

2024年度 経済学部 一般選抜 問題訂正

教科・科目	ページ	設問	誤	→	正
外国語 (英語)	7	Ⅱ	パラグラフ② 4行目 「at 56%」	→	「as 56%」

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.

Remote Work Revolution

Noah Fice (2023)

① Workers are revolting. Amazingly, people across every economic sector are choosing to quit stable jobs in [1] numbers, leaving many businesses unable to function. Some workers demand higher salaries, some want to improve their education, and others are simply taking some “me” time. What can be done to bring back these workers and how can we improve their working conditions? The answer is simple: remote work.

② Remote work is a way of working where employees do not commute to a designated office building. Of course, remote work has existed for decades. It was first termed “telecommuting” by Jack Niles in the 1970s. Niles claimed the barriers to its implementation were not technological but social in nature: it was stubborn managers and outdated organizational schemes that kept employees tied to their desks. Certainly, its recent rise has been enabled by advances in communications technologies and personal computers. Ironically, however, it was [2] that spurred the remote work revolution in 2020. What it took was a virus.

③ The COVID-19 pandemic produced lockdowns affecting many countries until 2022. For the financial year 2020, this resulted in a contraction of the world economy by 3.3%, accompanied by a sharp wave of lay-offs. However, the following year, despite difficulties in accurately measuring economic activity in those countries where restrictions were still in place, surprisingly global growth seems to have reached 5.8%. [3]. Economic numbers generally improved and, with a few notable exceptions, the governments and corporations best able to weather the storm were those that quickly adopted remote work policies.

④ The benefits from remote work are felt by companies and workers alike, with none more important than cost saving. For employees, going to the workplace incurs costs for travel, lunch, work clothing, and hidden expenses like gifts for colleagues’ birthdays. Parents working at home may benefit by saving on childcare. At the same time, [4], as remote work reduces the need for office space. Savings may be found on rent, utilities, cleaning, furniture, as well as reduced allowances for travel and housing.

⑤ These ideas were best expressed by Seymour Dolhers of Bildemup, a construction firm in Cambridge: “Remote work is a win-win for everyone,” Dolhers said. When the pandemic hit, the company closed their headquarters and moved their office workers online. “The first thing we did was get rid of our previous method that required documents to be passed around the office for approval,” Dolhers explained. For Bildemup, putting everything online [5] operations and [6] flexibility for employees, none of whom have yet to quit. It also [7] the business to take on new projects far from their previous headquarters, as personnel are able to work from anywhere.

⑥ One of the lingering fears about remote work is that employees will be less productive when they are away from the office environment. This may have been justified in the past, but most work today can be done with a laptop and an internet connection. Working remotely allows employees to find the best environment for themselves, [8] at home, at a local café, on the top of a mountain, or at a sunny beach. With no stress or time wasted commuting, workers are happier and more productive.

⑦ [9]. It increases freedom and improves job satisfaction, allows workers to live anywhere they like, and improves work-life balance. It reduces harmful office politics, improves loyalty, and reduces absences. Among these benefits, one of the less well-noted is its impact on the environment. With the lockdowns during the pandemic, the residents of large cities marveled at the clearing skies, quiet roadways, and never-so-clean rivers and lakes. While remote work is only partially responsible for these improvements, one can easily see how it reduces greenhouse gasses and energy consumption.

⑧ Some people worry about the broader impacts of the remote work revolution. They claim it will negatively impact building owners as companies give up their leases, or it will run local restaurants out of business. However, from San Francisco to Manhattan, urban centers in the United States have experienced lower rents for residential and commercial spaces, which has allowed for new, diverse usage of this prime real estate. Certainly, remote work has deeply impacted the restaurant industry, but that is [10]: the pressures have forced restaurants to improve customers' dining experience in surprising ways, and to increase take-out and delivery options.

⑨ The remote work revolution will continue to change how corporations are run. When companies meet the needs and expectations of their employees for remote work environments, they will be [11] with loyal employees equipped to do better work. No longer tied to commuting routes and stale office spaces, workers may improve the quality of their lives and, in turn, the wider communities they live in.

Answer the questions [1]—[11] 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. understandable
 2. unmistaken
 3. unprecedented
 4. unstable

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. a combination of technological and social transformations
 2. a technological, not a social transformation
 3. neither a technological nor a social transformation
 4. not a technological transformation, but an organizational one

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. All the figures reveal a uniform trend
 2. Explaining this is not easy, but one thing is clear
 3. It could hardly have been otherwise
 4. The outcome was entirely predictable

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. employers are the real beneficiaries
 2. employers benefit just as much as employees
 3. employers' benefits are overshadowed by employees'
 4. employers experience some losses comparatively

- 5, 6, 7. Place three of the words below into the most suitable of the gaps marked [5], [6], and [7] in Paragraph ⑤. Each word may be used only once. Fill in the corresponding slots under the numbers (5), (6) and (7) on the mark sheet.
1. empowered
 2. exceeded
 3. expected
 4. provided
 5. streamlined
8. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [8] in Paragraph ⑥? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (8) on the mark sheet.
1. if it was
 2. of which
 3. regardless of
 4. whether it be
9. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [9] in Paragraph ⑦? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (9) on the mark sheet.
1. One positive of remote work clearly stands out from others
 2. Some benefits of remote work are more important than others
 3. The many merits of remote work are countered with some demerits
 4. The positives of remote work are seemingly endless
10. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [10] in Paragraph ⑧? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (10) on the mark sheet.
1. hardly a positive
 2. needlessly to say
 3. not necessarily a bad thing
 4. on the whole a negative

11. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [11] in Paragraph ⑨? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (11) on the mark sheet.

1. earned
2. granted
3. recognized
4. rewarded

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

The Dark Side of Remote Work

I. D. Nighet (2023)

① Remote work is a danger, not only to us individually, but to the very fabric of modern life. How we work is central to how we interact with others and function as a society. In the past, hunter gatherers lived in small tribes and moved over great distances to search for food. Farmers created large families and social networks that collaborated during planting and harvesting seasons. Recently, the Industrial Revolution has brought people into dense urban centers, [12] the growth of culturally rich cities like New York, London, Paris, and Tokyo. If we take office work away from these cities, what will be left of them?

② Working remotely became a reality for many in the early days of the COVID-19 pandemic, and at first it all seemed so attractive. Businesses and employees welcomed it, as it kept the economy moving. Worker productivity skyrocketed, with reported increases ranging from 13% to as high as 56%. Workers reported exercising more, finding new hobbies, and spending more time with family members. [13]. But was this all an illusion?

③ Today, few are deceived. Companies who dreamed of increased worker productivity have found the benefits to be overstated. Many firms no longer trust their employees' self-reported data. For workers, disillusionment has also

set in: today, they realize that employers are happy to allow remote work because the boundary between work and private life becomes blurred. Work-at-home employees are expected to take conference calls, even though they may be driving their kids to soccer practice or helping them with homework. [14] increased productivity is concerned, it has simply been a product of more hours working.

④ In their quest for more productive hours from remote work, companies fail to see the long-term impacts on the quality of work [15]. The first stems from the rise of supervision. Employees work more quickly, not more intelligently, because companies evaluate remote workers simply for the time it takes them to complete tasks or respond to emails. The second is a product of working at home, which over time stifles innovation. Employees are no longer free to chat with colleagues or exchange ideas with people they meet from outside their immediate working groups. Spontaneous encounters are essential to the emergence of new ideas. Ultimately, they are key to the growth and education of quality workers as well as the development of a healthy company culture.

⑤ A survey in 2021 found 70% of people reported a positive view of remote work, claiming benefits for one's health, interpersonal relationships, and finances. In the same survey, however, 24% of respondents reported stressed relationships at home and 54% identified the lack of workspace as negatively impacting work-life balance. Alarmingly, while 10.4% cited improved mental health as one of the top three things they liked about remote work, one in five of all respondents reported new mental health issues. This is due to the isolation and anxiety from the lack of interaction with colleagues and supervisors. Most worryingly, when looking only at the younger employees and those who live alone, this reported rate of mental health problems almost doubled to [16].

⑥ The harmful effects of remote work are visible everywhere. On the one hand, with people no longer compelled to live in cities, businesses have ceased trading, and art museums, symphony halls, and other cultural institutions no longer have many visitors. This forces urban governments and resident groups to either fund them or let them fold. On the other hand, over the past two years remote workers have flooded into rural towns and villages. This has been truly disastrous for those communities, since the unexpected wave of new residents

has caused severe problems across the entire community: for schools, roads, hospitals, police, and other government services. These problems are compounded when corporations employing remote workers are based in, and thus pay taxes to, different cities or states. [17]

⑦ The idea that remote work is beneficial to the environment is a fantasy. For example, the energy costs of operating a single office for a hundred workers [18] what it takes to run a hundred home offices. Workers boast about the CO₂ reduction with no more daily hour-long commutes to work. But when they move to remote areas, they simply exchange this for hour-long drives to the supermarket or home center. Moreover, with people building new homes on large farmsteads or remote forested hills, they are not only damaging these landscapes but also preventing them from being used to produce food and other resources.

⑧ Somebody needs to intervene: whether that means individuals through their actions as consumers, or the government through public policy. Left alone, companies and employees are both seemingly willing to let things get out of hand. Take Meta for example. It started as a company that revolutionized the world by making it easier to keep in touch, plan events, and meet like-minded people. Today, they are trying to push everyone into a virtual world where people will conduct all their work and amusement activities. Is this really the future we want? Indeed, do we want this at the cost of our cultural institutions, social relationships, and our mental health?

Answer the questions [12] – [20] as indicated.

12. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [12] in Paragraph ① ?

Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (12) on the mark sheet.

1. beginning to
2. consisting of
3. leading to
4. taking over

13. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [13] in Paragraph ② ?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (13) on the mark sheet.
1. Many took these figures at face value
 2. Most people were skeptical of the data
 3. Nobody was fooled by such numbers
 4. The data never seemed very rosy at all
14. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [14] in Paragraph ③ ?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (14) on the mark sheet.
1. However as
 2. Much as
 3. So far as
 4. Whereas
15. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [15] in Paragraph ④ ?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (15) on the mark sheet.
1. and the creativity of employees
 2. and the mental health of workers
 3. or impacts on employees' work-life balance
 4. or the importance of direct supervision
16. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [16] in Paragraph ⑤ ?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (16) on the mark sheet.
1. 20%
 2. 39%
 3. 47%
 4. 48%

17. In Paragraph ⑥, according to the author, which of the following groups has been most negatively impacted by the increase in remote work? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (17) on the mark sheet.

1. city residents
2. companies who hire remote workers
3. cultural establishments
4. residents in rural towns and villages

18. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [18] in Paragraph ⑦? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (18) on the mark sheet.

1. are equal to
2. are many times more than
3. are only a fraction of
4. are qualitatively different from

19, 20. Look at the statements below. Then, based on **BOTH** articles, under the corresponding number (19) and (20), fill in

Slot 1, if only Noah Fice agrees with that statement

Slot 2, if only I. D. Nighet agrees with that statement

Slot 3, if both authors agree with that statement

Slot 4, if neither author agrees with that statement

19. Governments should make policies to encourage remote work.

20. Remote work improves the environment.

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

Media Literacy: A Vaccine Against Disinformation?

Frank D. Bayt (2023)

① The availability of information online and the spread of social media have radically changed our exposure to disinformation. “Fake news”, a phrase few had heard of before the 2016 US presidential election, has now become a catchphrase for politicians everywhere. Disinformation can take many forms, but at heart it can be [21] the harmful intentions of its creators to spread material they know to be false.

② To be sure, a limited amount of disinformation has always been with us. Even in Greek and Roman times, politicians spread false rumors hoping to gain advantages. Furthermore, falsehoods spread in the name of commerce have characterized much of the private sector since the Middle Ages. Before the arrival of mass media, harmful gossip could easily spread inside poor, rural communities, resulting in many forms of injustice. [22].

③ Certainly, the arrival of the internet has been a game-changer. Today, our willingness to believe things which are not true, or to accept ideas without due reflection has never been more pronounced. Much of what we see or hear digitally is brought to us by computer algorithms, which create cognitive bias. Instead of being exposed to a variety of [23], we live increasingly in echo chambers where people are exposed to content containing similar, ever more extreme opinions. Indeed, as online disinformation videos attract an increasing number of [24], they often become viral. This tends to confer a special kind of legitimacy, which is difficult to counter. In the US, the persistence of the falsehoods spread by the QAnon cult is evidence of the trend. QAnon [25] continue to be mentioned in the media as legitimate popular opinion, even though many prominent believers have abandoned them.

④ The consequences of disinformation should never be underestimated. On a national scale, political disagreements have led not simply to increased falsehoods, but to violence. At a more local level, false rumors have been shown to be the

source of riots. Furthermore, the [26] has begun to weaken people's faith in democratic systems. False claims that elections were stolen, for example, tend to erode public trust in the system of governance itself. Political disinterest is a modern disease, but the source of the problem is often a sense of despair amongst voters – brought on by a lack of faith in any official narrative.

⑤ Ironically, the idea of promoting fair and unbiased debate has itself contributed to the spread of disinformation. Modern media's love affair with skepticism and its encouragement of debate has allowed views contrary to established consensus to flourish, even when the science is overwhelmingly against them. People who claim that the earth is flat gain the undeserved chance to argue their "case", and vaccine skeptics are given media exposure, even with little or no evidence to support their claims. Even in educational institutions, actively promoting debate can also have unintended consequences, when some students conclude that all sources of information are equally suspect. [27]

⑥ How should we respond to this situation? Some have advocated mass censorship, attempting to control what can or cannot appear on the internet, and controlling the content of school textbooks, for example, so as to present a single acceptable version of the world. The problem with this approach, however, is that when governments monopolize what they decide to be the truth, they wind up with mass disinformation projects of their own. Accordingly, people in totalitarian societies become skeptics, often regarding the official story, [28]. Thus, the problem remains.

⑦ Reform of the media seems like a plausible solution, but is tricky to achieve. Take social media companies for example. Attempts by national governments to control them [29]. Progress has been limited, since these companies, though cooperative, often have a built-in resistance to the idea of balanced information streams. Partly, that is due to the technical problem of how to police their own sites, partly it stems from a competitive business model where sharing even distorted information is a source of revenue.

⑧ Rather, it may be that we have to live with disinformation as a problem, in the same way, sadly, that we have to live with viral infections. In this case, we need to "vaccinate" as many children and adults as possible. In short, give them

the [30] tools to fight off becoming infected with false information. Doing that requires educated citizens, who can think critically: that is to say, citizens who can question, analyze, and make judgments about such information as they encounter. Media literacy classes for adults, including classes which examine the nature of social media, are necessary, and in exceptional circumstances even national governments should take steps to make sure they are adopted.

⑨ Media literacy has been on the agenda of many nations for some time now, but it is needed today more than ever before. Addressing the spread of disinformation is complex: [31], this is no quick fix. At the end of the day, however, leaving the ultimate say on what to believe in the hands of well-educated citizens, not politicians or business leaders, may be the best defense against disinformation that we possess.

Answer the questions [21]—[33] 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. consisted in
2. identified by
3. materialized from
4. regarded for

22. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [22] in Paragraph ② ?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (22) on the mark sheet.

1. Clearly, politicians in earlier times were unable to act as deceitfully as those of today
2. However, gossip was rarely, if ever, spread with dishonest intentions, and so was relatively harmless
3. In fact, disinformation was as prevalent in earlier times as nowadays
4. Nevertheless, the volume of falsehoods spread in earlier times was limited by technology

23, 24, 25. Place three of the words below into the most suitable of the gaps marked [23], [24], and [25] in Paragraph ③. Each word may be used only once. Fill in the corresponding slots under the numbers marked (23), (24) and (25) on the mark sheet.

1. activists
2. conspiracies
3. ideas
4. reasons
5. viewers

26. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [26] in Paragraph ④? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (26) on the mark sheet.

1. aggressive reaction of dictators
2. deliberate spreading of doubts by politicians
3. dishonesty of many voters
4. huge increase in media coverage

27. Why does the author begin Paragraph ⑤ with the word “Ironically”? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (27) on the mark sheet.

1. He is using the idea of fairness in an unfair way.
2. He is using the idea of irony as a form of debate.
3. He thinks that by being overly fair, the media shows a clear bias.
4. He thinks that rational debate is undermined by needless debate.

28. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [28] in Paragraph ⑥? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (28) on the mark sheet.

1. despite its falsehood, as fiction
2. even when true, as the truth
3. however unlikely, as the truth
4. whether true or not, as fiction

29. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [29] in Paragraph ⑦ ?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (29) on the mark sheet.
1. caused no change whatsoever
 2. fell apart due to a lack of cooperation
 3. have had mixed results at best
 4. have met little resistance
30. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [30] in Paragraph ⑧ ?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (30) on the mark sheet.
1. emotional
 2. intellectual
 3. medical
 4. physical
31. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [31] in Paragraph ⑨ ?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (31) on the mark sheet.
1. finally
 2. increasingly
 3. naturally
 4. unbelievably
32. Which one of the following pairs of words has the **primary stress** on the **same** syllable? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (32) on the mark sheet.
1. communication (noun) – communicative (adjective)
 2. constitution (noun) – constitutional (adjective)
 3. similarity (noun) – similar (adjective)
 4. strategy (noun) – strategic (adjective)
33. 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 (33) on the mark sheet.
1. divorce (verb) – divorce (noun)
 2. highlight (verb) – highlight (noun)
 3. produce (verb) – produce (noun)
 4. support (verb) – support (noun)

IV. Read the following letter to the editor and answer the questions (a-d) as indicated.

次の日本語の文章は問題ⅢのF. Bayt氏の論考に対し、伊藤陽子氏が**Journal of Media and Politics (2023)**の編集者に宛てた投稿の和訳である。

- ① 先月貴誌 (Journal of Media and Politics) に掲載されたF. Bayt氏の論考は混乱を招くものであり、その問題点を指摘したいと思う。
- ② まず第一に、同氏はメディア・リテラシー教育を通して政府が偽情報 (disinformation) への対処に関与し続ける必要性を認めている。しかし、同氏のこの考えは極めて甘い。なぜならば、豊富な資金を持つ悪徳政治家たちが問題を引き起こしてもメディア・リテラシー教育がそれを是正できると主張することには無理があるからだ。
- ③ 更に、そもそもメディアや学校教育において何かを議論することは問題であるという同氏の主張には全く根拠がない。実際には、真逆である。メディアにおいては、より多くの事実に基づいた活発な議論がもっとなされるべきであり、そのようにしてこそ、誤った論考の不備を明らかにできるのである。また学校では、生徒に真実を追求することを諦めさせるのではなく、物事を疑う力を養わせるべきである。たとえば高校生は様々な問題を多角的な視点から考察する必要がある。そうしなければ、十分な情報に基づいて政治に関する自分の立場を選択できなくなってしまう。
- ④ 最後に、同氏は論考の中で家族や友人やコミュニティの役割については全く言及していない。しかしながら、偽情報が最も弊害をもたらすのは、まさしく既に政治的に分断されてしまった社会においてなのである。集団の中で個人と個人が積極的に関わり合う社会においては、自己検閲が行われるようになり、偽情報の影響は軽減されるものである。従って、同氏は論考の中で、家族や友人やコミュニティにおいて人的な社会交流が促進されることも、重要な点として論じるべきであったと考える。

⑤ 同氏がこの論考をもって、メディア・リテラシーの議論に貢献したことは明らかではあるが、大人は特別な訓練を受けなくても、メディアが作り上げる曖昧模糊とした状況を十分見通すことができるものとする。皮肉なことだが、Bayt氏の見解こそ、批判的に検討されるべきなのである。

- a. Reading Bayt's article, which of the following would most likely be referred to by Ito's phrase "全く根拠がない" in paragraph ③? Write the correct number in box (a) on answer sheet B.
1. Bayt's complete lack of any overall point
 2. Bayt's concentration on falsehoods, unsupported by the facts
 3. Bayt's failure to cite any research to support his argument
 4. Bayt's tendency to use irrelevant data
- b. In Ito's letter, which of the following views is **incorrectly** ascribed to Bayt? Write the correct number in box (b) on answer sheet B.
1. Family members and friends can play a positive role in countering disinformation.
 2. Government intervention is continually required to counter disinformation.
 3. Media literacy classes may contribute to solving the problem.
 4. Self-censorship is a plausible solution to the problem.
- c. Which of the following ideas is supported by Bayt, but challenged by Ito? Write the correct number in box (c) on answer sheet B.
1. The idea that adults need training to think critically
 2. The idea that disinformation is a tool of corrupt, powerful people
 3. The idea that fragmented societies are vulnerable to exploitation
 4. The idea that governments have a key role to play
- d. With which of the following statements would **both** authors most likely agree? Write the correct number in box (d) on answer sheet B.
1. Censorship may help reduce the spread of disinformation.
 2. Disinformation was more serious in the past, when rural societies were the norm.
 3. More debate in the media helps reduce disinformation.
 4. Political disagreements within communities foster the spread of disinformation.

V. Choose one of the questions below and write an essay in response.

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 欄に英語で論じなさい。注意点をよく読んでから書くこと。

- (A) Should the Japanese government encourage companies and schools to adopt remote work practices? Why or why not?
- (B) Should the Japanese government take action to control the spread of disinformation? Why or why not?

注意点：

- (1) 自分の意見と異なる見解に言及し, それに反論すること。
- (2) 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, 自分の言葉で意見をまとめること。
- (3) 引用する際には, 著者名, 出版年などを入れること。もし本文から直接引用する場合には, 必ず引用符 (“quotation marks”) を使うこと。