Ⅰ. 次の文章に関して、空欄補充問題と読解問題の二つがあります。まず、[1] から[20]の空所を埋めるのに、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、文章の内容からみ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。

1   I worry about the ongoing graying of the world population. It is not on the radar, but it should be—both the coming vast increase in the number of elderly people and the rise in average age, as middle-aged and older people come to represent a greater share of humanity. For example, out of the 9 billion people expected when the Earth's population peaks in 2050, the World Health Organization expects 2 billion—more than one person in five—to suffer from dementia. Is any society ready for this?

2   At the coming mid-century, in rich nations, nearly one person in three will be more than sixty years old. But this upheaval won't be [1] (1. assigned   2. confined   3. attributed) to the developed world. The Chinese population's median age is now almost thirty-five; by 2050 it will be forty-nine. India's population of people aged sixty to eighty will be 326 percent larger in 2050 than it is now. Elderly people, now 7 percent of Brazil's population, will make up nearly a quarter of that country in 2050. Yes, a swath of poor nations in Africa and Asia will soon [2](1. go through   2. come away with   3. make up for) population explosions and will teem with young people. But they will be [3](1. additions   2. analogous   3. exceptions) to a global trend. "Before 2000, young people always outnumbered old people," Rockefeller University's Joel E. Cohen wrote a few years ago. "From 2000 forward, old people will outnumber young people."

3   Awareness of this demographic shift is [4](1. partial and piecemeal   2. complete and accurate   3. insightful and lucid). Public health specialists discuss the expected huge increases in cases of "gray" diseases—chronic ailments like heart and lung problems, stroke, diabetes, and kidney failure. Economists talk about the disruptions that follow when working-age people are too few to support the retirees.

Financial types bemoan the many millions of people who could not [5](1. put off 2. lay away 3. give up) money and now face decades with no way to get the income they'll need. Governments in India and China have introduced laws to support family values in the wake of stories of old people [6](1. abandoned 2. raised 3. replaced) by their adult children. Within each discipline and profession there's some discussion of this vast disruption, but almost no one, to my knowledge, is discussing the underlying cause or trying to map out the consequences.

4   The greatest worry about this shift turns on the social safety net. Most developed and developing nations promise [7](1. least of all 2. at least 3. in the least) some security and medical care for the old. The promise depends on the pyramid structure of a 20th-century society, in which active working-age people outnumber the retirees. It's hard to see how those social security guarantees can stay in place when there are fewer young workers for more and more older dependents.

5   That's a [8](1. subscription 2. description 3. prescription) for labor shortages, falling production, and political uproar as promised pensions and health care for the elderly become impossible to pay for. And this is one reason why more and more nations are trying to increase their [9](1. exchange 2. mortality 3. fertility) rates. How else do you prevent this kind of crisis? Well, you could raise the retirement age so that workers support retirees for longer. But that's not acceptable for a number of practical and political reasons, one of which is that in a number of countries the retirement age would have to go into the late seventies for this to work.

6   Politically, I worry about the consequences of a shift in power away from younger people to the middle-aged and the old. In [10](1. democracy 2. aristocracy 3. autocracy), there is power in numbers, and if the numbers empower older people, then I fear that their concerns will start to overwhelm those of younger people. This has never happened before, so we can't know exactly what its consequences are. But I [11](1. doubt 2. assume 3. trust) they're good.

7   I think we can expect to see some intergenerational [12](1. support   2. collaboration   3. conflict).   Even the United States, which faces less graying than other rich nations, is in the beginnings of a policy debate about pensions and medical care that pits the interests of older workers (secure pensions and medical care) against those of younger people (education, future infrastructure, opportunity).

8   In countries where graying is happening really fast (Spain, Italy, Japan), one consequence might be an upsurge in xenophobic nationalism, for two reasons. First, there's good evidence that openness to change and new experiences [13](1. increases   2. declines   3. expands) with age.   Research by Robert Sapolsky, a biological scientist at Stanford University, showed that the window for being willing to try new music closed, for his American subjects anyway, at thirty-five and openness to new kinds of food ended around thirty-nine.   People who might respond to a nationalist message—"Let's get back to the way things were in the old days!"—will be a bigger proportion of voters.

9   Second, because of the economic trouble, nations will look for ways to boost their active workforces to support all those retirees.   And here the options are (a) boost the birthrate, or (b) open doors to immigrants from all those poor, youthful nations in Africa and Asia, or (c) make a lot of robots (as they seem to be trying to do in Japan).   Options (a) and (b) are obvious [14](1. counter-examples   2. triggers   3. criticisms) of xenophobic reaction ("Young women must do their duty and make more of us!" and "We have too many of these foreigners now!").

10   Finally, I worry about too much deference being given to the fears of older people.   In the past twenty years, it has become respectable to talk about immortality as a realistic medical goal.   I think that is an early [15](1. code   2. trial   3. symptom) of a graying population.   Here's another: When we speak of medical care, it's often taken as a given that life must be preserved and prolonged. Inventor Ray Kurzweil has said that whenever he asks a hundred-year-old if she wants to reach a hundred and one, the answer is yes.   Has he asked the

hundred-year-old's children?   They might give a different answer, but in a graying world the notion of natural [16](1. limits   2. prolongation   3. manipulation) of life becomes taboo.

11   Economist Richard Posner described the pre-graying dispensation this way: "In the olden days, people broke their hips and died, which was great; now they fix them."   Posner grew up with the once commonsensical notion that you have your time on Earth and then you get out of the way.   That's [17](1. how   2. because 3. where) younger people are here, and they need to take your place.   They'll need money for something other than their parents' nurses, they'll need the jobs older people won't retire from, and they'll need to have some decades out of the shadow of their parents.   Once, people who were dutiful to their elders could count on liberation.   Virginia Woolf, whose father died at seventy-one, wrote twenty-five years later: "He would have been 96 today…but [18](1. mercifully   2. regrettably 3. sadly) was not.   His life would have entirely ended mine.   What would have happened?   No writing, no books."   I fear it is becoming acceptable, due to the demographic shift, to tell younger generations that their day might never come.

12   Perhaps, though, I should be more [19](1. assertive   2. pessimistic   3. positive).   No doubt the grayer world will have its advantages.   Older people, for example, consume less power and fewer products per capita.   In 2010, climate scientist Brian O'Neill and his colleagues analyzed that effect and concluded that global graying might supply as much as 29 percent of the reductions in carbon-dioxide emissions needed to [20](1. cause   2. avert   3. sustain) climate catastrophe this century.   Whatever one's attitude toward graying, though, it is indisputably happening.   It deserves much more attention.

—Based on Berreby, D. (2014). "Global graying." In J. Brockman (Ed.), *What should we be worried about?* New York: HarperCollins Publishers.

[21] Which of the following best characterizes the author's overall attitude toward the graying of the world population?

1. The author is quite optimistic about the consequences of the demographic shift.
2. The author is concerned about the serious effects of graying on various aspects of our society.
3. The author is confident that solutions will soon be found for problems arising from the demographic shift.
4. The author is convinced that there is nothing we can do to prevent the negative effects of graying on our society.

[22] Which of the following goes against the facts given in the article?

1. Graying is happening not only in the developed countries but also in the developing countries.
2. More than twenty percent of the world population is expected to suffer from dementia in 2050.
3. Brazil's population of elderly people in 2050 will be more than four times larger than it is now.
4. India's population of people aged sixty to eighty will be more than tripled by 2050.

[23] According to the article, the social safety net becomes difficult to maintain

1. if retirees outnumber active working-age people.
2. if active working-age people outnumber retirees.
3. unless the retirement age is raised so that workers support retirees for longer.
4. unless the retirement age is lowered so that more younger people may join the workforce.

[24] In the 6th paragraph, the author states: "their concerns will start to overwhelm those of younger people." Which of the following would be the most unlikely example of "their concerns"?

1. Concern for keeping what they have.

2. Concern for preserving the past as they imagine it.

3. Concern for avoiding the untried and unfamiliar.

4. Concern for developing their career path.

[25] According to the article, the policy debate about pensions and medical care in the United States can be seen as representing

1. a struggle between generations, each pursuing their own interests.

2. a concerted effort among different generations to pursue a common goal.

3. a futile effort on the part of government to find an easy solution for a difficult problem.

4. a case in which policymakers are often trapped in the box they built.

[26] The word "xenophobic" as used in the 8th and 9th paragraphs comes from "xenophobia," which means

1. a strong feeling of dislike or fear of women.

2. a strong feeling of dislike or fear of people from other countries.

3. a strong desire to create a system in which one nation controls other nations.

4. a feeling of love for and pride in your country.

[27] Robert Sapolsky's research as mentioned in the 8th paragraph supports the idea that people

1. remain just as open-minded or closed-minded irrespective of their age.

2. can retain their open-mindedness with effort.

3. tend to become more conservative as they grow older.

4. tend to become more radical as they grow older.

[28] In the 10th paragraph, the author states: "it's often taken as a given that life must be preserved and prolonged." Which of the following best paraphrases this statement?

1. Life should be considered as a gift and therefore you need to take good care of it.
2. Life is granted by God and therefore only God has the right to end it.
3. There is a presumption that a longer life is a better life.
4. Immortality will be made possible through advances in medical technology.

[29] Which of the following would best represent Richard Posner's position in the 11th paragraph?

1. Advancement in medical science is a blessing because we can now enjoy a long life.
2. The fact that our lifespan is limited is a blessing in disguise because younger generations will be able to take the place of older generations.
3. We should be allowed to remain in the workforce as long as possible so that we can make enough money before retirement.
4. We should respect the moral code which says that children should always be obedient to their parents, no matter what.

[30] According to the article, which of the following is *NOT* true about global graying?

1. In spite of all the negative aspects of global graying, it may have a positive effect on our environment.
2. It may have a negative impact on our society such as labor shortages, falling production, and political unrest.
3. Policymaking may be negatively impacted because older people's interests may be promoted at the sacrifice of those of younger people.
4. We have a clear understanding of the causes and consequences of global graying, and we have policies in place to address them.

II.　次の文章に関して、空欄補充問題と読解問題の二つがあります。まず、[31]
から[50]の空所を埋めるのに、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
容からみ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。

1　　　It is a mistake to think that power consists of just ordering others to change. You can affect their behavior by shaping their preferences [31](1. so　2. in ways　3. such) that produce what you want rather than relying on carrots and sticks to change their behavior when "push comes to shove."　Sometimes you can get the outcomes you want without pushing or shoving.　Ignoring this dimension by using too narrow a definition of power can lead to a poorly shaped foreign policy.　In my opinion, there are three aspects of power.

2　　　The first aspect, or "face," of power was defined by Yale political scientist Robert Dahl in studies of New Haven in the 1950s, and it is widely used today [32](1. even though　2. as long as　3. so that) it covers only part of power behavior.　This face of power focuses on the ability to get others to act in ways that are [33](1. in favor of　2. similar to　3. contrary to) their initial preferences and strategies.　To measure or judge power, you have to know how strong another person's or nation's initial preferences were and how much they were changed by [34](1. their　2. your　3. its) efforts.　Coercion can be quite clear in a situation in which there appears to be some degree of choice.　If a man holding a gun [35](1. on　2. with　3. about) you says, "Your money or your life," you have some choice, but it is small and not consistent with your initial preferences.

3　　　In the 1960s, shortly after Dahl developed his widely accepted definition, political scientists Peter Bachrach and Morton Baratz pointed out that Dahl's definition [36](1. emphasized　2. added　3. missed) what they called the "second face of power."　Dahl ignored the dimension of framing and agenda-setting.　If ideas and institutions can be used to frame the agenda for action in a way that makes others' preferences seem irrelevant or [37] (1. to the end　2. without limit

3. out of bounds) , then it may never be necessary to push or shove them. In other words, it may be possible to shape others' preferences by [38](1. betraying 2. affecting 3. answering) their expectations of what is legitimate or feasible. Agenda-framing focuses on the ability to keep issues off the table.

4   Powerful actors can make sure that the less powerful are never invited to the table, or if they get there, the rules of the game have already been set by those who arrived first. International financial policy had this characteristic, at least before the crisis of 2008 [39](1. carried things over 2. took things in 3. opened things up) somewhat when the Group of 8 (G8) was supplemented by the Group of 20 (G20). Those who are subject to this second face of power may or may not be aware of it. If they accept the legitimacy of the institutions or the social discourse that framed the agenda, they may not feel unduly constrained by the second face of power. But if the agenda of action is [40](1. contrary to 2. constrained by 3. immune to) threats of coercion or promises of payments, then it is just an instance of the first face of power. The target's acquiescence in the legitimacy of the agenda is what makes this face of power co-optive and partly constitutive of soft power—the ability to get what you want by the co-optive means of framing the agenda, persuading, and eliciting positive attraction.

5   Still later, in the 1970s, sociologist Steven Lukes pointed out that ideas and beliefs also help shape others' *initial* preferences. In Dahl's approach, I can exercise power over you by getting you to do what you would [41](1. otherwise 2. publicly 3. involuntarily) not want to do; in other words, by changing your situation, I can make you change your preferred strategy. But I can also exercise power over you by determining your very wants. I can shape your basic or initial preferences, not merely change the situation in a way that makes you change your strategy for achieving your preferences.

6   This dimension of power is missed by Dahl's definition. A teenage boy may carefully choose a fashionable shirt to wear to school to attract a girl, but the teenager may not be aware that the reason the shirt is so fashionable is that a

national retailer recently launched a major advertising campaign. Both his preference and that of the other teenagers [42](1. have been   2. should have been 3. had been being) formed by an unseen actor who has shaped the structure of preferences. If you can get others to want the same outcomes that you want, it will not be necessary to [43](1. analyze   2. follow   3. override) their initial desires. Lukes called this the "third face of power."

7   There are critical questions of voluntarism in determining how freely people choose their preferences. Not all soft power looks so soft to outside critics. In some extreme cases, it is difficult to ascertain what constitutes voluntary formation of preferences. For instance, in the "Stockholm syndrome," victims of kidnapping who suffered traumatic stress begin to identify with their abductors. But in some situations, it is more difficult to be certain of others' interests. Are Afghan women [44](1. depressed   2. impressed   3. oppressed) when they choose to wear a burka? What about women who choose to wear a veil in democratic France? Sometimes it is difficult to know the extent of voluntarism from mere outward appearances. To the extent that force creates a sense of awe that attracts others, it can be an indirect source of co-optive power, but if the force is directly coercive, then it is simply an instance of the first face of power.

8   Some theorists have called these the public, hidden, and invisible faces of power, [45](1. reflecting   2. maximizing   3. increasing) the degrees of difficulty that the target has in discovering the source of power. The second and third faces embody aspects of structural power. A structure is simply an arrangement of all the parts of a whole. Humans [46](1. make up for   2. are embedded in   3. keep out of) complex structures of culture, social relations, and power that affect and constrain them. A person's field of action is "delimited by actors with whom he has no interaction or communication, by actions distant in time and space, by actions of which he is, in no explicit sense, the target." Some exercises of power reflect the intentional decisions of particular actors, whereas others are the product of unintended consequences and large social forces.

9   In global politics, some goals that states seek are more [47](1. susceptible to 2. valuable to   3. comfortable with) the second and third than to the first face of power.   Arnold Wolfers once distinguished between what he called "possession goals"—specific and often tangible objectives—and "milieu goals," which are often structural and intangible.   For example, access to resources or a trade agreement is a possession goal, whereas promoting an open trade system, free markets, democracy, or human rights is a milieu goal.   Focusing solely on [48] (1. command power   2. intangible power   3. social power), the first face of power, may mislead us about how to promote such goals.

10   The reason not to collapse all three faces of power into the first is that doing so diminishes attention to networks, which are an important type of structural power in the twenty-first century.   Networks are becoming increasingly important in an information age, and positioning in social networks can be an important power resource.   For example, in a hub-and-spokes network, power can derive from being the hub of communication.   If you communicate with your other friends through me, that gives me power.   If the points [49](1. at the front   2. in the domain   3. on the rim) are not directly connected to each other, their dependence on communication through the hub can shape their agenda.   Political theorist Hannah Arendt once said that "power springs up among men when they act together."   Similarly, a state can [50](1. devise   2. wield   3. lodge) global power by engaging and acting together with other states, not merely acting against them.

—Based on Nye, J.S. Jr. (2011). "The future of power." *Public Affairs.*

[51] Which of the following best matches the meaning of "when push comes to shove" in the 1st paragraph?

1. When all the easy solutions to a problem have not worked and something more radical must be done.
2. When different problems come and go and there is no ignoring them anymore.
3. When one meets a deadlock and nothing can be done no matter how hard one tries.
4. When one faces problems the difficulty of which differs according to how one perceives those problems.

[52] Which of the following is a prime example of Dahl's theory of power?

1. The use of technological and economic assistance.
2. The use of global social networks.
3. The use of coercive military forces.
4. The use of strategic communication.

[53] What is "agenda-setting" as used in this article?

1. An actor controls the agenda of actions in such a way as to clarify the issues.
2. Power is exercised by confining the scope of decision-making to relatively safe issues.
3. Power is exercised when one party participates in the making of a final decision that affects another party.
4. Policy makers control the agenda because they need to be seen doing something.

[54] Given the four definitions of the word "co-opt" below, which one best suits the usage of the adjective form "co-optive" in the 7th paragaraph?

1. To add (a person or persons) to a group by vote of those already members.
2. To appoint as an associate.
3. To persuade or lure (an opponent) to join one's own system, party, etc.
4. To make use of, for someone else's purposes.

[55] How can the second face of power avoid coercion and still exert power over others?

1. If people are put in a traumatic situation, they tend to become numb and lose the ability to judge if they have power over their preferences.

2. The second face of power exerts its command power over people invisibly, and people are not even aware of the power exerted over them.

3. Promises of payment make people more tolerant and accepting of the proposed agenda of action without further ado.

4. If people are convinced that their preferences are irrelevant or the proposed agenda is legitimate, there is no need to resist the action.

[56] What is the point of introducing the teenage boy's story in the 6th paragraph?

1. One's preferences are subject to invisible factors.

2. People often act on the basis of their voluntary will.

3. One's preference is a prime example of a person's free will.

4. The younger tend to act more freely than the older.

[57] The Stockholm syndrome is cited in the 7th paragraph to show that

1. a person tends to be favorably influenced by the others around him or her.

2. whether or not one's preferred action derives from one's free will is often hard to tell.

3. even a seemingly irrelevant issue like the "Stockholm syndrome" is part of the realm of power theory.

4. the interpretation of who the victim of kidnapping is depends on who has more power over the other.

[58] Which of the following describes the third face of power in this article?

1. X exercises power over Y and limits Y's choices. Y may or may not be aware of X's power.

2. X helps to shape Y's basic or initial preferences. Y is unlikely to be aware of this or to realize the effect of X's power.

3. X uses threats or rewards to change Y's behavior against Y's initial preference. Y knows this and feels the effects of X's power.

4. X forms Y's basic beliefs and preferences by changing Y's situation. Y knows what X intends to do.

[59] Which of the following is _**NOT**_ an example of a milieu goal?

1. Distribution of financial aid.

2. Promotion of public diplomacy.

3. Protection of election legitimacy.

4. Establishment of international organizations.

[60] Which of the following is stated as the reason the author does not put the three faces of power together?

1. The three faces of power are mutually inclusive: the third face of power includes the second face, which, in turn, includes the first face of power.

2. The three faces of power are qualitatively different: the first face is hard power, while the second and third ones are soft power.

3. The differences between the three faces of power are a matter of visibility: the first face of power is visible, while the remaining two are invisible.

4. Less than a 3-way distinction fails to capture the relevance of networks to power: communication networks are important in assessing the power of nations.