

- I 次の英文を読み、(1)～(8)の設問について最も適切なものを選択肢1～4から選び、その番号を解答用紙A(マークシート)の解答欄(1)～(8)にマークしなさい。

Carlos Slim, the Mexican billionaire and philanthropist, announced at a business conference his latest big idea — a global three-day, 33-hour week on full pay for workers moving into their sixties and seventies, and not yet ready to retire. According to one estimate, postponing the pension age by 12 months in the UK could save £13 billion a year. It seems a very long journey from the rules of the London Weavers' Guild in 1321 to reduce the long working day, the 14-hour shifts that marked the Industrial Revolution and Henry Ford's 1914 revolutionary notion of the large-scale *assembly line, but the theme is the same. Namely, the value of "free" time balanced against reduced working hours. This is the beginning of the holiday season. It means a fortnight of liberation from paid work, "doing nothing" except domestic duties. This, the luxury of work-free time, means greater autonomy, less stress, relationships revived, and opportunities to develop interests that may be of little value in monetary terms, but which enrich the soul. At least, (1)

"Time off" helps to focus the mind on the advantages of the shorter working week while it immediately raises a number of problems — both psychological, for the workaholic and those in love with their jobs, and practical, not least for those on low pay, contemplating an income still further reduced. However, given the scale of the challenges the world faces, for example in the devastation of its natural resources and the impact of aging populations, reducing the paid working week has a number of advantages as the think-tank, New Economics Foundation (Nef) has argued. In a Nef paper published in 2010, Anna Coote argued that such a reduction would create more jobs. A 21-hour week would also reduce high carbon emissions, tackle inequalities, and improve well-being.

A short week may seem unlikely but working patterns have proved remarkably flexible, particularly when driven by the desire to maximize profits. Since 2008, for example, the proportion of people working on temporary contracts has increased greatly. Even earlier, the arrival of women in the UK workplace in the 1970s introduced still greater variety. However, reduced hours promoted in the language of "family friendly" and "work-life balance" have too often meant low wages and the sacrifice of advancement.

Now, there is a slowly growing corporate understanding that employees respond better to greater control over when they begin and end work, and what matters is the outcome, not the hours a task takes. That, along with a combination of technology and the growth of the knowledge economy, is initiating even greater change. Microsoft, for instance, allows working from home. Some companies say diversity in work patterns results in greater retention of staff and lower recruitment costs, among other advantages. Unions and the employers in the UK car industry reduced hours to retain more jobs during the worst of the recent recession.

In 1930, John Maynard Keynes predicted that employees would toil for only 15 hours and then face the challenge of "how to use freedom from pressing economic cares." The long-predicted "leisured society" has yet to arrive for the UK workforce, but further reshaping of the working week is highly likely and to be welcomed, not least because while unemployment can be deadly, work may also make us sick. In 2011-2012, 22.7 million working days were lost due to work-related illnesses. A

study published in the *British Medical Journal* said that shift work, previously linked to an increased risk of such medical problems as high blood pressure, may also raise the risk of a heart attack by almost 25%. Similarly, the UK Faculty of Public Health called for a four-day week to combat a rising tide of stress and the lack of time to rest properly.

Professor Lynda Gratton of the London Business School has considered the future of work in conjunction with 21 global companies. One manifestation of the difficulties that young people today face is securing work. They expect not a job for life but many changes and switches in career, and increasingly, they value the quality of their lives and time for themselves as much if not more than status and high pay.

The global workplace is a contradictory universe; progress is uneven. In some parts, the horrible conditions of the British Industrial Revolution continue. Meanwhile, in the Swedish city of Gothenberg, a one-year experiment is underway in which some of its employees enjoy a six-hour day to see how their performance compares with those on the standard eight hours. The hope is that fewer hours may prove more productive and enhance creativity. We may still be forced to reshape work and, in the process, revalue what is among the most precious of all commodities — our free time.

注) *assembly line : 流れ作業

[Adapted from an editorial in *The Observer*]

In the context of the passage, choose the best answer for each question.

(1) Choose the most appropriate expression to fill in the blank. The answer is:

(1) .

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1 that is the theory | 2 we should avoid this |
| 3 this is irrational | 4 the chances are slim |

(2) Which one of the following is **TRUE**? The answer is: (2) .

- 1 Members of the London Weaver's Guild journeyed a long distance to sell their goods
- 2 The concept of Henry Ford's assembly line enriched the workers' souls
- 3 Carlos Slim's announcement postponed the pension age by 12 months in the UK
- 4 Today there are still corporate conditions similar to those during the Industrial Revolution

(3) What problems are expected from reducing the working week? The answer is:

(3) .

- 1 Female workers will sacrifice their families for the sake of their careers
- 2 Workers who love their jobs may become psychologically stressed
- 3 Low paid workers will be reluctant to work more hours
- 4 Workers will become less aware of environmental issues

- (4) What was Keynes' prediction in 1930? Workers would .
- 1 have more freedom to work in the future
 - 2 prefer taking a long break to working long hours
 - 3 face the problem of how to use their spare time
 - 4 enjoy their free time more than ever
- (5) What is **NOT** mentioned in the passage? The answer is: .
- 1 Some companies are adopting more flexible working hours for their workers
 - 2 Many working days are lost because of workers' illnesses
 - 3 Some propose that a four-day work week would help to recover from fatigue and stress
 - 4 Most young people no longer think quality of life is more important than status
- (6) Which one of the following is **TRUE**? The answer is: .
- 1 An example of the British Industrial Revolution is cited as a historical issue, which is dismissed out of hand
 - 2 The Industrial Revolution demonstrates how more working hours proved more productive
 - 3 A Swedish experiment offers a striking contrast to the terrible working conditions in parts of today's world
 - 4 Our free time is necessary to buy luxury goods and to enjoy a "family friendly" lifestyle
- (7) Which one of the following is **FALSE**? The answer is: .
- 1 The UK recession demonstrated how reducing working hours in the car industry can actually help even low-income staff
 - 2 "Work-life balance" has supported the maximization of profits and the ability for workers to advance
 - 3 An increase in people working from home has paralleled the expansion of the knowledge economy
 - 4 Companies are beginning to recognize how increased worker control over the working environment improves productivity
- (8) What is the most appropriate title for the passage? The answer is: .
- 1 The working week: cutting back on hours has many advantages
 - 2 The working hours: we benefit from restrictions upon our time
 - 3 The change in work habits: we have introduced an overtime payment system
 - 4 The work hour experiments: many turned out to be unsuccessful

- Ⅱ 次の英文を読み、(9)～(15)の設問について最も適切なものを選択肢1～4から選び、その番号を解答用紙A(マークシート)の解答欄 ～ にマークしなさい。

The consumer's level of commitment to environmental issues, attitude, and behavior divides the green market. The Roper Organization categorizes five green consumer segments in the USA. First, "true-blue green" consumers strongly believe that their actions have an impact on the environment. They are willing to invest more on green products and willingly engage in ecological activities, like recycling and reusing leftover food for fertilizer. They are the most environmentally conscious consumer group and will make certain to purchase green products only from trustworthy, environmentally conscious companies. Second, "greenback green" consumers invest in more expensive green products, but are not willing to engage in environmental activities. In order to protect their lifestyle, these consumers only engage in environmental activities through monetary means. Third, "sprouts" are green consumers that support environmental regulations. Yet, they are less likely to spend more money on green products. Fourth, "grouzers" believe that it is not their responsibility to solve environmental issues. This consumer group chooses regular products over green products to avoid higher costs. Finally, the "basic brown" segment believes that no amount of personal, commercial, or political effort can solve ecological problems.

As argued by Montague and Mukherjee, green consumers want products that will protect or benefit the environment, yet, they will not sacrifice the quality of their lives or change their lifestyles. According to Vermillion and Peart, consumers are not likely to purchase a product only for its environmentally friendly attributes. A product must also contain an added benefit, such as safety, health, or cost efficiency. , research indicates that consumers will not sacrifice product characteristics such as convenience, availability, price, quality, and performance in place of green or eco-friendly characteristics. Instead, green and non-green products must be deemed equivalent in regard to these attributes in order for most consumers to even consider purchasing the green product.

Additionally, green consumers may harbor distrust and bias against large corporations and advertisers. A report by Green Gauge revealed that 55 percent of consumers surveyed believed that products that allege ecological attributes actually possess no green qualities. This segment of green consumers can be the greatest challenge for marketers. Therefore, research aiming to understand why so-called Millennials do not adopt green products is important since it reveals marketing communication tactics that may potentially switch non-purchasers to purchasers of green products.

The twenty-first century introduced the Millennial Generation; a new demographic segment comprised of individuals between the ages of 18 and 34. Millennials are said to be extremely diverse, educated, and technologically *savvy. Some studies have discovered that this group of consumers is the most environmentally conscious. According to the *College Explorer*, 33 percent of college students surveyed favor socially and environmentally friendly brands. Studies have also shown that educated consumers are increasingly worried about the long-term effects of products on their health, community, and environment.

Marketing to the Millennial Generation creates a profitable opportunity for many companies. In fact, this generation of consumers is estimated to be a \$54.3 billion opportunity for marketers.

Attracting Millennials is important because younger consumers may influence the purchases of their peers and families. Peer relationships create a social pressure to (10) group norms, such as brand preferences, and in Western society, social pressures are found to be a major influence on the green purchase behavior of adults.

In addition, this generation of consumers may be the most educated. According to the Pew Research Center, pressure from parents to attain a university-level education and the lack of jobs due to the current recession will influence Millennials to stay in school. The recession will influence young consumers to reduce their personal expenditures, and once the economy improves, Millennials will have accumulated large personal savings. Furthermore, education may increase Millennials' awareness of the benefits of going green.

注) *savvy : 実際の知識がある

[Adapted from an article in the *Journal of Business Strategy*]

In the context of the passage, choose the best answer for each question.

(9) Choose the most appropriate word to fill in the blank. The answer is: (9) .

- 1 Afterwards 2 Likewise 3 Oddly 4 Approximately

(10) Choose the most appropriate word to fill in the blank. The answer is: (10) .

- 1 go against 2 turn down 3 conform to 4 follow up

(11) Which one of the following is **TRUE**? The answer is: (11) .

- 1 Millennials are environmentally conscious people, but they are unlikely to buy green products even after the economy improves
- 2 It is impossible for most consumers to see the distinction between green products and non-green products
- 3 Millennials lack significant interest in environmental issues because of their biases against large corporations that produce green products
- 4 Out of the five segments of consumers described in the passage, only the first two do not hesitate to spend extra money on green products

(12) Which one of the following is **FALSE**? The answer is: (12) .

- 1 The author implies that business and environmental issues are closely related to each other
- 2 Although the passage says "five segments of green consumers," some segments consist of people who are not interested in green products
- 3 Green consumers believe that the qualities of green products are superior to those of non-green products
- 4 Many people in the Millennial Generation are highly educated partly because their parents have pushed them to stay in school

- (13) The author of the passage thinks that marketing tactics directed at Millennials are important because (13) .
- 1 they were brought up by parents who favored green products
 - 2 they may influence the purchases of their peers and families
 - 3 they devote themselves fully to sacrificing their lifestyles to purchase green products
 - 4 they are compelled by universities to acknowledge the benefits of green products
- (14) Which one of the following is **TRUE**? The answer is: (14) .
- 1 Some educated consumers are worried about the long-term effects of products not only on their health but also on the environment
 - 2 In order to be called a “true-blue green” consumer one cannot have doubt about the positive aspects of environmentally friendly products
 - 3 Environmentally conscious people insist that education is one of the keys to increasing support for green causes
 - 4 People are no longer called green consumers if they dislike large corporations and advertisers of green products
- (15) This passage is primarily focused on (15) .
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 corporate ethics | 2 green corporations |
| 3 generation gaps | 4 business opportunities |

- Ⅲ 次の英文を読み、(16) ～ (23) の設問について最も適切なものを選択肢 1 ～ 4 から選び、その番号を解答用紙 A（マークシート）の解答欄 (16) ～ (23) にマークしなさい。

For more than three decades, most influential leaders have agreed that higher taxes on the rich and increased aid to the poor have hurt economic growth. Liberals have generally viewed this as a trade-off worth making. In other words, they argue that it's a worthwhile trade to accept some price in the form of a lower Gross Domestic Product to help fellow citizens in need. Conservatives, on the other hand, have advocated "trickle-down" economics, insisting that the best policy is to cut taxes on the rich, decrease aid to the poor, and count on a rising tide to raise all boats.

But there's now growing evidence for a new view – namely, that the whole premise of this debate is wrong, that there isn't actually any trade-off between fairness and inefficiency. Why? It's true that market economies need a certain amount of inequality to function. But economic inequality has become so extreme that it's inflicting a lot of economic damage. And this, in turn, implies that redistribution – that is, taxing the rich and helping the poor – may well raise, not lower, the economy's growth rate.

You might be tempted to dismiss this notion as wishful thinking, a sort of liberal equivalent of the right-wing fantasy that cutting taxes on the rich actually increases revenue. In fact, however, there is solid evidence that high inequality limits growth, and that redistribution can be good for the economy. This new view about inequality and growth got a boost from Standard & Poor's, the rating agency, which put out a report supporting the view that high inequality is (16) growth. There is, at this point, no reason to believe that (19) comforting the comfortable and afflicting the afflicted is good for growth, and good reason to believe the opposite.

Specifically, if you look at the international evidence on inequality, redistribution, and growth, you find that lower levels of inequality are associated with faster, not slower, growth. Furthermore, income redistribution at the levels typical of advanced countries (with the United States doing much less than average) is "robustly associated with higher and more durable growth." That is, there's no evidence that making the rich richer enriches the nation as a whole, but there's strong evidence of benefits from making the poor less poor.

But how is that possible? Doesn't taxing the rich and helping the poor reduce the incentive to make money? Well, yes, but incentives aren't the only thing that matters for economic growth. Opportunity is also crucial. And extreme inequality deprives many people of the opportunity to fulfill their potential. Think about it. Do talented children in low-income families have the same chance to make use of their talent – to get the right education, to pursue the right career path – as those born higher up the ladder? Of course not. Moreover, this isn't just unfair, it's expensive. Extreme inequality means a waste of human resources.

And government programs that reduce inequality can make the nation as a whole richer by reducing that waste. Consider, for example, what we know about *food stamps. The historical evidence does indeed suggest that making food stamps available somewhat reduces work effort, especially by single mothers. But it also suggests that people who had access to food stamps when they were children grew up to be healthier and more productive than those who didn't, which means

that they made a bigger economic contribution. The purpose of the food stamp program was to reduce misery, but it's a good guess that the program was also good for economic growth.

The same thing, I'd argue, will end up being true of health insurance provided by the US government. Obama's healthcare reform will induce some people to reduce the number of hours they work, but it will also mean higher productivity from workers who are finally getting the health care they need. Overall, health reform will probably make us richer as well as more secure.

Will the new view of inequality change our political debate? It should. Being nice to the wealthy and cruel to the poor is not, it turns out, the key to economic growth. On the contrary, making our economy fairer would also make it richer. Goodbye, trickle-down; hello, ⁽²²⁾trickle-up.

注) *food stamp(s) : 生活扶助のための食料品券

[Adapted from an article in *The New York Times*]

In the context of the passage, choose the best answer for each question.

(16) Choose the most appropriate expression to fill in the blank. The answer is:

(16) .

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 1 a strong cause of | 2 a curb on |
| 3 a process of | 4 a benefit to |

(17) According to the author, what was the old view regarding the economy?

The answer is: (17) .

- 1 Reducing aid to the poor hurts GDP growth
- 2 "Trickle-down" economics is not the core of the economy
- 3 Taxing rich people more will hurt the economy
- 4 Equality leads to high corporate profits

(18) Why does the author think "redistribution" is a good idea? The answer is: (18) .

- 1 It promotes better health and higher productivity
- 2 It increases the economic incentives of low-income families to compete
- 3 It reduces economic equality across the social classes
- 4 It supports "trickle-down" economics

(19) The phrase ⁽¹⁹⁾"comforting the comfortable and afflicting the afflicted" is synonymous with which one of the following? The answer is: (19) .

- 1 Giving tax breaks to the rich and increasing aid to the poor
- 2 Giving tax breaks to the rich and decreasing aid to the poor
- 3 Increasing taxes on the rich and decreasing aid to the poor
- 4 Increasing taxes on the rich and increasing aid to the poor

- (20) Why does the author admit that “incentive” is important for the economy? The answer is: .
- 1 If there is no incentive, most people will be rich
 - 2 Without incentive, people will not try to work hard
 - 3 Excessive incentives cause people to remain poor
 - 4 Incentives are the only thing that matters for economic growth
- (21) Which one of the following is **NOT** a reason why “opportunity” is crucial? The answer is: .
- 1 Not every child has equal access to a great education
 - 2 Many people are limited in the career paths available to them
 - 3 Human resources are wasted when people are not given the chance to prosper
 - 4 A person fails to succeed essentially because they lack willpower
- (22) Which one of the following is ⁽²²⁾ “trickle-up” economics? The answer is: .
- 1 giving economic aid to the poor will also benefit the wealthy
 - 2 a rising tide for the rich, in the form of tax breaks, raises all boats
 - 3 being nice to the wealthy and the poor is bad for the economy
 - 4 making the economy fairer results in more people falling into poverty
- (23) Which one of the following is the main idea of the passage? The answer is: .
- 1 We must increase our incentives to work
 - 2 More debate is needed about how to run the economy
 - 3 Increasing equality will strengthen the economy
 - 4 In principle, the conservative viewpoint on the economy is correct

IV 次の英文 (24) ～ (30) の空所に入る最も適切なものを選択肢 1 ～ 4 から選び、その番号を
解答用紙 A (マークシート) の解答欄 (24) ～ (30) にマークしなさい。

- (24) A strong work ethic, _____ that encompasses a positive and productive approach to work, is preferred by most companies.
1 in 2 one 3 thing 4 so
- (25) The demand for great Web developers has never been higher, _____ in part to the Internet.
1 because of 2 not all 3 thanks 4 given
- (26) Science is _____ description, philosophy is synthetic interpretation. Science wishes to resolve the whole into parts, the organism into organs, the obscure into the known.
1 analytical 2 ethical 3 tactical 4 cynical
- (27) Many people are under the _____ that civilizations that existed in the centuries before us were somehow backward and ignorant. This of course is not true.
1 assumption 2 condition 3 consideration 4 situation
- (28) The world was once endangered by the collapse of a particular financial market that was not understood by most of those trading in it, _____ by most members of the public.
1 at last 2 let alone 3 rather than 4 nothing but
- (29) Worrying about what the world may be _____ in nine decades might sound unnecessary.
1 happening 2 troubled 3 forward 4 like
- (30) Two reports aiming to summarize the world's rather patchy knowledge about what is going on _____ published.
1 has been just 2 has finally 3 have finally been 4 have just

V 次の英文の空所 (31) ～ (37) に入る最も適切なものを選択肢 1 ～ 4 から選び、その番号を
 解答用紙 A (マークシート) の解答欄 ～ にマークしなさい。

The U.S. Department of Education introduced the Privacy Technical Assistance Center (PTAC), as a centralized privacy resource for Internet companies and school administrators to “learn about data privacy, confidentiality, and security practices.” Regulations already exist in the form of the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), which (31) schools to maintain direct control over student data. But that law was (32) written in 1974, and how it applies to today’s Internet society is vague, especially when teachers are being (33) with new tools and educational websites. “The federal laws are complicated, and there are gaps in coverage,” a vice president of a non-profit child advocacy group told NBC News. “These laws were enacted in the 1970s, when schools kept paper records and stored them in file cabinets. How do you (34) that to today’s digital world?” Most laws protecting student data only apply to federally funded schools, (35) students in private schools unprotected. And plenty of teachers are confused over whether they can use new applications or websites to (36) educational resources like articles and photos. The PTAC is (37) to make it easier for everyone to understand what the rules are.

[Adapted from an article by NBC News]

- | | | | | |
|------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| (31) | 1 contradicts | 2 dispenses | 3 requires | 4 prohibits |
| (32) | 1 originally | 2 mutually | 3 scarcely | 4 barely |
| (33) | 1 trapped | 2 flooded | 3 played | 4 fined |
| (34) | 1 cooperate | 2 compromise | 3 recognize | 4 translate |
| (35) | 1 including | 2 convincing | 3 justifying | 4 leaving |
| (36) | 1 share | 2 sustain | 3 qualify | 4 abandon |
| (37) | 1 a failure | 2 a hindrance | 3 an attempt | 4 an illusion |

VI 次の英文 (38) ～ (40) を読み、最も適切なものを選択肢 1 ～ 4 から選び、その番号を解答
 用紙 A (マークシート) の解答欄 ～ にマークしなさい。

(38) Japan will face serious labor shortages in the near future as its population ages and declines. The government urgently needs to remove some of the restrictions it has on foreign workers, especially when it comes to human resources from emerging countries for healthcare and construction. In response, the government has decided to extend the training period of foreign workers in Japan to meet the expected construction demand increase leading up to the 2020 Tokyo Olympic Games.

Which one of the following does the passage imply? The answer is: (38) .

- 1 The shortage of manual laborers will bring more foreign workers to Japan
- 2 Japan will lose its competitive edge in the construction market by 2020
- 3 Japan will take measures to promote higher birth rates before 2020
- 4 The Olympic games will stimulate job markets and hence deter economic growth

(39) The term “bystander effect” refers to the phenomenon in which the greater the number of individuals present, the less likely they are going to offer help to a person who is in need of help. The presence of other people reduces the sense of individual responsibility. In other words, a diffusion of responsibility takes place. Therefore, if you desperately need someone’s help, it is recommended to pinpoint whose help you need instead of asking for help to a general audience.

Which one of the following does the passage imply? The answer is: (39) .

- 1 The shout of “Someone help!” would be a very effective call in an emergency
- 2 You will be more successful if you request help from a specific individual
- 3 People in groups hardly notice calls for help due to the noise of the crowd
- 4 People always become indifferent when it comes to the issue of helping others

(40) Except for true “globalists,” the fashionable but rather confusing term “globalization” often triggers negative associations of uncontrolled capitalism, Westernization (Americanization), exploitation, cultural mainstreaming, and unrestricted consumerism. But increasing global interdependence and interconnectivity need not be a bad evolution as long as it is to the benefit of all people and life on the planet, and does not lead to new forms of colonialism and a decrease in diversity.

Which one of the following does the passage imply? The answer is: (40) .

- 1 True globalists are reluctant to admit that globalization is Americanization
- 2 Globalization has positive aspects like evolution and colonialism
- 3 If globalization does not lead to colonialism, Americanization should be encouraged
- 4 Increasing interdependence around the globe could have a useful impact on people

ここからは解答用紙 B を使用しなさい。

- VII 次の英文を読み、空所 (a) ～ (e) に入る最も適切な名詞を解答欄に記入しなさい。
ただし下記の動詞群の名詞形のみを使用し、～ing 形は使用しないこと。また、同じ語を二回以上使ってはいけない。同じ語を二回以上使った場合、正解が含まれていてもその正解は得点にならない。

例：manage → management

allow	apologize	disclose	lose	resign
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Public outrage followed the report of the misuse of various expenses and (a) claimed by corrupt politicians after Parliament failed to prevent a series of (b) from being released. The scandal aroused widespread anger among the public against the politicians and resulted in a (c) of confidence in politics. It led to a large number of (d) and retirement announcements by the politicians. The embarrassed politicians repaid their expenses after making many public (e). Several members of Parliament were prosecuted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

- VIII 次の英文を読み、空所 (a) ～ (f) に入る最も適切な動詞を下記の語群から選び、必要に応じて語形を変えて解答欄に記入しなさい。ただし各解答欄に記入する語は一語のみとし、同じ語を二回以上使ってはいけない。同じ語を二回以上使った場合、正解が含まれていてもその正解は得点にならない。

acquire	affect	communicate	criticize	discriminate	distinguish
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A new research report was recently published, focusing on the language proficiency of immigrant students, which is crucial for academic achievement. Some immigrant students cannot be visibly (a) from majority group members. However, many have difficulty in selecting appropriate vocabulary when (b) their ideas to others. Actively (c) language skills is essential for all school subjects.

Immigrant students are sometimes (d) for their use of incorrect grammar. This kind of behavior may extend outside the classroom and cause serious interpersonal problems. It often happens that people start (e) against immigrant students because of insufficient language skills. It is important to prevent immigrants from being negatively (f) by this kind of language-related prejudice.