

'18

前期日程

英 語

(社会情報学部)

注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
2. 問題冊子は1冊(13頁)、解答用紙は7枚です。落丁、乱丁、印刷不鮮明の箇所等があった場合には申し出てください。
3. 氏名と受験番号は解答用紙の所定の欄に記入してください。
4. 解答は指定の解答用紙に記入してください。
5. 解答用紙は持ち帰ってはいけません。
6. 問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。

1 次の英文は世界の貧困について述べたものである。これを読んで下記の設問に答えなさい。解答は解答用紙の所定の欄に書きなさい。(①～⑥の数字は段落番号を表す。)

① A few years ago, the World Bank asked researchers to listen to what the poor are saying. They were able to document the experiences of 60,000 women and men in seventy-three countries. Over and over, in different languages and on different continents, poor people said that poverty meant these things:

- You are short of (a) for all or part of the year, often eating only one meal per day, sometimes having to choose between stilling your child's hunger or your own, and sometimes being able to do neither.
- You can't save (b). If a family member falls ill and you need (b) to see a doctor, or if the crop fails and you have nothing to eat, you have to borrow from a local moneylender and he will charge you so much interest as the debt continues to mount and you may never be free of it.
- You can't afford to send your children to (c), or if they do start (c), you have to take them out again if the harvest is poor.
- You live in an unstable (d), made with mud or thatch that you need to rebuild every two or three years, or after severe weather.
- You have no nearby source of safe drinking (e). You have to carry your (e) a long way, and even then, it can make you ill unless you boil it.

② But extreme poverty is not only a condition of unsatisfied material needs. It is often accompanied by a degrading state of powerlessness. Even in countries that are democracies and are relatively well governed,

respondents to the World Bank survey described a range of situations in which they had to accept humiliation without protest. If someone takes what little you have, and you complain to the police, they may not listen to you. Nor will the law necessarily protect you from rape or sexual harassment. You have a pervading sense of shame and failure because you cannot provide for your children.

③ The World Bank defines extreme poverty as not having enough income to meet the most basic human needs for food, water, shelter, clothing, sanitation, health care, and education. Many people are familiar with the statistic that 1 billion people are living on less than one dollar per day. That was the World Bank's poverty line until 2008, when better data on international price comparisons enabled it to make a more accurate calculation of the amount people need to meet their basic needs. On the basis of this calculation, the World Bank set the poverty line at \$1.25 per day. The number of people whose income puts them under this line is not 1 billion but 1.4 billion. That there are more people living in extreme poverty than we thought is, of course, bad news, but the news is not all bad. On the same basis, in 1981 there were 1.9 billion people living in extreme poverty. That was about four in every ten people on the planet, ⁽ⁱ⁾ whereas now fewer than one in four are extremely poor.

④ In wealthy societies, most poverty is relative. People feel poor because many of the good things they see advertised on television are beyond their budget—but they do have a television. In the United States, 97 percent of those classified by the Census Bureau as poor own a color TV. Three quarters of them own a car. Three quarters of them have air-conditioning. Three quarters of them have a VCR or DVD player. All have access to health care. I am not quoting these figures in order to deny that the poor in the United States face genuine difficulties.

⑤ Nevertheless, for most, these difficulties are of a different order than ^(j)

those of the world's poorest people. The 1.4 billion people living in extreme poverty are poor by an absolute standard tied to the most basic human needs. They are likely to be hungry for at least part of each year. Even if they can get enough food to fill their stomachs, they will probably be malnourished because their diet lacks essential nutrients. In children, malnutrition stunts growth and can cause permanent brain damage. The poor may not be able to afford to send their children to school. Even minimal health care services are usually beyond their means.

⑥ This kind of poverty kills. Life expectancy in rich nations averages ^(k) seventy-eight years; in the poorest nations, those officially classified as “least developed,” it is below fifty. In rich countries, fewer than one in a hundred children die before the age of five; in the poorest countries, one in five does. And to the UNICEF figure of nearly 10 million young ⁽¹⁾ children dying every year from avoidable, poverty-related causes, we must add at least another 8 million older children and adults.

(Peter Singer, *The Life You Can Save: How to Play Your Part in Ending World Poverty*, 2009 から一部内容を変更して引用)

注

第①段落 World Bank 世界銀行

still 満たす

interest 利子

harvest 収穫

mud 泥

thatch 草ぶき(屋根)

第②段落 respondent: a person who answers questions

humiliation: shame

pervade 広がる

- 第③段落 sanitation 衛生(施設)
statistic 統計値
- 第④段落 classify 分類する
(the) Census Bureau (米)国勢調査局
VCR ビデオ・カセット・レコーダー
- 第⑤段落 malnourished 栄養失調の
nutrient 栄養(分)
stunt 妨げる
minimal 最低限の
- 第⑥段落 life expectancy 平均寿命
UNICEF ユニセフ, 国連児童基金

設 問

問 1 空欄(a)～(e)に入る最も適切な語句を以下の選択肢の中から1つずつ選んで記号で答えなさい。

- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| (ア) clothing | (オ) money |
| (イ) food | (カ) school |
| (ウ) health care | (キ) water |
| (エ) house | |

問 2 下線部(f)の“a degrading state of powerlessness”(無力感を覚える不面目な状況)はどのようなことを言っているのか, 第②段落から具体例を3つ挙げて日本語で説明しなさい。

問 3 下線部(g)を和訳しなさい。

問 4 下線部(h)の“extreme poverty”について世界銀行はどのように定義しているのか, 本文に即して日本語で説明しなさい。

問 5 以下の記述は第③段落の内容の一部をまとめたものである。空欄
(ア)～(エ)に適切な数字を書き入れ、文章を完成させなさい。

世界銀行が定める貧困ライン (poverty line) は 2008 年まで 1 日当たり
(ア) ドルで、その貧困ライン未満の収入で暮らす人々の数は世界
で当時 (イ) 人とされた。物価の国際比較によるデータの見直しが
実施された 2008 年に貧困ラインは 1 日当たり (ウ) ドルに変更さ
れ、その貧困ライン未満の収入で暮らす人々の数は世界で (エ) 人
となった。

問 6 下線部(i)について “That” の指す内容を明らかにした上で和訳しなさい。

問 7 以下の文が第④段落の内容と一致している場合には○、一致してい
ない場合には×を書き入れなさい。

- (ア) 豊かな国の人々はテレビの宣伝で見る良い商品の多くが自らの予算
を超えているので貧しいと感じる。
- (イ) 豊かな国の人々はテレビを持っていないと貧しいと感じる。
- (ウ) アメリカでは国勢調査で貧しいと分類される人々の 3 分の 1 がエア
コンを持っている。
- (エ) アメリカでは国勢調査で貧しいと分類される人々の全員が医療サー
ビスを受けられる。

問 8 下線部(j)の “order” とほぼ同じ意味となる単語を以下の選択肢の中か
ら 1 つ選んで記号で答えなさい。

- (ア) area
- (イ) kind
- (ウ) name
- (エ) request

問 9 以下の表は、下線部(k)の “This kind of poverty kills.” の指す内容について、豊かな国々と最も貧しい国々に分けて、平均寿命と5歳になる前に子供が死亡する割合をまとめたものである。空所(ア)~(エ)を埋めるのに最も適切な語句(数字を含む)を日本語で書き入れなさい。

	平均寿命	5歳になる前に子供が死亡する割合
豊かな国々	(ア)	(イ)
最も貧しい国々	(ウ)	(エ)

問10 下線部(1)を和訳しなさい。

2 次の英文は人間の仕事について述べたものである。これを読んで下記の設問に答えなさい。解答は解答用紙の所定の欄に書きなさい。(①～⑨の数字は段落番号を表す。)

- ① Why do we work? Why do we drag ourselves out of bed every morning instead of living lives composed of one pleasure-filled adventure after another? What a silly question. We work because we have to make a living. Sure, but is that it? Of course not. When you ask people who are fulfilled by their work why they do the work they do, money almost never comes up. The list of nonmonetary reasons people give for doing their work is long and compelling.
- ② Satisfied workers are engaged by their work. They (b) themselves in it. Not all the time, of course, but often enough for that to be salient to them. Satisfied workers are challenged by their work. It forces them to stretch themselves—to go outside their comfort zones. These lucky people think the work they do is fun, often in the way that doing crossword puzzles is fun.
- ③ Why else do people work? Satisfied people do their work because they feel that they are (d) charge. Their workday offers them a measure of autonomy and discretion. And they use that autonomy and discretion to achieve a level of expertise. They learn new things, developing both as workers and as people.
- ④ These people do their work because it's an opportunity for social engagement. They do many of their tasks as part of teams, and even when they're working alone, there are plenty of opportunities for social interaction during work's quiet moments.
- ⑤ Finally, these people are satisfied with their work because they find what they do meaningful. Potentially, their work makes a difference to the world. It not only makes other people's lives better but it may even make

other people's lives better in ways that are significant.

- ⑥ Of course, few occupations have all these features, and none, I suspect, have all these features all the time. But features of work like these are what get us out of the house, get us to bring work home with us, encourage us to talk about our work with others, and make us reluctant to retire. We wouldn't work if we didn't get paid, but that's not at the core of why we do what we do. And in general, we think that material rewards are a pretty bad reason for working. Indeed, when we say of someone that "he's in it for the money," we are not merely being descriptive; we're passing (g).
- ⑦ These various sources of satisfaction from work raise some very big questions. Why is it that for the overwhelming majority of people in the world, work has few or none of these attributes? Why is it that for most of us, work is monotonous, meaningless, and soul deadening? Why is it that as economy developed, it created a model for work in which opportunities for the nonmaterial satisfactions that might come from it were reduced or eliminated? ^(h) Workers who do *this* kind of work — whether in factories, fast-food restaurants, warehouses, or indeed, in law firms, classrooms, clinics, and offices — do it for pay. Try as they might to find meaning, challenge, and room for autonomy, their work situation defeats them. The way their work is structured means that there really is little reason to do these jobs except for pay.
- ⑧ According to a massive report published in 2013 by Gallup, there are twice as many workers who hate their jobs in the world as there are "engaged" workers who like their jobs. Gallup has been measuring international employee satisfaction for almost two decades. In total it has surveyed 25 million employees in 189 different countries. The latest version gathered information from 230,000 full-time and part-time workers in 142 countries. Overall, Gallup found that only 13 percent of workers feel

engaged by their jobs. These people feel a sense of passion for their work and they spend their days helping to move their organizations forward. The vast majority of us, some 63 percent, are not engaged. We are checked out, sleepwalking through our days, putting little energy into our work. And the rest of us are actually *hating* our jobs. In other words, work is more often a source of frustration than one of fulfillment for nearly 90 percent of the world's workers. Think of the social, emotional, and perhaps even economic waste that this statistic represents. Ninety percent of adults spend half their waking lives doing things they
(i) would rather not be doing at places they would rather not be.

⑨ The questions Gallup asks capture many of the reasons for work I just listed. The opportunity to do our work “right,” to do our best, to be encouraged to develop and learn, to feel appreciated by coworkers and supervisors, to feel that our opinions count, to feel that what we do is important, and to have good friends at work are all aspects of work that the survey taps. And for the overwhelming majority of people, work (k) short — very short.

(Barry Schwartz, *Why We Work*, 2015 から一部内容を変更して引用)

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注

- 第①段落 fulfilled 満足した
nonmonetary 非金銭的
compelling 注目に値する
- 第②段落 engaged 積極的に従事している
salient 目立った
- 第③段落 autonomy 自律性, 自主性
discretion 行動の自由
expertise 高度の専門的知識や技能

- 第⑥段落 descriptive 記述的な
第⑦段落 monotonous 単調な
soul deadening ひどく退屈な
第⑧段落 checked out やる気を失う
statistic 統計値
第⑨段落 tap 引き出す

設 問

問 1 下線部(a)は具体的にどのようなことを言っているのか、本文に即して日本語で説明しなさい。

問 2 空欄(b)に入る最も適切な単語を以下の選択肢の中から1つ選んで記号で答えなさい。

- (ア) get
- (イ) lose
- (ウ) put
- (エ) see

問 3 下線部(c)を和訳しなさい。

問 4 空欄(d)に入る最も適切な単語を以下の選択肢の中から1つ選んで記号で答えなさい。

- (ア) at
- (イ) in
- (ウ) of
- (エ) with

問 5 下線部(e)の内容を、具体例を挙げて日本語で説明しなさい。

問 6 下線部(f)を和訳しなさい。

問 7 以下の文が第②段落から第⑤段落の内容と一致している場合には○、一致していない場合には×を書き入れなさい。

- (ア) 仕事に満足できる人は、仕事に異議を唱えることができるのである。
- (イ) 満足感を与えてくれる仕事は、人に自らの安全地帯を出ることを求めない。
- (ウ) 満足感を与えてくれる仕事により、人は働き手としても人間としても成長する。
- (エ) 仕事に意味を見出すと、人は仕事に満足感を覚える。

問 8 空欄(g)に入る最も適切な語句を以下の選択肢の中から1つ選んで記号で答えなさい。

- (ア) a border
- (イ) judgment
- (ウ) a message
- (エ) the time

問 9 下線部(h)を和訳しなさい。

問10 以下の表は、第⑧段落で述べられているアメリカの世論調査専門機関ギャラップ社(Gallup)の仕事に関する調査結果についてまとめたものである。本文の内容に合うように空所(ア)~(ウ)に適切な語句(数字を含む)を日本語で書き入れなさい。

仕事への関わり方から分類した働き手の種類	全体で占める割合(%)
積極的に仕事に従事している働き手	(ア)
(イ)	63
(ウ)	

問11 下線部(i)を和訳しなさい。

問12 下線部(j)の“count”とほぼ同じ意味となる単語を以下の選択肢の中から1つ選んで記号で答えなさい。

- (ア) add
- (イ) consider
- (ウ) include
- (エ) matter

問13 空欄(k)に入る最も適切な単語を以下の選択肢の中から1つ選んで記号で答えなさい。

- (ア) falls
- (イ) goes
- (ウ) makes
- (エ) stops

3 次の日本語(1)と(2)を英訳しなさい。解答は解答用紙の所定の欄に書きなさい。

(1) A：私たちは2月末までに中国での新たな農業ビジネスを立ち上げる準備ができるでしょうか。

B：実を言うと、期日に間に合わせることができるかどうか、私はいまだに確信がありません。

(2) 私の考えでは、会社が商品やサービスについてテレビコマーシャルで言うことを信用しないのは消費者にとって重要です。

