

解答用紙 A (マークシート) の記入に関する注意事項

[1] から [31] までの解答は、解答用紙 A (マークシート) の解答欄にマークしなさい。

[例] (12) と表示のある問いに対して、「3」と解答する場合は、次の例のように解答欄 (12) の ③ にマークしなさい。

(12)
①
②
●
④
⑤
⑥
⑦
⑧
⑨
⊖

なお、解答欄にある ⊖ はマイナス符号 - を意味します。

問題 I, II は解答を一つずつ選び、マークシートに記入しなさい。

I . Read the following article, and answer the questions as indicated.

“Inequality and Growth” by Anne Faerrar (2012)

① Liberty, equality and fraternity were the goals of the French Revolution. Today, [1] that human liberty is desirable. The 60 years since the UN Declaration of Human Rights in 1948 have seen a huge increase in global concern for human liberty. The same is true, if to a lesser extent, for fraternity. Indeed, human brotherhood has been exemplified by the abolition of apartheid in South Africa and efforts to combat racism in Europe and the USA. Furthermore, increased access to global media has dramatically raised people's awareness of how others live.

② Equality, however, is different. The high point of global equality, [2] many measures, was reached in the mid-1970s. Since then, the tide has turned steadily [3] the idea. Today, across the developed countries, the average income of the richest 10% of the population is [4] nine times that of the poorest 10% -- up [5] seven times 25 years ago. Even in Germany, Denmark and Sweden, all known for their social equality, the gap between rich and poor has expanded slightly from 5 to 1 in the 1980s to [6] to 1 today. Matters are much worse, however, in the USA: a privileged 1% controls more than a third of the nation's wealth, and by 2007 the top tenth of that elite had secured for itself an income 220 times larger than the average of the bottom 90%.

③ Yet inequality is not just a problem within the rich countries; the global distribution of wealth has become seriously imbalanced. Today, the combined wealth of the world's three richest individuals exceeds the total GDP of the poorest 30 countries in Africa. A study published by the UN University found that the richest 1% of adults alone owned 40% of global assets in the year 2000, and that the richest 10% of adults [7] 85% of the world total. By contrast, the poorest half of the world adult population owned barely 1% of global wealth. This disparity can no longer be ignored. We must ask ourselves two questions: first, is this shocking imbalance inevitable? And second, if it is not, what can or should be done?

④ These questions cannot be addressed without recognizing three types of ideal equality: *formal equality*, which aims to give citizens equal and fair rights under the law with regard to voting, employment, personal security and so on; *equality of opportunity*, which seeks to provide everyone with the same chances for achievement in life, regardless of their origins; and *equality of outcome*, whose goal is to reduce imbalances in people's circumstances by redistributing wealth within a society, usually through taxation.

⑤ Of these three, equality of opportunity is a widely accepted goal in many countries, and policies to achieve it have met with considerable success. However, achieving the other two ideals has proven politically problematic. Given that people have different abilities, formal equality, regardless of the extreme inequalities it produces, appears natural; indeed, this is why political conservatives have long [8] this idea. Equality of outcome, on the other hand, has always appealed to socialists and Marxists, who believe that [9] one works

or able one is, the distribution of wealth within a society is the responsibility of the state. Since the goal of the state ought to be social harmony, people who believe in equalizing outcomes welcome any policy which can minimize wealth imbalances.

⑥ In the US, such differences of opinion have caused political **gridlock***[膠着狀態], which has allowed inequalities to increase. For example, politicians cannot agree on whether inequality requires government action. For liberals, inequality is a high priority for which their solution would be increased regulation of the financial industry and higher taxes. For conservatives, it is not a serious issue at all; they argue against government interference in the economy. However, in the absence of political consensus, an unelected elite, so few in number as to merit the phrase “the 1%”, has gained tremendous influence. Today, from positions of control in finance, technology, and the media, these super-rich continually deny the need for any change, effectively supporting the conservative position.

⑦ According to the conservative view, it is only natural that some should be winners and others losers. The idea of poverty, they argue, is a relative one: some will always be poorer than others. Furthermore, conservatives point out that relative poverty and absolute poverty are different things. They justify the wealth gaps within their own countries by drawing attention to the much greater gap between the poor in developed countries and the two billion or more people around the globe who live in absolute poverty on less than \$2 a day. In fact, most right-wing politicians consider wealth gaps to be a moral issue [10], by suggesting that the poor are lazy, and therefore responsible for their own troubles. The rich, they believe, have been responsible for the massive economic growth across the globe in the last fifty years: to punish them for their success would be a mistake.

⑧ Liberals explain current inequalities differently. According to their arguments, the rich have not “earned” their current wealth, but in most cases have inherited it, stolen it, or both. The elite in the US, for example, have either inherited family wealth, or obtained their vast income from what Nobel prize-winner Joseph Stiglitz in *The Price of Inequality* (2012) has called “rents”. By means of financial and industrial power, they persuade politicians and government bureaucrats to allow them unearned incomes and unfair

advantages. As an example, the government helps elite-dominated banks when they fail, but arrests ordinary citizens who do not pay their debts. Thus, instead of creating new wealth via new technology or efficient production, the elite use “rents” to maintain their social position. In fact, liberals argue that this analysis is equally true on a global scale. Many developed countries became rich by extracting “rents” from their former colonies. Today, their domination of global trade and finance still allows them an unfair advantage over poorer regions of the world. Not correcting this imbalance [11] morally indefensible.

⑨ Nevertheless, arguments about absolute or relative poverty miss the point: in either case, inequality creates unfairness. Conservatives argue that unequal societies need not be unfair: the opportunity to gain wealth is more important than an individual’s actual possessions. It is true that many poor people live better now than they ever have. However, just because a poor person has a car and a television, her situation may not necessarily be fair if she is living in a society where vast luxury is also possible. In fact, when it is examined across societies and over generations, the evidence shows that the rich tend to stay rich or get richer, while the poor, left on their own, struggle to escape their poverty. [12]

⑩ The debate is made harder to understand because both sides use different sets of statistics. As Aaron Levenstein said, “Statistics are like bikinis. What they reveal is attractive, but what they hide is vital.” Few economists are “nudists”, however. They often [13] their arguments on a mass of statistical evidence, much of which is open to question. This was true for Richard Wilkinson and Kate Pickett’s book, *The Spirit Level* (2009). Their work showed that people in unequal societies are less happy, healthy, and prosperous than those in egalitarian ones. Sadly, most reviews of this book focused on its use or abuse of statistics. [14]

⑪ Since the publication of *The Spirit Level*, however, the inequality debate has clearly moved on from statistical analysis to discussions about fairness. Everyone wants to live in a stable environment. We might choose to call a society prosperous even if it is unequal, especially if it is a rich society. But in the end, what matters for any society’s future stability is to what extent its members believe that society is fair. This point emerges clearly from Stiglitz’s book. He shows that the links between equality and health, GDP per capita or

life expectancy, though important, are not keys to political stability. [15] fairness in the political arena, people lose interest in contributing to society as a whole. And in those circumstances, political instability cannot be far away.

⑫ Ultimately, however, the problem of inequality has shown us that money cannot buy everything. Today, few people focus solely on financial statistics to illustrate inequality; instead, a growing majority believes that it is critical to explore a much wider range of human, social and economic data.

⑬ Take the example of Cuba. In 2010 its average life expectancy was measured at 79 years. And yet it is a relatively poor country, with a per capita GDP of just \$5,500 per year, less than 20% that of Japan (\$45,000), Singapore (\$46,000) or the USA (\$48,000). A socialist state, Cuba has proudly maintained high standards for all citizens in education and health care. It ranks amongst the highest in Latin America for youth literacy. Recently, its mortality rate for children under 5 has been only 6/1000, in contrast to the average of 18/1000 in Latin America as a whole, and 57/1000 around the world. According to a 2012 World Health Organization document, reported cases of tuberculosis were 13 in 100,000, far below the average of 36 in Latin America. Remarkably, while pursuing policies that promote fairness and equality, Cuba has also succeeded in avoiding the wars, coups and other political troubles which its neighbors have repeatedly experienced in the last half-century. [16]

⑭ Thus, supporters of greater equality have argued that growth does not simply mean more money: our goal should be healthier and happier societies for all. Analyses of inequality are gradually shifting from narrow discussions of earned income to more nuanced views of human life. Increasingly, GDP is being replaced in many people's minds by quality of life targets – better environments, better family life, and better recreational opportunities. Another Nobel-winning economist, Amartya Sen, has argued that development is the gradual winning of freedom. Gender politics is one area where this is demonstrable: as women gain more social and political freedom, everyone's quality of life seems to improve, with less crime, smaller families and lower infant mortality. Where women's voices are heard, we are seeing societies that are less unequal, less violent and more conscious of community. [17, 18, 19, 20]

Answer the questions [1] — [20] as indicated.

1. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [1] in Paragraph ①?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (1) on the mark sheet.
 1. few would contest
 2. no one has argued
 3. it is largely objected
 4. some would deny

- 2, 3, 4, 5. Place each of the words below into the most suitable of the gaps marked [2], [3], [4] and [5] in Paragraph ②. Each word should be used only once. Fill in the corresponding slots under the numbers marked (2), (3), (4) and (5) on the mark sheet.
 1. about
 2. against
 3. by
 4. from

6. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [6] in Paragraph ②?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (6) on the mark sheet.
 1. 4
 2. 6
 3. 8
 4. 10

7. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [7] in Paragraph ③?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (7) on the mark sheet.
 1. accounted for
 2. consisted of
 3. allowed in
 4. related to

8. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [8] in Paragraph ⑤?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (8) on the mark sheet.
1. emphasized on
 2. stressed on
 3. insisted on
 4. claimed on
9. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [9] in Paragraph ⑤?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (9) on the mark sheet.
1. so hard as
 2. however hard as
 3. however hard
 4. no matter hard
10. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the underlined phrase at [10] in Paragraph ⑦? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (10) on the mark sheet.
1. insist on the financial inferiority of the poor
 2. complain that wealth is not related to goodness
 3. assert that wider wealth should be most reasonable
 4. think that one's wealth is a product of one's virtue
11. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [11] in Paragraph ⑧?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (11) on the mark sheet.
1. was
 2. had to be
 3. need be
 4. would be

12. Based on her discussion in Paragraph ⑨, with which of the following statements would this author most likely **disagree**? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under number (12) on the mark sheet.
1. Evidence shows that gaps in wealth tend to persist over time.
 2. If everyone owned many consumer goods, society would be fair and equal.
 3. It is essential to consider unfairness as well as inequalities.
 4. The poor today have more material possessions than ever before.
13. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [13] in Paragraph ⑩? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under number (13) on the mark sheet.
1. make
 2. defend
 3. base
 4. rely
14. What is the author's main reason for raising the examples of Wilkinson & Pickett, and Levenstein in Paragraph ⑩? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under number (14) on the mark sheet.
1. To argue that statistics are always useful and reliable.
 2. To explain that statistical evidence is always selective.
 3. To argue that statistics are best taken at face value.
 4. To show that scholars are reluctant to use statistics.
15. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [15] in Paragraph ⑪? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under number (15) on the mark sheet.
1. Although they ignore
 2. Although they see
 3. Unless they oppose
 4. Unless they sense

16. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [16] in Paragraph ⑬, and thus conclude the paragraph? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under number (16) on the mark sheet.
1. Not only has it experienced some political difficulties due to its socialist policies, but Cuba has also failed to achieve the living standards of Japan or Singapore.
 2. Cuba's case proves that using a wider range of data to evaluate a nation's well-being does not fundamentally alter its per capita GDP.
 3. Cuba has achieved fairness, equality and longevity, but these are not a substitute for wealth and security.
 4. It may not be without its problems, but Cuba illustrates how equalities beyond the financial can go hand in hand with overall social advancement.

17, 18, 19, 20. Read the four statements below. Then, under the corresponding number (17), (18), (19), or (20) on the mark sheet, fill in **slot 1** if you think the author would agree with the statement, or fill in **slot 2** if you think she would disagree with the statement, or fill in **slot 3** if you think her opinion is not given.

17. Fairness is no longer more important than equality of outcome.
18. Taxing the elderly is one clear solution to inequality.
19. Equality of opportunity is the least controversial type of equality.
20. In the US, the 1% has promoted a liberal philosophy.

II. Read the following article, and answer the questions as indicated.

“Youth Unemployment: Whose Responsibility?”

by Ivan O’Werke (2012)

① [21] how many people, especially young people, are out of work is not easy. However, figures suggest that last year in the developed countries 26 million young people between 15 and 24 had neither jobs, nor schools to attend. Moreover, the number of such jobless young people [22] by 30% since 2007. The situation is severe: in the USA, youth unemployment has already reached 18%, whereas in Spain, it is now 50%. In developing countries, the World Bank has estimated that at least 260 million young people are in a similar desperate position. It is possible that over 300 million young people are without jobs worldwide. [23]

② Why is this such a problem? There are several clear reasons [24] these figures cannot be ignored. First, the statistics show that when young people are jobless after high school, they usually experience more frequent periods out of work, and earn lower wages later in life. Even worse, they are more likely to suffer from depression and a variety of other illnesses, or to turn to criminal activity. Today, many under 30 are already losing hope; they are often burdened with debts, live at home, and see little chance of meaningful employment. Only [25] parents can afford to prevent their children from falling into that trap.

③ How [A] should address this situation depends on [B] point of view. Some say that improving education is the solution. Too many young people, it is argued, leave school with the wrong skills. If they had received a better education, then many more of them would find employment. However, few academic qualifications can guarantee a good job. Many young people with good grades and plenty of enthusiasm still cannot find work, even though they are quite capable.

④ Instead, we should encourage industry to invest in the young. Over the past two decades, corporations have reduced training programs for newly-hired

employees. This was partly the result of globalization: many companies realized that they could boost profits quite readily by employing cheaper workers abroad, [27] investing in low-cost labor instead of technology or training. In addition, increased competition discouraged many companies from investing in workers who might later quit and join a competitor. Yet, most managers instinctively [28] such short-sighted policies: without trusting their new employees, few companies will be able to find the right number of skilled workers in the future.

⑤ Simply leaving the problem of youth unemployment to be solved by private companies or by so-called market forces, however, will never provide fast enough relief. For, although it is rarely discussed, more than one generation of young people is at risk. Today's unemployed youth do not feel like full members of society. They cannot afford to own a house or an automobile, nor do they feel capable of supporting a family. Thus, they have less faith in society. Unless this situation is addressed by governments, these alienated youths are likely to pass on these negative attitudes to the next generation. [29]

⑥ Governments have a duty to care for all their citizens, but the young ought to count the most, since they represent the future. So far, few governments have acted decisively on behalf of the young. Instead, politicians listen to the voices of a more politically active and wealthier class: the elderly. However, we must acknowledge that today's retirees have had exceptional good fortune. Generously paid throughout their working lives, and blessed with secure pensions and plentiful material possessions, they have never [30].

⑦ Today, this older generation is politically active, and keen to defend its interests. One clear indicator was the 2012 US election, when only 45% of those under 25 voted, as opposed to 70% of the elderly. In the name of fairness, however, we need to deprive the elderly of at least some of their wealth. This can be achieved most efficiently by direct taxation. The elderly use their political power to resist tax increases, but more taxes must be collected, for the benefit of wider society. One option is indirect taxation, for example incentives for the elderly to transfer wealth to their children. Another choice might be to eliminate tax exemptions for affluent older people. Both, though slow, might be

sufficient. For without some tax reform, it is hard to see how indebted societies across the developed world will be able to invest in a sustainable future for their young people. [31]

⑧ These new taxes will fund much-needed government programs. Only governments can create jobs for the young on the scale required. New schools, new curricula and new job-training schemes would be a good start. Retraining schemes, such as training youth to care for the elderly, are not only badly needed for society, but might also help relieve the unemployment crisis. Governments should also encourage the young to work in agriculture, which has a rapidly aging labor force, or in IT and other specially-targeted industries. Nevertheless, direct job-creation programs, such as infrastructure projects, would be the single most effective strategy.

Answer the questions [21] — [31] as indicated.

21. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [21] in Paragraph ①?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (21) on the mark sheet.
1. Figuring on
 2. Calculating for
 3. Working out
 4. Factoring in
22. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [22] in Paragraph ①?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (22) on the mark sheet.
1. seems grown up
 2. seems to have grown
 3. seems to have been
 4. seems to be down

23. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of Paragraph ①? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number marked (23) on the mark sheet.

1. The United States has a low youth unemployment rate, and the author believes it resembles that of other countries worldwide.
2. Many people believe that deciding how to measure youth unemployment is problematic, and this author emphasizes that problem.
3. Most statistics of youth unemployment are unreliable, but the author declares his own method of measurement is correct.
4. The author admits that statistical evidence of youth unemployment may be unreliable, but the scale of the problem is clear.

24. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [24] in Paragraph ②? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (24) on the mark sheet.

1. by which
2. for which
3. that
4. why

25. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [25] in Paragraph ②? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (25) on the mark sheet.

1. affluent
2. aggressive
3. charismatic
4. serious

26. Which of the following word combinations would best fill the gaps at [A] and [B] in Paragraph ③? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (26) on the mark sheet.

- | | [A] | [B] |
|----|------|---------|
| 1. | they | his/her |
| 2. | we | one's |
| 3. | you | our |
| 4. | one | my |

27. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [27] in Paragraph ④?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (27) on the mark sheet.
1. barely
 2. effectively
 3. with
 4. without
28. The five words below fill the gap at [28] in Paragraph ④. Which word must come **last (fifth)** in order for them to complete a grammatical sentence? Fill in the blank at the number (28) on the mark sheet.
1. follow
 2. know
 3. than
 4. better
 5. to
29. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of Paragraph ⑤?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number marked (29) on the mark sheet.
1. Young people should work in so-called markets, where jobs are readily available.
 2. Most governments are too negative towards youth unemployment, and are passing this policy on to future generations.
 3. The young who could not afford housing or transport have passed on negative attitudes about society to their children.
 4. By ignoring youth unemployment today, governments are making a mistake which will have serious consequences.
30. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [30] in Paragraph ⑥?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (30) on the mark sheet.
1. been able to afford the luxuries they clearly deserved
 2. attempted to gain any form of political influence
 3. faced difficult circumstances like those faced by youth today
 4. had enough children of their own to pay their pensions

31. What is the author's main reason for discussing **indirect taxes** in Paragraph ⑦? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (31) on the mark sheet.

1. He recognizes that direct taxes on wealthy elderly citizens must be enacted.
2. He wishes to offer a speedy solution to the problem of youth unemployment.
3. He recognizes that proposing new direct taxes is difficult for political reasons.
4. He wishes to argue that older people should give more money to the poor.

ここからは 解答用紙B を使用しなさい。

Ⅲ. 以下の問題文のMとTとSの会話を、解答用紙BのⅢ.のM1, T1, M2, S1と記載されている行にわかりやすい英語に直して書きなさい。

注意点：

日本語の表現をうまく英語にできない場合は、別の言い方に変えてから英語にしてみましょう。(例) 難解 → 分かりにくい → hard to understand

問題文：

M1. 福沢君が部活やめるんだって？

T1. みんな期待していたのに、こんなことになってしまってさあ…

M2. やっぱり考えが甘かったんだよ。

S1. 大丈夫。あくまでも新入部員が入るまでの我慢だから。

IV. 以下の設問 A), B) の中から一つ選んで, 問題文 I または II, あるいは両方をもとにして, 自分の意見を解答用紙BのIV. 欄に英語で論じなさい。注意点をよく読んでから書きましょう。

A) Should the Japanese government take measures to reduce inequalities in society? Why or why not?

B) Should the Japanese government take measures to solve the problem of youth unemployment? Why or why not?

注意点:

- (1) 箇条書きは不可。
- (2) 問題文 I または II あるいは両方で言及されている見解やことがらを 最低二つ引用して, 自分の意見をまとめること。
- (3) 自分の意見と異なる見解にも言及すること。
- (4) 引用する際には, 下の例を参考にすること。

引用例:

- In his 2007 article “Making Sense of Secrecy”, S. Kaane claims, “Privacy is golden.” However, I strongly disagree with that statement, because ...
- I agree to a certain extent with Devon Suzuki who argues, “Schools do not protect the rights of students enough.” in the essay by S. M. A. Foane (2010).
- According to Foane (2010, paragraph 7), many schools “do not have proper privacy policies yet.” Although this argument ...