文にせよ。空所(1)~(3)を合わせて40~50語とすること。

Communication styles differ from person to person. For example, some people (1) _____, while others (2) _____. Therefore, the most important thing in human communication is (3) _____.

草稿用紙

(切り離さないで用いよ。)

3 放送を聞いて問題(A), (B), (C)に答えよ。

注 意

- ・聞き取り問題は試験開始後 45 分経過した頃から約 30 分間放送される。
- ・放送を聞きながらメモを取ってもよい。
- ・放送が終わったあとも、この問題の解答を続けてかまわない。

聞き取り問題は大きく三つのパートに分かれている。Part A は独立した問題であるが、Part B と Part C は内容的に連続している。それぞれのパートごとに設問に答えよ。Part A, Part B, Part C のいずれも 2 回ずつ放送される。

(A) これから放送する講義を聞き、(1)～(5)の問いに答えよ。(1), (2), (4), (5)に関しては記号で、(3)に関しては数字で解答を記せ。

(1) Which one of the following problems with traditional energy sources does the speaker directly mention?

- ア The use of coal, oil, and gas contributes to global warming.
- イ We are running out of energy sources like coal, oil, and gas.
- ウ Coal, oil, and gas are “dirty” forms of energy that cause air pollution.
- エ Oil and natural gas production is controlled by a limited number of countries.

(2) Which one of the following problems with nuclear power does the speaker directly mention?

- ア Nuclear power plants actually waste natural resources.
- イ Nuclear power plants are possible targets for acts of terrorism.
- ウ Nuclear power technology can be used to make nuclear weapons.
- エ Nuclear power is unpopular in Europe because of major past accidents.

(3) Answer the following questions (a) and (b) by filling in the blanks with numbers.

(a) How many wind power generators are there in Britain today?

There are [a] wind power generators.

(b) What will be the total number of homes in Britain supplied with wind-generated electricity when the new wind farm starts operating?

About [b] homes.

(4) What is the biggest complaint about the new wind farms?

ア Wind farms stand out too much in the landscape.

イ Wind farms do not employ many people or create new jobs.

ウ House prices in areas that have wind farms are going down.

エ Competition from wind farms is destroying the coal-mining industry.

(5) Which of the following best describes Dan Barlow's main point?

ア Preventing climate change is more important than preserving scenery.

イ European know-how should be used to build wind farms around the world.

ウ Environmental groups should stop disagreeing on the wind-farm issue and work together.

エ Switching to a clean energy source is more important than encouraging environmentalist groups.

(B) これから放送するのは、あるテレビ番組の一部である。これを聞き、(1)~(5)の問いに答えよ。(1)に関しては英語で、(2)~(5)に関しては記号で解答を記せ。

(1) Here is the beginning of the programme. Fill in the blanks with the exact words the speaker uses.

On this evening's 'Expert Debate', we welcome two people with very different _____ a _____: Mark Kelly, a well known journalist and author, and Joyce Talbot, a Member of the European Parliament. They're going to discuss whether there should be a new single identity card for _____ b _____ the European Union.

(2) In his report, Jeremy Walker mentions different kinds of cards we already use. Which one does he NOT mention?

- ア a cash card
- イ a credit card
- ウ a library card
- エ a driving licence

(3) According to the report, why is the ID card now regarded in many European countries as 'an idea whose time has come'?

- ア Global criminal networks are increasingly active in wealthy European Union countries.
- イ More and more people are moving into Europe from beyond its borders to live and work.
- ウ Within the European Union, citizens of any member country can travel, live and work freely.
- エ The European Union is becoming an increasingly popular destination for international tourists.

(4) According to the report, what is the major advantage that face recognition has over fingerprinting?

- ア It is much cheaper to carry out.
- イ It only requires a simple photograph.
- ウ It does not require the person's cooperation.
- エ It can be operated without expert knowledge.

(5) At the end of Jeremy Walker's report, he says, 'to some people, the cure seems worse than the disease'. Why do they think so?

- ア Because they think that ID cards will be easily copied.
- イ Because they think that ID cards might be undemocratic.
- ウ Because they think that ID cards will be useful in health care.
- エ Because they think that ID cards might be better than terrorism.

(C) これから放送するのは、Part Bに続くテレビ番組の一部である。これを聞き、(1)~(5)の各文が放送の内容と一致するように、それぞれ正しいものを一つ選び、その記号を記せ。

(1) According to Joyce Talbot, Britain, France and Germany

- ア think that ID cards should use a magnetic system.
- イ are generally not in favour of the introduction of ID cards.
- ウ probably send more people abroad to work than they receive.
- エ believe that people from other countries will come to live there.

(2) According to Joyce Talbot, European Union countries

- ア do not regard each other as reliable.
- イ do not yet agree about penalties for refusal.
- ウ already have ID cards at governmental levels.
- エ have decided most of the details needed for ID cards.

(3) Mark Kelly says that

- ア many terrorists have no previous criminal record.
- イ there is often insufficient evidence against terrorists.
- ウ terrorists are recruited from among common criminals.
- エ terrorists would do anything to prevent ID cards being introduced.

(4) Studies carried out by Mark Kelly suggest that

- ア face recognition can be confused by make-up.
- イ face recognition will be fairly easy to deceive.
- ウ face recognition will easily deceive many terrorists.
- エ people with narrow lips can easily deceive face recognition.

(5) Mark Kelly says he welcomes public discussion of ID cards, because

ア he believes in democracy.

イ he is sure it will prove his point.

ウ it is dangerous not to consult the public.

エ experts and ordinary people think differently.

4 (A) 次の英文(1)～(5)には、文法上取り除かなければならない語が一語ずつある。
解答用紙の所定欄に該当する語を記せ。

- (1) In one of the earliest attempts at solar heating, energy from the sun was absorbed by and large metal sheets covered by double plates of glass.
- (2) The death of plants beside the roads led environmentalists to investigate further and to discover just how widespread the problem caused by the use of salt to prevent from ice on roads really is.
- (3) Some of the greatest advances in science have come about because some clever person saw a connection between a subject that was already understood, and another noticed still mysterious subject.
- (4) In the early years of the 21st century the trend toward the unisex look had reached so advanced from a state that it was almost impossible to distinguish males and females unless they were completely unclothed.
- (5) Librarians have meaningful disagreements with one another about the problem of how to classify books, but the criteria by themselves which arguments are won or lost will not include the “truth” or “correctness” of one classification system relative to another.

草 稿 用 紙

(切り離さないで用いよ。)

(B) 次の英文の下線部(1), (2), (3)を和訳せよ。

The Scientific Revolution is the term traditionally used to describe the great intellectual triumphs of sixteenth- and seventeenth-century European astronomy and physical science. By around 1700 educated men conceived of the universe as a mechanical structure like a clock, and the earth was regarded as a planet moving round the sun. The intellectual transformation associated with the Scientific Revolution led to a new confidence in the value of the investigation of nature and its control, a development which is fundamental to an understanding of the importance of science in modern society.

The seventeenth century was also characterized by a new optimism about the potential for human advancement through technological improvement and an understanding of the natural world. Hopes were expressed that the understanding and control of nature would improve techniques in industry and agriculture. There was, however, a large gap between intention and achievement in the application of scientific knowledge. While claims for the practical usefulness of natural knowledge and its future significance for technological improvement were common, the cultivation of science had little effect on the relationship between man and his environment. Nevertheless, the cultural values associated with the pursuit of natural knowledge were a significant characteristic of seventeenth-century society. Science expressed the values of technological progress, intellectual understanding and the celebration of God's wisdom in creating the world. The hostile and mysterious environment of the natural world would, people ⁽²⁾ believed, yield its secrets to human investigation. The belief in the human capacity to dominate nature was justified by the argument that the study of God's book of nature went hand in hand with the study of the Bible, the book of God's word.

These important shifts in cultural outlook dramatically transformed the conception of the universe and of man's place in nature. The belief that the universe is a machine and that it might contain other worlds like the earth⁽³⁾ threatened traditional assumptions about the uniqueness of man, leading to a denial of the doctrine that the universe had been created for the benefit of man.

5 次の英文は、イギリスのウェールズ地方の灯台を舞台にした物語である。これを読み、以下の問いに答えよ。解答は解答用紙の所定欄に記せ。

The old lighthouse was white and round, with a little door, a circular window at the top, and the huge lamp. The door was usually half open, and one could see a spiral staircase. It was so inviting that one day I couldn't resist going inside, and, once inside, going up. I was thirteen, a cheerful, black-haired boy; I could enter places then that I can't enter now, slip into them lightly and (1 a) (1 b) (1 c) my not (1 d) (1 e).

I climbed the spiral staircase and knocked on the door up at the top. A man came to open it who seemed the image of what a lighthouse-keeper ought to be. He smoked a pipe and had a gray-white beard.

“Come in, come in,” he said, and immediately, with that strange power some people have to put you at ease, he made me feel at home. He seemed to consider it most natural that a boy should come and visit his lighthouse. Of course a boy my age would want to see it, his whole manner seemed to say — there should be more people interested in it, and more visits. He practically made me feel he was there to show the place to strangers, almost as if that lighthouse were a museum or a tower of historical importance.

Well, it was nothing of the sort. There were the boats, and they depended on it. Looking out, we could see the tops of their masts. Outside the harbor was the Bristol Channel, and opposite, barely visible, some thirty miles away, the coast of Somerset.

“And this,” he said, “is a barometer. When the hand goes down, a storm is in the air. Small boats better watch out. Now it points to ‘Variable.’ That means it doesn't really know what is going to happen — just like us. And that,” he added proudly, like someone who is leaving the (4 a) thing for the (4 b), “is the lamp.”

I looked up at the enormous lens with its powerful bulb inside.

“And this is how I switch it on, at sunset.” He went to a control box near the wall and put his hand on a lever.

(5), but he did, and the light came on, slowly and powerfully. I could feel its heat above me, like the sun’s. I smiled delightedly, and he looked satisfied. “Beautiful! Lovely!” I cried.

“It stays on for three seconds, then off for two. One, two, three; one, two,” he said, timing it, like a teacher giving a piano lesson, and the light seemed to obey. He certainly knew just how long it stayed lit. “One, two, three,” he said, his hand went down, and the light went off. Then with both hands, like the Creator, he seemed to ask for light, and the light came.

I watched, thrilled.

“Where are you from?” he asked me.

“Italy.”

“Well, all the lights in (6 a) parts of the world have a (6 b) rhythm. A ship’s captain, seeing this one and timing it, would know which one it was.”

I nodded.

“Now, would you like a cup of tea?” he said. He took out a blue-and-white cup and saucer and poured the tea. Then he gave me a biscuit. “You must come and see the light after dark sometime,” he said.

Late one evening, I went there again. The lamp’s flash lit up a vast stretch of the sea, the boats, the beach, and the dark that followed seemed more than ever dark — so dark that the lamp’s light, powerful as it was, seemed not much stronger than a match’s, and almost as short-lived.⁽⁷⁾

At the end of the summer, I went home to Italy. For Christmas, I bought a *panforte* — a sort of fruitcake, the specialty of the town I lived in — and sent it to the lighthouse-keeper. I didn’t think I would see him again, but the very next year I was back in Wales — not on a holiday this time but running away from the

war. One morning soon after I arrived, I went to the lighthouse, only to find that the old man had retired.

“He still comes, (8),” the much younger man who had taken over said. “You’ll find him sitting outside here every afternoon, weather permitting.”

I returned after lunch, and there, sitting on a bench beside the door of the lighthouse, smoking his pipe, was my lighthouse-keeper, with a little dog. He⁽⁹⁾ seemed heavier than the year before, not because he had gained weight but because he looked as though he had been put down on the bench and would not easily get off it without help.

“Hello,” I said. “Do you remember me? I came to see you last year.”

“Where are you from?”

“From Italy.”

“Oh, I used to know a boy from Italy. An awfully nice boy. Sent me a fruitcake for Christmas.”

“That was me.”

“Oh, he was a fine boy.”

“I was the one who sent it.”

“Yes, he came from Italy — an awfully nice boy.”

“Me, me, that was me,” I insisted.
(10a)

He looked straight into my eyes for a moment, then away. I felt like a thief, someone who was trying to take somebody else’s place without having a right to it. “Ay, he was an awfully nice boy,” he repeated, as though the visitor he saw now could never match last year’s.

And seeing that he had such a nice memory of me, I didn’t insist further; I didn’t want to spoil the picture. I was at that time of life when suddenly boys turn awkward, lose what can never be regained — a certain early freshness — and enter a new stage in which a hundred things combine to spoil the grace of their performance. I couldn’t see this change, this awkward period in myself, of course, but, standing before him, I felt I never could — never could possibly — be

as nice as I had been a year before.

“Ay, he was an awfully nice boy,” the lighthouse-keeper said again, and he looked lost in thought.

“(10b) Was he?” I said, as if I were talking of someone whom I didn’t know.

(1) 空所(1 a)～(1 e)を埋めるのに最も適切な単語をそれぞれ次のうちから選び、その記号を記せ。

ア about イ being ウ welcome エ without オ worrying

(2) 下線部(2)を和訳せよ。

(3) 文脈から判断して、下線部(3)はどのようなことを意味していると考えられるか。最も適切なものを次のうちから選び、その記号を記せ。

ア Thanks to the boats, the lighthouse was highly popular with visitors.

イ The significance of the lighthouse was practical rather than historical.

ウ The lighthouse was worthless compared to museums or historical towers.

エ Although boats still depended on it, the lighthouse also functioned as a museum.

(4) 空所(4 a), (4 b)を埋めるのに最も適切な単語をそれぞれ次のうちから選び、その記号を記せ。

ア best イ last ウ least エ most

(5) 空所(5)を埋めるのに最も適切な表現を次のうちから選び、その記号を記せ。

ア I was surprised to see the lever

イ I was sure he’d wait until sunset

ウ I asked him to show me how it worked

エ I didn’t think he’d switch it on just for me

(6) 空所(6 a), (6 b)には同じ一つの語が入る。その単語を記せ。

(7) 下線部(7)を和訳せよ。

(8) 空所(8)を埋めるのに最も適切な単語を次のうちから選び、その記号を記せ。

ア maybe イ then ウ though エ yet

(9) 下線部(9)から判断して、語り手はどのような印象を受けたと考えられるか。最も適切なものを次のうちから選び、その記号を記せ。

ア He looked old and tired.

イ He looked eager to leave.

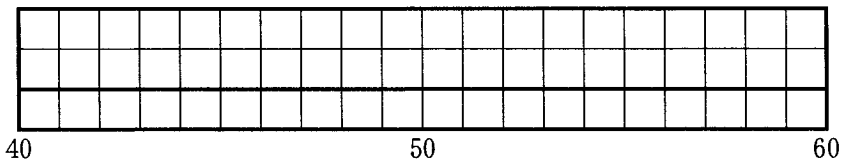
ウ He looked as strong as ever.

エ He looked less interesting than before.

(10) 下線部(10 a)と(10 b)の二つの発言の間で、語り手の老人への接し方にはどのような変化が見られるか。40~60字の日本語で答えよ。句読点も字数に含める。

草稿用紙

(切り離さないで用いよ。)



[Part A]

Energy is a big problem in the world today. The disadvantages of traditional energy sources like coal, oil, and natural gas have been obvious for a long time, and we now have to face the fact that these energy sources are limited. Sooner or later, there won't be any oil left and the coal mines will be empty.

There was a time when nuclear power seemed to be the answer. But now we know that nuclear power, too, has major problems. The waste products are dangerous and impossible to get rid of, and a major accident or terrorist attack at a nuclear power plant would be disastrous. So, where do we go from here? Perhaps we can look to Europe for some answers.

In Europe today, an increasingly popular response to the energy problem is to concentrate on energy sources that are *not* limited. More and more European projects are being planned to gather energy from so-called 'renewable sources,' that is to say, energy from the sun, from waves, and from wind.

In Britain, a recent government report proposed that by 2020 at least 20% of the country's electricity could be produced by renewable energy sources. Wind power is at the center of the British plan. Not only is wind power clean, renewable, and inexpensive – Britain is also the windiest country in Europe. Britain's 862 wind power generators already supply roughly 260,000 homes with energy, and a new 'wind farm' in the west of Britain will soon start supplying another 400,000 homes with power.

But not everybody is happy with this solution to the national energy problem. Many of the people who live in areas where wind farms are being planned are complaining. What's the problem? Well, wind farms are usually located in wild, open country – often, very beautiful country. People want to live in those areas because they love the wild scenery. They are very strongly against the idea of hundreds of wind machines suddenly appearing in the middle of their favourite landscape.

Home-owners are not the only people protesting. In Scotland, for example, where some huge wind farms are now being planned, people fear the loss of local jobs. As James McNab of the Tourist Association explains: "In Scotland, we've lost our ship-building industry, our steel industry, our coal-mining industry – and now the government seems determined to take away our tourist industry as well. Tourists and visitors come here to see natural, beautiful scenery. They don't want to see miles and miles of wind machines stretching across the landscape."

Not surprisingly, people from environmental groups disagree. Dan Barlow, for example, says that the anti-wind-farm groups are missing the point. "It's a luxury," he

says, "to complain about the visual impact of wind farms while the lives and homelands of millions of people around the world are at risk from climate change. Scenery is nice, but life and death should come first."

[Part B]

On this evening's 'Expert Debate', we welcome two people with very different views about security: Mark Kelly, a well-known journalist and author, and Joyce Talbot, a Member of the European Parliament. They're going to discuss whether there should be a new single identity card for all citizens of the European Union.

But first, what is this new identity card, and why has it caused so much controversy? Here's a report from Jeremy Walker...

The basic concept of identity cards is nothing new—we're all familiar with cards which allow us to use a library, cards which prove that we can legally drive a car, cards which allow us to buy things on credit without using cash. But no one forces you to carry a library card, a driving licence, a credit card. It's all down to the free choice of the individual—unlike the proposed new ID card.

In the modern world—the world of international crime and international terrorism—governments are becoming increasingly nervous. And with European Union citizens now free to move throughout Europe, able to travel, live, and work freely in any member state, the people responsible for keeping us safe are calling for new methods of checking who, exactly, is where. In many countries, the identity card seems an idea whose time has come.

It may also be an idea whose *technology* has come. Identity cards which use a simple photograph can be easily made by anyone. And cards which include a fingerprint have also been tried without success. But a new technology has recently become available, based on computer analysis of the structure of the face.

Faces, unlike fingerprints, can be checked without the person knowing anything about it, and the results can be matched against a huge database of faces. Current technology means that, in less than a second, any one face can be compared with 100,000 of the faces already stored in the computer. What's more, the analysis is based on the fundamental structure of the face: it won't be deceived by a false beard or make-up.

But do we really want to live in a world in which everything depends on an ID card? No health care without a card? No education for your children unless they all have

cards? No travel unless your government knows all about it? And there's a deeper question about democratic rights: is it democratic to refuse a vote to people who refuse a card? Even if ID cards would make us more secure, to some people, the cure seems worse than the disease.

[Part C]

Thanks Jeremy, for an interesting report. Can I turn to you first, Joyce Talbot, and ask what the latest thinking is in the European Union? Do all the member countries agree that ID cards are a good idea?

JT: Well, countries who fear they may be magnet countries for immigrants—such as Britain, France and Germany—are generally keener on the new identity card than countries—such as Spain and Portugal—which may be overall exporters of labour.

But is any consensus beginning to emerge?

JT: I think that the general principle of ID cards has been widely accepted at governmental levels. There are still many details to be decided—regarding penalties for refusal for example—but most governments are beginning to realise that *some* form of citizen identification is essential in today's world.

But that's a conclusion, Mark Kelly, that you would strongly challenge, is it not?

MK: Absolutely. We've seen no evidence to show that ID cards would do anything at all to prevent terrorist attacks. Why should they? Many of these terrible attacks are carried out by people with no previous criminal record—terrorists aren't common criminals after all. And I'm not convinced that the new technology described in your report will work as well as governments suppose.

JT: I can assure you that it *will* work.

MK: There's already reason to believe that face recognition will be rather easy to deceive. Studies I have carried out suggest that you only need to shave a little off the eyebrows and narrow your lips slightly to confuse the best programmes now available.

I'm afraid governments are enthusiastic about the technology simply because they like the idea of having information about everybody.

JT: Oh really, Mr. Kelly, that's a very foolish thing to say. The fact is that governments have a duty to do everything possible to protect the lives of their citizens. When we remember how destructive a modern terrorist attack could be...

MK: If I may say so, the question is whether ID cards would help prevent these attacks. Since there seems little reason to suppose that they would, and since there's every reason to suppose that they will seriously reduce our freedom, the balance is clearly *against* introducing them.

We're coming to the end of our programme. I wonder if I might ask you, Joyce Talbot, for a closing word..

JT: Yes. I think governments are generally in favour of some sort of identification system. I hope we can now have a calm and intelligent public debate so that a decision can be made before the end of the year.

Thank you. Mark Kelly, what's your reaction?

MK: I would welcome the kind of debate Ms. Talbot describes, because it will show ID cards to be unnecessary, expensive and dangerous.

I'd like to thank our guests for taking part in this evening's programme, and you, the viewers at home, for watching another edition of 'Expert Debate'...