

## 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。

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## I . Read the following article and answer as indicated.

Throughout the world, an increasing number of people are choosing to buy both food and other products at supermarkets rather than at independent stores. In 1960, 60 percent of food purchases in the UK were made at small independent retailers, but by 2000 this had shrunk to 6 percent, while the share of chain stores had risen to 88 percent. A British member of the European Parliament recently claimed that half of the British population now does its shopping in just 1000 “superstores” (giant supermarkets). This change in behavior is not limited to developed countries. In Latin America, supermarkets had a 50 to 60 percent control of the retail food sector in 2005. This is a dramatic increase considering that the share was only 10 to 20 percent ten years earlier. The same tendency can be observed in developing countries in other parts of the world. But consumers need to think about the consequences of their choices.

It is not difficult to understand why supermarkets are so popular. They are

well designed and well lit. They display a wide range of different products, including ready-made meals alongside fresh food, and even many different brands of the same product. They promise guaranteed quality at reasonable prices.<sup>(B)</sup> Consumers are attracted by the idea that they can save money by buying extra quantities of special offers or by “earning” points according to the amount that they spend. They appreciate the time they can save by buying everything they need under one roof and at one cash register, rather than having to make a series of small purchases at different specialist shops.

Of course, supermarkets have their critics.<sup>(C)</sup> A frequent argument is that they drive out the independent family-run shops that provide a focus for local communities. Supermarkets are anonymous spaces,<sup>(D)</sup> but in small shops both staff and customers tend to talk to each other. Reference is also made to the excessive use of packaging and to the increase in the use of cars for shopping, which worsens traffic congestion and air pollution. Less visible to the consumer are the effect on producers of the fierce competition between supermarkets, and the resulting appearance of a small number of extremely powerful multi-national companies.

When the figures are actually laid out, the facts are striking. For example, in 2004 the top ten supermarkets, led by Wal-Mart (US) and Carrefour (France), had a 24 percent share of the global food market, as opposed to 18 percent in 2000. In the UK, four supermarkets are responsible for<sup>(E)</sup> 75 percent of food sales, with Tesco in first place at 29 percent followed by Asda, which was purchased by Wal-Mart in 1999. All the large supermarkets are global businesses. For example, both Wal-Mart and Tesco have subsidiaries in Japan, Seiyu and C Two Network respectively.

For those supermarket chains that have so far survived, there are clear advantages to this process of amalgamation. In particular, greater size enables supermarkets to negotiate favorable deals with suppliers. If the advantages of scale<sup>(F)</sup> are passed on to customers in the form of cheaper prices, there are also clear benefits for the consumer, although the claim that supermarkets are always cheaper than independent stores is disputed. More important, however, is the way in which the big retailers exercise their power over suppliers, including not only the small farmers, but even the big food companies such as Nestle.

Scholars have said that the chain of supply is like an hourglass. On one end are the farmers and other suppliers of food; on the other end are the

consumers; in the middle is a narrow passage. This passage symbolizes the big retailers, who increasingly control both supply and demand and are therefore able to make sure that food is bought at the lowest possible price. One example that is often given is the banana. Like milk and bread, it is said to be a key product that is regularly bought by consumers and one whose price they are thought to notice. Supermarkets compete with each other by offering low prices in key products. The idea is that a customer who has entered Store A because its bananas are cheaper than Store B may stay there to buy other, not key, products, even if they are not cheaper than at Store B.

If banana producers were able to sell directly to consumers, the price would be decided by the relationship between supply (the amount of bananas available) and demand (the amount of bananas that consumers wanted). By the end of the 1990s, however, more than three quarters of the global trade in bananas was controlled by just five companies, with two companies, Chiquita and Del Monte, having about 25 percent of the market each. This position gave them a dominant role in deciding banana prices. Then Wal-Mart, now ranked by *Fortune* as the world's biggest company, decided to flex its muscles. The balance of power in favor of supply was reversed<sup>(6)</sup> in 2002, when it invited these companies to compete for a global contract to supply bananas to its stores. As a result, in Britain for example, Wal-Mart's UK subsidiary, Asda, was able to drop the price it charged for bananas from £1.08 to £0.94 per kilo. This triggered a price war between supermarkets that resulted in a further fall to £0.74 per kilo by 2004. The profits of the companies that controlled the banana trade were greatly reduced, but it was the workers in banana plantations in Latin America who really paid for the lower prices, through reductions in their wages. Although supermarkets did little more than place the bananas on their shelves, they were able to retain as much as 40 percent of the price, while 10 percent reached the grower, and only 2 percent the actual worker.

Bananas are a product of developing countries, but agriculture in the developed world has also been affected. According to Corporate Watch, fifty years ago, farmers in Europe and North America were receiving 45 to 60 percent of the money that consumers spent on food. Today, that proportion has dropped dramatically to just 7 percent in the UK and 3.5 percent in the USA, although it is still 18 percent in France. Supermarket regulations about the size and appearance of vegetables and fruit cause further problems. Apples, for example, can be rejected if they are too green or not crisp enough, regardless of

the taste.

What should the concerned consumer do? One solution for those able to pay more is to buy goods with the Fair Trade label. The label guarantees that farmers have received a fair price and that agricultural workers enjoy adequate wages and living standards. Supermarket chains in the UK and elsewhere stock Fair Trade brands of bananas and other products, primarily tea and coffee, alongside cheaper, not Fair Trade goods. In 2005, over 5 percent of the bananas sold in the UK had the Fair Trade label. The UK market share of Fair Trade (ground) coffee jumped from 1.5 percent in 1999 to 20 percent in 2004.

However, despite its current success, particularly in Europe, the Fair Trade movement alone is unlikely to be able to correct the imbalance of power. There are claims that supermarkets charge unnecessarily high prices for Fair Trade products. Moreover, some cynical people suggest that the big retailers only display Fair Trade goods so that they can claim to give customers “a choice” without having to introduce any fundamental changes in their buying policies. In other words, greater changes in the behavior of customers will be needed to widen the middle of the hourglass.

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**Answer [A]–[J] as indicated.**

[A] Read the following sentences and choose the number “1” if the sentence agrees with what is stated in the article and the number “9” if not. Answer by filling in the corresponding slots under the numbers (1)–(7) on the mark sheet.

- (1) The main competitor of the supermarket is the independent store.
- (2) The number of big supermarket chains is falling.
- (3) Supermarkets try to make profits from sales of bananas.
- (4) At the end of the twentieth century, two companies occupied more or less 50 percent of the banana market.
- (5) In the years 2002 to 2004, the price of bananas in some British supermarkets decreased by £0.34.
- (6) Workers in banana plantations are able to buy bananas more cheaply than other people.
- (7) 45 to 60 percent of the retail price of food now goes to farmers.

[B] Choose the sentence in which the word “reasonable” has the meaning closest to the way it is used in the underlined sentence (B). Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (8) on the mark sheet.

1. It is reasonable to expect that land prices will keep rising.
2. This department store has a reasonable variety of fashionable clothing.
3. Under the circumstances, the police officer’s action was reasonable.
4. What the hotel charged was quite reasonable considering the service.

[C] Which of the following best explains the meaning of the underlined sentence (C)? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (9) on the mark sheet.

1. It goes without saying that supermarkets encourage experts to attack competitors.
2. It is no wonder that some shoppers never shop at supermarkets.
3. It is only natural for some people to find fault with supermarkets.
4. It is true that supermarkets employ people to reject low quality products.

[D] Which of the following is closest to the meaning of the word “anonymous” in the underlined clause (D)? Answer by filling in the corresponding slots under the number (10) on the mark sheet.

1. empty
2. impersonal
3. nameless
4. quiet

[E] Which of the following is closest to the meaning of the underlined expression (E) (“are responsible for”)? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (11) on the mark sheet.

1. are the reasons for
2. calculate
3. have duties in
4. make up

[F] Which of the following is closest to the meaning of the underlined expression (F) (“the advantages of scale”)? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (12) on the mark sheet.

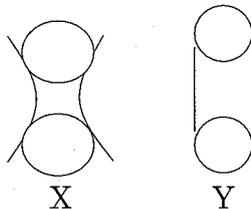
1. the amalgamation of stores
2. the attractions of big profits
3. the measuring of good deals
4. the strengths of large sales

[G] Which of the following best explains the meaning of the underlined sentence (G)? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (13) on the mark sheet.

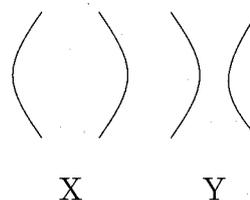
1. Consumers came to want more bananas than were available.
2. The balance of power turned round in favor of supply.
3. Buyers of bananas began to control prices instead of suppliers.
4. The supply of bananas became greater than the demand.

[H] Below are six different pairs of shapes. In each pair, shape X is meant to show the situation described in paragraph 6 (starting with “Scholars have said...”); shape Y is meant to show the situation referred to at the end of the article. Which pair of shapes shows these two situations most accurately? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (14) on the mark sheet.

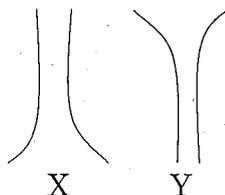
1.



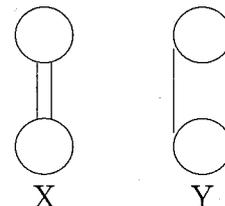
2.



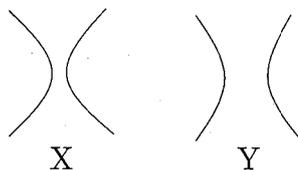
3.



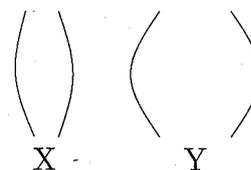
4.



5.



6.



[I] With which one of the following statements would the author definitely agree? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (15) on the mark sheet.

1. People in developed countries should never shop at supermarkets.
2. Shopping at supermarkets is a very efficient use of one's time.
3. You are certain to find the lowest prices at supermarkets.
4. We should all buy Fair Trade goods in order to support farmers.

[J] Which of the following would be the most suitable title for this article? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (16) on the mark sheet.

1. The declining power of agriculture
2. The end of the independent retailer
3. The future of the free trade market
4. The rapid growth of supermarkets
5. The responsibilities of the consumer

- II. 次の文章には、空欄補充問題・訂正問題（下線部）・読解問題（タイトルを選択）が含まれています。もっとも適切な選択肢を選び、その番号をマークシート（17）-（31）の解答欄にマークしなさい。なお、訂正問題のうち、下線部に間違いがない場合は‘NO CHANGE’を選択すること。

### Paragraph 1

A large number of farmers in Asia and Africa depend on the rain that \_\_\_\_\_<sup>(17)</sup> with the monsoons. However, if there is too many rain this leads to floods.<sup>(18)</sup> Scientists from the University of California studied plankton-shell fossils from the Gulf of Guinea in West Africa and found evidence that<sup>(19)</sup> the monsoons grew dramatically in strength at the end of each of the two most recent ice ages. This suggests that they will do \_\_\_\_\_<sup>(20)</sup> the Earth continues to warm, with grave results for the security of the world's food supplies.

(17) 1. come    2. comes    3. will come    4. would come

(18) 1. if there is too many rain, this leads to the flood.  
2. if there is too much rain, this leads to floods.  
3. if there will be too many rain this leads to the floods.  
4. if there will be too much rain this leads to flood.  
5. NO CHANGE

(19) 1. gaining an evidence of  
2. then knew an evidence which  
3. to learn evidences on  
4. who found evidence about  
5. NO CHANGE

(20) 1. same as    2. same unless    3. the same as    4. the same unless

(21) Title for Paragraph 1  
1. Monsoons and farming  
2. Monsoons and fossils  
3. The danger of monsoons  
4. The science of monsoons

## Paragraph 2

College athletic programs play an important role in America, but there is concern that the desire to attract outstanding athletes is having a negative effect on academic standards.<sup>(22)</sup> It is not unusual for local people to pressure universities into developing respectable programs, particularly in \_\_\_\_\_<sup>(23)</sup> football and basketball. Success in this area often leads to more attention from the media, which results in increased revenue and attracts applicants with higher academic achievements. College coaches, therefore, spend most of their off-season traveling in and out of the country to recruit talented high school athletes. Nevertheless, while young players are recruited mainly because of their athletic abilities, academic performance \_\_\_\_\_<sup>(24)</sup> be ignored. This is because America's national college sports organization, the NCAA stops players to compete once their grade average goes lower the standard.<sup>(25)</sup>

- (22) 1. that the desire for attracting outstanding athlete is having negative effect on academic standards.  
2. that the desire to attract outstanding athletes are having a negative effect about academic standards.  
3. which the desire for attracting outstanding athlete is having negative effect about academic standards.  
4. which the desire to attract outstanding athletes are having negative effect on academic standards.  
5. NO CHANGE

- (23) 1. popular sports. For example,                      2. popular sports for instance  
3. popular sports like as                                      4. popular sports such as

- (24) 1. cannot    2. has to    3. may    4. not to

- (25)
1. the NCAA, stops players from competing once their grade average goes below the standard.
  2. the NCAA, stops players from competing, though their grade average goes below the standard.
  3. the NCAA stops players to compete once, their grade average gets lower than the standard.
  4. the NCAA stops players to compete though their grade average gets lower than the standard.
  5. NO CHANGE

(26) Title for Paragraph 2

1. Financial support for college sports players
2. How sport can find a place in higher education
3. The need for local support in promoting college sport
4. The NCAA's power over student athletes

### Paragraph 3

Florence Nightingale, who is \_\_\_\_\_<sup>(27)</sup> working to establish the profession of nursing, was also an extremely able administrator. She wrote a large number of government reports and books using statistical data collected while her assignment<sup>(28)</sup> at the military hospital in Scutari. As a result of her efforts, the rate of mortality at the hospital \_\_\_\_\_<sup>(29)</sup> from 43 percent to 2 percent. On returning to England she also used her superior networking skills to reform public health policies in Britain. People who think of her only as a gentle nurse may surprise at discovering<sup>(30)</sup> that her career developed in this way.

- (27) 1. admirable in            2. famous at  
3. respected by            4. well-known for
- (28) 1. using statistics data collected by her assignment  
2. using statistical data collected during her assignment  
3. using statistics data collected under her assignment  
4. using statistical data were collected in her assignment  
5. NO CHANGE
- (29) 1. dropped    2. fallen    3. reduced    4. sinked
- (30) 1. can feel surprised for discovery  
2. can get surprising on discovering  
3. may be surprised to discover  
4. must be surprising to discover  
5. NO CHANGE
- (31) Title for Paragraph 3  
1. Florence Nightingale and data collecting  
2. Florence Nightingale, the greatest nurse  
3. The biggest accomplishment of Florence Nightingale  
4. Unfamiliar aspects of Florence Nightingale's career

ここからは 解答用紙B を使用すること。

Ⅲ. The following conversation took place at a cafe in Tokyo. Read it carefully and answer the questions.

Teun: Nice to see you again, Nina! You haven't been around for a while, have you?

Nina: No, I was on vacation at my parents' house in Napoli. It was my cousin's twentieth birthday, and we had a big celebration. I get on really well with him, so we spent almost every day together.

Yu: Cool! Was he in the middle of a college break?

Nina: No. Giorgio's not at college. He's just living at home with his parents. In southern Italy it's not very easy for young people to find work. Once you've got a job, you're okay, but it's another thing to find one (x) if you lack skills or experience. In fact, in that part of Italy there's nothing unusual about my cousin's lifestyle. Houses are expensive, and so family members have to support each other.

Ray: Sounds like what's happening here in Japan. Those graduates who are able to join a company as soon as they leave university are doing fine. But there are many young people who do not have any secure job.

Teun: I feel sorry for Japanese people in their thirties now. They finished college in the middle of the depression after the economic bubble burst. So many of them had to take part-time jobs or one-year contracts. On the other hand, full-time employees had very few co-workers to help them in the office so they were too busy. One of my friends had to work more than 12 hours a day. This made him so ill that he had to give up his job.

Yu: I feel sympathy for people who want a full-time job but haven't been able to find one. But there are young people who are simply not interested in working at all. They are spoiled at school and at home. You know, parents buy their kids anything they want, like game machines, cell phones, computers and digital music players. As a result, they spend so much time playing with machines that they don't know how to talk to real people. If they're so comfortable at home, it's understandable that they don't feel like spending the day at work with people they don't know well!

Nina: Well, maybe it's true that kids no longer play in large groups. But I remember what my *ikebana* teacher told me about Japan in the 1960's. She was a teenager then, and young people were often criticized for not greeting older people properly or showing them respect. So there's nothing new in young adults having difficulty in getting along with different types of people. I think the real reason why young people can't find stable jobs is because the government doesn't encourage companies to hire people who don't have any experience.

Teun: Maybe so. Companies want people with skills. They don't want to spend a lot of money on training young people who might turn out not to be good workers.

Ray: Companies can hire young people for just a few months and fire them if they are no good. That's what they do in the United States.

Nina: But if you fire someone after such a short period, you will waste the money you spent on hiring and training them in the first place. Besides, in France, and I think in Japan too, it's not so easy to get rid of full-time workers. There are laws to protect their rights. It's the same in Italy. Once you get a job, you tend to keep it.

Yu: I think companies will hire people if they are useful, whatever the employment rules are. So young people should work hard to get skills and make themselves more attractive to companies. That doesn't mean

they should ignore regular academic subjects, though, because studying can give them basic knowledge and also opportunities to learn to think logically. If they're not sure how to communicate with other people, they can practice by taking part in club activities. The ones who don't understand the importance of working hard or making an effort can't be helped. They'll just become NEETs. But that's their problem.<sup>(Y)</sup>

Ray: I don't know about that. In Japan, "NEET" is used to describe any young person who does not have a job or go to school. But young people who are actively searching for a job are not in the same position as those who have problems with self-confidence. The government should pay more attention to this second group. These young people also need help from the adults around them—parents and teachers. They need to learn how to build relationships with people before trying to find a job.

Teun: Well, perhaps some young Japanese need a special type of support. But what bothers me is that in many countries, young people can't get a permanent job easily even when they are serious about supporting themselves. Companies should stop treating young people as a cheap work force. They hire inexperienced and powerless young people on short-term contracts, and get rid of them when the budget is tight, or if they get sick.

Nina: But if it's so difficult to get rid of full-time workers, companies are forced to hire young workers part-time instead, right? Young people don't have experience, and might turn out to be no good at that particular job. A full-time position costs the company a lot of money, and I hear that it takes 2 to 3 years of training before a college graduate is ready to take on a responsible position. So I guess companies can't afford to take on many young people as full-time employees because it costs so much time and money.

Yu: Well, I admit that the problem of NEETs can't be solved by changing NEETs themselves. But we still need a solution. I guess businesses must

make a profit. It's too much to expect them to pay the full cost of training young workers. So governments should take the lead by providing companies with funds and so on.

Nina: Actually, many countries already provide government-supported job training. In the US, the government has a special program in which young job seekers receive career training together away from home. That type of government help is necessary in Japan, too.

Teun: This is all very well, but there are problems on the company side, too. Managers are treating both part-time and full-time workers as if they were machine parts to be replaced. If they don't change this attitude, young people will not stay in full-time jobs, even if they manage to find one. Moreover, they will lose motivation and energy, which will have a bad effect on business in the long run. So I think companies have to play the major role. Governments have limited funds and can't give help to all the workers who need it.

Ray: Obviously, there's no one convenient solution to the problem. I think governments and educators both need to work together. The messages that children get from parents and schools have a big impact when they start thinking about their careers. So the government needs to pay more attention to what children learn about life after school. A friend who helps NEETs told me that many of them have difficulties because they feel they must find their "dream job". How can you tell what your "dream job" is if you have no experience of being employed? They need practical help while they are still in school.

Yu: Are you saying that schools should start to train children for jobs?

Ray: Training does not have to be so narrow. Too much pressure and not enough knowledge are just making young people's problems worse. I think children should learn more about the jobs of their parents and the other adults around them. I mean, adults should tell them about their jobs: how they got them, what they have learned, what they like or dislike, and so on.

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## Questions

[A] Which of the following is closest to the meaning of the underlined clause (X)? Write the correct number in box [A] on answer sheet B.

1. finding a thing is not easy for you
2. jobs are not the only things to find
3. there are other jobs for you to find
4. you have difficulty finding a job

[B] Which of the following is closest to the meaning of the underlined clause (Y)? Write the correct number in box [B] on answer sheet B.

1. that's an important reason for their problem.
2. that's a most serious problem which they face.
3. that's a problem for which only they are responsible.
4. that's a problem which no one else has.

[C] Which of the following statements is Ray most likely to agree with? Write the correct number in box [C] on answer sheet B.

1. Schools should help students to understand what it is like to have a job.
2. Schools should hire counselors who can help students to find jobs
3. Schools should teach the skills which are necessary for various jobs.
4. Schools should warn students about the potential problems of having a job.

[D] Which of the following statements is closest to the point that Nina wants to make when she mentions her *ikebana* teacher? Write the correct number in box [D] on answer sheet B.

1. Young people now behave better than in the past.
2. Young people now behave worse than in the past.
3. Young people now are not different from what they were.
4. Young people now are quite different from what they were.

[E] Read the following sentences and choose “1” if the sentence agrees with what is stated during the conversation and “9” if not. Write the answers in the boxes (a)–(e) in the table at [E] on answer sheet B.

- (a) Most young people in southern Italy are able to become financially independent as soon as they finish school.
- (b) Teun’s friend had to leave his job because he lost interest in his work.
- (c) Full-time workers’ rights are strongly protected in France.
- (d) According to Ray, there are two types of NEET.
- (e) In the United States, young people can get government help to prepare for employment.

[F] Whose opinion changed during the discussion? Write the correct number in box [F] on answer sheet B.

1. Nina    2. Ray    3. Teun    4. Yu    5. None of them

[G] Fill in the table to show the final opinion of each person. Write the answers in the boxes (a)–(d) in the table at [G] on answer sheet B.

Nina	(a)
Ray	(b)
Teun	(c)
Yu	(d)

The main responsibility for helping NEETs in Japan belongs to:

- government → 1
- companies → 2
- parents and schools → 3
- government and companies → 4
- government, parents, and schools → 5
- companies, parents, and schools → 6

## IV. Writing task

**Situation:** Two high school students who want to support a local care home for elderly people put up several posters like the one below in their school. However, only four students responded, so they have not yet been able to start.

<p style="text-align: center;">*高校生ボランティア募集*</p> <p style="text-align: center;">場所：「ABC高齢者福祉ハウス」</p> <p style="text-align: center;">日時：毎週日曜日・9時から</p> <p style="text-align: center;">人数：25名程度（每回来られる人）</p> <p style="text-align: center;">活動内容：話し相手，食事の補助，散歩の付き添いなど</p> <p style="text-align: center;">興味がある人は 080-XXXX-XXXX に連絡してください。</p>
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**Instructions:** On answer sheet B, suggest what they can do to increase the number of volunteers. Write at least 100 words in English (one or more paragraphs). Make sure that you include each of the following:

- why only a few students responded
- what action (actions) should be taken (具体的に)
- why you think the action (actions) will succeed

There is no right or wrong answer. Pay attention to grammar, spelling, use of connecting words (接続詞), and logic.