

英 語

注 意

1. 問題は10ページである。
2. 解答用紙に氏名・受験番号を忘れずに記入すること。(ただし、マーク・シートにはあらかじめ受験番号がプリントされている。)
3. 解答はすべて解答用紙に記入すること。
4. 問題冊子の余白等は適宜利用してよいが、どのページも切り離してはいけない。
5. 解答用紙は必ず提出のこと。この問題冊子は提出する必要はない。

マーク・シート記入上の注意

1. 解答用紙(その1)はマーク・シートになっている。HBの黒鉛筆またはシャープペンシルを用いて記入すること。
2. 解答用紙にあらかじめプリントされた受験番号を確認すること。
3. 解答する記号・番号の○を塗りつぶしなさい。○で囲んだり×をつけたりしてはいけない。

解答記入例(解答が1のとき)

1	●	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

4. 一度記入したマークを消す場合は、消しゴムでよく消すこと。×をつけても消したことになる。
5. 解答用紙をよごしたり、折り曲げたりしないこと。

1 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

Although many people his age would be happy to put their feet up after retirement, Teruo Sugiura feels otherwise. The 86-year-old makes his way to a seniors' work center in Tokyo several days a week, where he repairs traditional Japanese sliding doors. It doesn't pay much, but that hasn't stopped Sugiura from turning up for the last 20 years. He's one of millions of elderly Japanese still collecting wages well into official retirement. "I'm working to keep my body in good shape," said Sugiura, a former sweets salesman at a fancy department store. "I think it's wrong not to be doing anything. There's no point staying at home twiddling my thumbs."

Japan's silver-haired workforce is everywhere these days — from weather-worn men waving flashlights at construction sites to checkout counter clerks or caregivers for those even older than themselves. And this geriatric¹ working class shows no sign of shrinking — more than 20 percent of Japanese older than 65 still work in some way. That is the highest proportion among developed economies and a figure likely to soar as the pool of younger workers falls and the fast-aging population squeezes a strained social welfare system.

People over 65 are expected to account for nearly 40 percent of the graying population by 2060 as Japan wrestles with a low birth rate. Meanwhile, the country's labor force — the number of employed and unemployed people aged 15 to 64 — is at risk of losing more than 27 million workers in the same time frame, a drop of about 42 percent from current levels, according to a government advisory panel. Demand for workers is high and Japan's unemployment rate for January was an enviable 3.2 percent, a two-decade low and well below the United States or many European nations.

In response to demographic shifts, the government is gradually raising the

¹ elderly

official retirement age and starting ages for state pension payments to 65. The official retirement age will be raised in steps from 61 to 65 by 2025. It will be raised to 62 next month. “This is enough incentive for seniors to push back their retirement and keep working,” investment bank Goldman Sachs said in a recent report on Japan’s labor market. And there is pressure on firms to keep workers on longer, or to hire older employees. Some firms have responded, including automaker Honda, which has said it would raise its working age by five years to 65 starting in April, a move that could affect tens of thousands of workers.

“There is very strong market pressure for employers to keep older people,” said Atsushi Seike, a professor of labor economics and president of Keio University in Tokyo. “The drastic decline of the workforce will have a significant impact on the behavior of employers.” Many are willing to boost the number of older workers, even at major companies, and I think this trend will continue — or even accelerate — in the future.”

The reasons for Japan’s elderly staying in the workforce vary, but keeping mentally and physically fit is key for many people. It also puts some extra money in seniors’ pockets, although the wages paid by elderly hiring centers are low — they pay an average of ¥37,000 a month. Some seniors only get paid per task they complete, while others volunteer their time without getting paid. But for people like Taeko Mishima, the extra money could be a lifesaver. The 74-year-old worries that her and her husband’s pensions are not enough to cover the cost of nursing homes with medical care, which could add up to as much ¥300,000 a month, said Mishima, who formerly worked at a travel agency. “My pension isn’t high enough to pay for that.”

(1) 下線部(A)を日本語に訳しなさい。(解答用紙その2を使用すること)

(2) 下線部(a)~(e)の意味に最も近い語句を下の①~④の中からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、解答欄 ~ にその番号をマークしなさい。(解答用紙その1を使用すること)

(a) soar

- ① soak ② leave ③ rise ④ transfer

(b) wrestles

- ① struggles ② wages ③ wiggles ④ strengthens

(c) frame

- ① gap ② pension ③ facet ④ period

(d) incentive

- ① motion ② motivation ③ exclusion ④ institution

(e) accelerate

- ① look up ② stand up ③ give up ④ speed up

(3) 次の1)~5)の各文について、本文の内容と一致するものには①を、一致しないものには②を選び、解答欄 ~ にその番号をマークしなさい。(解答用紙その1を使用すること)

1) Most Japanese workers over 65 choose to work so solely for financial reasons.

2) Atsushi Seike worries that his pension is not enough to cover his nursing home costs.

3) Japan currently has the highest proportion of workers over 65 in developed countries.

4) Over the next 8 years or so, Japan's official retirement age will be lowered from 65 to 62.

5) In approximately 43 years, Japan faces the prospect of losing roughly 40% of its labor force.

2

次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

I was one of the first women in the San Francisco Fire Department. For more than a dozen years, I worked at a busy fire station in a tough neighborhood where rundown houses caught fire easily and gangs fought with guns and knives. I've pulled a dead body from the sea, performed CPR² on a baby and crawled down countless smoky hallways. I expected people to question whether I had the physical ability to do the job. What I didn't expect was the question I heard more than any other: "Aren't you scared?" It was strange — and insulting — to have my courage doubted. I never heard my male coworkers asked this. Apparently, fear is expected of women.

This fear conditioning begins early. Many studies have shown that physical activities such as sports, hiking and playing outdoors are tied to girls' self-esteem. And yet girls are often warned away from doing anything that involves a hint of risk. One study, focused on a playground climbing pole, is particularly revealing. It was published in *The Journal of Applied Developmental Psychology* and showed that parents cautioned their daughters about the dangers of the climbing pole more than they did their sons and were much more likely to assist them. But parents encouraged their sons to face their fears, with instruction on how to complete the task on their own.

I spoke recently to a friend who admitted that she cautioned her daughter much more than her son. "But she's very clumsy," the mom explained. I wondered, wasn't there a way even an awkward child could take risks? I had been a clumsy child, too. I was also shy, and scared of many things: bigger kids, monsters under my bed at night, etc. But I read lots of nature magazines and kids stories. I learned all about the heroes of olden days who fought with bravery and honor killing dragons and saving innocent victims. None of these

² Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (To help restart someone's breathing and/or heartbeat)

characters talked about fear. They talked about courage, exploration and exciting adventures.

So I biked down a steep country road (and hit a car). I sledded down an icy hill (and hit a tree). I don't remember my parents freaking out; they seemed to understand that mishaps were part of childhood. I got a few stitches, and kept biking and sledding. Accidents meant that I should try again. With each triumph over fear and physical adversity, I gained confidence. I recently asked my mother why she never tried to stop me. She said that her own mother had been very fearful, keeping her from having adventures, so she said: "I wanted you to have a more exciting childhood."

My mom is not typical. According to a study in *The Journal of Pediatric Psychology* last year, parents are "four times more likely to tell girls than boys to be more careful" after mishaps that are not life-threatening but do entail a trip to the emergency room. It seems like a reasonable warning. But there is a drawback, and the researchers remarked on it: "Girls may be less likely than boys to try challenging physical activities, which are important for developing new skills." This study points to an uncomfortable truth: We think our daughters are more fragile, both physically and emotionally, than our sons.

When a girl learns that the chance of hurting her leg is an acceptable reason not to attempt the climbing pole, she learns to avoid activities outside her comfort zone. Soon many situations are considered too scary, when in fact they are simply thrilling and unknown. Fear becomes a go-to feminine trait, something girls are expected to feel and express at will. By the time a girl reaches her tweens no one is surprised when she screams at the sight of a cockroach.

When girls become women, this fear manifests as deference and timid decision making. We try to counter this conditioning by urging ourselves to "lean in." We must toss out the false language of fear ("Be careful!" "That's too scary!") and instead use the same terms we offer boys, of bravery and

resilience. We need to embolden girls to master skills that at first appear
(f) difficult, even dangerous. (g)

(1) 下線部(B)を日本語に訳しなさい。(解答用紙その2を使用すること)

(2) 下線部(a)~(g)の意味に最も近い語句を下の①~④の中からそれぞれ1つずつ
選び、解答欄 ~ にその番号をマークしなさい。(解答用紙その1を使
用すること)

(a) rundown

- ① modern ② abstract ③ unusual ④ old

(b) insulting

- ① inspirational ② funny ③ rude ④ charming

(c) cautioned

- ① warned ② planned ③ positioned ④ carried

(d) adversity

- ① challenge ② animosity ③ change ④ approval

(e) entail

- ① wear out ② result in ③ turn off ④ even out

(f) resilience

- ① fear ② misunderstanding ③ appearance ④ toughness

(g) embolden

- ① brighten ② lengthen ③ strengthen ④ frighten

(3) 次の1)~5)の各文について、本文の内容と一致するものには①を、一致しないものには②を選び、解答欄 18 ~ 22 にその番号をマークしなさい。(解答用紙その1を使用すること)

- 1) The author's mother didn't shield her from potential danger in order to punish her. 18
- 2) In the study, parents were found to encourage boys to achieve goals that were physically challenging. 19
- 3) The author believes that, by overcoming challenges, she learned to believe in herself more than if she hadn't had those experiences. 20
- 4) Fears considered "acceptable" in a young girl can result in a less confident woman later in life. 21
- 5) The author believes that, due to their delicate nature, girls should be protected more than boys. 22

3 次の(1)~(10)の英文の下線部の中に入る最も適当な単語を下の〈単語リスト〉①~⑩より1つずつ選び、解答欄 23 ~ 32 にその番号をマークしなさい。但し、同じ単語は1度しか使用してはならない。(解答用紙その1を使用すること)

- (1) British spies 23 thousands of enemy messages during World War II.
- (2) It's hard to believe that, before cell phones were 24, people would often line up at public pay phones.
- (3) Players will often remember the coaches who 25 them more than the ones who punished them.
- (4) It is seldom wise to 26 large quantities of spicy foods before boarding an airplane.
- (5) When factory workers rush to make cars, they often end up with an 27 product.
- (6) Noticing her son's 28 towards music, the mother bought Andrew a violin for his birthday.
- (7) Suffering from a sore throat, Lucas' faint voice was all but 29 in the crowded train station.
- (8) Jumping from such a tremendous height might appear 30 to the average television viewer but, in reality, it is actually quite safe.
- (9) Upon being 31 she had won the skating competition, Amy did another round of spins for her fans.
- (10) Tony's very generous and kind grandfather was 32 his favorite relative.

〈単語リスト〉

- ① informed ② ingest ③ intercepted ④ insane
⑤ inspired ⑥ inclination ⑦ invented ⑧ inferior
⑨ indeed ⑩ incoherent

- 4 次の(1)~(7)の各組の英文の下線部の中に入る最も適当な共通語を下の〈単語リスト〉①~⑩より1つずつ選び、解答欄 33 ~ 39 にその番号をマークしなさい。但し、同じ単語は1度しか使用してはならない。(解答用紙その1を使用すること)

- (1) Peggy left the kitchen _____ the kettle boiling.
What _____ overwork and malnutrition, he fell ill. 33
- (2) Judging _____ the color of the sky, it looks like it's going to rain.
People can sometimes greatly differ _____ their view of life. 34
正解がないことが判明したため、全員正解とする。
- (3) We talked about her marriage for two hours _____ a cup of coffee.
Friendships are often strained _____ meaningless quarrels. 35
- (4) This picture brings back memories _____ my childhood in Oxford.
In this dire situation, I hope that I can be _____ service to you. 36
- (5) The Italian restaurant is _____ easy reach of the train station.
I'll try anything _____ my power to assist you all. 37
- (6) Don't translate this passage word _____ word.
The student was punished _____ his continuous cell phone usage. 38
- (7) The snow-capped mountain stood out _____ the blue sky.
It goes _____ my conscience to accept such money. 39

〈単語リスト〉

- | | | | |
|---------|-----------|-------|--------|
| ① above | ② against | ③ for | ④ from |
| ⑤ into | ⑥ of | ⑦ to | ⑧ over |
| ⑨ with | ⑩ within | | |

- 5 次の日本語の意味に合うように、下線部(1)~(4)に相当する単語を下の〈単語リスト〉より1つずつ選び解答欄に書きなさい。但し、同じ単語は1度しか使用してはならない。(解答用紙その2を使用すること)

十分にハイキングの準備をしたけれど、それでも道に迷ってしまった。

Although we _____ (1) _____ well for the hike, we still _____ (2) _____ up _____ (3) _____ (4) _____.

〈単語リスト〉

ended thank awoken getting prepared swinging lost