

## 英 語 問 題

## 注意事項

1. 問題用紙は、12 ページある。
2. 解答用紙に印刷されている受験番号が正しいかどうか、受験票と照合し確認する。
3. 解答用紙の所定の欄に氏名を記入する。
4. 解答は、すべて解答用紙の所定の欄にマークするか、または所定の欄に記述する。
5. 解答は、必ず鉛筆又はシャープペンシル(いずれもHB・黒)で記入する。
6. 訂正は、消しゴムできれいに消し、消しえずを残さない。
7. 解答用紙は、汚したり折り曲げたりしないこと。また所定以外のところには、記入しない。
8. 問題に指定された数より多くマークしない。
9. 解答用紙は、持ちかえらない。
10. 問題用紙は、持ちかえる。
11. 試験時間は、60 分である。

(マーク記入例)

良い例	悪い例
●	◎ ⊗ ○

I つぎの英文を読み、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Following the start of Japan's economic recession in the early 1990s, the number of company positions available for prospective high school and university graduates dramatically declined. Young Japanese ceased to ( 1 ) the long prevailing favorable situation in which the great majority of job seekers were able to become permanent employees of companies. At the same time, the number of young people engaged in unstable forms of employment increased. These young temporary or part-time workers became known as "freeters."

The term "freeter" was first ( 2 ) in the late 1980s when the economy was booming. It originally referred to young people who refused to become permanent employees, instead engaging in temporary or part-time work. Many of these hoped eventually to become professionals in the worlds of music or the theater and the like. At first the issue of "freeters" was seen as a problem concerning a ( 3 ) in young people's attitude to work. However, after the recession began in the early 1990s, the number of young people who could not find permanent employment increased, and many were forced to accept temporary employment. Such people also referred to themselves as "freeters."

A third group consisted of young people who postponed choosing a profession because they were unsure what they wanted to do. These people also engaged in temporary work, and they called themselves "freeters," too. According to surveys taken in recent years, the number of those who are "freeters" in the original sense of the word <sup>(7)</sup> occupies no more than ten to twenty percent of all young people. As this situation became clear, the ( A ) of the "freeter" problem shifted from the attitudes of young people to employment difficulties.

In the early 2000s, with the increasing number of young people not entering the labor market even after having left education, the term NEET (not in education, employment or training) was introduced from the United Kingdom. Some interpreted this as a ( B ) of the difficulty of the labor market, while others

viewed it as a failure to foster young people's desire to acquire skills or find a profession, including the ability to interact with others. This problem was nothing new in that there had always been high school dropouts who failed to get employed after giving up school. However, it was now recognized as something that had to be solved. These freeters and NEETs did not fit the basic school-to-work transition model in Japanese society, in which students become full-time regular employees upon graduation and are trained in companies to become fully qualified workers.

( 4 ) the beginning of the 1990s, regardless of educational level, a special labor market had existed for fresh graduates. Almost all of those who sought employment, whether male or female, were employed as permanent employees in full-time positions without a fixed term. However, it was assumed that men would work until retirement, whereas women would work for some years in either office work or manual jobs and then leave employment for marriage and children.

These women typically reentered into the labor market some years later, taking jobs as low-wage part-time workers. Women's reentry into the labor market as part-timers was due, first of all, to the division of labor in the home, ( 5 ) women were responsible for most of the housework and child rearing. Moreover, there was only a very limited market for those who wished to gain permanent employment later on.

Freeters and NEETs at present are men and unmarried women between the ages of 15 and 34, a group that has been aging with the general population. According to government statistics, in 2002 there were about 2,500,000 freeters and 650,000 to 850,000 NEETs in Japan. Both freeters and NEETs are on the increase. A careful ( C ) of their backgrounds based on government statistics suggests that they are primarily drawn from less educated people.

In Japan, the lifetime employment system once promised many people ( D ) by powerful companies training, safety and security. With the prolonged recession since the 1990s, many firms reduced lifetime employment and expanded opportunities for long-term, full-time employment among mid-career employees.

But “mid-career recruitment” essentially involves bringing in experienced managers <sup>(1)</sup> who have already gained a track record with at least one other company. It offers few new opportunities for NEETs or freeters.

At present, the number of positions available for new university graduates is increasing in step with the ( E ) of the economy, but it is still urgent to deal with youth employment. It is necessary to develop paths to assist unemployed youth and part-timers to develop skills and find jobs that will make it possible for them to gain greater income and form a family. This does not have to mean ( 6 ) to the Japanese-style employment pattern centering on permanent employment, but at a minimum it would require equal treatment for regular and part-time workers, and increased opportunities to acquire professional skills outside companies.

問 1 文脈から考えて、( 1 )～( 6 )に入る最も適切な語をそれぞれ選びなさい。

- |                  |              |
|------------------|--------------|
| (1) A. face      | B. express   |
| C. make          | D. enjoy     |
| (2) A. coined    | B. imported  |
| C. recalled      | D. rejected  |
| (3) A. crisis    | B. turn      |
| C. change        | D. dream     |
| (4) A. By        | B. After     |
| C. In            | D. Until     |
| (5) A. where     | B. when      |
| C. whichever     | D. however   |
| (6) A. retaining | B. returning |
| C. recruiting    | D. resuming  |

問 2 空欄( A )～( E )には、以下の語のいずれかが入る。それぞれに最も適切なものを選び、必要な場合は文意が通るように語形を変えて、解答欄に 1 語で記しなさい。

examine    hire    recover    reflect    understand

問 3 下線部(ア) the original sense of the word とはどのような意味か。最も適切な説明を A～D から選びなさい。

- A. Most young people became freeters because they did not want to work.
- B. Many of the less educated became freeters.
- C. Many would-be artists were engaged in temporary work.
- D. Most young people found it increasingly difficult to find a regular job.

問 4 下線部(イ) “mid-career recruitment” とは何か。最も適切なものを A～D から選びなさい。

- A. Career opportunities in middle management
- B. Recruitment practices targeting people in the Middle Ages
- C. Employing someone with some years of work experience elsewhere
- D. People in their 40s to 50s who are hoping to make their first career

問 5 この文章に合う最も適切なタイトルを A～D から選びなさい。

- A. Job Hunting by Young People in Japan's Booming Economy
- B. Youth Employment under Japan's Changing Economic Situation
- C. The Unchanging Life-long Employment System in Japan
- D. The Impact of Education on Japan's Youth Employment

## II つぎの英文を読み、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Solar energy has been wrongly conceived to be very expensive compared with fossil fuels. This is probably due to the way costs have been calculated. As the recent Deepwater Horizon's oil platform explosion and resulting leak has shown, such costs have not been planned for and will now have to be added to the future cost of the supply of fossil fuels. Counting the cost is indeed a messy, smelly sea.

With the gradual buildup of the necessary infrastructure, solar energy will become the primary energy source for heating, lighting and transportation needs. However, petroleum and other fossil-fuel resources will continue to be valuable and necessary commodities, since fossil resources have other uses than the production of energy. One-eighth of the U.S. oil is not burned as fuel, but is instead used to make materials for surfacing roads, covering roofs for buildings, as well as fertilizers, plastics, and chemical products.

Oil facilities will not be suddenly closed or abandoned. Older facilities will gradually be phased out and new high-efficiency treatment facilities will be built to supply the non-energy products of fossil resources. High-efficiency vehicles, machinery and systems, as well as conservation, will be needed to move toward energy sustainability.

Over several decades, the world will go from a primarily carbon-based energy system to a primarily solar-based energy system. Carbon-dioxide emissions will be greatly reduced, and global warming may cease to be a problem. The environment will be cleaner, safer, and more secure. Underwater oil wells will no longer be needed. Oil spills will be a thing of the past. In addition, the new solar technologies will be a source of significant new jobs.

Creating the desired infrastructure will require the strong cooperative support of governments throughout the world. Governments must rethink their energy policies by reducing or eliminating the hundreds of billions of dollars in annual subsidies for fossil fuels. All costs—including extraction damage; CO<sub>2</sub> buildup;



resource depletion; air, soil and water pollution; acid rain; and losses of plant and animal life — should be incorporated into the price of fossil fuels. Security costs should also be included in the price of fossil-fuel energy and nuclear energy.

The model for this approach exists today in many European nations whose governments are already using taxes and incentives to fund new renewable energy infrastructures. As Jeff Immelt, the CEO of General Electric, has said, “Europe today is the major force for environmental innovation. European governments have encouraged their companies to invest in and produce clean power technologies.”

Our sun will not last forever. However, if we convert to a carbon-free energy system, we should be able to extend our comfortable life on Earth for several billions of years. How we do this is up to us. We can continue to eat our free lunch of fossil fuels until their depletion, or we can start now to convert to a carbon-free energy system in a well thought-out manner over the next 40 or 50 years.

We, the global community, have to make a choice between cheap, dirty, harmful fossil fuels or slightly more expensive, available clean energy, for which we lack the appropriate infrastructure. The cost of a world with vastly less climate change and environmental damage means readjusting our priorities. We must pay more for energy and less for the damage caused by climate, environment and weather problems.

A significant contribution to our current world energy situation is the blind belief in consumption that has been pushed upon us by the marketing geniuses of the global corporations. The public has been persuaded by those corporations to buy more and save less.

I believe that, if we continue this consumption cult, we will be bringing on serious problems, such as climate change and much unnecessary suffering. On the other hand, if we insist on a resource depletion fee or carbon tax instead of begging for cheap oil, these problems can be avoided. A long-range solution in the form of carbon-free energy is possible and achievable if we plan now, spend for the future instead of the present, and conserve more while spending less.

1～7に関しては、書き出しの文のあとに続く「最も適切な文」をA～Dから選んで答えなさい。なお、「最も適切な文」とは、本文と内容がほぼ一致するものである。

8～10に関しては、日本語の指示文に従って解答しなさい。

1. A recent oil platform explosion has shown that
  - A. the extraction of oil can be costly for those who work in the industry.
  - B. the costs of extracting oil have been calculated so that oil looks too expensive to access.
  - C. the way of calculating costs for extracting oil has not taken accidents into account.
  - D. dirty water is produced by the extraction of oil and this has to be cleaned up at great cost.
  
2. The increase in infrastructure for solar energy and other renewable energy resources will mean that
  - A. people will have access to free energy for their cars and homes and it will not be necessary to extract oil in the future.
  - B. the atmosphere will become cleaner and the remaining oil will be used for the purposes of fuelling cars and domestic power.
  - C. fossil fuels will be used for such things as making electricity for factories and powering trucks instead of fuelling cars.
  - D. solar energy will be used for powering homes and cars whereas oil will be used for other purposes, including chemical products.



3. In the coming decades we will see
  - A. a gradual reduction in our reliance on oil and the replacement of old oil facilities with new ones that will provide for non-energy products.
  - B. a change from petroleum facilities which will be replaced by solar energy plants that will provide for all energy and non-energy needs.
  - C. a move to a more balanced system whereby the energy needs of the population will be provided by fossil fuels and non-energy by solar power.
  - D. a switch from oil-based energy supply to that provided by sustainable energy resources, abandoning the use of fossil fuels.
  
4. The move toward a carbon-free energy system may lead to
  - A. serious problems for the oil industry because underwater wells will no longer be needed.
  - B. cleaner air and a more pleasant environment in which the problems of global warming could be solved.
  - C. significant new jobs for people in the oil industry cleaning up oil spills so that people can enjoy a cleaner environment.
  - D. a free environment in which people can make a choice between fossil fuels or renewable energy resources.
  
5. The development of renewable energy resources provides challenges for governments because
  - A. they must raise their competitive ability to deal with rival countries in the implementation of energy policies that will make them stronger.
  - B. they will need to reorganize their finances to increase taxes on renewable energy while providing subsidies for fossil fuels.
  - C. they have no choice other than to increase security for the oil and nuclear industries to ensure safer production of energy.
  - D. they will need to cut subsidies to oil companies and include the true costs in the price of fossil products.

6. Many European nations are already
  - A. using the tax system and subsidies to encourage the growth of sustainable energy.
  - B. encouraging companies, such as General Electric to spend government money on traditional energy technologies.
  - C. taxing the people heavily to provide better salaries for CEOs of top energy companies.
  - D. providing incentives to companies like General Electric to allow them to find new ways of providing fossil energy.
  
7. The global community has to choose whether to
  - A. live for several billion years happily using the world's fossil fuels or think seriously about planning a carbon-free energy system.
  - B. put off the decision about creating a carbon-free energy system until the fossil fuels have run out or plan now for a carbon-free energy system.
  - C. spend the next 40 or 50 years enjoying a carbon-free energy system until the sun goes out or invest in fossil fuels.
  - D. invest in a well thought-out plan to avoid relying on renewable energy resources or simply enjoy the sun while it lasts.

8. 第8パラグラフに説明されている内容を最も適切に表わすものをA～Dから選びなさい。

- A. A world that relies on fossil fuels will almost certainly be one in which the environment is not further damaged.
- B. In order for the economy of the world to survive people will have to endure vastly greater climate change.
- C. The world must endeavor to find peace by investing in better technologies for weather forecasting.
- D. The global community needs to pay extra for its energy so that more money can be invested to repair environmental damage.

9. 第9パラグラフに説明されている内容に合わないものをA～Dから選びなさい。

- A. The problem is that people have been encouraged to buy more rather than to save their money and reuse their goods.
- B. Global corporations have been more concerned to increase their profits rather than to encourage responsible business.
- C. Companies have not had enough funding to develop a responsible business plan that would encourage people to save.
- D. People have been viewed by corporations as consumers, whose function is to continue to buy new things without thinking about the consequences.

10. この文章に合う最も適切なタイトルをA～Dから選びなさい。

- A. How to Create a Harmonious Society with Fossil Fuels
- B. Which is Better — Carbon-free Energy or Cheap Oil?
- C. Answers for the Future to be Found through Consumption
- D. What Will Happen When the Sun Goes Out?

Ⅲ つぎの会話文を読み、1～5の文が入る最も適切な箇所を(A)～(H)から選び、会話文を完成させなさい。

1. Could you talk us through the schedule?
2. I'm sure you won't be disappointed if you take this tour.
3. I guess we could leave the second week of the month at the earliest.
4. You will have a tour guide to escort you, anyway.
5. Just make a supreme effort and get up.

Agent: Hello, how may I help you today?

Yoko: Hi, my friend and I want to take the eight-day trip to Amsterdam, Bruges and Paris advertized in your window. (A)

Manuel: Neither of us speaks Dutch, by the way.

Agent: That's no problem. Nearly everyone in Holland speaks English. (B)  
Now, when do you want to go?

Yoko: We want to go when term finishes in June.

Agent: June is a very popular time. Flights and accommodation are quite expensive then. When in June could you go? Early June is still reasonably inexpensive.

Manuel: (C) Let me see, June 6th is the best we could do. Is that right, Yoko?

Yoko: Yes, my last exam is on the 5th.

Agent: Okay, let me check. Yes, we could do you a flight and accommodation package from the 6th. Have a look at the brochure. Here are the costs.

Yoko: Wow, look at that! It's nearly 3,000 British pounds for the week.

Manuel: Yoko, you are looking at the five-star package. I think the two-star one would be fine for us. (D)

Agent: Yes, the two-star package at 1,300 pounds is quite popular with our student customers. The hotels are basic but you get the flights, luxury

coach connections and 8 meals in the deal, as well as 7 nights in the hotels.

Yoko: (E) We want to figure out our travel plan in detail.

Agent: Sure. You will take the early flight at 8 a.m. from Stansted Airport.

Yoko: Stansted Airport? Where's that?

Agent: It's on the eastern side of London. Please check in two hours before departure.

Manuel: What, 6 a.m.? That means we'd have to leave our flat at around 4 a.m. in the morning. Can't we take a later flight?

Agent: I'm afraid not. All the two-star tours start with early flights.

Yoko: It doesn't bother me. I'm an early bird but Manuel is a late riser. (F)

Manuel: Okay, I guess I could manage but you'll have to drag me out of bed.

Yoko: That's what I always do! Please go on.

Agent: Okay. Then you fly to Schiphol Airport, that's near Amsterdam, arriving at 9 a.m. At 10 a.m. you take a bus to the city of Delft with a tour of the ancient town and a pottery factory. Then it's lunch and on to Amsterdam where you will arrive at 7 p.m. for dinner:

Yoko: Delft, it sounds so lovely.

Manuel: Yes, but it also sounds as if we'll be spending a lot of time in the bus.

Agent: But the next 3 days you have free time in Amsterdam before you go on to Bruges and Paris.

Yoko: I've always dreamed of going to Paris. And Bruges looks gorgeous.

Agent: It is a beautiful town. (G) It is very popular and we get very good reviews from people who have been there.

Manuel: Okay, I'm convinced.

Yoko: Good. What's next? Are there any forms to fill out?

Agent: Yes, can I ask you to fill in this form? (H) I need to take your names and other details. Your answers will provide us with all the information we require.

Manuel: Oh, how about payment? Do you accept credit cards?

Agent: Of course. We accept most major credit cards.