

I. 次の文章に関して、空所補充問題と読解問題の二つがあります。まず、[1] から [20] の空欄を埋めるのに、文脈的に最も適切な語を 1 から 3 の中から選び、その番号を解答欄 (1) から (20) にマークしなさい。次に、内容に関する [21] から [30] の設問には、1 から 4 の選択肢が付されています。そのうち、文章の内容から見て最も適切なものを選び、その番号を解答欄 (21) から (30) にマークしなさい。

The issues related to global governance have assumed an increasing importance in our world as human populations attempt to deal with a variety of issues, from world trade to human security. The current growing usage of such terms as “global economy,” “global society” and “global warming” is a sign of the increasing engagement of expert opinion-makers with these issues. Ordinary opinion-makers have also engaged with these issues, as demonstrated by such sites as the Global Governance Page on Facebook. Recently, these large issues have come into [1](1. action 2. shape 3. focus) in a relatively small section of our globe, the Canary Islands.

The Canary Islands are an archipelago located in the Atlantic off the west coast of Africa. Formerly one of Spain’s oldest colonies, they became a Spanish Autonomous Community in 1978. When Spain joined the European Union, or the EU (at that time known as the European Communities), in 1986, they [2](1. subordinated 2. qualified 3. modified) as an Outermost Region of the Union. The Outermost Regions are nine regions of EU member states which, though not geographically part of Europe, are considered part of the EU. The EU is generally considered a prime example of supranational* governance. A growing scandal covering issues of financial regulation, environmental protection and regulatory jurisdiction has come to [3](1. light 2. pass 3. an end) in these islands.

According to an article in the British newspaper, the *Financial Times*, the focus of the scandal is eight luxury hotels on Lanzarote, the easternmost of the Canary Islands. Because of its remote geography and its overdependence on tourism, Lanzarote was [4](1. provided 2. accounted 3. eligible), under the EU treaty, for a variety of European and national subsidies. Fuelled by the expanding economy of the 1990s, tourism, which had been the mainstay of the island’s economy for the past 40 years, [5](1. boomed 2. bubbled 3. banged). Hotels were built, and the island’s airfield was expanded in 1999 to handle the [6](1. intrusion 2. influence 3. inflow) of tourist flights from EU countries. In 2008, more than five million passengers traveled to Lanzarote. Commenting on this development, the *Financial Times* article states, “The rapid growth of the tourism industry has crowded out

agriculture and fishing from the local economy and [7](1. undermined 2. strengthened 3. demonstrated) the sustainability of an island.”

The scandal is centered on the issue of the use of EU funds for development projects with questionable legal status. The governing council for Lanzarote has declared a number of hotels and developments, including seven of the eight cases that received 23.6 million euros in EU funds, to be in [8](1. support 2. breach 3. charge) of local planning laws designed to protect the island’s fragile ecosystem.

The Canary Islands High Court has annulled 22 building licenses for various projects on Lanzarote. It is this relationship between development and environmental issues that has added aspects of political corruption to the financial [9](1. assistance 2. award 3. fraud) case. The *Financial Times* reported that more than 30 public officials and businessmen have been arrested on allegations of corruption regarding illegal building and operating [10](1. systems 2. principles 3. permits). These charges transcend local political issues and involve major international organizations on the questions of policy and responsibility.

In preparing the background research for the article, the *Financial Times* collaborated with the London-based NPO, the Bureau of Investigative Journalism (BIJ). On its web site, the BIJ states that its goal is “to bolster original journalism by producing high-quality investigations, and to explore new ways of conducting and funding investigative journalism.” By working in collaboration with other news groups, it aims to [11](1. call 2. address 3. support) the difficulty that national and international media often face in [12](1. funding 2. avoiding 3. finding) expensive long-term investigations. The joint investigation by the *Financial Times* and the BIJ alleges that eight large hotels used a special environmental status to promote their business and to help [13](1. clarify 2. qualify 3. exemplify) for the 23.6 million euros in loans to help generate employment in the area. According to their research, before the development boom Lanzarote received a “Reservation of the Biosphere” status (hereafter called “Biosphere status”) in 1993 under the UNESCO “Man and the Biosphere” (MAB) Program. This status helped the island win special funding for sustainable development.

The MAB Program is designed to innovate and demonstrate approaches to conservation and sustainable development for [14](1. deregulated 2. designed 3. designated) Biosphere Reserve sites. These Biosphere Reserves remain under national sovereign

jurisdiction, but share their experience and ideas nationally, regionally and internationally within the World Network of Biosphere Reserves. Although there are 564 sites worldwide, Lanzarote is the only entire island to receive Biosphere status.

A UNESCO spokesperson was quoted in the *Financial Times* article as saying, “Lanzarote had a very good application. Mass tourism was not something they were developing. They [15](1. prompted 2. promoted 3. proclaimed) sustainable tourism that was more respectful to the environment.” In fact, the 1995 World Conference on Sustainable Tourism was held in Lanzarote. In light of the [16](1. speculations 2. allegations 3. expectations) reported by the BIJ and the *Financial Times*, the conference theme, “Towards a New Tourist Culture,” sounds particularly ironic.

As UNESCO reviews Lanzarote’s Biosphere status, EU officials have begun to consider the implications of member states’ money being involved in political corruption. The European Anti-Fraud Office has been charged with ensuring the [17](1. recovery 2. expenditure 3. loss) of any EU subsidies used to finance illegal construction.

The BIJ has found that 19 million euros has been recovered so far, but this has been achieved by withholding those funds from the EU subsidies [18](1. due 2. according 3. owing) to Spain. The involvement of the Spanish national government raises the issue of responsibility. The Spanish national “Coastal Law” of 1988, drawn up [19](1. in association with 2. in response to 3. without regard to) the uncontrolled development of Spain’s Mediterranean coast, nationalized the entire Spanish coastline and vested control in local governmental bodies. In 1991, the Lanzarote local government drew up a progressive land use plan, which gained world recognition as a model for sustainable development and safeguarding the ecosystem. [20](1. Hence 2. Therefore 3. In fact), it was on the basis of this plan that UNESCO initially awarded Lanzarote its Biosphere status.

It is the meeting of policy and jurisdiction, regulation and responsibility that has made the case of Lanzarote symbolic of the pitfalls of global governance. If the global organizations which are set up to address issues such as support for developing regions and protection of the world’s biosphere are to be truly effective, then the first requirement is transparency at all levels of governance, local, national and supranational.

Note:

*supranational 超国家的

—Based on Caelainn Barr and Mark Mulligan (2010). “Lanzarote Faces Losing Its Eco Status,” *The Financial Times*, July 6, 2010.

[21] Which of the following best explains the purpose of comparing the interest of “expert opinion-makers” and “ordinary opinion-makers” in the issues of global governance mentioned in the 1st paragraph?

1. To demonstrate that intellectual elites are better qualified to deal with global issues than the average user of the World Wide Web.
2. To demonstrate that the average user of the World Wide Web can use technology to solve global problems better than experts.
3. To demonstrate the democratic nature of Facebook as a global network.
4. To demonstrate that all levels of people are taking part in the solution of global issues.

[22] Which of the following best expresses the concept of the EU as “a prime example of supranational governance” as mentioned in the 2nd paragraph?

1. The EU has increased membership since the fall of the Soviet Union.
2. The EU has created the strong euro trading bloc among its members.
3. The EU has many member nations within its governance network.
4. The EU has assisted the development of smaller members within the group.

[23] Which of the following is not mentioned in the article as a basis of the Lanzarote scandal?

1. The ethical failure of public officials.
2. The conflict between UNESCO and the EU.
3. The overdevelopment of tourism infrastructure.
4. The misuse of UNESCO environmental designations.

[24] Which of the following best paraphrases the goal of the BIJ mentioned in the 6th paragraph?

1. To attempt to expose fraud and mismanagement in the I
2. To attempt to provide original journalistic coverage for the EU on its web site.

3. To provide an alternative for funding and conducting long-term investigations for various media.
4. To provide non-governmental information for press and broadcast media outlets.

[25] According to the article, which of the following is the problem with Lanzarote's Biosphere status?

1. Lanzarote is the only entire island to apply for Biosphere status.
2. Lanzarote failed to build a sufficient number of sustainable tourism hotels.
3. Lanzarote used its Biosphere status to gain funding for luxury tourism hotels.
4. Lanzarote failed to share their experience with the World Network of Biosphere Reserves.

[26] Which of the following best explains the irony of the tourism conference mentioned in the 8th paragraph?

1. It is ironic that such an important conference took place on a small island.
2. It is ironic that the conference would combine the concept of culture with an industry like tourism.
3. It is ironic that a conference on tourism issues took place in a location that is a focus of a scandal.
4. It is ironic that sustainability is a key component of eco-tourism.

[27] According to the article, which of the following would not be an issue for global governance?

1. The maintenance of luxury tourist hotels for developmental purposes.
2. The maintenance of unique ecologies through a global biosphere program.
3. The development of local economies through the extension of subsidized loans.
4. The development of an accessible and transparent system of the rule of law.

[28] Which of the following best paraphrases the meaning of the phrase “symbolic of the pitfalls of global governance” as used in the last paragraph?

1. Lanzarote has become an international example of economic corruption.
2. Lanzarote is representative of the complexities in global society.
3. Lanzarote has become a logo for the development of tourism economies.
4. Lanzarote is a sign of flaws in EU funding.

[29] Which of the following would be the best definition of the term “transparency” as it is used in the last paragraph?

1. Transferring the jurisdiction from a local authority to a global system.
2. Being able to see all the rules and functions of a given system.
3. Transferring monitoring power of local economies to a regulatory agency.
4. Being able to see the various results of sustainable development.

[30] Which of the following would best summarize the key issue of this article?

1. Conflicts between expert and web opinions on global governance.
2. The problems of tourism economy as a development plan.
3. The negative effects of EU governance on global business promotion.
4. The problems of sustainability and transparency in global tourism.

II. 次の文章に関して、空所補充問題と読解問題の二つがあります。まず、[31]から[50]の空欄を埋めるのに、文脈的に最も適切な語を1から3の中から選び、その番号を解答欄(31)から(50)にマークしなさい。次に、内容に関する[51]から[60]の設問には、1から4の選択肢が付されています。そのうち、文章の内容から見て最も適切なものを選び、その番号を解答欄(51)から(60)にマークしなさい。

Since the middle of the twentieth century, there has been a revolution in the job market. Women have entered the paid workforce in unprecedented numbers. In 1950, for example, only about one-third of working-age women were in the paid workforce; today, some 61 percent are. There has also been an overwhelming change in the nature of paid work done by women. Fifty years ago, professional careers for women [31](1. apropos 2. out 3. outside) of nursing or teaching were unusual. Today, women comprise nearly half of the newly minted attorneys and physicians starting work each year. Over the same fifty-year period, there has been a transformation of wages, too. In 1950, median earnings of women were only two-thirds those of men. Today, women earn 80 percent of what men are paid.

Reread that last sentence. On average, for every dollar a man earns, a woman gets paid 80 cents. Can this possibly be true? Consider this fact: Nearly 70 percent of employers' costs are accounted for by labor. An employer who hired only women at 80 cents on the dollar could cut labor costs by 20 percent [32](1. in spite of 2. relative to 3. similar to) an employer who hires only men. This would yield added profits of about 14 percent of sales – which would triple the profit earned by the typical firm. If women are paid 20 percent less than men, how could any employer possibly [33](1. expect 2. afford 3. refuse) to hire anyone but women?

At this point you may be saying to yourself, “Surely, there are differences between men and women other than their sex that can help account for this gender gap in earnings.” And you would be correct. Earnings are a reflection of experience, education, marital status, and age. But even when all of these variables have been controlled, nationwide data, such as from the U.S. Census Bureau or the Bureau of Labor Statistics, still show that unexplained differences between the pay of men and women persist. Men with the same measure individual characteristics are paid at least 10 percent more than women, and some studies find a difference twice [34](1. that 2. as 3. much) size.

The widespread opinion of many observers is that the unexplained gap between the pay of men and women is chiefly the result of discrimination against women. The reasoning is simple. Most business owners or senior managers are men, and [35](1. over 2. for 3. given) a choice between hiring a man or a woman, the “old-boy network” operates in favor of the man. According to this view, women can get the job only if they agree to accept lower wages.

Consider this fact, however: For more than forty years, it has been illegal to discriminate in the workforce on the basis of race or gender. As interpreted by the courts, the law now says that if the statistical appearance of lower wages for women or minorities is present in a workplace, the employer is presumed to be guilty of discrimination and must prove [36](1. otherwise 2. it 3. so). No one thinks that federal agencies do a perfect job at enforcing the law here or elsewhere, but it is hard to believe that a persistent 20 percent pay difference could escape the notice of even the most [37] (1. oversight 2. farsighted 3. nearsighted) federal bureaucrat.

A hint of what might be going on begins to emerge when economists study the payroll records of individual firms, using actual employee information that is specific and detailed regarding location of the firm, type of work, employee responsibilities, and other factors. These analyses reveal that the so-called wage gap between men and women is much smaller – typically [38](1. as much as 2. no more than 3. no less than) 5 percent – and often there is no gap at all. The sharp contrast between firm-level data and nationwide data suggests that something may be at work here besides outright gender discrimination.

That something is actually three things. First, women’s pay is extremely sensitive to whether or not they have children. In Britain, for example, where this issue has been studied intensively, the average pay earned by a woman begins to fall shortly before the birth of her first child and continues to drop until the child becomes a teenager. Although earnings begin to [39](1. revive 2. accumulate 3. level off) once the first child passes the age of twenty or so, they never fully recover. The earnings drop associated with motherhood is close to one-third, and only one-third of that drop is regained after [40](1. the bottle 2. the container 3. the nest) is empty. American data suggest that the same pattern is present on [41](1. the coverage 2. this side 3. the region) of the Atlantic.

The parenthood pay declines suffered by women stem from a variety of sources: Some are [42](1. put on 2. put out 3. put off) the “mommy track,” with reduced responsibilities and hours of work; others move to different employers around the time their first child is born, taking jobs that offer more flexible work schedules but offer [43](1. characteristically 2. unduly 3. correspondingly) lower pay as well. Overall, a woman with average skills who has a child at age twenty-four can expect to receive nearly \$1 million less compensation over her career, [44](1. as 2. compared to 3. over) one who remains childless. It is worth emphasizing that no similar effect is observed with men. In fact, there is some evidence that men with children are actually paid more than men without children. These findings strongly suggest a fact that will [45](1. consider 2. show 3. come) as no surprise to most people: Despite the widespread entry of women into the labor force, they retain the primary responsibility for child care at home, and their careers suffer as a result.

The second factor at work in explaining male-female wage differences is occupational selection. Compared to women, men tend to be concentrated in paid employment that is dangerous or unpleasant. Commercial fishing, construction, law enforcement, firefighting, truck driving, and mining, to name but a few, are occupations that are much more dangerous than average and are dominated by men. As a result, men represent 92 percent of all occupational deaths. Hazardous jobs offer what is known as a compensating differential, extra pay for [46](1. avoiding 2. assuming 3. allowing) the differential risk of death or injury on the job. In equilibrium, these extra wages do no more than offset the extra hazards. So even though measured earnings look high relative to the educational and other requirements of the jobs, appearances are deceiving. After [47](1. adjusting for 2. minimizing 3. dealing with) risk, the value of that pay is really no greater than for less hazardous employment – but the appearance of higher pay contributes to the measured gender gap.

The third key factor influencing pay is hours of work. Men are more than twice as likely as women to work in excess of fifty hours a week in paid employment. Overall, the average paid workweek for men is about 15 percent longer than it is for women. Men are also more likely than women to be in full-time, rather than part-time, paid employment, and the wage differences here can be huge. Working an average of forty-four hours per week versus thirty-four hours per week, for example, yields more than twice the pay, [48](1. sensitive to 2. considering 3. regardless of) gender. This substantial gender gap in hours of paid work is due in part to the “mommy track” phenomenon, but the question that remains is,

does this constitute discrimination on the part of employers, or is it the result of choices by women?

Although we cannot answer that question definitively, there is reason to believe that some differences in occupational choice are due to discrimination. For example, the highest-paying blue-collar jobs are typically union jobs, and industrial and crafts unions have had a long history of opposition to women as members. Or consider medicine. Women are becoming much more numerous in specialties such as dermatology and radiology, where schedules tend to be more flexible, hours of work can be limited, and part-time practice is feasible. But many physicians would argue that the noticeable underrepresentation of women in the high-paying surgical specialties is partly the result of discrimination against women, [49](1. thus 2. rather than 3. when) reflecting the occupational choices preferred by women. If this argument is correct, then even if women in a given specialty are paid the same as men in that specialty, the exclusion of women from high-paying slots will lower their average wages and make them worse off.

The extent of gender discrimination in the workplace is [50](1. assumed 2. inclined 3. unlikely) to be definitively settled anytime soon. Measured earnings differences, even those that account for experience, education, and other factors, clearly overstate the true pay gap between equally qualified men and women. Just as surely, however, given the heavier parenting demands typically made on women, even when they receive equal pay, it is not for equal work.

—Adapted from Roger L. Miller, Daniel K. Benjamin, and Douglass C. North (2010). *The Economics of Public Issues*. Upper Saddle River, New Jersey: Pearson Education, Inc.

[51] In the 1st paragraph, the author uses the expression “a revolution in the job market” with respect to

1. the number of women in the paid workforce, the type of paid work women are engaged in, and the earnings of women.
2. the nature of the paid workforce, the number of female attorneys and physicians, and a transformation of wages.
3. professional careers for women, a change in the wage rate for women, and the number of attorneys and physicians.

4. the contribution to the labor force, diversity of professional skills, and wealth accumulated by women.

[52] What is the main point of the 2nd paragraph?

1. Companies should hire more women than men because it can cut labor costs by 20%.
2. Hypothetically, hiring women would bring in more profit to the employer, but the reality is not as simple as that.
3. Due to lower earnings, an increasing number of companies are hiring more women than in the past.
4. The claim that women earn 80 percent of what men earn has no supporting evidence.

[53] According to the article, what do the nationwide statistics (e.g., the U.S. Census Bureau) reveal?

1. There exists a lasting difference in earnings between men and women not fully accounted for by factors like experience and age.
2. There are a variety of individual factors causing the gender gap in earnings.
3. Gender differences in earnings are not as great as people generally assume.
4. Earnings are distributed according to experience, education, marital status, and age.

[54] Which of the following best represents the concept of the “old-boy network” as used in the 4th paragraph?

1. A democratic system of within-company communication which exclusively consists of aged colleagues.
2. A predisposition of the male employer which influences his decision of hiring a male or a female.
3. A theory of communication which explains the old-men-flock-together phenomenon in a company.
4. A wisdom of human experience which directs human reasoning in the right direction.

[55] On the relationship between the law and the gender discrimination, which of the following is not correct, according to the article?

1. It is illegal both in theory and in practice to discriminate in the workforce on the basis of gender.
2. Even the strict law-enforcement agencies can overlook a 20% difference in pay between men and women.

3. If there is statistical evidence for women receiving lower wages, the employer can be accused of discrimination.
4. The law that prohibits gender discrimination in the workforce is enforced by federal agencies.

[56] What does the comparison between the nationwide data and the payroll records of individual firms show in relation to the wage difference between men and women?

1. Both data confirm that women receive 20 percent less wages than men.
2. The gender difference alone does not account for the wage difference between men and women.
3. The firm-level data are too specific to generalize about gender discrimination in terms of wages.
4. Different interpretations of the data are possible according to the location of the firm, the type of work, employee responsibilities and other factors.

[57] According to the 7th and 8th paragraphs, which of the following is correct about the relationship between motherhood and women's pay?

1. In Britain, having a child is a major cause for the drop of women's pay, while in America, the situation is less obvious.
2. Women's earnings start to drop after the birth of a child and go up gradually until they reach the original level.
3. Women with children are paid less than women without children because the former prefer more flexible work schedules.
4. With the entry of more women in the labor force, the wages of women with children will naturally increase.

[58] Which of the following accords with the author's claim about male-female wage differences with respect to occupational selection?

1. Men take dangerous jobs more often than women, and as a result, men receive more money than women, thus yielding an obvious advantage for men.
2. Men receive extra wages for dangerous jobs, and the appearance of higher pay gives us a false impression that their wages are higher than women's.
3. If women select dangerous and unpleasant jobs, they will receive the same pay as men receive for such jobs.

4. We will take it for granted that there exist gender differences in wages as long as men tend to work in hazardous situations.

[59] The “mommy track” phenomenon is mentioned to explain gender differences in terms of hours of paid work. It refers to

1. a working condition under which women with children can continue working with less required hours of work.
2. a work-sharing system for women who would rather cut their own hours than see a friend lose her job.
3. a career course for women who want to work on schedules adjustable according to their own need.
4. a type of work designed for mothers who want to take their children to their workplaces.

[60] Which of the following is not mentioned in the 11th and 12th paragraphs?

1. Surgeons are predominantly men because women tend to choose more flexible and less demanding work such as dermatology and radiology.
2. Some jobs have unions which tend to exclude women from becoming their members, and consequently, it is hard for women to choose those jobs.
3. Women are expected to take on heavier parenting demands, which put women in an unequal position even if they are given equal pay.
4. It is difficult to demonstrate clearly how and to what extent gender discrimination exists in the workplace.