

2015年度

慶應義塾大学入学試験問題

経済学部

英語

注意事項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開いたり、裏返したりしてはいけません。
2. 英語の問題冊子は全部で20ページ（問題は2ページから18ページまで）です。
3. 解答用紙は、解答用紙A（マークシート）が1枚と、解答用紙Bが1枚です。
問題Ⅰ、Ⅱ、Ⅲの解答には解答用紙A（マークシート）を、問題Ⅳ、Ⅴの解答には解答用紙Bを使用してください。
4. 受験番号と氏名を、解答用紙A（マークシート）および解答用紙Bのそれぞれ所定の欄に、必ず記入してください。さらに、解答用紙A（マークシート）には受験番号をマークしてください。
5. 解答用紙A（マークシート）への記入に先立って、解答用紙A（マークシート）に記載された注意事項を必ず読んでください。また、試験開始の合図があった後、問題冊子の2ページ目に記載された「解答用紙A（マークシート）の記入に関する注意事項」を必ず読んでください。
6. 設問中の解答方法に関する指示をよく読んでください。指示通りに記入されていない解答はすべて無効となります。
7. 問題Ⅴの解答を作成する際には、問題文Ⅰ、Ⅱ、Ⅲを資料として用いる必要がありますので、18ページの指示文を必ず読んで下さい。
8. 問題冊子の余白は下書きに用いてもかまいません。ただし、1ページ目には何も書いてはいけません。
9. 解答用紙Bの余白および裏面には何も書いてはいけません。
10. 英語の問題のうち、問題ⅠからⅢが最初に採点されます。問題ⅣとⅤは、最初に採点される問題の得点（数学受験者については数学の得点の一部をそれに加味した合計）が一定点に達した受験生のみ、採点されます。
11. 問題冊子は、試験終了後必ず持ち帰ってください。

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 [30] 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
③
④
⑤
⑥
⑦
⑧
⑨
⑩

なお、解答欄にある ⑩ はマイナス符号 $-$ を意味します。

問題文 I，II，III は解答を一つずつ選び、マークシートに記入しなさい。

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

“Modern Girls Revisited” by Eve N. Flappers (2014)

① In recent years, much coverage has been given to those women who have risen to the top. In the corporate world, for instance, Indra Yooyi at PepsiCo, Ginni Rometti at IBM and Mary Barra at General Motors have all [1] global media attention. Less celebrated, but arguably more important, has been the increasing dominance of women in higher education. Around the world, more women than men are now attending and graduating from universities. While the global average ratio in 1970 was 160 men per 100 women, in 2013 it had [2] to around 93 men per 100 women. In most OECD countries today, the majority

of university graduates are women, and in some, such as Estonia, Iceland and Sweden, there are more than 160 female per 100 male students. Two notable exceptions are Japan and South Korea, where the ratio remains between 40 and 50%.

② This trend [3] ought to have led to political and economic changes. Sure enough, in the political world, change is visible. Angela Merkel, Germany's current leader, may be the most prominent female politician, but she is not alone. In Italy, for example, half of the ministers in the current government are female, while 31% of parliament members are women. Many African and Latin American nations not only have high rates of female political participation, but have chosen women as their leaders. Examples are Dilma Rousseff in Brazil, Michelle Bachelet in Chile, Aminata Toure in Senegal and Ellen Sirleaf Johnson in Liberia. However, for every encouraging example, there are more instances of progress towards gender equality slowing or stalling. In local politics, women's participation has been declining, even in developed countries.

③ However, the sphere in which women's role remains most debated remains the economy. [4] their educational advantage, college-educated women have lower rates of employment than their male counterparts in most countries, though the gap has decreased recently. Male students tend to major in engineering and the sciences, both of which have strong, though not guaranteed, employment possibilities. Women, meanwhile, continue to lean towards degrees in arts and the humanities. The results are unsurprising. Across the OECD, employment rates among college-educated adult women are somewhat lower than for college-educated men—about [5] on average. In some countries, including South Korea and Japan, the gap is much larger. Indeed, in the latter, women make up a mere 14% of the nation's scientists. The situation is even worse in many countries in the Middle East, such as Lebanon, Qatar and Saudi Arabia, where women make up a majority of university students but constitute a very small minority of the educated labor force.

④ Whatever views one has about contemporary gender issues, few doubt that equality in the labor force is an important goal. Solutions might require strong policies from government. Norway was the first country to try quotas, by

passing a law stating that all major companies with more than nine directors must fill at least 40% of those seats with women. Elsewhere, however, few countries have followed Norway's lead. For example, the EU finally adopted a plan under which the quota is merely an objective, not a mandatory target—even though the 14% rate of female boardroom participation in Europe, excluding Sweden and Finland, is lower than the United States' 16%. Elsewhere, the situation is no better. Japan's rate stands at only 0.9%; of the 44 nations included in a recent survey, only the UAE, Qatar and Saudi Arabia recorded a lower figure. South Korea, often compared to Japan when it comes to other female participation and employment issues, recorded a total twice as high. [6]

⑤ In fact, it is possible to see women's absence from the workforce as a cause of chronic economic under-performance, particularly in countries where the women's levels of education have not translated directly into women's levels of employment. Kathy Matsui, a Goldman Sachs' strategist, has argued that Japan's GDP, for example, might be increased by [7] 14% if four-fifths of its women were employed full-time, the same rate as men. "We have to convince people that running a marathon with one leg is going to take a very long time," Matsui said in a recent interview. "It's still an alien concept that women might be working full-time."

⑥ Whether Norway's idea will succeed in the long run remains to be seen. One obvious disadvantage is the greatly increased workload placed on the few executive-level women at the outset. In Norway itself, a handful of women have now become known as "golden skirts", since they sit on the boards of so many different companies. Given such heavy responsibilities, many have ceased their executive functions in order to concentrate on advisory roles. In extreme cases, women have simply dropped out of corporate life. Norway's strategy may not be sustainable; one way or another, further change is needed. [8]

⑦ Society as a whole needs direction on this issue. Back in 1999, Matsui introduced the idea of "womenomics", arguing that equalizing roles in the workforce is a better solution to a shrinking labor force than immigration or campaigns to raise the birth rate. But, by itself, womenomics is unlikely to succeed: to do so, corporate culture first has to acknowledge the different needs

of women. For example, a lack of day-care centers and caregivers forces many working women to quit their jobs and become full-time mothers. Such breaks for childcare interrupt the rise of educated women to high positions in industry, research and government. On the other hand, expectations about women's roles outside formal employment must also be changed. For example, women are far more likely than men to take time off for other family matters, such as caring for elderly relatives. [9]

⑧ Women's educational advancement is a social sea change which cannot be held back by short-term planning or campaigns to raise the birth rate. Faced with aging societies, politicians and economists around the globe have insisted that immigration is the simplest way to guarantee economic growth. However, a more effective strategy would be to expand the social and economic roles played by women. Only through honest discussion of the part that women can and should play can we fully unlock the political and economic potential of modern society.

Answer the questions [1]—[11] as indicated.

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

Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (1) on the mark sheet.

1. attracted
2. contracted
3. extended
4. grown

2. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [2] in Paragraph ①?

Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (2) on the mark sheet.

1. come down
2. come up
3. put down
4. put up

3. Which of the following do the underlined words at [3] in Paragraph ② refer to? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (3) on the mark sheet.
1. The continuing exceptions of Japan and South Korea
 2. The equality of women as university graduates
 3. The increasing number of female university graduates
 4. The rise of women to positions of corporate power
4. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [4] in Paragraph ③? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (4) on the mark sheet.
1. According to
 2. Because of
 3. Faced with
 4. In spite of
5. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [5] in Paragraph ③? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (5) on the mark sheet.
1. 30% versus 90%
 2. 80% versus 90%
 3. 90% versus 80%
 4. 90% versus 100%
6. According to Paragraph ④, among the following, which ranks third in its rate of female boardroom participation? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (6) on the mark sheet.
1. EU excluding Sweden and Finland
 2. Japan
 3. Qatar
 4. South Korea
 5. United States

7. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [7] in Paragraph ⑤? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (7) on the mark sheet.
1. as far as
 2. as much as
 3. so far as
 4. this much as
8. According to Paragraph ⑥, which of the following best describes the problems Norway has encountered? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (8) on the mark sheet.
1. A few female executives take many highly-paid jobs for which they are overqualified.
 2. Some executive women are underqualified for such powerful positions, and lose their corporate jobs.
 3. The quota system for female executives puts excess pressure on the few who are qualified, and many quit working.
 4. Too many corporate boards have "golden skirts" as members, which is unfair to other women.
9. What is the author's main reason for raising the example of "womenomics" in Paragraph ⑦? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under number (9) on the mark sheet.
1. To argue that many benefits will result from increased female participation in the workforce.
 2. To illustrate that improving the child care system will guarantee the rise of educated women.
 3. To insist that increasing women's participation in the workforce can only happen if many other changes take place as well.
 4. To show that women's formal employment should include caring for elderly relatives.

10. Which of the following does the author give as a reason why there are more women than men at universities these days? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (10) on the mark sheet.
1. Because women get special treatment at university.
 2. Because women and men tend to major in different subjects.
 3. Because women usually study harder than men.
 4. All of the above.
 5. None of the above.
11. Based on her discussion, with which one of the following statements would this author most likely agree? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under number (11) on the mark sheet.
1. Educated women should be more economically active in society.
 2. Educating more women is critical for economic development.
 3. Quotas for female participation should be required everywhere.
 4. Society needs to react to the current lack of male education.

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

“Immigration: Fulfilling Our Global Obligations”

by Lemmy Inne (2013)

① The camps around Sangatte are not pleasant places. There are no fixed toilets, housing is just temporary, and overcrowding is common. People are here from countries across Africa and the Middle East, from Nigeria and Cameroon to Eritrea, Somalia and Yemen. But these camps are not in Africa. They are in northern France. Some of their residents are refugees, but all are trying desperately to find a way into the UK. They are dreaming of a land of opportunity, where they can settle, work and build a future. That will probably be an impossible dream; the authorities will turn most away. But, [12], it is like fighting the tide: these people return again and again.

② Across the English Channel, the steady increase in the numbers of would-be immigrants has prompted renewed debate. Should the UK continue to accept immigration? And if so, from where? Which groups of immigrants and why? However, the UK is not alone; many European nations are [13] the same questions. In Italy and Spain, immigration issues have begun to dominate politics. Moreover, they are now central to political debate in France, the Netherlands, Denmark and Sweden, too. Across the Atlantic, immigration is also a growing political issue in the United States, as people from Latin America move north. Although bigger fences are being built and more border security provided, both political parties admit that these measures are insufficient. Clearly something needs to be done. But what? The topic of immigration usually provokes emotional reactions. Yet our response requires clear heads and an open discussion.

③ To begin with, we need to admit that most immigrants are not trying to get jobs at the expense of workers in rich countries. They are trying to find work in countries that are suffering from shortages of skilled and unskilled labor and are greying rapidly. That is clearly the case in Ireland, Italy and Spain: the number of young people is decreasing. Those that remain are reluctant to do the difficult and dirty jobs that the young and poor have traditionally [14]. Across the global North, immigrants are increasingly essential in the care of the elderly and in waste disposal.

④ Furthermore, it seems obvious that [15] fresh members of society, nations would be weaker, not stronger. In the short run, immigration solves labor shortages. In the long run, immigration will lead to more tax revenue. Right-wing politicians in the North often unfairly attack immigrants as people who [16]. But such descriptions are usually far from correct: grateful immigrants often work longer, harder, and for less reward than those around them.

⑤ Immigrants bring fresh perspectives to any society. Historically, this has usually been viewed positively: years later, the new arrivals often turn out to have brought not just their energy, but different skills and capabilities. [17] increasingly globalized, such skills are even more advantageous. It is easy to adopt limited, nationalistic viewpoints, in which the views and opinions of “outsiders” are considered negatively — as if they might take something away from the majority. However, this is not a zero-sum game. [18]

⑥ What seems to be at issue is not change itself, for society is always changing, but the *pace* of change. The possibilities of travel and movement in the 21st century are far greater than in earlier times, and the numbers of immigrants have grown correspondingly. Moreover, rapid population growth, which occurred in the developed countries in the nineteenth century and led to large-scale migration, is today a phenomenon of the global South. Thus, it is from this region that most migrants originate today. Overcrowding and international transport have combined to produce the present situation, where millions of people are on the move.

⑦ In the face of these changed global circumstances, we can close our doors, pretend that the wider world is not relevant, and prepare for isolation. Or we can admit that the modern world is highly interconnected. That means anticipating and welcoming some kinds of immigration. How a society treats its immigrants is one way to judge how it will be treated by others in the international arena. A nation which rejects them will be rejected in turn. Nobody can pretend that immigration does not present challenges. It can be neither prevented nor ignored: [19]

Answer the questions [12]—[19] as indicated.

12. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [12] in Paragraph ① ?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (12) on the mark sheet.
1. by the authorities
 2. by the immigrants
 3. for the authorities
 4. for the immigrants
13. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [13] in Paragraph ② ?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (13) on the mark sheet.
1. asking for
 2. confused in
 3. stressing on
 4. struggling with

14. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [14] in Paragraph ③?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (14) on the mark sheet.
1. challenged
 2. criticized
 3. performed
 4. relied
15. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [15] in Paragraph ④?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (15) on the mark sheet.
1. besides
 2. except
 3. with
 4. without
16. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [16] in Paragraph ④?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (16) on the mark sheet.
1. are simply interested in their own success through hard work
 2. merely want to provide social gains for the hosts
 3. only wish to gain an easy life from government welfare
 4. would gain profit from other immigrants by exploitation
17. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [17] in Paragraph ⑤?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (17) on the mark sheet.
1. If the world is to become
 2. Since the world has become
 3. Since the world would become
 4. Were the world to become

18. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [18] in Paragraph ⑤ , and thus complete the paragraph? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (18) on the mark sheet.
1. A country's traditional identity is naturally altered by immigrants.
 2. A nation's self-confidence is usually lessened because of immigration.
 3. Immigrants will soon become proud of their new nation's government.
 4. Immigration, far from undermining societies, in fact tends to strengthen them.
19. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [19] in Paragraph ⑦ , and thus complete the article? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under number (19) on the mark sheet.
1. ultimately, immigration offers a useful short-term solution to various social ills.
 2. we should accept immigration, and manage it to our advantage.
 3. we should adopt zero-immigration policies to preserve our culture.
 4. yet, we must not forget the awful conditions in the camp at Sangatte.

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

“Global Charity Begins at Home” by Bette Steyput (2013)

- ① In 2010, the German banker Thilo Sarrazin expressed the feelings of many in Europe, when he declared: “Multiculturalism is dead”. Even today, many Europeans would agree. They have only negative feelings about sharing their towns with people who have different religions, different languages and different ideas about clothing, food, and music.
- ② Nevertheless, the case against current global migration patterns cannot rest on such feelings. Political ideas which spring from deep-seated racial prejudices [20] be unacceptable in the twenty-first century. Such ideas can also be short-sighted. When immigrants adapt to the society around them, today's headache [21] easily become tomorrow's comfort. Instead, we [22] to look

beyond the naïve rhetoric of racism and nationalism to see why rapid migration flows may threaten not just the stability of the host country, but global prosperity. [23]

③ Global migration today is the result of the increased inequalities between rich and poor, combined with environmental destruction across the global South. People are moving in response to economic circumstances. These circumstances are largely determined by trade patterns. Since 1945, free trade, long advertised as a solution to poverty, has brought great wealth to many. However, many more have been left behind. Today, billions still live in conditions of severe poverty. Many are unemployed. Without the intervention of the United Nations, this pattern [24] will continue, and things will get worse.

④ Environmental destruction has driven much migration. Slash-and-burn farming might by now be largely a thing of the past. Yet, whenever people exploit resources without considering the future, the likelihood of migration increases. That has been the experience of Nauru. Encouraged by foreign corporations, the Nauruans allowed their tropical paradise to be destroyed for money. Today, with no other source of income available, they have turned their island into a temporary home for migrants attempting to reach Australia. Ironically, now that their natural resources have been used up, many Nauruans themselves may soon choose to leave. Obviously, Nauru's story cannot be repeated on a global scale, as there would be nowhere left to run. [25]

⑤ Migration encourages a belief in temporary solutions. The rich and skilled in poor countries see the move abroad as a way out. Whether we are talking about IT specialists or doctors and nurses is irrelevant; poorly paid at home, they are usually welcomed by foreign governments. But if this results in profit for the host countries, the migrants' home countries clearly lose. And it is hard to believe that simply by sending money back home they will entirely cover that loss. Critics of immigration are usually wrong to claim that immigrants do not give back to the societies they adopt. Ironically, the reverse also occurs; they *should*, but often do not, help out the places from where they came. [26]

⑥ Today, this has become a pressing issue, because better transportation and increased global communications have speeded up the process of migration. In the past, the pace of change was slow. Migrants shaped the Americas as we know them today over hundreds of years. Across Asia, population movements over many centuries have affected virtually every nation. Today's migrations, however, are more like tides; immigrants move rapidly into growing economies, but fail to adapt to them and are left on the margins of society. When the money runs dry, many will simply move on.

⑦ Critics of immigration as an economic cure are not always racially prejudiced. They often support measures to help immigrants gain citizenship and fairer treatment. Indeed, we should all make every effort to look after those who have made the long journey to a new land. Yet, mass immigration is not a solution, but is in fact part of a wider problem. It is easy for rich countries to accept skilled immigrants, and equally easy for poorer nations to allow unwanted minorities or unskilled manpower to leave. Yet both sides need to change course. Rich nations need to find fair and equitable ways to provide a future for *all* of their *present* inhabitants. Poor nations need to address the issue of population growth and economic inefficiency *at home*. The temporary solution of replacing people in aging societies with younger people from elsewhere is simply a dead end: both donors and recipients are on an unsustainable course.

Answer the questions [20] — [30] as indicated.

20, 21, 22. From the words below, choose the best one to fill each of the gaps at [20], [21], and [22] in Paragraph ②. Each word should be used only once. Fill in the corresponding slots under the numbers marked (20), (21) and (22) on the mark sheet.

1. might
2. need
3. should
4. used
5. would

23. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of Paragraph ②? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (23) on the mark sheet.

1. Arguments against global migration are best made without reference to race.
2. Better arguments against global migration often lead to racial prejudice.
3. Policies based on prejudice are inevitable in the modern world.
4. We should not be blind to the potential benefits of migration.

24. Which of the following best explains the underlined words “this pattern” at [24] in Paragraph ③? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (24) on the mark sheet.

1. Accelerated international migration has led to massive unemployment and global poverty.
2. Free trade has caused inequalities and environmental destruction, which has led to migration.
3. Global inequalities have caused environmental destruction, which has led to increased migration.
4. Severe poverty and widespread unemployment in the global South has resulted in increased global inequalities.

25. What is the author’s main reason for raising the example of Nauru in Paragraph ④? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under number (25) on the mark sheet.

1. To argue that environmental destruction is an inevitable result of migration.
2. To argue that on a global scale, foreigners will abandon polluted places.
3. To explain that access to easy migration encourages environmental destruction.
4. To explain that profits based on short-term thinking can lead to migration.

26. Based on her discussion in Paragraph ⑤, with which one of the following statements would this author most likely agree? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under number (26) on the mark sheet.
1. Poor but skilled immigrants often qualify for better work and pay than local professionals.
 2. Poor countries lose valuable human resources when skilled professionals migrate.
 3. Sending money home shows that many immigrants have adapted well to their host societies.
 4. Skilled migrants place an equally high burden on both home and host countries.
- 27, 28, 29, 30. Read the four statements below. Then, based on the article as a whole, under the corresponding number (27), (28), (29), or (30) on the mark sheet, fill in **slot 1** if you think the author would agree with the statement, or fill in **slot 2** if you think she would disagree with the statement, or fill in **slot 3** if you think her opinion is not given.
27. Free trade is responsible to some extent for modern mass migrations.
 28. New tax policies must be introduced to ensure fairness and transparency in immigration.
 29. Immigration must be included in any solution to the problems of aging societies.
 30. Population movements in the past had similar impacts and occurred at the same speed as modern migrations.

ここからは 解答用紙B を使用しなさい。

IV. 以下の問題文は高校生の A と B と C の会話です。英語に直して，解答用紙 B の IV. の A1，B1，C1，A2 と記載されている行に書きなさい。

注意点：

日本語の表現をうまく英語にできない場合は，別の言い方に変えてから英語にしてみましょう。(例) 難解 → 分かりにくい → hard to understand

問題文：

A1. あの先生はできる生徒をひいきするから，頭にきてるんだけど。

B1. 無視すれば…。まあ，そういうわけにもいかないか。

C1. いずれにせよ，愚痴(ぐち)をこぼしてばかりでは，何も変わらないよね。

A2. そうだね。頭を冷やして，勉強に集中するしかないね。がんばるよ。

V. 以下の設問 (A), (B) の中から一つ選んで、問題文 I ～ III をもとにして、自分の意見を解答用紙 B の V. 欄に英語で書きなさい。注意点をよく読んでから書くこと。

(A) Should the Japanese government introduce quotas for the number of women in government and business? Why, or why not?

(B) Should the Japanese government encourage more foreigners to settle in Japan? Why, or why not?

注意点：

- (1) 箇条書きは不可。
- (2) 問題文 I, II または III で言及されている見解やことがらを最低一つ引用して、自分の意見をまとめること。
- (3) 自分の意見と異なる見解にも言及すること。
- (4) 引用する際には、下の例を参考にすること。

引用例：

- In her 2010 article “Against Zoos”, Malls claims, “Nature is not ours to control.” However, I strongly disagree with that statement, because ...
- I agree to a certain extent with Devon Suzuki who argues, “Schools do not protect the rights of students enough.” in the essay by Foane (2010).
- According to O’Werke (2012, paragraph 7), one option is indirect taxation. Although this argument ...

