

## 英 語 問 題

はじめに、これを読みなさい。

1. この問題用紙は 20 ページある。ただし、白紙はページ数に含まない。
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、受験票と照合して確認すること。
3. 監督者の指示にしたがい、解答用紙の氏名欄に氏名を記入すること。
4. 解答は、すべて解答用紙の所定欄にマークするか、または記入すること。所定欄以外のところには何も記入しないこと。解答欄は裏面にもある。
5. 問題が指示する数より多くマークしないこと。
6. 解答は、必ず鉛筆またはシャープペンシル(いずれも HB・黒)で記入すること。
7. 訂正する場合は、消しゴムできれいに消し、消しくずを残さないこと。
8. 解答用紙は、絶対に汚したり折り曲げたりしないこと。
9. 解答用紙は持ち帰らず、必ず提出すること。
10. 問題冊子は、必ず持ち帰ること。
11. 試験時間は 70 分である。
12. マークシート記入例

良い例	悪い例
●	

I 次の英文を読んで設問に答えよ。

Nice work if you can get out

For most of human history, rich people had the most leisure. In “Downton Abbey”, a drama about the British upper classes of the early 20th century, one wealthy woman has never heard the word “weekend”: for her, every day is filled with leisure. On the other hand, the poor have typically worked hard. Hans-Joachim Voth, an economic historian at the University of Zurich, shows that in 1800 the average English worker laboured for 64 hours a week. “In the 19th century you could tell <sup>(A)</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ poor somebody was by how long they worked,” says Mr Voth.

In today’s advanced economies, things are different. Overall working hours have fallen over the past century. But the rich have begun to work longer hours than the poor. In 1965, men with a college degree were richer and had a bit more leisure time than men who had only completed high school. But by 2005 the college-educated worker had eight hours <sup>(B)</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ of it a week than the high-school graduates. Figures from the American Time Use Survey, published last year, show that Americans with a university degree work two hours more each day than those who did not graduate from high-school. Other research shows that the share of college-educated American men regularly working more than 50 hours a week rose from 24% in 1979 to 28% in 2006, but fell for high-school dropouts. The rich, it seems, are no longer the class of leisure.

There are a number of explanations. One has to do with what economists call the “substitution effect”. Higher wages make leisure more <sup>(C)</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ : if people take time off they give up more money. Since the 1980s the salaries of those at the top have risen strongly, while those below average are unchanged or have fallen. Thus, rising inequality encourages the rich to work more and the poor to work less.

The “winner-takes-all” nature of modern economies may increase the substitution effect. The scale of the global market means businesses with new ideas tend to make huge profits (think of YouTube, Apple and Goldman Sachs). The <sup>(D)</sup>rewards for beating your competitors can be enormous. Research from Peter Kuhn of the University of California, Santa Barbara, and Fernando Lozano of Pomona College shows that the same is true for highly skilled workers. Although they do not immediately get overtime pay for “extra” hours, the most successful workers, often the ones putting in the most hours, may reap gains from winner-takes-all markets. Whereas in the early 1980s a man working 55 hours a week earned 11% more than a man putting in 40 hours in the same type of occupation, that gap had increased to 25% by the turn of the millennium.

より高い賃金が人々により多くの物質的な欲求を満足させることができるよう<sup>(K)</sup>になるにつれて、人々は余分な労働をやめて余暇を選択するようになると経済学者たちは想定していた。 A billionaire who can <sup>(E)</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ his own island has little reason to work an extra hour. But the new way of thinking may mean that the opposite is true.

The status of work and leisure in the rich world has changed since the days of “Downton Abbey”. In 1899, an American economist called Thorstein Veblen argued that leisure was a “badge of honour”. Rich people could get others to do the dirty, repetitive work. Yet, those rich people were not <sup>(F)</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. In their free time they did challenging and creative activities such as writing, debating and work to help others which they called “exploits”.

However, a recent paper by researchers at Oxford University argues that Veblen’s theory does not work today. Work in developed countries has become more knowledge-intensive and intellectual. There are fewer really boring jobs, like elevator operator, and more glamorous ones, like fashion designer. Therefore more people can enjoy “exploits” at the office because work now offers the sort of pleasures that rich people used to enjoy in their free time. For this reason, leisure is <sup>(G)</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ a sign of social power. Instead it symbolises uselessness and

unemployment.

Research by Arlie Russell Hochschild of the University of California, Berkeley, suggests that as work becomes more complex, people enjoy it more than home life. "I come to work to relax," one interviewee tells Ms Hochschild. And wealthy people often feel that staying at home is a waste of time. A study in 2006 revealed that Americans \_\_\_\_\_ a household income of more than \$100,000 had 40% less "passive leisure" (such as watching TV) than those earning less than \$20,000.

What about less educated workers? Increasing leisure time probably shows that it is more difficult for low-skilled and manual workers to find jobs. In 1965, the unemployment rate of American high-school graduates was 2.9 percentage points higher than for \_\_\_\_\_ with a university degree. Today it is 8.4 points higher. "Less educated people are not necessarily buying their way into leisure," explains Erik Hurst of the University of Chicago. Some of that time \_\_\_\_\_ work may not be the worker's choice. In addition, high-quality, cheap home entertainment means that low-earners do not need to work as long to enjoy their leisure.

Source: *The Economist*, April 19 2014 (economist.com)

1 次の各問の答えを①～④の中から選び、その番号をマークせよ。なお、(K)については、その指示に従って答えること。

(A) 空欄に入れるべき最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① how
- ② what
- ③ whom
- ④ why

(B) 空欄に入れるべき最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① less
- ② least
- ③ more
- ④ most

(C) 空欄に入れるべき最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① attractive
- ② available
- ③ expensive
- ④ enjoyable

(D) tendの主語は何であるか、最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① The scale
- ② the global market
- ③ businesses
- ④ new ideas

(E) 空欄に入れるべき最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① affect
- ② afford
- ③ apply
- ④ excuse

(F) 空欄に入れるべき最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① hard-working
- ② industrious
- ③ religious
- ④ lazy

(G) 空欄に入れるべき最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① even more
- ② no longer
- ③ now
- ④ then

(H) 空欄に入れるべき最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① to
- ② for
- ③ by
- ④ with

(I) 空欄に入れるべき最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① this
- ② that
- ③ these
- ④ those

(J) 空欄に入れるべき最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① into
- ② off
- ③ out
- ④ with

- (K) 下線部「より高い賃金が人々により多くの物質的な欲求を満足させることができるようになるにつれて、人々は余分な労働をやめて余暇を選択するようになると経済学者たちは想定していた。」を英訳すると、例えば、次のようになる。

Economists used (        ) assume that (        ) higher wages allow people to satisfy (        ) of their (        ) needs they (        ) up extra work and choose more leisure.

上記の英文には空欄が5つある。適切な語で空欄を補うこと。ただし、各空欄には1語ずつ書くこと。また、次の〔        〕の単語は、必ず1度ずつ用いること。

[more, as, material]

2. 本文の内容に照らし、次の各問の答えを①～④の中から選び、その番号をマークせよ。

(L) What is the main topic of this passage?

- ① The reasons the poor have less time for leisure
- ② The reasons the rich work longer hours than the poor
- ③ Improved labor conditions that allow leisure for the poor
- ④ The trend towards shorter leisure time for both rich and poor

(M) Why is the word “weekend” supposed to be unfamiliar to the wealthy woman?

- ① Because she does not work during the week.
- ② Because she does not spend the time to learn new words.
- ③ Because she works through the weekend without rest.
- ④ Because her holidays used to be at the beginning of the week.

(N) To what does the “substitution effect” refer?

- ① Rich people like taking holidays because they can easily make up lost money.
- ② Rich people do not like taking holidays because they feel they are losing a lot of money if they do.
- ③ Poor people give up more money proportionally when they take holidays than rich people.
- ④ Poor people need to work much longer today to make up the money that rich people earn easily.

(O) What does the phrase “winner-takes-all” mean here?

- ① Modern economies are winning due to an increase in people substituting effectively in new jobs.
- ② The nature of modern economies is such that they often take the winnings of global businesses in the form of taxes .
- ③ Most of the wealth in society goes to a few companies or individuals who are particularly successful.
- ④ The scale of the global market means that all members of society have opportunities to take a win.

(P) Which of the following information is NOT given in the passage?

- ① Since the 1980s the salaries of the richest workers have decreased, while those below average have either not changed or increased.
- ② The number of US graduates working more than 50 hours a week has increased since the 1970s.
- ③ At the beginning of the 19th century, workers in England averaged 64 hours per week.
- ④ The income gap between workers who work 40 hours a week and those who work 55 hours a week has increased.



(以下の問題Ⅱ，Ⅲ，Ⅳについては，解答用紙の裏面にマークすること。)

Ⅱ 次の英文を読んで設問に答えよ。

### Social Business Entrepreneurs Are the Solution

Many of the problems in the world remain unresolved because we continue to interpret capitalism too narrowly. In this narrow interpretation, we create a one-dimensional human being to play the role of entrepreneur. We insulate him from other dimensions of life, such as, religious, emotional, political dimensions. He is dedicated to one mission in his business life — to maximize profit. Economic theory suggests that you are contributing to the society and the world in the best possible manner if you just concentrate \_\_\_\_\_ squeezing out the maximum profit for yourself.

(A)

As we devotedly follow this policy sometimes doubts appear in our mind whether we are doing the right thing. Things don't look too good around us. We quickly brush off our doubts by saying all these bad things happen because of "market failures"; a well-functioning market cannot produce unpleasant results.

I think things are going wrong not because of "market failure". It is much deeper than that. Let us be brave and admit that it is because of "conceptualisation failure". More specifically, it is \_\_\_\_\_ our theory. Everyday human beings are not one-dimensional entities, they are excitingly multi-dimensional and have emotions, beliefs, and priorities.

(B)

Suppose we consider a world with two kinds of people, both one-dimensional, but having different objectives. One type is the existing type, i.e. profit maximizing type. The second type is a new type, who are not interested in profit-maximization. They are totally committed to make a difference to the world. They are social-objective driven. They want to give a better chance in life to other people. They want to achieve their objective through creating/supporting sustainable business

enterprises. Their businesses may or may not earn profit, but like any other businesses they must not incur losses. They create a new class of business which we may describe as a “non-loss” business. Can we find the second type of people in the real world? Yes, we can. Aren’t we familiar with “do-gooders” (people who want to do good)? Do-gooders are the same people who are referred to as “social entrepreneurs” in formal language.

Some social entrepreneurs (SEs) use money to achieve their objectives, some just give away their time, labour, talent, skill or such other contributions which are useful to others. Those who use money may or may not try to recover part or all of the money they put into their work by charging a fee or price. We may classify the SEs, who use money, into four types :

- i) No cost recovery
- ii) Some cost recovery
- iii) Full cost recovery
- iv) More than full cost-recovery

Once an SE operates at 100% or beyond the cost recovery point he has entered the business world with limitless possibilities. This is a moment worth                     . He has overcome financial dependence and now is ready for independence! This is the key moment of significant institutional transformation. He has moved from the world of philanthropy to the world of business. To distinguish him from the first two types of SEs listed above, we’ll call him “social business entrepreneur” (SBE).

                     the introduction of SBEs, the market place becomes more interesting and competitive. Interesting because two different kinds of objectives are now at play creating two different sets of frameworks for price determination. Competitive because there are more players now than before. These new players can be equally aggressive and enterprising in achieving their goals as the other entrepreneurs.

One good way to get started with creating social business enterprises would be

to launch a design competition for social business enterprises. There can be local competition, regional competition and global competition. Prizes for the successful designs will be funding for financing for the enterprises. All submitted social business proposals can be published so that these can become the starting points for the designers in the next cycle, or ideas for someone who wants to start a social business enterprise. A Social Stock Market can be started by an SBE as a social business enterprise. One business school, or several business schools can join hands to launch this as a project and start serious business transactions. If we create the right environment, SBEs can take up a significant market share and make the market an exciting place for fighting social battles in ever more innovative and effective ways. So, let's get serious about social business entrepreneurs. They can brighten up this gloomy world.

Source: [grameen-info.org](http://grameen-info.org)

1 次の各問の答えを①～④の中から選び、その番号をマークせよ。なお、(B)については、その指示に従って答えること。

(A) 空欄に入れるべき最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① at
- ② it
- ③ for
- ④ on

(B) 空欄に入るべき語・語群が次にそれぞれ示されている。それらを最も適切な順に並べよ。そしてその2番目と4番目にくる番号の組み合わせを①～④の中から選び、その番号をマークせよ。ただし左側が2番目、右側が4番目の番号とする。

1 the essence                      2 a human being in                      3 the failure  
4 to capture                      5 of

- ① 1 - 2
- ② 5 - 3
- ③ 1 - 3
- ④ 4 - 5

(C) incur に最も近い意味のことばは次のどれか。

- ① avoid
- ② gain
- ③ suffer
- ④ prevent

(D) 空欄に入れるべき最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① to celebrate
- ② to be celebrated
- ③ celebrated
- ④ celebrating

(E) 空欄に入れるべき最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① Except
- ② For
- ③ With
- ④ Till

2 本文の内容に照らし、次の各問の答えを①～④の中から選び、その番号をマークせよ。

(F) In the first paragraph, why does the writer say that entrepreneurs might be considered “one-dimensional”?

- ① Because they are not capable of interpreting capitalism in its narrowest sense.
- ② Because they should be more dedicated to maximizing profits.
- ③ Because they only concentrate on squeezing out the maximum profit.
- ④ Because they are able to focus on religious, emotional and political dimensions separately.

(G) What does the writer mean by a “conceptualisation failure” here?

- ① It is one of the long-term effects that “market failure” is likely to have on society in the future.
- ② It suggests that blaming market failures on emotions, belief and religion is a good idea.
- ③ It means that our economic theory has failed to consider the multi-dimensional nature of human beings.
- ④ It means that the market conceptualisation was correct, but the market has failed.

- (H) Which best describes “social entrepreneurs”?
- ① They are totally committed to profit-maximization.
  - ② They are totally committed to making a difference in the world.
  - ③ They can be classified into four types based on how successful they are in transforming the world.
  - ④ They try to recover all of the money they put into their work as soon as possible by charging a high fee.
- (I) Which best describes the financial situation of a “social business entrepreneur”?
- ① No cost recovery
  - ② Some cost recovery
  - ③ More than full cost recovery
  - ④ No, some, or more than full cost recovery
- (J) The writer refers to “designers in the next cycle”. What kind of “cycle” is being described?
- ① The winners of a design competition will form the basis of the next design competition.
  - ② The winners of the enterprise prizes will provide funding for next local competition.
  - ③ The SBE design competition will move from global to regional to local level.
  - ④ One business school can join hands with another business school, then another business school and so on.

Ⅲ 以下の空欄に入れるべき最も適切なものは次のどれか。

(A) I decided to stay \_\_\_\_\_ and look after the baby.

- ① forward
- ② behind
- ③ before
- ④ for

(B) A: I don't have a reservation, but do you have a single room for tonight?

B: I'm sorry. We are completely \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① noted
- ② listed
- ③ booked
- ④ recorded

(C) A: How do you like your coffee? Milk? Sugar?

B: Actually I \_\_\_\_\_ prefer tea, if it's not inconvenient for you.

- ① could
- ② should
- ③ would
- ④ may

(D) A: You shouldn't have gone out in the rain.

B: I \_\_\_\_\_, but they were expecting me.

- ① would have
- ② wouldn't have
- ③ could have
- ④ couldn't have

(E) A: The product we introduced last year didn't sell well.

B: Really? Did you figure \_\_\_\_\_ why?

- ① in
- ② out
- ③ on
- ④ off

(F) A: I made a big mistake. I sent the wrong amount of money to ABC Corporation.

B: Remember you cannot be \_\_\_\_\_ careful in this kind of work.

- ① very
- ② little
- ③ much
- ④ too

(G) A: How is your grandfather?

B: He is fine, but he is a little hard \_\_\_\_\_ hearing.

- ① in
- ② at
- ③ of
- ④ from

(H) It would be a \_\_\_\_\_ if Akira didn't get the job. I really wish he could get it.

- ① joy
- ② fall
- ③ pity
- ④ hope



(I) Because a man is poor, it does not \_\_\_\_\_ he is unhappy.

- ① chase
- ② pursue
- ③ catch
- ④ follow

(J) It was such a stormy night that we \_\_\_\_\_ any sleep.

- ① can hardly get
- ② cannot hardly have gotten
- ③ could hardly get
- ④ couldn't hardly get

(K) He didn't come \_\_\_\_\_ the grounds of his illness.

- ① to
- ② at
- ③ for
- ④ on

(L) He got the job \_\_\_\_\_ for his ability as for his personality.

- ① little as
- ② as little
- ③ so less
- ④ not so much

(M) You should \_\_\_\_\_ to spend all your money on gambling.

- ① know less
- ② know less than
- ③ know better
- ④ know better than

(N) I wrote to my brother, congratulating him \_\_\_\_\_ promotion to the president of his company.

- ① his
- ② at his
- ③ on his
- ④ in his

(O) The Pope asked Michelangelo: "What is the secret of your genius? How have you created the statue of David, the masterpiece of all masterpieces?" Michelangelo answered: "It's simple. I \_\_\_\_\_ everything that is not David."

- ① restart
- ② remove
- ③ recreate
- ④ recall

IV 次の(A)~(E)の空欄に入れるものとして、①~⑧の中から適切な文を選んで、その番号をマークせよ。ただし、同じ文を2度以上使ってはならない。

*Situation: Ayano meets George in a coffee shop in Tokyo.*

Ayano: Hi, George! Fancy meeting you here!

George: Oh, hi, Ayano. What a nice surprise and good timing too!

Ayano: Oh? Why is that?

George: Well, I came here to do some Japanese study but I've been here an hour and was about to finish up.

Ayano: Hitting the books again! Boy, you do love to study! Can I sit here?

George: \_\_\_\_\_ I do my best with the study, but I am not sure I am  
(A) making much progress.

Ayano: Oh, come on! At the rate you are going your *kanji* reading will overtake mine. I am so awful at *kanji*!

George: \_\_\_\_\_

Ayano: (B) Oh, that's because I used to live in the UK. I was there for about two years of elementary school just when I should have been practicing my *kanji*. That's my excuse, anyway.

George: I see, that certainly explains your beautiful British accent. But at elementary school, how did you manage to communicate? Could you speak English already?

Ayano: Not a word. But I was lucky because I had a friend, a Japanese girl who acted as my translator.

George: How convenient!

Ayano: Actually, yeah, funny you should say that because an interesting thing was that she was a kind of neighbour.

George: She lived nearby? What was her name?

Ayano: Her name was Chikako. And Chikako lived right across the street

from me. In fact, the window of my bedroom was directly opposite hers.

George: \_\_\_\_\_

Ayano: <sup>(C)</sup> Yeah, it was kind of fun too because the street we lived on was really narrow and we could sort of see each other's rooms. I used to go to the window and shout to her: "Hey! Can you come out to play today?" and she would say: "Yeah! Can I come over to your place?" and I would say "Yeah!"

George: Really? Could you? Could she hear you across the street?

Ayano: Oh, yeah. I mean, it was a really, really narrow street. Cars could only go one way and there was almost no pavement at all.

George: \_\_\_\_\_ Then she'd go "Be right with you."

Ayano: <sup>(D)</sup> Exactly! Then in a couple of minutes there would be a ring at the doorbell and she'd come and play or we'd go out to the park or something.

George: That is so cool! So you must have been really close friends.

Ayano: Yeah, we were but in the end she had to come back to Japan. We are still good friends but of course not best friends like we were then.

George: Where does she live now?

Ayano: At some point, she fell in love with South America and now she lives in Mendoza in Argentina. I heard it takes about 24 hours to get there from Tokyo.

George: That is a long way, so I guess Chikako is not *chikaku* any more.

Ayano: Ha-ha. Is that supposed to be a Japanese joke?

George: Yes! Glad you liked it! But anyway, you should visit her. I heard Argentina is an awesome country!

Ayano: Well, I'd like to but I don't speak a word of Spanish.

George: Perfect! \_\_\_\_\_ You would have her as your translator!  
<sup>(E)</sup>

- ① Yeah, that is convenient.
- ② I suppose you are right.
- ③ Yeah? So you'd go "Yeah!"
- ④ It would be like old times, then.
- ⑤ Really? It must have been very tall.
- ⑥ Oh, sure. Be my guest!
- ⑦ Oh? How did you improve it?
- ⑧ Really? How come?