

英 語

- 1 (A) 次の英文の内容を、70～80字の日本語に要約せよ。句読点も字数に含める。

One serious question about faces is whether we can find attractive or even pleasant-looking someone of whom we cannot approve. We generally give more weight to moral judgments than to judgments about how people look, or at least most of us do most of the time. So when confronted by a person one has a low moral opinion of, perhaps the best that one can say is that he or she *looks* nice — and one is likely to add that this is only a surface impression. What we in fact seem to be doing is reading backward, from knowledge of a person's past behavior to evidence of that behavior in his or her face.

We need to be cautious in assuming that outer appearance and inner self have any immediate relation to each other. It is in fact extremely difficult to draw any conclusions we can trust from our judgments of a person's appearance alone, and often, as we gain more knowledge of the person, we can discover how wrong our initial judgments were. During Hitler's rise and early years in power, hardly anyone detected the inhumanity that we now see so clearly in his face. There is nothing necessarily evil about the appearance of a small man with a mustache and exaggerated bodily movements. The description would apply equally well to the famous comedian Charlie Chaplin, whose gestures and mustache provoke laughter and sympathy. Indeed, in a well-known film Chaplin plays the roles of both ordinary man and wicked political leader in so similar a way that it is impossible to tell them apart.

(B) 次の英文を読み、以下の問いに答えよ。

As the human mind evolved, at some point we began to consider the possibility of life beyond our planet. Perhaps it was a starry evening, thousands of years ago, when some primitive human being stepped outside of his or her cave, gazed at the sky, and was the first to ask that profound question: Are we alone? It has kept us wondering ever since. No one could have guessed, until just a few years ago, that an important clue as to where to search for life beyond our planet might be right here on Earth, beneath our feet.

In our recent search for the origin of life on Earth, we have made a series of fascinating discoveries of microbes that thrive thousands of meters beneath the surface, at extremely high temperatures and pressures.

ア Within the rocks and clays, these microbes have access to water but often little else that we would consider necessities. イ

For example, many have been cut off from sunlight for hundreds of millions of years. ウ

They form the base of an underground food chain, just as plants do on the surface, and the proven existence of these underground communities has completely changed our thinking about life on our planet and elsewhere. エ

It contradicts the lesson many of us learned in high school biology — that all life is ultimately dependent on solar energy.

オ Some scientists now believe that these underground microbes may directly descend from Earth's first life forms.

Astronomers and other scientists agree that many of the planets in the universe are likely to have subsurface environments very similar to Earth's. The temperature and pressure conditions within the interiors of some of these planets could even maintain water. (a) The deep interiors may also contain valuable natural resources that would be very useful to our society in both the near and distant future. (b) Since there are life forms that survive in

the extreme conditions of deep Earth, why not the deep subsurface of Mars?
(c) And if, as some suspect, life originated within Earth's underground, couldn't life also have arisen in one of the many similar environments elsewhere in the solar system, or in the wider universe? (d) In our narrow-minded view that only solar-powered life is possible, we have presumed that if any planet could support life it would be in a zone where the surface conditions are similar to ours. (e) It now appears, however, that this widely held assumption was wrong and that the zone where life can be sustained, within our own planet and throughout the universe, has been substantially underestimated.

For the investigators of Earth's underground, the area of most interest is in some ways just as remote as a distant planet. Unable to visit the area themselves, they have had to be satisfied working in the laboratory with the soil or pieces of rock brought up from the depths.

Recently, however, a small team of scientists found a way to live out their fantasy by going down into one of the deepest mines in the world — South Africa's East Driefontein gold mine. Here a series of tunnels have been dug to reach more than three kilometers deep into the Earth's underground. The mine has taken decades to construct and is an engineering wonder by any standard. During a typical production shift, more than five thousand workers are underground, creating new tunnels, building support structures, and digging up rocks that contain gold.

In the fall of 1998, Tullis Onstott, a scientist from Princeton University, along with a carefully selected team of scholars, joined the workers in the underground gold mine for several weeks. On the first day, the researchers decided to head immediately to the deepest area that had been dug most recently, where the contamination from surface microbes would presumably be minimal. On their way down, the researchers could feel the pressure build and the temperature rise as they went deep into the Earth. By the time they reached the deepest area, they were sweating so much that they had to

reach for their water bottles. At this three-kilometer depth, the rock surface temperature was 60°C.

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注：microbes 微生物

- (1) 以下の文は、第二段落のア～オのどの位置に補うのが最も適切か。その記号を記せ。

In spite of all this, these microbes have an importance very much out of proportion to their size.

- (2) 第三段落の文(a)～(e)のうち、段落の論旨と最も関係のうすいものはどれか。その記号を記せ。

- (3) 上の文章の末尾には、次のア～エの四つの段落が入る。それらを適切な順に並べ替えて、解答欄に記号を記せ。

ア It was not until months later that they were able to complete the laboratory analysis of their samples. They found that some samples contained much higher populations of microbes than expected—between 100,000 and 1 million per gram. Many of these microbes did indeed have unusual ways of sustaining their lives.

イ The discovery of the strange microbes in the South African gold mine convinced the scientists that further study of the underground world is absolutely necessary if we are to understand how life has evolved on Earth. They are now paying as much attention to the deep interior of the earth as to the outer universe in their investigation into the question of life beyond our planet.

ウ The whole area was busy with activity. The researchers had to shout to hear each other over the sounds of drills and other equipment used for digging. The lamps attached to the workers' helmets could be seen here and there through the dust-filled darkness, and the smell of explosive was in the air. Ignoring the noise, the physical discomfort, and the very real danger of accidents, the researchers got to work.

エ When all of their sample bags were full, they spent some time looking around. Although they were planning to return the next day, they were so excited that they felt reluctant to leave. Eventually, when their energy began to fade, they hiked back to the elevator for the ride to the surface.

(4) この文章の表題として、最も適切なものを次のうちから選び、その記号を記せ。

- ア Looking for Life on Other Planets
- イ How Microbes Survive Underground
- ウ New Understandings of the Basis of Life
- エ Scientists Investigate an Engineering Wonder
- オ The Significance of the East Driefontein Gold Mine

- 2 (A) 次の英文は、授業でグループ発表をすることになった生徒同士の電子メールでのやり取りである。空所(1), (2)をそれぞれ15~20語の英語で埋めて、全体として意味の通った文章にせよ。

From: Ken O'Hare

To: Yoshiko Abe, John Carter

Date: Thursday, January 31, 2008, 8:23 PM

Subject: Our group presentation

Dear Yoshiko and John,

I'm writing this e-mail in order to ask you two if you have any idea about how we should cooperate in our group presentation for Ms. Talbot's class next week. Can I suggest that one of us should do some basic research into a contemporary issue such as global warming, the aging society, environmental pollution, etc., another write a short paper on it, and the third give a presentation based on the paper, representing the team? What do you think about my plan?

All the best,

Ken

From: Yoshiko Abe

To: Ken O'Hare

Cc: John Carter

Date: Thursday, January 31, 2008, 9:12 PM

Subject: Re: Our group presentation

Dear Ken,

Thank you for your message. Your suggestion sounds very interesting,

but (1) _____

_____. So, I would rather

suggest that (2) _____

_____.

Best wishes,

Yoshiko

From: John Carter

To: Ken O'Hare

Cc: Yoshiko Abe

Date: Thursday, January 31, 2008, 10:31 PM

Subject: Re: Our group presentation

Dear Ken,

I am happy with Yoshiko's suggestion about the presentation. Let's talk about it more tomorrow.

Best wishes,

John

(B) 今から 50 年の間に起こる交通手段の変化と、それが人々の生活に与える影響を想像し、50～60 語の英語で具体的に記せ。

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)の問いに対して、それぞれ正しい答えを一つ選び、その記号を記せ。

(1) Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a responsibility of the civil servants in the castle?

- ア Flood control.
- イ Tax collection.
- ウ Religious education.
- エ Forest management.

(2) What was the purpose of the elections which the speaker says were recently held?

- ア To elect a new king.
- イ To help voters get used to voting.
- ウ To elect the government of the country.
- エ To make sure ordinary people hold positions in government.

(3) What is the colour of the policy which the speaker says the voters rejected?

- ア Red.
- イ Green.
- ウ Blue.
- エ Yellow.

(4) Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a major change since 1961?

- ア A rise in the birth rate.
- イ An improvement in people's health.
- ウ The development of the transport system.
- エ An increase in the number of people who can read.

(5) Which of the following is the best explanation of the concept of "national happiness" in Bhutan?

- ア Economic growth brings happiness.
- イ Democracy is the way to future happiness.
- ウ The future of the people is in their own hands.
- エ Social stability is more important than being rich.

(B) これから放送するのは、ある集合住宅の建設をめぐる関係者の議論である。これを聞き、(1)、(3)、(4)、(5)については、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。(2)については数字で解答を記せ。

(1) The person who works for the local government is

- ア Mr. Clarence.
- イ Bob Newton.
- ウ Helen Palmer.
- エ Mr. Wellington.

(2) The size of the building site is approximately _____ square metres.

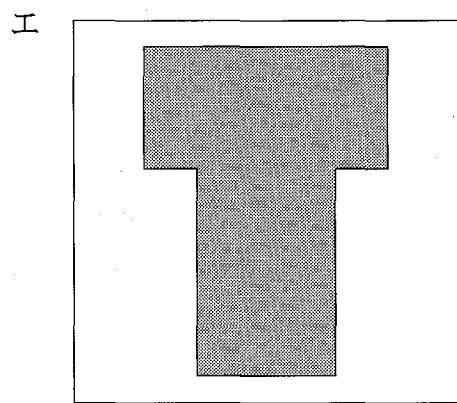
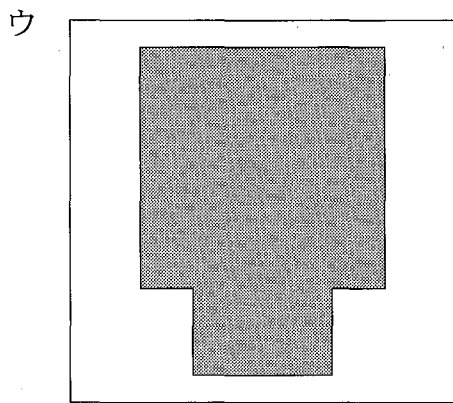
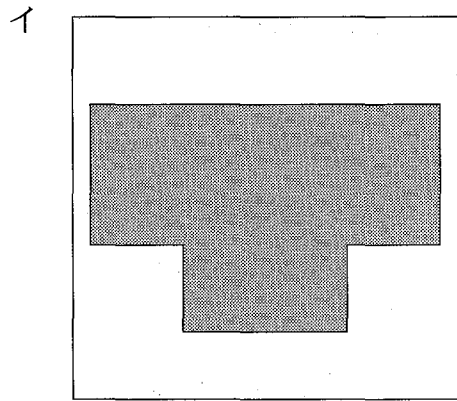
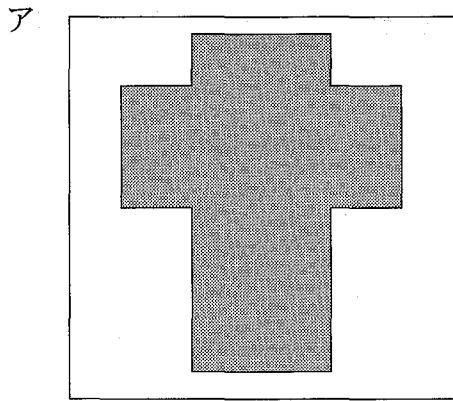
(3) Helen Palmer tells the meeting that the site

- ア used to be a small park.
- イ already has some houses on it.
- ウ belongs to the local government.
- エ is a convenient and uncomplicated shape.

(4) Because of local government building regulations, the architects are forbidden to

- ア make the walls curved or bent.
- イ use less than 60% of the site area.
- ウ make the building higher than 10 metres.
- エ use a colour not approved by the residents.

(5) Helen Palmer shows the others three plans. Which of the following is the most accurate overhead drawing of Plan B?



(C) これから放送するのは、Part Bに続く議論の模様である。これを聞き、(1)～(4)については、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。(5)については英語で解答を記せ。

(1) Mr. Wellington objects to Plan A because he thinks that

- ア there might be accidents in Fennel Avenue.
- イ it would be dangerous for people going to work.
- ウ local children might be hit by cars which are leaving the parking area.
- エ children from the new apartments would have to walk along Lime Street to get to school.

(2) Bob Newton proposes to deal with Mr. Wellington's objection by

- ア improving safety in Fennel Avenue.
- イ moving the new buildings a little to the south.
- ウ asking Mr. Clarence to think about the safety issues.
- エ making Fennel Avenue the access road to the primary school.

(3) Mr. Wellington dislikes Plan C because he thinks that

- ア it would be nicer to have a garden area in the middle.
- イ the building will be more than three metres from the street.
- ウ the apartments will not look very attractive from the outside.
- エ the builders are unwilling to reduce the price of the apartments.

(4) Helen Palmer likes Plan C because

- ア there will be more parking space.
- イ it's the same design as a successful earlier project.
- ウ people with young children like that kind of design.
- エ the square structure is less flexible and therefore safer.

(5) At the end of the discussion, the following exchange takes place. Fill in the blank with the exact words you hear.

Mr. Wellington: Don't you agree?

Helen Palmer: Well, I do think we have a great deal to talk about, gentlemen. But _____

_____ ? I'd like to show you a video presentation about one of our — very successful — earlier projects.

- 4 (A) 次の英文の下線部(1)～(5)には、文法上あるいは文脈上、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。

I have had a hard time explaining what it means for me to “speak” three languages. I don’t think of it as “speaking” them — it feels more like I live in them, breathe them. There was a time in my life when I was trying to⁽¹⁾explain that I was not really multilingual, but rather than monolingual in three languages. That’s how it felt for those years when my life was really split between three worlds. Today I hardly seem to have settled into a more⁽²⁾integrated lifestyle, one in which I weave in and out of my three languages and the various worlds they are attached to. I keep track of my relation to them, a complex relation, never stable, always powerful, sometimes frightening or embarrassing, sometimes exciting, but never neutral.

I can see my life as a set of relations to languages, those that⁽³⁾surrounded me, those I refused to learn, those I badly wanted to learn, those I studied professionally, those — the intimate ones — I think in, write in, am funny in, work in them. Sometimes I catch myself envying intensely at those⁽⁴⁾monolinguals who were born, grew up, have lived all their adult life in one language. I miss the feeling of comfort, of certainty, of control I imagine⁽⁵⁾they have, unaware as they usually are that it could not be otherwise.

(B) 次の英文の下線部(1), (2), (3)を和訳せよ。

There is no arguing that we are currently undergoing a profound change in our approach to communication. The two most obvious symbols of that change are the mobile phone and e-mail. Looking at the impact of the emergence of these communication tools on our social landscape, the change occurring in telephonic communication may seem the greater of the two because it is so obvious, on the street, in the elevator, in the restaurant. But this is only a technological change. A phone without wires, so small that it fits in a pocket, containing such miracles of technology that one can call home from the back seat of a London taxi without thinking twice, is still just a phone.

In contrast, the shift in the nature of mail is by far the more profound, and its implications are nothing less than revolutionary. E-mail is, apparently, merely letter writing by a different means. Looking at it more closely, however, we find that this new medium of communication is bringing about significant changes in the nature of human contact as well as in our ability to process information. The apparent simplicity of its use may lead us to think that we know everything that we need to know about it, but in fact e-mail has overtaken us without our really understanding what it is.

5 次の短編小説の一節を読み、以下の問いに答えよ。

Jackie leant idly against the window frame, staring out at the beach in front of the house. In the distance down the beach she could see the familiar figure in the blue dress slowly coming towards the house. She loved these moments when she could watch her daughter in secret. Toni was growing up fast. It seemed no time since she and the confused little seven-year-old had arrived here. How Toni had adored her father! When she was still only five or six years old, they would all make the long trip from the city to the beach every weekend, and Toni would go out with him into the wildest waves, bravely holding on to his back, screaming in pleasure as they played in the waves together. She had trusted him entirely. And then he had left them. No message, no anything. Just like that.

She could make (2) Toni's figure quite clearly now. She saw her put her shoes onto the rocks near the water's edge and walk into the wet sand, then just stand there, hand on hip, head on an angle, staring down. What was she thinking? Jackie felt a surge of love that was almost shocking in its intensity. "I'd do anything for her," she found herself saying aloud, "anything."

It was for Toni that she had moved from the city to this house eight years ago, wanting to put the (3). Surely, up here it would be simpler, safer, more pleasant to bring up a child. And indeed, it had been. Toni had been able to ride her bicycle to school, run in and out of her friends' homes, take a walk around the beach, in safety. There had never been a lack of places for her to go after school while Jackie was at work. They had a comfortable relationship, and Toni had given her (4) whatsoever. So, only three years to go and then she, Jackie, planned to return to the city, move in with Tim, marry, maybe.

She glanced up at the clock. Four o'clock. He'd be here at seven, just like every Friday. Besides Toni, he was the person she loved best in the world. Every weekend he came and they lived together like a family. He never put pressure on her to go and live in the city with him. He understood that she

wanted to see Toni through school first. He said he was prepared to wait until she was ready. Jackie loved the arrangement. Not seeing each other through the week had kept their relationship fresh. They had so much to tell each other each Friday. Getting ready — shampooing her hair, blow-drying it, putting on her favourite clothes, looking pretty — was such fun. Jackie thanked God for Toni and Tim.

* * *

Toni pressed her feet further into the wet sand. She didn't want to go home yet — she had too much to think about. At home Mum would be rushing about, singing, cleaning, getting ready for Tim, all excited. Someone her Mum's age behaving like that! Toni thought it was a bit too much, really — it was almost a bit pitiful. Although Tim was great — she had to admit that. One part of her was really pleased for Mum, that she had a partner; the other part was embarrassed. No, she wouldn't go home just yet.

She looked up and down the beach. She was relieved it was empty. She'd hate to be seen in this dress — it was so fancy and girlish. She had just applied for a Saturday job and Mum had made her wear this. “It's lovely, darling, and you look so pretty in it. It's important to make a good impression,” she'd said. Well, she'd got the job. Mum would be waiting now, wanting to hear the news, and she'd get all excited as if she'd won a prize or something. She wished sometimes that Mum didn't get so carried away with things. There was one good thing, though. She'd have some money of her own for once, and would be able to buy some of the clothes she wanted for a change.

One thing was for sure. She wasn't going to wear this dress tonight! She'd wear it as she left the house to make sure Mum let her go, but then she'd change at Chrissy's place. It had all been a bit complicated — she'd never had to do this before. Just getting Mum to give her permission to go to the dance had been hard enough.

“Will there be supervision there?” “Will there be alcohol?” “What time does it finish?” On and on — like a police investigation. Other kids’ parents didn’t go on like Mum. But at least she’d been allowed to go. It was her first time to the beach club!

Chrissy had told her not to even ask. “Just get out of the window when your Mum and her boyfriend have gone to bed,” had been her advice. “Things don’t get started until late anyway.” But Toni couldn’t do that, not this first time. Anyway, Mum had said okay after Toni had done some pretty fast talking; she’d had to tell a few lies, but in the end Mum had swallowed them. “Chrissy’s parents are taking us. Five parents will be supervising. Alcohol’s not allowed. I’ll be home by eleven-thirty.”

She was especially embarrassed by the last one. Eleven-thirty — no chance! Still, once she got out of the house, Mum wouldn’t know. Toni twisted her feet deeper into the sand. She was just a tiny bit uneasy about all the lies. But, why should she worry? Everyone had to do it. She’d never go anywhere if she didn’t. Look at Chrissy. Look at what she had been getting away with for a year now.

(9)

(1) 下線部(1)の言い換えとして最も適切な表現を次のうちから一つ選び、その記号を記せ。

ア It appeared to be so long ago that

イ It seemed like only yesterday that

ウ It had always been such a rush since

エ It allowed her little time to think since

(2) 空所(2)を埋めるのに最も適切な一語を記せ。

- (3) 下に与えられた語を適切な順に並べ替えて空所(3)を埋め、その2番目と5番目にくる単語を記せ。ただし、下の語群には、不要な語が一つ含まれている。

again and behind child past start them

- (4) 空所(4)を埋めるのに最も適切な表現を次のうちから一つ選び、その記号を記せ。

ア no joy

イ little joy

ウ no trouble

エ little trouble

- (5) 下線部(5)とほぼ同じ意味の表現を次のうちから一つ選び、その記号を記せ。

ア see Toni off to school

イ help Toni come first in school

ウ wait until Toni finished school

エ enjoy watching Toni go to school

- (6) 下線部(6)の a bit too much という Toni の思いは、母親のどのような態度に対するものか。20～30 字の日本語で述べよ。

- (7) (7)の段落に描かれている Toni の心理について当てはまるものを次のうちから一つ選び、その記号を記せ。

ア She is looking forward to receiving the prize she has won.

イ She is looking forward to spending her wages on new clothes.

ウ She is looking forward to hearing her mother's news about the job.

エ She is looking forward to making a good impression on her employers.

(8) 下線部(8)の this が表す内容を次のうちから一つ選び、その記号を記せ。

- ア buy a dress
- イ stay with her friend
- ウ be dishonest with her mother
- エ leave the house through the window

(9) 下線部(9)を和訳せよ。ただし、she が誰を指すかを明らかにすること。

(10) この文章の前半で描かれている Toni の子供時代について、正しいものを一つ次のうちから選び、その記号を記せ。

- ア Toni's father moved to the city to live by himself when Toni was seven.
- イ Toni and her parents lived in a house by the beach until she was seven.
- ウ Toni and her mother moved to a house by the beach when Toni was seven.
- エ Toni's father came to the beach to see her on the weekend until she was seven.

(11) 以下は、この文章で表現されている Jackie と Toni の心情について述べたものである。空所(a)～(d)を埋めるのに最も適切な動詞を下の語群から選び、その記号を記せ。語群の動詞は原形で記されている。同じ記号は一度しか使えない。

Jackie doesn't (a) that her daughter is quickly growing up, more quickly, perhaps, than she would like. She (b) to see that Toni now has her own thoughts and ideas. Toni still (c) her mother but feels a little uncomfortable with the relationship and wants to (d) more independent.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|--------|--------|
| ア become | イ fail | ウ live | エ love |
| オ realize | カ succeed | キ wish | |

3 (a)

The town of Punakha is located among the snow-covered mountains of central Bhutan. Inside the town's crowded 17th-century castle are 172 civil servants sharing the space with almost ten times as many priests and monks. These civil servants run the affairs of thousands of villagers. Here taxes are collected, plans made for the planting and harvesting of trees, and precautions taken against the dangerous floods that occasionally rush down from the mountains.

The civil servants have also been busy organising mock elections; soon the country will have its first parliamentary elections, so people have recently been given the chance to practise voting before they do the real thing. In these practice elections people did not vote for real political parties, but were asked to choose between four imaginary parties. Each party was identified by a colour representing a policy: red was for industrialisation, green for environmentalism, blue for community values, and yellow for heritage and tradition. Voters in almost all areas of the country chose the yellow party, rejecting new ideas of industrial development.

The shift towards democracy has not been popular, however. Many people seem to prefer to be ruled by the king, feeling that it is too early for them to be given power. The reason for this reluctance to accept democracy lies in the king's success in preserving Bhutan's traditions while opening its doors to prosperity. Bhutan is still poor but its progress has been remarkable, given that the first paved road in the country only appeared in 1961. Since then the road system has grown, and Bhutan has flourished in many other ways. Free hospitals and schools have been built: life expectancy has risen from 40 years old to 66 years old, and the percentage of the population who can read and write has soared from 20% in 1992 to almost 60% today.

To protect a Bhutanese sense of identity the king has promoted the concept of “national happiness”. This is based on Buddhist ideas that economic growth alone does not create satisfaction. The result is that Bhutan ranks 134th in global wealth leagues but is the 13th “most happy” place on the planet. The idea of national happiness values a stable society more than the rush for growth, and Bhutanese people certainly seem to favour that: in a 2005 census that asked, “Are you happy?”, only 3.3% of Bhutanese said they were not. If the king’s plans are successful, however, the people’s future happiness will be in their own hands rather than his.

Part B

Helen Palmer: Good morning and thank you for coming. As you know, we're here to discuss plans for the Prospect Hill site. But perhaps I'd better begin by introducing the members of this informal planning committee. On my right, Mr Clarence, representing the City Planning Office.

Mr. Clarence: Good morning.

Helen Palmer: Next to him, Mr. John Wellington, who's the chair of a neighbourhood community group.

Mr Wellington: Hello, everyone.

Helen Palmer: And here on my left is Bob Newton, owner of Newton Construction, who will be doing the actual building work.

Bob Newton: Hi - and let me just say how much I look forward to working with you all on this exciting project.

Helen Palmer: Thank you. To introduce myself - my name's Helen Palmer and I'm lead architect for the project, from Lindstrom Design.

Perhaps I can begin by setting out some of the basics, just to make sure that we're all on the same page, so to speak. The site itself is in a prime residential area with well-established housing, a good primary school almost next door, and several small parks in the area. It's a nice square site without awkward angles or extensions, and there's excellent access on two sides. Finally, the site is of a substantial size, measuring about 30,000 square metres.

On the other hand, there are a number of definite limitations. Local government regulations require us to build on no more than 60% of the total land area, and to build no higher than ten metres. We are also forbidden to use certain colours, such as shocking pink. Mr Clarence has already been kind enough to confirm that these rules cannot be 'bent' in any way.

Lindstrom Design has therefore prepared a number of plans for you to look at. These all consist basically of a three-storey building or buildings, containing around thirty modern living units in total. There will of course be many points of detail for us to discuss in future meetings, but I hope that we can focus today on the basic design layout. If you look at the overhead views in your information pack, you'll find Plan A - that's this one here - which is basically two separate L-shaped buildings. Plan B - here - is the shape of a capital T (though the top bar is unusually long). And Plan C is a square enclosure with a central garden area. These are of course just artist's drawings and we are not committed to the colours or design details you see here. We can talk about all that once we've decided on the basic layout.

Now, let me ask for comments and ideas. How do you feel about these different layouts?

Part C

Mr. Wellington: Helen, if I understand this overhead view properly - I'm talking about the two L-shaped buildings in Plan A - you'd have a parking area all along Lime Street. Is that right?

Helen Palmer: Yes, that's right.

Mr. Wellington: So there would be cars going out in the morning as people drive off to work?

Helen Palmer: There would indeed.

Mr. Wellington: Well, you see, lots of local children walk along Lime Street on their way to school in the morning. Isn't it just asking for accidents, if we have cars going in and out where primary school children are walking?

Bob Newton: That's a very good point, Mr. Wellington. Now, as you know, the other access road is Fennel Avenue, which leads out onto the main road. Do you think it would be safer to have the parking area face onto Fennel Avenue?

Mr. Wellington.: Well, yes I do.

Bob Newton: What do you think of that idea Mr. Clarence? We could move the two buildings a few metres to the south, to make space.

Mr. Clarence: I don't see any problems from the Building Regulations point of view.

Helen Palmer: Hmm... safety is a high priority, of course, but moving the parking area would mean that residents in the South Building would have significantly further to walk to and from their cars. In bad weather, you know...

Bob Newton: That's very true, Helen. After all, we're expecting people to pay as much money for the South Building apartments as for those in the North Building.

Helen Palmer: Perhaps we could look at Plan C instead? How do you think local residents would feel about the square enclosure layout, Mr Wellington?

Mr. Wellington: Well, the thing that strikes me about that is how close the building is to the street. I think the people living in the houses on the other side of the road would prefer the new apartments to be moved back a little more, if possible.

Mr. Clarence: Yes, we'd like to see at least three metres between the building and the street - though I ought to say that's more of a recommendation than a strict rule.

Bob Newton: Unfortunately, with Plan C, we don't have the same flexibility, as builders. Moving this particular building is a lot more complicated, for various technical reasons.

Mr. Wellington: Of course, I admit that for the people who live there, that garden area would be very nice.

Helen Palmer: And it's a safe area for small children to play in - very popular with young families.

Mr. Wellington: Well that's true, but on the other hand, people living in the houses opposite would only see these overwhelming back walls, Helen, which is not so attractive. Don't you agree?

Helen Palmer: Well, I do think we have a great deal to talk about, gentlemen. But how about taking a short break from our discussion? I'd like to show you a video presentation about one of our very successful earlier projects.