

英 語

注 意

1. 問題は全部で16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	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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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。

I

次の英文を読み、続く設問文1～10について、内容から考えて最も適切な答えをそれぞれの選択肢①～④の中から1つずつ選び、記号をマークしなさい。

In the small Spanish town of Ador, near Valencia, the siesta is sacred. So sacred, in fact, that in 2015 its mayor enshrined its citizens' right to the afternoon nap in law. Everything in the town closes between 2pm and 5pm, while all noise must be kept to a minimum. Parents are encouraged to keep their children indoors and ball games are strictly off the agenda while the town's inhabitants take their nap.

But while Ador is embracing the tradition of siesta, elsewhere in Spain it seems the days may be numbered for one of the country's most enduring stereotypes. The siesta is now as alien to most Spaniards as it is to the foreigners who package it into their image of Spain.

Almost 60% of Spaniards never have a siesta, while just 18% will sometimes have a midday snooze, according to a recent survey. In fact, the Spanish spend far more time working than many of their counterparts in Europe. According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Spaniards spend 1,691 hours at work each year while British workers do 1,674 annually and the Germans work just 1,371 hours a year. So what has led a nation famous in part for its supposedly casual attitude to labour to become one of the hardest working in Europe?

Spain's evidently longer working hours do not equal more productivity. Instead, many Spanish businesses are afflicted by *presentismo*, or presenteeism. "*Presentismo* is spending hours more than you really need to at work in order to seem more serious and committed to your organisation," said Marc Grau, a research fellow at the Harvard Kennedy School and an expert in work-life balance. "It is particularly common in Spain due to the old mentality in traditional companies of more hours equals more work, and long working hours because of the long lunch break in many companies."

Presentismo may seem good in the short term but it is tremendously harmful in the long term. It can negatively affect motivation, job performance, work satisfaction, life satisfaction and it obviously has an effect on family life. While *presentismo* has been an issue in Spain for decades, it has become especially dominant since the most recent global economic crisis hit the country. In the wake of recession, in 2013, Spain's unemployment rate rose to 27%, while in the same year youth unemployment reached a record 56.1%.

The unemployment rate has dropped since then, but was 18.8% for the first quarter of 2017, still the second highest in the European Union after Greece. A deep-seated fear of losing their jobs has left many Spanish employees spending even more time at their desks.

"The fear of losing their jobs has also made Spanish workers far more skeptical of using flexible working policies," says Grau. The fear is perhaps stronger in Spain than other countries because of the severe effect the economic crisis had on the country combined with its historic tendency towards *presentismo*.

"During the economic crisis there were abuses in work schedules and the fear of losing your job was very strong," agrees Susana Pascual García, an environmental scientist at ACEFAT, a small business in Barcelona managing public infrastructure projects. Her firm is one of a growing number of Spanish companies encouraging their employees to embrace a more flexible working culture and making a concerted effort to move away from the old culture of *presentismo*.

According to a 2015 study by management software company Sage, 80% of small and medium-sized businesses in Spain are in favour of implementing measures that would improve the work-life balance for workers. "Turning off the lights at a predetermined time or not organizing meetings from a certain time onwards are helping to change the situation," says García.

Another company offering flexible working to its 100-plus employees is Tecalum, which produces aluminium parts in Girona, northeastern Spain. "Many Spaniards spend too much time in the office, but in our case, if you compare it with the past, things have changed a lot," says Maria Reig, head of Human Resources at the company. When Tecalum offered workers a two-hour break in the middle of the day, they instead requested an hour's break at midday and to finish the day an hour earlier, so they could get home.

Tecalum also offers its staff a flexible starting time each day. This approach has had a major impact on the lives of the people who work there. "A lot has changed in our case—there is usually no one left in the office at 6pm," says Reig. "Giving workers more flexible hours makes them feel more satisfied and their productivity increases." In 2016 the Spanish government even tried to take steps to shorten the working day by up to two hours by putting an end to long lunch breaks.

"As a Spaniard, I've always known that the siesta is an important part of our culture," says Santi Perez Olano, senior marketing manager at Hotels.com. "If the siesta can help improve productivity, perhaps it should be redesigned for modern life."

1. What is a siesta?

- ① A cultural festival.
- ② A national holiday.
- ③ A religious practice.
- ④ A rest break.

2. Which of these statements is true about the siesta?

- ① The tradition attracts foreign tourists.
- ② The tradition has rarely been so popular.
- ③ The tradition is on the decline.
- ④ The tradition started in Ador.

3. What do OECD statistics seem to say about Spanish employees?

- ① Their casual attitude toward work can be shown statistically.
- ② They are the most productive workers in Europe.
- ③ They work fewer hours per year than the British and Germans.
- ④ They work harder than their reputation suggests.

4. What does the text say about *presentismo*?

- ① It can lead to long-term dissatisfaction.
- ② It is a relatively new phenomenon.
- ③ It is a wholly positive custom.
- ④ It is known to be linked to increased productivity.

5. What has led to an increase in *presentismo* in Spain?

- ① A feeling that the unemployment rate is dropping.
- ② A sense of employment insecurity.
- ③ A sense of relief that the economic crisis is over.
- ④ More flexible working policies.

6. What is happening at the ACEFAT company?

- ① A work-life balance is a company goal.
- ② *Presentismo* is valued and actively encouraged.
- ③ There is growing fear of job losses.
- ④ Workers are protesting against work schedule abuse.

7. Why do some companies in Spain turn off the lights at a certain time?

- ① To encourage employees to finish working.
- ② To protest against poor management.
- ③ To save money on electricity.
- ④ To signal the start of a meeting.

8. What is true about the Tecalum company?

- ① Company employees have no control over their working hours.
- ② The company is benefitting from reformed working practices.
- ③ The work culture there has not altered from the past.
- ④ The workers have failed to take advantage of flexible working practices.

9. Which is the most recently adopted custom in Spanish working culture?

- ① Flexible hours.
- ② *Presentismo*.
- ③ The siesta.
- ④ Working overtime.

10. Which is the most appropriate title for this text?

- ① How *presentismo* saved the Spanish economy.
- ② It pays to be more flexible in the workplace.
- ③ Longer hours create more productivity.
- ④ Spaniards refuse to reform their working culture.

<余 白>

II 次の英文を読み、下線部⑪～⑳と最も意味の近い語句をそれぞれの選択し①～④から1つずつ選び、記号をマークしなさい。

In 2012, researchers found that letting your mind wander^⑪ can lead to better creative problem solving. And anecdotal links between daydreaming and creativity are plentiful. From Einstein to Nobel Prize-winning chemists to the inventor of the Post-it note, many of the world's great thinkers have promoted^⑫ the benefits of giving your mind a rest. And perhaps you too have noticed that your best ideas come in the shower or while out for a walk.

When your mind is able to wander, it is accessing memories, emotions and random bits^⑬ of stored knowledge, says Amy Fries, writer and editor for *Psychology Today*.

"My most creative moments come when my brain is allowed to rest," says Megan King, a graphic designer for the architecture and engineering firm Global Inc. As a designer, King is expected to come up with new, compelling^⑭ ideas all the time. "Sometimes I'll spend all day working on a project and I'll feel that I never quite created something that I'm really happy with," King says. "I'll get a good night's sleep and the next day get something done in 15 minutes that is more innovative."^⑮

But "I'm addicted^⑯ to my smartphone," she says.

She's not alone.^⑰ According to research, Americans spend 10.5 hours a day consuming media. And UK residents are close behind at almost 10 hours a day. This extended screen time has made some of us uncomfortable sitting alone with our own thoughts. Scientists conducted^⑱ a study in which they gave people the option of either sitting alone with no distractions^⑲ for a period of 6-15 minutes or enduring^⑳ a mild electric shock. Many people chose the shock.

11. wander

- ① fall ② focus ③ halt ④ stray

12. promoted

- ① contracted ② denied ③ multiplied ④ supported

13. bits

- ① games ② ideas ③ pieces ④ titles

14. compelling

- ① basic ② funny ③ persuasive ④ relaxing

15. innovative

- ① boring ② original ③ standard ④ technical

16. addicted

- ① confident ② dependent ③ tolerant ④ violent

17. consuming

- ① exchanging ② throwing ③ using ④ wasting

18. conducted

- ① cancelled ② performed ③ removed ④ watched

19. distractions

- ① celebrations
- ③ interruptions

- ② definitions
- ④ organizations

20. enduring

- ① deporting
- ③ supporting

- ② proceeding
- ④ tolerating

<余 白>

III

次の会話文を読み、最も適切な選択肢を①～④の中から1つずつ選び、その記号を回答欄にマークしなさい。

Anthony: Hello Marie. Can you tell us a little about your job?

Marie: I work as an organizing consultant. I have been giving individual lessons at my clients' homes for over 10 years.

Anthony: What makes your service unique?

Marie: My cleaning or tidying method (21) of many different techniques. One technique is to tidy everything all at once. For example, when you organize your clothes, you gather all the clothes you have, put them in one place and from there you choose the ones you need. My organizing method focuses on how you choose things that are necessary for you—if it makes your heart sparkle or not. You choose things to keep (22) of choosing things to throw away, which people conventionally do.

Anthony: How did your career start?

Marie: It started when I was 19 years old during my sophomore year of college. I would tidy my friend's house near me. Then a (23) started that every time I went to somebody's home, his or her house got all tidied up, and I started getting job offers from all over the place.

Anthony: When was the first break in your career?

Marie: The media coverage for my book. Many people read my book after it was covered by *The New York Times* and the famous Japanese TV show *Kin Suma*. I cleaned up some celebrities' places a couple of times and that (24) a lot of people's attention.

Anthony: What do you think about (25)?

Marie: I think it is a good idea. Even if something didn't make your heart sparkle, it may be useful for others. I think we should reuse more stuff for the sake of the global environment.

IV

空所に最も適した単語を①～⑩から1つずつ選び、記号をマークしなさい。ただし同じ単語を2回以上用いてはいけません。

26. A : Oh! This hotel room seems very cheap.
B : You should () whether the windows face the ocean or not.
27. A : Mom, can I have some lunch money?
B : Don't () me when I'm on the phone!
28. A : How was Ron's show?
B : It was great. He had the ability to () with the audience.
29. A : I want to get my own bank account.
B : If you () a sum of money in a bank, you can open an account.
30. A : Mom, I'm tired. I'm going to bed.
B : Don't forget to brush your teeth and () up your room first.
31. A : Could you () me something to write with?
B : Sure! Here you are.
32. A : Are you going to commute a long distance?
B : Probably not. I'm planning to () a room near here.
33. A : All that I () of you is that you listen and watch carefully.
B : Okay. I will do my best.

34. A : My new camera () me about 5,000 yen.

B : It looks nice! Where did you buy it?

35. A : I want to buy some souvenirs for my friends. Can you wait a
minute?

B : Okay. Don't be long if you can () it.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|--------|-----------|
| ① check | ② connect | ③ cost | ④ deposit |
| ⑤ help | ⑥ interrupt | ⑦ lend | ⑧ rent |
| ⑨ require | ⑩ tidy | | |

43. Have you () anything from George recently? He has missed a lot of classes.

- ① done ② heard ③ known ④ seen

44. We are looking () my wallet. Have you seen it anywhere?

- ① for ② in ③ to ④ with

45. I think I () a new watch. This one doesn't work anymore.

- ① need ② needed ③ needing ④ needs



