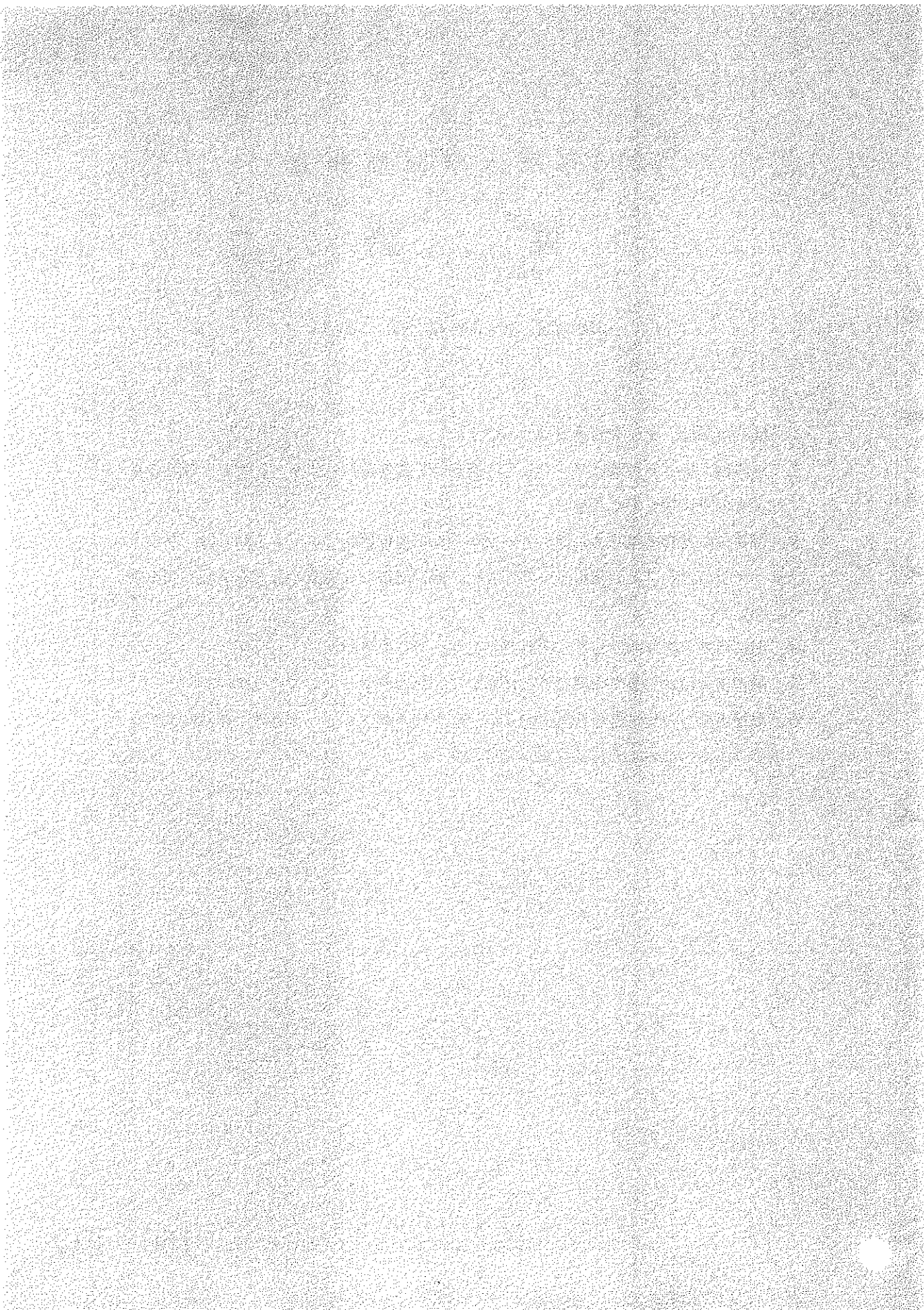


2018 年度 入学 試験 問題

英 語

(試験時間 10:30~12:10 100分)

1. 解答用紙は、マーク解答用紙のみです。
2. 解答は、必ず解答欄にマークしてください。解答欄以外にマークすると無効となりますので注意してください。
3. 解答は、HBの鉛筆またはシャープペンシルを使用し、訂正する場合は、プラスチック製の消しゴムを使用してください。解答用紙には鉛筆のあとや消しくずを残さないでください。
4. 解答用紙を折り曲げたり、汚したりしないでください。
5. 解答用紙には、必ず受験番号と氏名を記入およびマークしてください。
6. 解答用紙への受験番号の記入およびマークは、コンピュータ処理上非常に重要なので、誤記のないよう特に注意してください。



I From the choices 'a'—'e' below, select the best answers to fill blanks (1) — (5). Each answer can be used only once. (10 points)

1. The new park the town plans to build will be (1) great benefit to the whole community.
2. Thanks to the warm hospitality of the hotel, they enjoyed their stay (2) the full.
3. Having won prestigious awards several times, she is (3) the best ballet dancers in the world.
4. The survey reveals the ongoing consumer trend of favoring quality (4) quantity.
5. What is this old typewriter (5)?

- a. among
- b. for
- c. of
- d. over
- e. to

II From the choices 'a'—'e' below, select the best answers to fill blanks (1) — (5). Each answer can be used only once. (10 points)

1. He made an inquiry to (1) if international shipping was available.
2. Rough seas forced them to (2) off the fishing trip at the last minute.
3. Sometimes a lack of experience can (3) to your advantage.
4. Most amusement parks will not let young children ride some attractions if they don't (4) the minimum height requirements.
5. We may (5) out of fuel before reaching our destination.

- a. call
- b. meet
- c. run
- d. see
- e. work

III From the choices 'a'—'e' below, select the best answers to fill blanks (1) — (5). Each answer can be used only once. (10 points)

1. An openness to other people will give you the upper (1) in business negotiations.
2. History proves that although most wars broke out in the (2) of freedom, they seldom brought it about.
3. Politicians should work not for particular groups but for the (3) of the whole country.
4. The liberalization of the import of agricultural products seems to do harm to farmers, but from the consumers' (4), such liberalization is always welcome.
5. The (5) of becoming a mother ten years after getting married filled her with joy and happiness.

- a. good
- b. hand
- c. name
- d. perspective
- e. prospect

IV From the choices 'a'—'e' below, select the words which are closest in meaning to the underlined words (1)—(10). (20 points)

1. Teachers decided to launch⁽¹⁾ an online petition demanding a change in the current guidelines.

- a. deny
- b. discuss
- c. grant
- d. sign
- e. start

2. Given the mixed opinions among experts, a hasty⁽²⁾ conclusion should be avoided.

- a. conventional
- b. decisive
- c. false
- d. hurried
- e. vague

3. The more she moved forward with her project, the more clearly she recognized the greatest obstacle⁽³⁾.

- a. danger
- b. difficulty
- c. duty
- d. purpose
- e. value

4. With the deadline fast approaching, the boss urged us to come up with an alternative.

- a. devise
- b. examine
- c. implement
- d. reject
- e. strengthen

5. The governments tried in vain to reach agreement on the new treaty.

- a. with attention
- b. with determination
- c. without conflict
- d. without reserve
- e. without success

6. Because of the acute pain in her stomach, my mother was hospitalized for more than one month.

- a. dull
- b. quick
- c. sharp
- d. slow
- e. suffocating

7. Because the dying man's last words were not coherent, his family could not understand what he meant.
(7)

- a . influential
- b . logical
- c . perfect
- d . tolerable
- e . worthy

8. Read a newspaper every day so that you can be aware of what is going on in the world.
(8)

- a . anxious about
- b . careful about
- c . dependent on
- d . knowledgeable about
- e . sensitive of

9. The boy did not break the window deliberately, but nobody understood it.
(9)

- a . against his will
- b . by accident
- c . on purpose
- d . with care
- e . without notice

10. We have discussed this problem for two hours. Can I sum up what we have
(10)

- a . explain in detail
- b . give the main points about
- c . inform
- d . omit carefully
- e . point out one by one

V Select the sentence that is grammatically incorrect in each group. (10 points)

1.
 - a. College students should know how to type, for typing, if they are good at it, saves a lot of time.
 - b. Let me talk about the problem with our colleagues and see what they think.
 - c. The apartments on the lower floor located at the intersection cost less because they are more exposed to dust and traffic noise.
 - d. The museum was named after the prominent scholar who found the missing Buddha made in the 8th century.
 - e. This cigar pipe has little value, but it's precious as it reminds me for my father.

2.
 - a. Airline pilots are expected to regularly undergo very strict health checks.
 - b. I don't suppose you will have any trouble in finding your host family at the movie theater.
 - c. If there had not been delays in the shuttle bus service to the airport, she could have caught her flight to London on schedule.
 - d. The announcement that there would be no classes on Friday because of snow seemed to be welcomed.
 - e. The family got lost in Hakone, what was enveloped in dense fog.

3.
 - a. Don't taste the mushrooms you picked in the forest until you can be sure they are safe to eat.
 - b. Let's leave the details while we are discussing the main part of the project.
 - c. The son denied having broken the vase, even though he had been alone in the house at that time.
 - d. Would you mind writing me a recommendation letter to the company I would like to work for?
 - e. You'd better accepted his generous offer to support your school expenses for the coming years.

4.
 - a. After answering the telephone and took the message, she put it on the table and went out.
 - b. For the first time in his life, he regretted a big decision, which was to resign the post as president.
 - c. She prefers walking outside to staying indoors, so that she can keep in good shape.
 - d. Whenever you want to leave before the class ends, you should ask the professor for permission.
 - e. Would you rather stay late in the office or come in early tomorrow to finish the work?

5. a. A friend of mine who used to live in Switzerland told me the main languages spoken there are German, French, and Italian.
- b. An adequate diet can delay the age-related decline of the five senses.
- c. The biggest problem with nuclear power is what to do with the waste which is produced in the process.
- d. The internet will allow people to travel less in the future because they can become friends even without meeting in person.
- e. The teacher/student ratio is an important factor profoundly that affects learning.

VI From the choices 'a'—'e' below, select the best answers to fill blanks (1) — (8). (16 points)

1. None of the rumors about the ghosts who (1) the house have been proved true.
 - a . were said being haunting
 - b . were said haunting
 - c . were said having haunted
 - d . were said to be haunted
 - e . were said to haunt

2. The best approach of research in anthropology is believed to be doing 'field study' — that is, studying a people (2).
 - a . by living among it
 - b . by living among them
 - c . by living among themselves
 - d . to live with it
 - e . to live with themselves

3. The professor is well-known for his excellent way of encouraging students to find interesting topics to learn about on their own, (3) most of the time.
 - a . despite of his lecturing
 - b . however hard lecturing
 - c . in order to lecture
 - d . instead of lecturing
 - e . moreover he lectured

4. To reach the nearest station most directly from here, (4) straight ahead for one mile, before turning right at the third traffic light and going on for three more blocks.
- a. drive
 - b. driving
 - c. if you drive
 - d. while you drive
 - e. you are driving
5. Not (5) when the customer would come back, the store clerk had to wait for what seemed like an eternity.
- a. being known
 - b. knowing
 - c. known
 - d. to be known
 - e. to know
6. Many people donated money to the charity for animal protection as far as their (6) circumstances permitted.
- a. respect
 - b. respectable
 - c. respectful
 - d. respecting
 - e. respective

7. Compelling evidence was presented to the court (7) he was the architect of the fraud.
- a . however
 - b . if
 - c . that
 - d . what
 - e . where
8. Technology known as deep learning utilizes the networks of nerves (8) to learn from a vast amount of data.
- a . as the alike function of human brains
 - b . share the same system with human brains
 - c . similar to those of human brains
 - d . that human brains look identical
 - e . when human brains resemble each other

VII Read the following passage and select the best answer for each question.

(30 points)

Americans throw away almost as much food as they eat because of a 'cult of perfection,' making the problems of hunger and poverty worse, and causing great damage to the environment. Huge quantities of fresh food products grown in the US are left in the field to rot, fed to farm animals or taken directly from the field to landfill, a place where waste is buried, because of unrealistic standards regarding appearance, according to official data and interviews with dozens of farmers, truck drivers, researchers, campaigners and government officials.

From the fields and orchards of California to the population centers of the east coast, farmers and others in the food distribution chain say high-value and nutritious food is being sacrificed to retailers' demands for perfection. "It's all about having absolutely perfect-looking food," says Jay Johnson, who ships fresh fruit and vegetables from North Carolina and central Florida. "What happens in our business today is that it is either perfect, or it gets rejected. It is perfect to them, or they turn it down."

Food waste is often described as a 'farm-to-fork' problem. Food is lost in fields, warehouses, packaging, distribution, supermarkets, restaurants and refrigerators. By one official estimate, about 60 million tons of food worth about \$160 billion is wasted by retailers and consumers every year — one-third of all foodstuffs in the US.

But that is just something that happens 'downstream.' In more than two dozen interviews, farmers, wholesalers, truck drivers, food experts and campaigners described the waste that occurs 'upstream': damaged vegetables are regularly abandoned in the field to save the expense and labor involved in harvest. Otherwise they may be left to rot in a warehouse because of minor damage that does not necessarily affect freshness or quality. When added to the retail waste, it takes the amount of food lost close to half of all food grown, experts say. "I would

say at times there is 25% of the crop that is just thrown away or fed to cattle,” said Wayde Kirschenman, whose family has been growing potatoes and other vegetables near Bakersfield, California, since the 1930s. “Sometimes it can be worse.”

Dark-colored cauliflowers were left in the field. Grapes that were not a perfect shape were dumped. Entire boxes of pre-cut orange pieces that would no longer be used were sent to (1). In June, Kirschenman ended up feeding a significant share of his watermelon crop to cows.

Researchers acknowledge there is as yet no clear way to calculate food loss in the US, although think tanks such as the World Resources Institute are working towards a more (2) way to measure food loss.

Imperfect Produce, a delivery service for ‘ugly’ food in the San Francisco Bay area, estimates that about one-fifth of all fruit and vegetables are sent to the dump because they do not conform to the industry standard of perfection. But farmers, including Kirschenman, put the rejection rate far higher, depending on (3) damage to the food caused by bad weather.

The lost food is seen increasingly as a cost for household incomes — about \$1,600 a year for a family of four — and a direct challenge to global efforts to fight hunger, poverty and climate change. Globally, about one-third of food is wasted: 1.6 billion tons of food a year, with a value of about \$1 trillion. If this wasted food were put into 20-cubic-meter containers, it would fill 80 million of them, enough to reach all the way to the moon. Taking action to tackle this is not impossible, as countries like Denmark have shown.

The Obama administration and the UN pledged to cut the amount of avoidable food waste in half by 2030. Food producers, retail chains and campaign groups such as the Natural Resources Defense Council have also vowed to reduce food loss. Food experts say there is growing awareness that governments cannot effectively fight hunger, or climate change, without reducing food waste. Food waste accounts for about 8% of global climate pollution, more than India or Russia.

“There are a lot of people who are hungry and do not receive adequate nutrition, including in the US. Probably 5-10% of the population are still hungry — they still do not have enough to eat,” said Shenggen Fan, the director general of the International Food Policy Research Institute in Washington. “That is why food loss matters a great deal. People are still hungry.” That is not counting the waste of water, land and other resources, or the effect on the climate of producing food that ends up in landfill.

Within the US, food that is thrown away is the biggest single component of landfill, according to the Environmental Protection Agency. Food dumps are a rising source of methane, a far more powerful greenhouse gas than CO₂. But experts acknowledge that they are only beginning to control the scale of the problem.

Roger Gordon, who founded the Food Cowboy company set up to rescue and re-route rejected food, believes that the waste is built into the economics of food production. Fresh food accounts for 15% of supermarket profits, he argued. “If you and I reduced fresh produce waste by 50% like the US agriculture department wants us to do, then the profit margin of supermarkets would fall from 1.5% to 0.7%,” he said. “And if we were to lose 50% of consumer waste, then we would lose about \$250 billion in economic activity.”

Some supermarket chains and industry groups in the US are (4) ugly food sections and actively campaigning to reduce such losses. (5), a number of producers and distributors claimed that some retailing giants were still using their power to reject food on the basis of some ideal of perfection, and sometimes because of market conditions.

The farmers and truck drivers interviewed said they had seen their food rejected for very weak reasons, but decided not to challenge the rules of the US department of agriculture for fear of being boycotted by powerful supermarket giants. They also asked that their names not be used.

1. Which best fits blank (1)?

- a . farms
- b . landfill
- c . supermarkets
- d . trucks
- e . warehouses

2. Which best fits blank (2)?

- a . accurate
- b . difficult
- c . early
- d . irrelevant
- e . rewarding

3. Which best fits blank (3)?

- a . artificial
- b . economic
- c . nutritional
- d . pollution
- e . superficial

4. Which best fits blank (4)?

- a . ignoring
- b . introducing
- c . reducing
- d . replacing
- e . transferring

5. Which best fits blank (5)?
- a. Because of this
 - b. However
 - c. Moreover
 - d. Otherwise
 - e. Similarly
6. What do the underlined words “‘farm-to-fork’ problem” mean?⁽⁶⁾
- a. It is difficult to carry products from the farm to the consumer’s dining table.
 - b. It is very expensive to get farm products to the dining table.
 - c. Local food should be eaten locally.
 - d. The product at the farm needs to be changed before we can eat it.
 - e. There are problems of waste at every stage of getting farm products to the consumer’s dining table.
7. According to the article, which of the following is not true?
- a. About 180 million tons of foodstuffs are produced each year in the US.
 - b. Food is rejected only when the freshness or quality is poor.
 - c. Many retailers only want to accept cauliflowers that are lightly colored.
 - d. Nearly half of all farm products in the US is never eaten.
 - e. Sometimes as much as 25% of the crop produced by farmers is thrown away or given to cows.
8. According to the article, which of the following is not true?
- a. 15% of supermarket profits come from selling fresh food.
 - b. Food waste can contribute significantly to climate change.
 - c. Many retailers do not like farm products that have slight damage to them.
 - d. The problem of food waste is one that nobody knows how to solve.
 - e. Watermelons can be used as food for farm animals.

9. According to the article, which of the following is true?
- a. Food dumps produce an increasing amount of CO₂.
 - b. Hunger is a serious problem in the US.
 - c. If food loss were reduced, there would not be any loss of economic activity.
 - d. The company Food Cowboy believes that rejected food should not be eaten.
 - e. The company Imperfect Produce believes all consumers prefer 'ugly' food.
10. Which title best suits the article?
- a. Half of all US food products are thrown away
 - b. How the US food distribution system works
 - c. The battle to reduce food waste is being won
 - d. The problems faced by the agricultural industry in the US
 - e. What is 'perfect' food?

VIII From the choices 'a'—'e' below, select the best answers to fill blanks (1) — (5). Each answer can be used only once. (20 points)

A. According to a newspaper article published in summer 2016, drivers of diesel cars face the world's toughest air pollution penalties under plans for London that could be extended to other cities. A £10 daily 'toxicity charge' (a fee charged because of the health damage caused by the pollution) will be imposed on gasoline and diesel cars and vans made before 2005 entering central London. This will be added to the £11.50 charge that must be paid by all vehicles entering central London, Sadiq Khan, the mayor of London, said. By the end of the decade the fee will be extended to pre-2015 diesel cars and the charging zone will become ten times bigger, (1), according to estimates by the mayor's office. Mr Khan said that he was planning the "toughest emission standards of any major city in the world" to help reduce the 9,500 early deaths a year that are linked to air pollution in the capital.

The government pledged in 2015 to fine older taxis, buses and trucks in new 'clean-air zones' in Birmingham, Leeds, Southampton, Nottingham and Derby. At the time ministers said that private cars would be exempt from restrictions, but the environmental group Client-Earth is bringing a High Court challenge (2) to take tougher action. Under Mr Khan's plans the ultra-low emission zone will be expanded from central London to the North and South Circular roads. The charge will apply 24 hours a day. Thousands more roadside cameras will be installed to catch and fine drivers who fail to pay the charge.

The scheme will mean a financial loss to thousands of drivers who bought a diesel car (3) fewer emissions. Mr Khan said that older diesel cars produced up to 20 times as much air pollution per mile as gasoline cars. The mayor urged the government to work with him to start a national scheme under which a driver replacing a highly polluting vehicle for a cleaner car

could receive a discount.

Mr Khan announced his proposals at Great Ormond Street Hospital, where he visited children who were (4) made worse by poor air quality. His plans, due to be implemented after public consultation, go much further than those of Boris Johnson, the previous mayor, who had proposed a pollution charge starting in 2020 and limited to central London.

Mr Khan said, "It is the 60th anniversary of the Clean Air Act of 1956, which was passed following the deadly smogs in London in the 1950s. Just as in the 1950s, air pollution in London today is literally (5). But unlike the smoky pollution of the past, today's pollution is a hidden killer."

- a. affecting 210,000 drivers a day
- b. being treated for breathing conditions
- c. believing that it produced
- d. calling for the government
- e. killing Londoners

B. The six wealthiest countries in the world, which account for almost 60% of the global economy, have (1), while poorer countries take most of the burden.

According to a report released by a charity, the US, China, Japan, Germany, France and the UK, which together make up 56.6% of global GDP, have just 2.1 million refugees or 8.9% of the world's total.

Of these 2.1 million people, roughly a third are in Germany (736,740), while the remaining 1.4 million are split between the other five countries. The UK has 168,937 refugees, a figure which has been called shameful.

In contrast, (2) — almost 12 million people — live in Jordan, Turkey, Palestine, Pakistan, Lebanon and South Africa, despite the fact that these places make up less than 2% of the world's economy.

One charity is calling on governments (3) and (4) poorer countries which provide shelter to the majority of the world's refugees. "This is one of the greatest challenges of our time yet poorer countries, and poorer people, are left to take the responsibility," Goldring said. "It is a complex crisis that requires a global response with the richest countries doing their fair share by welcoming more refugees and doing more to help and protect them wherever they are."

"Now more than ever, the UK needs to show that it is an open society that is prepared to play its part in solving this crisis. It is shameful that as one of the richest economies the UK has provided shelter for less than 1% of refugees."

According to the UNHCR Global Trends 2015 report, more than 65 million people have left their homes due (5), the highest number since records began. Most of these (40.8 million) are displaced within their own country, with 21.3 million as refugees and 3.2 million awaiting decisions in industrialized countries to find out whether they can stay there.

- a . less than 9% of the world's refugees
- b . more than half of the world's refugees
- c . to accept more refugees
- d . to do more to help
- e . to violence, war and human rights violations

IX Read the following passage and select the best answer for each question.

(24 points)

As Japan's population continues to grow older, a proposal has been made to change the definition of the 'elderly' age to reflect people's changing (1) as to when their old age begins. In the face of increasing social security costs in an aging society, the government started making elderly people with incomes above certain levels pay for more of their medical and nursing-care expenses. These moves may indeed reflect the improved health and changing lifestyles of today's senior citizens. But they also need to be accompanied by greater efforts to secure job opportunities and other services for people who can and are willing to remain active in their old age.

In 2016, the oldest members of the nation's first baby boomer generation turned 70. People 65 or older are commonly defined as the elderly in Japan and now account for more than a quarter of the population. (2) pace of the aging of the population, it is estimated that 1 out of 3 people in Japan will be over 65 years old in 2035 — and 1 out of 2.5 in 2060, at which point, according to another estimate, 1 out of 4 people is forecast to be 75 or older.

With the birth rate not significantly rising from its historic low, the working-age population between the ages of 15 and 64 is likely to continue falling. Along with the rising elderly population, this puts the future of the social security system in doubt. Today, one elderly retired person is being supported by 2.1 working-age people, unlike the past when 1 retired person (3) 10 working-age people.

Beginning in 2017, the government required elderly people with certain levels of income to pay for more of their own medical and nursing-care costs. The idea is to get more senior citizens to support the social security system if they can afford to. Such reforms will be inevitable and may be practical if more and more people can stay fit in their advanced years and can continue to work. A survey of about 2,000 people aged 60 or older showed that nearly 70% of them are willing to keep

working past the age of 65. In 2015, the number of people 65 or older who work rose for the 12th year in a row to hit a record 7.3 million, accounting for 11.4% of the labor force. The number of those not self-employed was 3.6 million; 74% of them were engaged in irregular work such as part-time jobs.

Against this background, a group of academic societies proposed changing the definition of the 'elderly' age to 75 or older, and those people 65 to 74 who can still actively engage in social activities, including work, as 'semi-elderly.' The scholars say the proposal was made purely on medical grounds, such as the rapid improvement in the health of senior citizens, and may influence public discussions on the future of social security and employment systems, which are generally designed to classify those 65 or older as people who receive social welfare. According to the proposed definition, the ratio of elderly people in the population will be reduced to about 13%, compared with the current ratio of 26.7%. A group of Liberal Democratic Party lawmakers also proposed reviewing the definition of the elderly age and abolishing the compulsory retirement system at firms in an effort to sustain social security finances.

The definition of the elderly as those 65 or older does indeed appear to be increasingly different from popular views. Another survey of 3,000 people aged 40 or older showed that 41.1% of people who replied thought that old age begins at 70, while 16% said they consider 75 as start of being the 'elderly', as opposed to 20% who believe they will be elderly once they turn 65.

In 2013, the healthy life expectancy, which refers to the average period in people's life when they can live their lives without relying on medical and nursing care help, reached 71.2 for men and 74.2 for women. In one government survey, 87% of the people between 65 and 69, and 82% of those from 70 to 74, said they have no health problems affecting their everyday life. The scholars who proposed changing the definition of the elderly age said that advances in medical technology and living conditions are making people 5 to 10 years younger in terms of their physical and intellectual abilities now compared to a decade ago.

These are indeed welcome developments. The question is whether the changes will be accompanied by reforms to enable those elderly people who are willing to continue working to do so, including employment practices of companies such as an extension of the compulsory retirement age. It also needs to be considered that not all elderly people will be in the average health condition and fit to work.

Many Japanese companies are indeed turning to elderly workers to make up for the decline in the size of the younger-generation workforce. (4) a growing labor shortage, some major firms are moving to extend their employees' retirement age from 60 to 65. According to a labor ministry survey, 74.1% of some 153,000 firms hiring more than 30 workers have a system enabling all of their employees to keep working at least until they turn 65 if they wish to. But the ratio of firms that employ workers through the age of 70 is just 21.2%.

The fact that more people are staying healthy in their advanced age is a good thing. Changing the definition of the 'elderly' age needs further public discussion if it is to involve changing the way people work and receive social security benefits.

1. Which best fits blank (1)?

- a. dreams
- b. fears
- c. memories
- d. perceptions
- e. warnings

2. Which best fits blank (2)?

- a. Apart from the
- b. At the current
- c. At the unpredictable
- d. Despite the
- e. Instead of the

3. Which best fits blank (3)?

- a. did the work of
- b. employed
- c. provided for
- d. was covered by
- e. was replaced by

4. Which best fits blank (4)?

- a. At the cost of
- b. Despite
- c. Even if there is
- d. In terms of
- e. In the face of

5. According to the article, which of the following is true?
- a. Because Japan's population is continuing to grow, there are more elderly people.
 - b. Because more and more of those 65 years and older are not fit enough to work, the future of the social welfare system is in doubt.
 - c. Due to increasing social security costs, the government made wealthier elderly people contribute more to their medical and nursing-care costs from 2017.
 - d. The government does not know how to raise the money to pay for medical costs.
 - e. The majority of workers over 65 years of age are in full-time jobs.
6. According to the article, which of the following is not true?
- a. As the Japanese population ages and the working population decreases, there are fewer workers to cover the costs of social security.
 - b. By changing the definition of 'elderly,' and raising the retirement age, some politicians hope to increase the number of healthy people who are able to work.
 - c. It has been estimated that by 2035 one-third of the population will be over 65 years of age and that by 2060, 1 out of 4 people will be 75 or older.
 - d. More than a quarter of Japan's population are 65 years or older, while all of the first baby boomer generation are over 70 years old.
 - e. One survey showed that the majority of elderly are willing to keep working beyond 65 if they are able.

7. According to the article, which of the following is not true?
- a. At present, people who are 65 or older can generally receive social security payments.
 - b. For many people, due to advances in medicine and overall health, being 65 years old is no longer considered to be elderly.
 - c. Some experts have suggested that people between the ages of 65 and 74 who are still healthy and socially active could be defined as 'semi-elderly.'
 - d. Some politicians have suggested making it possible to change the laws about when people have to stop working at companies.
 - e. The government is hoping to reduce the population of elderly by 13%.
8. According to the article, which of the following is true?
- a. According to one survey, over 70% of elderly under the age of 74 feel they are generally healthy and not troubled by medical problems.
 - b. Almost three-quarters of 153,000 firms surveyed aim to hire more than 30 workers who are willing to work beyond the current retirement age.
 - c. Many companies are already taking advantage of healthy elderly people and not allowing them to retire.
 - d. Social and technological progress in the past decade means that the elderly seem physically younger than before, although intellectual ability has remained unchanged.
 - e. The government wants to abolish the compulsory retirement age so that all elderly people will work.



