

問題文 I , II , III 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.

Cash for Kids: Government Finance as Fertility Solution

by Aphra Disiac (2020)

① Across the world, governments are increasingly concerned about falling fertility rates. To ensure stability in any population, the total fertility rate (TFR), which is the average number of children each woman gives birth to over her lifetime, needs to be 2.1. The world as a whole still [1]: in 2020 the world TFR was 2.4, with high rates still seen in Africa (the highest was Niger, with a TFR of 6.8).

② Elsewhere, however, worrying examples of decline in the TFR are not hard to find. In East Asia the trend is particularly [2]. Today, China seems set to experience again the low levels of TFR around 1.2, last seen in the 1990s. In 2020, the TFR in Singapore was 1.1 and Korea had reached 0.84. At 1.36, Japan seems slightly better, but considering that the figure is still well below the rate required to keep the population stable, there can be no cause for optimism in any of these countries.

③ In isolation, such situations are by no means new. Even in Roman times, Caesar Augustus placed a tax on unmarried men – via the *Lex Papia Poppaea* – apparently in the hope of raising the birth rate. Similar measures were attempted in the US states of Missouri in 1927 and California in 1933. In the former Soviet Union, Stalin enacted a tax on childlessness, helping reverse the devastating losses suffered during WWII. Each of these was somewhat successful, even if to a limited degree. [3]. In 2020, the decline in fertility has become a global phenomenon, enhanced by the devastating impact of COVID-19.

④ Many factors are behind this alarming trend. Economic uncertainties and the pandemic are merely the most visible of these. Environmental factors such as pollution could also be at work. Societal shifts, including the greater role played by women outside the home, might have further contributed. [4], given the immense strains it has placed upon social systems, from healthcare to pensions, it is vital that governments respond.

⑤ Yet, can government initiatives really be effective? France provides a good illustration of how government policies may indeed [5]. France's total fertility rate stood at close to 1.9 in 2019, making it one of Europe's most successful countries in this respect. Government policies aimed explicitly at family life and children's well-being (as opposed to those emphasizing gender equality, like in Sweden) have been at the heart of this success. The French family policy model is built on generous cash transfers towards families combined with an extensive childcare provision, without regard to social class.

⑥ In France, these cash transfers have a pro-birth character and are directed foremost towards large families. However, an indirect approach has been found

to be the most productive. Tax breaks, therefore, form one of the cornerstones of the French family policy system: income subject to taxes can be [6] in family size. This means the larger the family the lower the tax burden. In addition, France grants universal family allowances to parents with at least two children, special allowances for poor families, and extra housing allowances.

⑦ The French are not reluctant to have children largely because of their well-organized system of childcare services. This system has allowed more women to participate in the labor force. The childcare system has also benefited from a shorter working week, with 35 hours as standard. Although the French work week was mainly shortened to reduce unemployment, a secondary result of this reform was to improve work-family balance.

⑧ The consistent and generous family policy package in France can be considered an important reason for its relatively high fertility. Moreover, it is not the sole government to achieve success: Canada and Estonia, to give just two examples, also experienced some modest fertility growth by offering baby bonuses and a “mother’s salary.” Similarly, other governments need to take action. Leaving society without support when it comes to creating and nourishing children is to abandon the government’s duty to govern and is a disastrous refusal to take responsibility for the future of the [7] societies whom they claim to represent.

Answer the questions [1]—[7] 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. challenges this figure
 2. makes the challenge
 3. meets this challenge
 4. fails to meet the challenge

2. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [2] in Paragraph ② ?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (2) on the mark sheet.
1. pronounced
 2. spoken
 3. understandable
 4. worried
3. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [3] in Paragraph ③ ?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (3) on the mark sheet.
1. Additionally, several other countries are affected
 2. However, the scale of the problem has changed
 3. Moreover, the totals have been alarming
 4. Ultimately, this is a wholly modern disaster
4. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [4] in Paragraph ④ ?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (4) on the mark sheet.
1. Despite this factor
 2. No matter the reason
 3. Whatever matters
 4. Whichever cases might arise
5. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [5] in Paragraph ⑤ ?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (5) on the mark sheet.
1. make a difference
 2. mark an impact
 3. stand no reason
 4. take a chance

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

1. increased with each addition
2. lowered with each reduction
3. modified with each reduction
4. reduced with each increase

7. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [7] in Paragraph ⑧ ?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (7) on the mark sheet.

1. ideal
2. real
3. so-called
4. very

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

Asking the Impossible? Government Campaigns for Larger Families

by Cole Schauer (2020)

① Governments should choose carefully which issues to tackle in society. Jobs, crime, healthcare, and education are all examples of legitimate government concerns. This is because in each case, citizens' behavior in the public sphere is at issue. The total fertility rate, however, is not an issue that governments should try to tackle. How citizens conduct their lives in private should never be a target for state intervention.

② To be sure, many countries today are facing a demographic challenge: too few babies, and an aging population. However, most studies continue to show that people across the globe would prefer, [8] no external factors, to have two children per couple. That they often do not do so is, in the end, their choice and

their responsibility. Assuming that governments are not authoritarian, and not disposed to impose choices on their citizens, they are obliged to respect that choice.

③ Some might argue that strong government intervention can have positive effects. France, with a total fertility rate of 1.9, is often cited as an example. But France's success has more to do with immigration than its day-care policy. The fertility of citizens born in France is estimated to be about 1.7. However, several studies suggest the fertility rate of immigrants is between 2.8 and 5.0. Suppose France closed its borders: its fertility rate, although not falling to the levels of those born in France, would likely fall by at least [9].

④ State-led fiscal policies have not worked any better. Since the 2000s, Singapore enacted a series of incredibly family-friendly initiatives. First, the government [10] big tax breaks to mothers with three or more children. Then it started awarding cash as baby bonuses – \$9,000 for a second child and \$18,000 for a third. The government created child savings accounts that matched parental savings dollar-for-dollar in pension-like funds that could be used to pay for childcare expenses. The government also [11] that employers offer a minimum of 12 weeks of paid maternity leave. It instituted a program to help grandparents find housing near the grandkids, in order to help with childcare. All of this was [12] by public campaigns urging people to have more children. Yet, despite everything, Singapore's fertility rate continued to fall. By 2013 it stood at 0.79 – one of the lowest marks in recorded history.

⑤ Considerable research has been conducted on these kinds of “natalist measures” [13]. Admittedly, such government policies can sometimes have a small, positive effect on fertility rates. Yet, for every success story there are many failures. In purely financial terms, these schemes make little sense. One study suggests that for every 25 percent increase in natalist spending, society gets a 0.6 percent fertility increase in the short term, and only a 4 percent increase in the long run. As the demographer Jan Hoem argued, fertility is “best seen as a systemic outcome that depends more on broader attributes, such as the degree of family-friendliness of a society, and less on the presence and detailed construction of monetary benefits.”

⑥ In fact, shouldn't we really be questioning why increasing human numbers was ever such an important goal? Our societies are geared towards increasing growth, usually via consumption. Thus, any slowdown is seen as a negative thing. However, [14] producing increasing amounts of consumer goods and plastics is short-sighted, maybe our reliance on keeping up national populations is similarly misguided. True, as societies age, difficult transitions are on the horizon. However, at the same time, many new opportunities might appear.

⑦ Take [15]. This has been a global problem since the 1970s, after the total fertility rate in the developed world had already passed its peak. Yet in a world of declining fertility, things may start to change. Struggling to find a job may become a thing of the past. Most economists are familiar with the concept of secular stagnation, which simply refers to economies suffering from long-term lack of demand. However, with massive re-investment in ordinary workers, changing the nature of work itself and its relation to family life will re-energize the wider economy. Ironically, this reorientation might actually be spurred on by labor shortages and the transition to a fully-employed economy.

⑧ Ultimately, we already live in an over-populated world. In 1900 the globe held just 1.6 billion people, whereas today it contains close to 8 billion. This occurred even with two massive global conflicts, countless minor wars, pandemics, and famines. [16] Human activity is hurting the planet, from the climate to the oceans, with rising tides of pollution and waste and collapse of other species. When we consider this inescapable fact, a decline in human numbers is not an evil to be endured, but a future we might actually embrace.

Answer the questions [8] – [20] as indicated.

8. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [8] in Paragraph ②?

Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (8) on the mark sheet.

1. absent
2. given
3. presenting
4. unless

9. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [9] in Paragraph ③ ?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (9) on the mark sheet.

1. 0.1
2. 0.2
3. 1.0
4. 1.8

10, 11, 12. Place three of the words below into the most suitable of the gaps marked [10], [11], and [12] in Paragraph ④. Each word may be used only once. Fill in the corresponding slots under the numbers marked (10), (11) and (12) on the mark sheet.

1. accompanied
2. created
3. mandated
4. offered
5. predicted

13. Which of the following “natalist measures” was **NOT** previously mentioned by the author **in Paragraph ④** ? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (13) on the mark sheet.

1. Direct cash grants for additional children
2. Housing rebates for grandparents to relocate
3. Infrastructure spending on parks
4. Tax breaks for mothers

14. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [14] in Paragraph ⑥ ?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (14) on the mark sheet.

1. as far as
2. for all that
3. just as
4. no matter how

15. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [15] in Paragraph ⑦ ?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (15) on the mark sheet.

1. growth
2. stagnation
3. the economy
4. unemployment

16. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [16] in Paragraph ⑧ ?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (16) on the mark sheet.

1. Are there no limits to humanity's ceaseless conflict with itself?
2. Is there any wonder, then, that the environment is under strain?
3. Surely all these disasters were entirely avoidable, weren't they?
4. Who could possibly anticipate such catastrophes?

17, 18. Look at the statements below. Then, based on **BOTH** articles, under the corresponding number (17) and (18), fill in

Slot 1, if only Aphra Disiac would agree with that statement

Slot 2, if only Cole Schauer would agree with that statement

Slot 3, if both authors would agree with that statement

Slot 4, if neither author would agree with that statement

17. Governments should not make policies that try to influence the TFR.

18. Government attempts to raise the TFR have had some success.

19. Which one of the following words has a **different stress pattern** from the others? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (19) on the mark sheet.

1. comprehend
2. compulsive
3. condition
4. consider

20. Each of the following is a verb-noun pair. Which one of the following pairs of words has the **different stress pattern**? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (20) on the mark sheet.

1. advance (verb) – advance (noun)
2. conduct (verb) – conduct (noun)
3. promise (verb) – promise (noun)
4. surprise (verb) – surprise (noun)

III. Read the following article and answer the questions as indicated.

Caring for Care Workers: Whose Responsibility?

by Seymour Zimmer (2020)

① By 2027, the global market for health caregiving is projected to reach \$234 billion. Globally, by 2050, over one in five adults will be over the age of 60. Indeed, 80% of those people will live in low and middle-income countries. These people will require increasing support. In the US [21], one survey found that about half of all people over 65 will need some kind of long-term care, whether it is an in-home caregiver, at an assisted living facility, or in a nursing home. Whatever we call them – carers, care workers, or caregivers – they are in short supply.

② Despite the need, the world already faces a massive shortage of workers in the caregiving field. Most paid caregiving jobs do not pay well (in the US, for example, \$13,000 is an average annual wage) making it an unattractive career choice. By 2030, the US likely faces a shortage of more than 150,000 care workers, even with 3.8 million unpaid family caregivers for the elderly.

③ [22]. In many countries, the system of caregiving remains based on women's unpaid labor. In the UK during the 1960s, when caregiving policy began to take shape, only one third of women participated in the workforce. Because women stayed home to care for children and grandparents, there was no need for professional caregiving. [23]. By 2011, over six million working

women in the UK who were also unpaid caregivers were estimated in one study to save the government £57 billion per year. The same study found that over half of married or cohabiting women between 45 and 64 had become primary caregivers for elderly parents and/or their partners. [24].

④ [25]. This is because at every level of society, the value of care has not been given sufficient recognition. Wages are low, and little investment has been made in training and equipment. The result is that elderly homes, while numerous, vary markedly in quality. The aged deserve our respect and we must provide proper care facilities. However, shocking mistreatment of the elderly has become widespread. This has gradually become a significant issue in many countries. Possible solutions may include legislation, stricter penalties for mistreatment, or increasing wages to attract better workers.

⑤ Migration has been at the heart of current policies for many countries. Increasingly, in the US and elsewhere in the developed world, families are turning to migrants – usually women – to solve their care dilemmas. In 2013 the International Labour Organization estimated that of some 67 million domestic workers worldwide, 11.5 million were migrants. Since migration is usually under-reported, that figure is likely to have been higher then, and considerably higher today. For the care sector considered more broadly, however, this total is just the [26]: modern migration streams include nurses, teachers, and doctors, all of whom are employed in the care sector.

⑥ Migrant caregivers often differ ethnically or racially from the dominant population group, which often looks down on care work and leaves such jobs to stigmatized “others.” Female caregivers who work in isolated private homes are vulnerable to racial, ethnic, and sexual harassment. Worldwide, the historical [27] of women of marginalized social status with care work remains strong. In the US, care work, once undertaken by black women, has become the task of migrant women from poorer countries. Breaking such cultural stereotypes that undervalue the work of women and women from ethnic minorities by strengthening and diversifying the care workforce is essential. Integrating migrant care workers into the wider society of a host country remains a considerable challenge.

⑦ Technology does have a role to play. Technologies that help lift up patients can remove much of the physical burden from workers, while new medical technologies, like robots and telemedicine, can help even untrained caregivers monitor patients' health in real time. With some basic training, otherwise unqualified care workers can take advantage of the latest health-care technologies and could become a real bridge between the [28] and health-care specialists, especially nurses. This will thereby ease the burden on both nurses and families.

⑧ Nevertheless, reconsidering the role of women in society seems inevitable. Both parents now work in most European and American households with children under 18. Indeed, women account for around 40% of the workforce in many countries. Yet, the burden of caregiving is still usually expected to fall on female family members. Many of these families are also part of the "sandwich generation," which describes people who are taking care of an older family member while taking care of their own children. Many women, therefore, do both, whilst still [29] a job. That is double the labor with half the help.

⑨ Most women are confronted with caregiving issues just as they reach the peak earning years in their careers. Many are not promoted at their work because of their caregiving responsibilities, or even quit altogether. If the cost of care was affordable and accessible, companies could avoid the huge losses implied by training staff just to see them quit. Private-sector companies need to [30] the caregiving needs and responsibilities of their employees. This means developing flexible schedules, benefits, and practices that accommodate employees' caregiving needs.

⑩ Finally, we need policies that more comprehensively address families' caregiving needs. In the US, proposals such as the Universal Family Care program envision federal legislation that would create a family-care insurance fund that individuals could use to pay for childcare, elder care, or for time off from work to attend to caregiving needs. [31] adopted, it would allow individuals and families to access caregiving support throughout their lifetime, from the arrival of a child to long-term care for a family member or oneself.

Answer the questions [21] — [32] 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. alone
2. only
3. simply
4. solely

22, 23, 24. Place three of the sentences below into the most suitable of the gaps marked [22], [23], and [24] in Paragraph ③. Each sentence may be used only once. Fill in the corresponding slots under the numbers marked (22), (23) and (24) on the mark sheet.

1. All of this can be explained by the aging of society
2. But times change
3. The reason for this is the poor status of care work
4. Without their contribution, social care would collapse

25. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [25] in Paragraph ④ ?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (25) on the mark sheet.

1. Abuse at care facilities has become systemic
2. Care is a clear example of a monopoly industry
3. Finding a care home has become a major problem
4. Which caregivers deserve to be paid is now the central issue

26. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [26] in Paragraph ⑤ ?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (26) on the mark sheet.

1. best of the bunch
2. icing on the cake
3. tip of the iceberg
4. top of the world

27. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [27] in Paragraph ⑥ ?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (27) on the mark sheet.
1. association
 2. example
 3. mistreatment
 4. suitability
28. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [28] in Paragraph ⑦ ?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (28) on the mark sheet.
1. doctors
 2. innovators
 3. patients
 4. robots
29. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [29] in Paragraph ⑧ ?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (29) on the mark sheet.
1. applying for
 2. carrying over
 3. holding down
 4. working up
30. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [30] in Paragraph ⑨ ?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (30) on the mark sheet.
1. acknowledge
 2. challenge
 3. remove
 4. solve

31. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [31] in Paragraph ⑩ ?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (31) on the mark sheet.

1. Be it
2. Was it
3. Were it
4. Would it be

32. Which one of the following pairs of words has the **primary stress** (第一強勢) **on the same syllable** (音節)? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (32) on the mark sheet.

1. project (v) – project (n)
2. participate (v) – participation (n)
3. stigmatize (v) – stigma (n)
4. recognize (v) – recognition (n)

IV. Read the following piece and answer the questions (a-d) as indicated.

次の日本語の文章は問題ⅢのSeymour Zimmer氏の論考に対するフクシ・セイタ氏による論評からの抜粋である。この文書を読んで、それに続く質問(a, b, c, d)に答えなさい。解答は解答用紙BのⅣ欄に書くこと。

介護問題再考：ジマー氏の難しい選択

フクシ・セイタ (2021)

- ① 21世紀に於いては、高齢者を十分に尊重した介護政策を立案しなければならない。最近、介護の問題に関し社会や政治を扱う多くの専門家の関心が集まっている。これまでこの問題を取り上げた著書や論文が数多く出版されてきたが、主要な新聞、雑誌の社説や講評欄でも取り上げられてきている。
- ② シーモア・ジマー氏は長年この介護問題に取り組んできた専門家であるが、当該問題を解決するためには、基本的に公共政策に於ける抜本的な改革が必要であると考える立場を取っている。しかし、まず初めに理解しておかなければならないのは、いかなる国のいかなる政府にとっても、唯一の理想的な解決策、または、一連の明確な解決策など存在しないということである。
- ③ ジマー氏が介護問題の歴史的経緯とその広範に及ぶ社会的な影響をよく認識していることは評価できる。だが、扱っている事例が地理的に限定されているために、主張の論拠が弱くなってしまっている。この論考を注意深く読んでみると、様々な解決方法を提案しているが、科学技術のメリットを見落としていることは明らかである。特に介護に対する投資が世界規模で不足していることを氏が十分理解していることに鑑みると、この点は非常に残念である。また、氏は科学技術ではなく、女性の役割を再検討する必要性ばかりを強調しているが、確かにそのことに関しては更なる議論が必要ではあるが、政府が直接社会的な操作を行うことは果たして良いことであろうか。

- a. Which of the following ideas does the reviewer incorrectly attribute to Zimmer? Write the correct number in box (a) on answer sheet B.
1. A failure to acknowledge the merits of science and technology
 2. An acceptance of the change in the role played by women in society
 3. The importance of the size of the caregiving market
 4. The lack of need for future investment in the caregiving sector
- b. Which of the following areas is discussed by Zimmer, but is not mentioned by the reviewer? Write the correct number in box (b) on answer sheet B.
1. The changing role of men in caregiving
 2. The involvement of government in shaping policy
 3. The low level of investment currently in this area
 4. The role played by migrants in caregiving
- c. Which of the following would most likely be the meaning of the reviewer's phrase 地理的に限定されている in paragraph ③? Write the correct number in box (c) on answer sheet B.
1. Zimmer's concentration on the situation in the U.S
 2. Zimmer's failure to mention countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America
 3. Zimmer's failure to use data from international institutions
 4. Zimmer's lack of description of country-specific situations
- d. Which of Zimmer's unwritten assumptions or ideas does the reviewer directly mention? Write the correct number in box (d) on answer sheet B.
1. The idea that governments must bear responsibility for improving caregiving
 2. The idea that women are more suitable for caregiving than men
 3. The idea that the aged are worthy of respect and proper care
 4. The idea that marginalized communities are vulnerable to exploitation

V. 以下の設問 (A), (B) の中から一つ選んで, 問題文 I ~ IV を基にして, 自分の意見を解答用紙 B の V. 欄に英語で書きなさい。注意点をよく読んでから書くこと。

(A) Should the Japanese government pay families to have more children?
Why or why not?

(B) Should the Japanese government take action to increase the number of caregivers in society? Why or why not?

注意点:

- (1) 箇条書きは不可。
- (2) 自分の意見と異なる見解に言及し, それに反論すること。
- (3) 問題文 I, II, III または IV で言及されている見解やことがらを最低一つ引用して, 自分の意見をまとめること。引用する際には, 下の例を参考にして, 英語で書くこと。

引用例:

- According to Watanabe (2023, paragraph 3), one option is indirect taxation. Although this argument ...,
- In her 2019 article “Against Zoos”, Faerrer claims, “Nature is not ours to control”. She argues that However, I strongly disagree with that statement, because
- I agree only to a certain extent with Eve N. Suzuki who argues, “Schools do not protect the rights of students enough” in the essay by Foane (2018). Her claim that X is Y may be true, but