

I 次の英文を読み、(1)～(10)の設問について最も適切なものを選択肢1～4から選び、その番号を解答用紙A(マークシート)の解答欄 ～ にマークしなさい。

In 2002, a team of researchers was working in northwestern Ethiopia when they came across chipped stones and fossilized animal bones — illuminating signs of a place where ancient people had once lived. After years of excavations, the researchers discovered that hunter-gatherers had lived there 74,000 years ago. These ancient humans were remarkably adaptable. When their world was turned upside down by a giant volcanic eruption, they survived through innovation and creativity. That flexibility might help explain why humans of the same era successfully expanded out of Africa and settled in Eurasia, even when many earlier attempts had failed. “This points to how sophisticated people were in this time period,” said John Kappelman, a professor at the University of Texas who led the study.

At the site, known as Shinfu-Metema 1, the researchers uncovered thousands of bones from gazelles, warthogs, and even giraffes — some covered in cut marks — suggesting that the humans were hunting these species. The team also found 215 fragments of ostrich eggshells. It is possible that the people who occupied the site ate the eggs or used the shells as containers for storing water. The scientists were able to precisely date the shell fragments, which contained small amounts of decaying uranium, to 74,000 years ago.

During the same time period, a volcano in Indonesia called Toba unleashed vast amounts of ash and toxic gases that were dispersed around the world, blocking the sun for months. Dr. Kappelman inspected Shinfu-Metema 1 for signs of the eruption. By grinding rocks and dissolving them in acid, his team found tiny bits of glass that could only have formed in a volcano. The scientists realized that this was an extraordinary opportunity to study people who had survived this giant environmental shock.

After analyzing 16,000 chipped rocks, the researchers concluded that they were arrowheads, not spear points. If that holds true in future studies, it will push back the record for archery by several thousand years. The invention of archery meant that hunters did not have to approach their prey at close range. Even children could hunt with arrows, and Dr. Kappelman suspects they used them to kill the frogs whose bones he and his colleagues also found at the site.

When Toba erupted, the conditions at Shinfu-Metema 1 immediately turned harsh. The brief rainy season became far shorter, and the rivers ran low. Many researchers have assumed that such brutal changes forced people into places of refuge where the environment was more forgiving and where they could continue to survive using ⁽⁴⁾their old practices. But that is not what happened at Shinfu-Metema 1. There, the fossil record shows, humans adapted by giving up mammal-hunting as their prey died out, and they fished in the newly shallow waters instead.

Dr. Kappelman and his colleagues gathered clues to how ancient people might have fished by looking at the practices of modern Ethiopians living in the area. During dry seasons, fish can get trapped in isolated water holes, for example. “It literally looks like fish in a barrel,” he said. “We think it been very easy to catch these fish, to the extent that tools were not even necessary.”

Archaeological findings from Shinfu-Metema 1 suggest that Toba's environmental effects lasted only a few years. Rains returned, , and the people there started hunting again. Fish bones

became rare at the site. Dr. Kappelman thinks this snapshot of a single site could help address the mystery of how humans expanded out of Africa. Scientists have long wondered how people could have made their way through the deserts of the Sahara and the Arabian Peninsula to reach other continents. They have speculated that it could have happened only during wet periods when these regions were covered with plants. Humans could have then employed their usual survival tactics while traveling these so-called “green highways” to reach other continents. But Dr. Kappelman and his colleagues propose that humans survived in dry climates by quickly coming up with new ways to find food, such as fishing. During dry periods, they likely moved along seasonal rivers as they fished. Instead of traveling along green highways, the researchers argue, they traveled along blue ones.

Michael Petraglia, the director of the Australian Research Center for Human Evolution, said the study’s combination of archaeological and environmental evidence from the time of the Toba eruption was extraordinary. “It is incredibly rare anywhere in the world,” he said. While Dr. Petraglia finds their interpretation of what happened at this one site convincing, he still favors ⁽⁵⁾the green highway hypothesis. He argues that, between 71,000 and 54,000 years ago, hyper-dry deserts stretched across the Sahara and the Arabian Peninsula. “Blue-highway corridors were pretty much (3),” Dr. Petraglia said.

Dr. Kappelman questions whether the deserts were quite so harsh, observing that the Nile brought some water through the Sahara to the Mediterranean Sea. And, while he acknowledges that a single site cannot represent all of humanity 74,000 years ago, he thinks it offers a point of comparison for other researchers who might find similar ones. ⁽⁶⁾“It’s a testable hypothesis that we’re putting out there,” he said.

[Adapted from an article by Carl Zimmer]

(i) In the context of this passage, choose the most suitable expression to fill in each blank.

(1) The answer is: (1).

1 could not have 2 had not 3 will have 4 would have

(2) The answer is: (2).

1 as did mammals 2 eruptions, too 3 in addition to fish 4 like drought did

(3) The answer is: (3).

1 broad 2 nonexistent 3 rapid 4 selected

(ii) In the context of this passage, choose the best answer for each question.

(4) The phrase ⁽⁴⁾their old practices is used primarily with reference to (4).

1 fishing 2 hunting 3 living in the desert 4 making utensils

- (5) ⁽⁵⁾The green highway hypothesis suggests that people made their way through the deserts and out of Africa as they .
- 1 fished during dry periods
 - 2 fished during wet periods
 - 3 hunted during dry periods
 - 4 hunted during wet periods
- (6) When Dr. Kappelman says, ⁽⁶⁾"It's a testable hypothesis that we're putting out there," he means .
- 1 he is not confident in his team's research methods
 - 2 he believes that his team's findings may have been misunderstood
 - 3 he recognizes that more studies need to be conducted in other regions
 - 4 he feels that these findings generally apply to our understanding of humans
- (7) Which one of the following is most compatible with Dr. Kappelman and his colleagues' interpretation of their findings? The answer is: .
- 1 People hunted during wet periods and fished during dry periods
 - 2 People looked for rivers where they could fish during wet periods
 - 3 People moved as they hunted in regions with plants during dry periods
 - 4 People traveled as they fished in rivers during both wet and dry periods
- (8) According to Dr. Kappelman's team, one of their findings suggests that .
- 1 climate change in Ethiopia occurred before the eruption of Toba
 - 2 the rivers in the Arabian Peninsula were deeper than the Nile
 - 3 archery was used for hunting earlier than previously thought
 - 4 contrary to popular belief, the first humans did not originate in Ethiopia
- (9) With which one of the following would Dr. Kappelman and his colleagues agree? The answer is: .
- 1 Children at Shifha-Metema 1 could use bows and arrows as well as spears
 - 2 The people at Shifha-Metema 1 altered their diet based on environmental changes
 - 3 Evidence from Shifha-Metema 1 suggests the climates of Indonesia and Africa were quite similar
 - 4 Hunters at Shifha-Metema 1 made arrowheads using a range of materials such as eggshells and glass
- (10) Which one of the following titles best captures the main idea of the passage? The answer is: .
- 1 Eruption of a Volcano in Shifha-Metema 1
 - 2 Hypotheses on the Origin of Humans
 - 3 Rarely Traveled Highways
 - 4 Adaptable Ancient Humans

Ⅱ 次の英文を読み、(11)～(19)の設問について最も適切なものを選択肢1～4から選び、その番号を解答用紙A(マークシート)の解答欄 (11) ～ (19) にマークしなさい。

Today we think of happiness as the pursuit of pleasure. But classical and Enlightenment thinkers defined happiness as the pursuit of virtue — as (11), rather than feeling good. Influenced by this way of thinking, the Founding Fathers of the United States of America (“the Founders”), who wrote the U.S. Constitution, believed that the quest for happiness is a daily practice, requiring mental and spiritual self-discipline. At its core, the Founders viewed the pursuit of happiness as a lifelong quest for character improvement, whereby we use our powers of reason to moderate our unproductive emotions so that we can be our best selves and serve others. For the Founders, happiness required the daily cultivation of virtue, which the Scottish philosopher Adam Smith defined as “the temper of mind which constitutes the excellent and praiseworthy character.” They believed the pursuit of happiness meant being a lifelong learner, with a commitment to practicing the daily habits that lead to character improvement, self-mastery, flourishing, and growth. Understood in these terms, happiness is always something to be pursued rather than obtained — a quest rather than a destination. The ancient Roman philosopher Cicero wrote, ⁽¹³⁾ “The search for higher happiness, not its actual attainment, is a prize beyond all human wealth or honor or physical pleasure.”

Why were Cicero's books so influential on the Founders' understanding of happiness? This was because his books offered a good summary of the fundamentals of Stoic philosophy. To achieve freedom, tranquility, and happiness, according to the ancient Stoics, we should stop trying to control external events and instead focus on controlling the (12) things we have the power to control, namely, our own thoughts, desires, emotions, and actions. In this sense, Stoic philosophy has many similarities with Eastern wisdom traditions, including Buddhism and Hinduism. “Our life is shaped by our mind; we become what we think,” said Buddha, emphasizing the need to master our selfish impulses — including envy, arrogance, anger, and the pursuit of short-term pleasure — in order to achieve lasting well-being. Hindu wisdom literature sums up a similar teaching on happiness in a phrase often quoted by Mahatma Gandhi: ⁽¹⁴⁾ “Renounce and enjoy.” In other words, only by acting selflessly can we conquer our ego-based emotions (e.g., anger, fear, and jealousy), live in the present, and live in harmony with the natural laws of the universe.

John Adams, one of the Founders, was excited to learn that Pythagoras, an influential Greek moral philosopher, was said to have studied with Hindu masters during his travels in the East. In his correspondence with Thomas Jefferson at the end of their long lives, Adams wrote about the Hindu scriptures as a possible source of ancient wisdom regarding happiness. For the Founders, the pursuit of happiness included reading texts from the wisdom traditions of the East and the West. Always anchored by the Bible, they distilled this ancient wisdom about the need to achieve self-mastery through emotional and spiritual discipline.

Aristotle famously defined happiness as having virtue, an “activity of soul in conformity with excellence” — in modern terms, “being your best self.” Along similar lines, social psychologists today root happiness in ⁽¹⁵⁾ “emotional intelligence,” which they define as “the ability to understand, use, and manage one's own emotions in positive ways to relieve stress, communicate effectively, empathize with others, overcome challenges, and defuse conflict.”

The Founders framed their quest for self-regulation and emotional intelligence through a psychological lens — viewing the quest as a dramatic struggle between reason and passion — while drawing from Aristotle, Cicero, and other ancient sources. The Founders did not mean we should

lack emotion — for them, emotion was a synonym for passion — they meant only that we should manage our emotions in productive ways. For example, they were inspired by Plato, who divided the soul into three parts with his ⁽¹⁶⁾metaphor of a *charioteer, representing reason, driving a chariot pulled by two horses with wings. One horse, representing the passionate part of the soul, gravitated toward earthly pleasures; the other, representing the noble part of the soul, inclined upward toward the divine. The goal of the charioteer was to align the passionate and noble horses so that they both pulled in the same direction.

[Adapted from a book by Jeffrey Rosen]

注) *charioteer: someone who drives a two-wheeled vehicle drawn by horses

(i) In the context of this passage, choose the most suitable expression to fill in each blank.

(11) The answer is: .

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 being good | 2 having a good time |
| 3 looking good | 4 searching for a good time |

(12) The answer is: .

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|--------------|--------|
| 1 objective | 2 obsolete | 3 occasional | 4 only |
|-------------|------------|--------------|--------|

(ii) In the context of this passage, choose the best answer for each question.

(13) Cicero's quote, ⁽¹³⁾"The search for higher happiness, not its actual attainment, is a prize beyond all human wealth or honor or physical pleasure," suggests that the search for happiness is than feeling happy.

- 1 less hard work
- 2 less important
- 3 more feasible
- 4 more meaningful

(14) Gandhi's teaching on happiness, ⁽¹⁴⁾"Renounce and enjoy," suggests that will bring us happiness.

- 1 letting go of our pursuit of knowledge
- 2 refusing to care about world problems
- 3 refraining from living a self-centered life
- 4 dismissing the natural laws of the universe

(15) The passage suggests that ⁽¹⁵⁾"emotional intelligence" .

- 1 helps us in our pursuit of happiness
- 2 can suppress our need for happiness
- 3 is something only modern people possess
- 4 is more valuable than other types of intelligence

- (16) Which one of the following statements best captures the meaning of Plato's (16)metaphor? The answer is: .
- 1 The noble part of the soul should control the passionate part through reason
 - 2 The noble and passionate parts of the soul should guide reason
 - 3 Passion should guide the noble part of the soul through reason
 - 4 Reason should guide the passionate and noble parts of the soul
- (17) Which one of the following does **NOT** reflect the author's views on happiness? The answer is: .
- 1 It is sought through hard work in our everyday lives
 - 2 It is viewed differently today than it was in the past
 - 3 It is to be found in living a virtuous life
 - 4 It is a concept that the Stoics overlooked
- (18) Which one of the following is consistent with the author's views? The answer is: .
- 1 Eastern wisdom traditions were based on ancient Greek philosophy
 - 2 The Founders did not limit their studies of wisdom to that of the West
 - 3 The Founders did not view the Bible as a source of wisdom and knowledge
 - 4 Eastern wisdom and Stoic philosophy have little in common with each other
- (19) Which one of the following titles best captures the main idea of the passage? The answer is: .
- 1 The Pursuit of Happiness: How Plato's Charioteer Represents the Longings of the Soul
 - 2 The Pursuit of Happiness: How it Applies and Pertains to Americans Past and Present
 - 3 The Pursuit of Happiness: A Comparison of Western and Eastern Thought across the Centuries
 - 4 The Pursuit of Happiness: How Classical Writers on Virtue Influenced the Founders

Ⅲ 次の英文を読み、(20)～(29)の設問について最も適切なものを選択肢1～4から選び、その番号を解答用紙A(マークシート)の解答欄 (20) ～ (29) にマークしなさい。

In 2019, a Dutch supermarket company started reserving some of its checkout lanes for those who wanted to stop and chat with the cashier as they paid for their groceries. Dubbed “Klets-kassa,” or “chat checkout,” the new lanes were marked by a sign that read in Dutch: “the nicest checkout for when you are not in such a hurry.” The move was a response to widespread loneliness, the store proclaimed on its website. “It is a small gesture,” the website noted, “but very valuable, especially in a world that is digitizing and accelerating.” Just a few feet over, the digitizing world was accelerating away in the store’s self-checkout lanes, where customers scanned, weighed, and bagged their own items, inserting their credit cards and pocketing the receipts, all without speaking with anyone. In the digitized supermarket, personal connections between cashiers and grocery shoppers have all but disappeared.

What does grocery shopping have to do with work that connects people? Why should we even care about these simple, everyday interactions? Cashiers work in repetitive, heavily supervised jobs with fixed scripts — “Do you need a bag?” “Are you a member of our loyalty program?” — with some of them under pressure to check customers out as quickly as possible, timed on how many items they can scan in a minute, and reprimanded if they fall below a certain number. Where can human relationships be found in these interactions?

Grocery shopping used to be thick with connection, even though we can see only the shadow of it now, like the fossilized footprints indicating where ancient peoples once walked. ⁽²⁴⁾The proliferation of self-checkout lanes is but the latest stage in a long history of stripping relationships from the experience of grocery shopping, a process that has also shifted more and more control — and work — from the worker to the consumer.

In 2023, when word of the Dutch company’s new chat checkouts (20) to the social media platform Reddit, the response was split between those welcoming the move and those who did not view it positively. One user, who fell in the latter category, commented, “I blast through the self-checkout as quickly as possible, attempting to avoid eye contact and conversations.” Another person replied to that user, “Me too! A mask and earphones make this even easier. I know that some people hate self-checkout, but it’s great because you don’t have to speak with anyone.” These two commenters are not unique. In the United States, for example, some 30 percent of supermarket transactions take place in a self-checkout lane, up from 23 percent in 2019. Furthermore, we might say that ⁽²⁵⁾as the checkout lane goes, so goes society. The number of single-person households tends to increase when economic times are good; in many countries, the elderly and others choose to live alone when they can. Similarly, when the economy is booming, divorce rates tend not to shrink but to rise, as people split up when they can afford to. We may worry about loneliness and isolation from others in contemporary life in general, but when people have a choice, many opt for an efficient, autonomous, and solitary lifestyle.

Speaking (21) myself, I don’t mind the way things are, though I might urge my family members to stay away from self-checkout now that I’ve learned about the psychological benefits of casual social interactions. While the historical transformation of grocery shopping helped consumers gain time, money, and control, it also robbed them of warm local connections that used to be a meaningful part of this everyday activity. Meanwhile for grocery workers, the interactive labor of cashiers has been eroded by ever more counting and fixed scripts, their work inching ever closer to

that of machines, until in some cases it is not clear — to themselves or to their customers — how the tasks ⁽²⁶⁾they perform are that different from each other. Ultimately, the problem is less the cashier's replacement by the self-checkout lane, the corrosion of the human job that makes such a substitution appealing in the first place.

Another Reddit commenter ⁽²⁷⁾took issue with the favorable media coverage of the Dutch supermarket's innovation. "What has not been explained so far is that, in the larger cities at least, most Dutch supermarket checkout lines are super-efficient," the commenter noted. "The checkout process is done at top speed with very few words exchanged. The line behind grows impatient and angry if checkouts are not processed quickly. Dutch commercial life in general values efficiency and profitability over service.... Worse than that, most of these cashiers have been, or are being, replaced by scanning devices. At the supermarket near our home, there is one employee watching over nine scanning devices. So I suspect this 'introduction' of 'slow' checkouts may also be for the people who cannot or will not use the scanners." According to this observer, the chat checkout may have been simply the relabeling as "choice" what the store needed to do to manage those to adjust to the mechanization of shopping.

[Adapted from a book by Allison J. Pugh]

(i) In the context of this passage, choose the most suitable expression to fill in each blank.

(20) The answer is: .

1 appealed 2 spread 3 turned 4 wrote

(21) The answer is: .

1 against 2 by 3 for 4 in

(22) The answer is: .

1 and more 2 considering 3 in spite of 4 rather than

(23) The answer is: .

1 impossible 2 likely 3 unable 4 willing

(ii) In the context of this passage, choose the best answer for each question.

(24) Which one of the following was a result of ⁽²⁴⁾the proliferation of self-checkout lanes? The answer is: .

- 1 It improved the way people connect with one another
- 2 It required more shoppers to take on the role of cashier
- 3 It changed how we view commerce among ancient people
- 4 It became a barrier to maintaining a solitary lifestyle

- (25) What does the author mean by (25)as the checkout lane goes, so goes society? The answer is: .
- 1 Trends in checkout lanes reflect general trends in society
 - 2 As technology develops, there are more and more checkout lanes
 - 3 Citizens of developing countries do not need many chat checkout lanes
 - 4 Society continues functioning while people move through checkout lanes
- (26) The word (26)they refers to .
- 1 cashiers and machines
 - 2 cashiers and customers
 - 3 customers and machines
 - 4 cashiers, customers, and machines
- (27) Which one of the following is **NOT** given as a reason why the Reddit commenter (27)took issue with the favorable media coverage of the Dutch supermarket's innovation? The answer is: .
- 1 Generally speaking, Dutch supermarkets prioritize revenue
 - 2 This technological solution was promoted by Dutch newspapers
 - 3 Most Dutch shoppers have grown accustomed to smooth checkouts
 - 4 Dutch shoppers tend to get annoyed by any delays in the line ahead of them
- (28) Which one of the following is in agreement with the author's thoughts regarding cashiers being replaced by self-checkout lanes? The answer is: .
- 1 This social phenomenon is but one manifestation of a widespread decline in human interactions
 - 2 If history is our guide, it is reasonable to conclude that the transformation will be reversed at local levels
 - 3 A sense of nostalgia is one of the most important psychological benefits of human-to-human interactions for many people
 - 4 Machines perform tasks more efficiently than cashiers, so there is more time for other employees to interact with customers
- (29) Which one of the following titles best captures the main idea of the passage? The answer is: .
- 1 Chat Checkout: Toward a More Efficient Shopping Experience
 - 2 Chat Checkout: Creating Human Connections through Shopping
 - 3 Chat Checkout: How Social Media Shaped Our Shopping Experience
 - 4 Chat Checkout: An Obstacle to Technological Innovation and Progress

V 次の英文の空所 (37) ~ (42) に入る最も適切なものを選択肢 1 ~ 4 から選び、その番号を解答用紙 A (マークシート) の解答欄 (37) ~ (42) にマークしなさい。

Separate from the worry about whether improvement and progress are possible is the worry that learning may soon be unnecessary. As I write this, sophisticated computer programs can now write poems, explain quantum mechanics, and illustrate pictures in any artistic style, on (37). Assuming such technological progress continues, what will be the point of mastering skills that can be performed effortlessly through silicon chips? In fact, the rise of technological change is just as likely to create a need for new learning as (38) old abilities. The invention of paper was criticized by Socrates for degrading the faculty of memory, but the outcome was an (39) of knowledge that no individual could hope to memorize in a single lifetime. Information technology has generated new jobs that did not exist before, even as it has made others almost unnecessary.

In a paper authored by David Autor and colleagues, the researchers found that roughly 60 percent of the jobs people had in 2018 did not exist in 1940. While twenty-first century technology may have (40) the need for typists and telephone operators, it also created a sharp rise in software developers and business analysts. A reasonable inference based on past technological trends would suggest that advances in artificial intelligence will result in a greater need for new learning. Predictions are hard, especially about the future. And so I will avoid speculating on which exact skills and knowledge will (41) up as essential for future generations. However, insights into the process of learning, and how we can make it more successful, are likely to become more relevant, not (42).

[Adapted from a book by Scott H. Young]

- | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---|--------------------|---|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---|--------------------|
| (37) | 1 | air | 2 | demand | 3 | duty | 4 | track |
| (38) | 1 | it is to undermine | 2 | it is unlikely to undermine | 3 | it is unlikely to undermine | 4 | its undermining of |
| | 3 | it undermined | 4 | its undermining of | | | | |
| (39) | 1 | absence | 2 | aspiration | 3 | explosion | 4 | oppression |
| (40) | 1 | highlighted | 2 | increased | 3 | reduced | 4 | underlain |
| (41) | 1 | end | 2 | make | 3 | speed | 4 | stand |
| (42) | 1 | at all | 2 | always | 3 | less | 4 | much |

VI 次の英文 (43) ~ (46) を読み、それぞれの設問について最も適切なものを選択肢 1 ~ 4 から選び、その番号を解答用紙 A (マークシート) の解答欄 ~ にマークしなさい。

(43) Your brain evolved to understand typical speech. In a normal conversation you don't plan fifty minutes of remarks in advance; you say things as they occur to you, and because you're planning only a sentence or two at a time, you're unlikely to say something that can be understood only if your listener connects what you're saying now to what you said twenty minutes ago. But university lectures are carefully planned in advance and organized hierarchically. Therefore, it's not just possible that an idea connects to something mentioned twenty minutes ago, it's highly likely, and if you miss that connection, you will miss a layer of meaning.

[Adapted from a book by Daniel T. Willingham]

Which one of the following best captures the author's main point in this passage? The answer is: .

- 1 The brain naturally understands long and complex discussions
- 2 You will not fully understand a lecture unless you grasp its hierarchical structure
- 3 In conversation, you need to plan ahead for what you're going to say after fifty minutes
- 4 Your listener easily connects what you're saying now to what you said twenty minutes ago

(44) When you get right down to it, central banking is really a confidence game. The primary task of a central bank is to control inflation. If corporations and individuals believe that their central bank will be successful in that task, they will behave accordingly. Workers won't be worried about inflation eating up the purchasing power of their wages, so they won't have to ask for compensating increases in their salaries. And if corporations believe that their workers' wage demands will remain modest, they won't have to hike up their prices to protect their profit margins.

[Adapted from a book by Jeff Rubin]

Which one of the sentences below would logically follow in this argument? The answer is: .

- 1 So distrust in your central bank's ability to manage inflation often leads to lower product prices
- 2 So confidence in your central bank's ability to manage inflation often leads to higher salaries
- 3 So distrust in your central bank's ability to manage inflation doesn't affect actual economic behavior
- 4 So confidence in your central bank's ability to manage inflation affects actual economic behavior

(45) What is the relationship between taxes and economic prosperity? The massive increase in tax rates over the course of the twentieth century, together with the fact that different countries raised taxes at different times and to different degrees, provides a rich source of evidence — and the reality is more complex than we are typically led to believe, but it is not as serious an issue as people tend to think. If taxes were bad for growth, then we would expect countries that increased taxes more than others to have experienced lower long-run growth rates. But economic growth has been much the same in the U.S. as in countries like Belgium, Denmark, and Finland, which had similar levels of income per capita and taxes as the U.S. in the 1960s, but which subsequently increased their taxes much more than the U.S. did.

[Adapted from a book by Daniel Chandler]

Which one of the following statements best explains why the reality is not as serious an issue as people tend to think? The answer is: .

- 1 Evidence indicates that higher taxes do not necessarily stunt economic growth
- 2 Raising taxes, in fact, leads to faster and greater economic growth in the long run
- 3 The U.S. economy grew at a faster rate than those of Belgium, Denmark, and Finland
- 4 There is ample evidence that taxes and economic growth are correlated

(46) Economic performance has long been routinely measured by Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Although it is a good measure of activity, it is generally agreed to be a poor measure of economic success. The reasons are that it omits domestic labor and other unpaid work; that it includes a great deal of economic activity that does not contribute directly to economic welfare and may be harmful to individuals, society, or the environment; and that it is insensitive to inequality. There are also other more fundamental problems. For example, purchases that merely improve one person's economic standing compared to others make no contribution to aggregate well-being yet are counted in GDP. And evidence shows that, in rich societies, increasing prosperity is subject to diminishing returns for society as a whole — as GDP per person rises ever higher, the amount of additional benefit to society greatly decreases, possibly even to zero.

[Adapted from a book by Michael Joffe]

Which one of the following is **NOT** stated in the author's argument about GDP? The answer is: .

- 1 It could include environmentally damaging activities
- 2 It excludes unpaid household labor and voluntary work
- 3 Once GDP per person reaches a certain point, the benefit to society levels off
- 4 It underestimates big spenders' economic impact on the general population

ここからは解答用紙 B を使用しなさい。

- VII 次の英文を読み、空所 (a) ~ (f) に入る、文脈の上で最も適した動詞を下記の語群から選び、必要に応じて語形を変えて解答欄に記入しなさい。ただし、各解答欄に記入する語は一語のみとし、同じ動詞を二回以上選んではいけない。同じ動詞を二回以上選んだ場合、正解が含まれていてもその正解は得点にならない。

avoid	make	revere	save	suppose	utilize
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Growing up, I always (a) successful leaders could figure out all the answers on their own. Being smart — and (b) sure everyone knew it — seemed to be their most striking attribute. The best schools were assumed to lead to the best jobs, which produced the best leaders. Early in my career, the masses not only (c) but even worshiped prominent business leaders for their intellect, strategic sense, and hard-charging style. They were considered geniuses, (d) risks that no one else saw but that would have brought about their company's downfall. This traditional model of the leader-hero who knows it all, who single-handedly (e) a company that is about to collapse, and who is too often driven by power, fame, or money is not appropriate today. Unsurprisingly, people today expect a different kind of leader. While each company needs its own approach to leadership, here's the philosophy we have crafted and are now strategically (f) at our company to help us make a comeback.

[Adapted from an article by Hubert Joly]

- VIII 次の英文を読み、空所 (a) ~ (e) に入る、文脈の上で最も適した名詞を解答欄に記入しなさい。下記の動詞群の最も適切な名詞形のみを使用すること。ただし ~ ing 形は使用してはいけない。また、同じ動詞を二回以上選んではいけない。同じ動詞を二回以上選んだ場合、正解が含まれていてもその正解は得点にならない。

例： proceed → procedure

announce	attend	consume	define	expand
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Measures of the level of real economic activity have two primary characteristics. Over time they trend upward, but on occasion they swing noticeably, declining before eventually recovering and then continuing more or less along an upward march. These fluctuations are called business cycles, and they have occupied the time and (a) of economists since the early nineteenth century. In the United States, the identification of its recurring business cycle peaks and valleys — that is, its many (b) and recessions — is handled by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER), where a sub-committee studies monthly indicators of real activity in order to identify turning points in the series. Because this sub-committee waits until such turning points are clearly discernible, the public (c) of these dates typically comes well after a turning point is reached. The indicators currently used by the NBER to identify the dates of business cycles include real personal (d), total industrial production, real wholesale and retail trade sales, and two measures of employment. The rationale for using multiple indicators reflects the NBER's (e) of a recession, which is a significant downturn in real activity that is spread throughout the entire economy.

[Adapted from a book by Jeremy B. Rudd]