

1 次の英文を読んで、下記の問いに答えよ。

The working environment is changing rapidly as workers are expected to respond immediately to the demands of the global economy. Instant replies to work queries and immediate action are frequently the norm. More research is needed on the effect of this on people's lives, but increasingly workers, including those at the managerial level, find themselves with heavy workloads and unable or unwilling to take their full holiday ( 1 ). This essay aims to look at the issue of limiting the hours that people can work each week and enforcing break times by legislation, and to show how it is an advisable option.

There are strong arguments, for example from business sources, that people should be allowed to work as long as they want without limitations ( 2 ) by the state. While it may be desirable that the state should not interfere too much in people's working lives, workers also need protection from possible exploitation. A manager in a large firm, for example, may be forced unwittingly to work for excessive numbers of hours without personal benefit. From the health perspective, it is unwise for employees to do work which is mentally or physically demanding, such as in a bank or factory, without taking sufficient breaks. An overworked bank employee could make an expensive mistake by keying in numbers incorrectly. Likewise, it is possible for a worker such as an employee on a construction site to cause injury through tiredness. The consequences to the health of the individual and the healthcare system as a whole may be largely ( 3 ), if the potentially negative effects of working long hours on physical health are cause for concern.

Productivity is sometimes cited as a reason for making people work harder. This argument does not, perhaps, stand up to scrutiny. If workers are exhausted, then tiredness can have an effect on workers' productivity. This phenomenon has been given the informal term 'presenteeism', which refers to excessive numbers of hours worked at an unproductive rate. A workforce that is relaxed and fit is more likely to be efficient and produce more. Furthermore, instead of making employees work longer hours, companies could employ more workers even on a ( 4 ) basis, which would further boost productivity. The legislation mentioned above could therefore ensure increased productivity through a relaxed and happy workplace covering both workers and managers rather than have the contrary effect.

In conclusion, it seems that, despite arguments put forward against using the law to enforce breaks at work, there is a need for legislation to guarantee the protection of workers from exploitation. This legislation could allow some ( 5 ) of the law in certain cases, for example when a manufacturing company needs to produce more products such as cars or white goods like refrigerators at short notice for a short period of time, but situations like this would need to be monitored carefully to avoid abuse and worker exploitation.

英 語 (全6の2)

1. 本文の空所(1)～(5)に入れるのに最も適切な語を、下記の(a)～(d)からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、その記号をマークせよ。

- |                      |                   |                  |                  |
|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| (1) (a) encroachment | (b) enlightenment | (c) entitlement  | (d) endorsement  |
| (2) (a) supposed     | (b) exposed       | (c) deposed      | (d) imposed      |
| (3) (a) experimental | (b) detrimental   | (c) supplemental | (d) coincidental |
| (4) (a) rotary       | (b) temporary     | (c) budgetary    | (d) binary       |
| (5) (a) inhibition   | (b) abolition     | (c) relaxation   | (d) elevation    |

2. 本文の内容と最もよく適合するものを下記の(a)～(g)から3つ選び、その記号をマークせよ。

- (a) Regular breaks are important for those who work in challenging positions.
- (b) We are unable to describe workers who produce too much, as they work too little.
- (c) Research has not been conducted on the effects on limiting working hours.
- (d) Workers require legal assurance that they will not be asked to work too much.
- (e) Regular workers are often required to work long hours to their own detriment.
- (f) Mathematical errors at work are related more to worker intelligence than they are to fatigue.
- (g) Employees who are not producing enough should obviously work longer hours.

英 語 (全6の3)

- 2 次の英文が完成した文章になるように、その文意に沿って、(1)～(3)の(a)～(f)をそれぞれ並べ替えよ。そして、1番目、3番目、6番目にくるものを1つずつ選び、その記号をマークせよ。

A researcher who hopes to design new cancer drugs based on the DNA missing from tumor cells has won a \$1 million prize aimed to encourage innovative new cancer treatments. The prize is being offered in the hope that new methods for curing different types of cancer will be found.

The first annual Gotham Prize for Cancer Research went to Alexander Varshavsky, a Russian researcher who hopes to further his research with the prize money. Many current treatments have potential side effects and are not specific to any one type of cancer. "The one that he is proposing is very specific and has the potential to have few side-effects or even none," said Dr. Gary Curhan of Harvard Medical School, who teamed up with two hedge fund managers to develop the prize.

Last May, (1) [(a) a web site and a cash prize (b) from the private investment firm (c) Curhan joined (d) to announce they had established (e) two hedge fund managers (f) Gotham Capital]. They said federal funding of cancer research has been reduced, and the system of seeking money to do research is based around pleasing either National Institutes of Health supervisors or people in charge at the advocacy organizations that pay for research on specific types of cancer. The group firmly believes that making progress in cancer research means sharing ideas and encouraging original thinking. Varshavsky proposed an idea he called deletion-specific targeting, (2) [(a) but found in (b) is missing (c) based on (d) from tumor cells (e) DNA that (f) normal healthy cells]. He hopes that his method can be further researched in the coming years in order to find treatment methods that have so far gone unnoticed and unused. It involves finding a genuine weakness of cancer cells: their potentially vulnerable feature that won't change during tumor progression.

When (3) [(a) for the prize, the group (b) from all sources, (c) including from people (d) evaluating proposals (e) who are not experts in cancer (f) wanted to get ideas]. The goal of the project is to gather as many ideas as possible in order to find a cure for one of the world's oldest diseases.

英 語 (全6の4)

3 次の文章の下線部(A)の和訳と下線部(B)の英訳を解答欄に記入せよ。

Conservation groups are stepping up efforts to capture the feral cats living in the Ogasawara Islands in an effort to protect indigenous rare birds. More than 400 feral cats, descendants of pets brought to the islands, have been captured over the past decade and sent to animal hospitals for checks before being adopted by new owners. Fewer cats meant that there was a sharp increase in the number of local birds. But cats that have yet to be captured are so cautious they rarely get caught in the traps set by conservation workers. The island chain, a World Natural Heritage site about 1,000 km south of Tokyo, has developed a unique ecosystem. 二つの大きな島に連れてこられたネコは、住民が戦争の間避難を強いられた時に、捨てられた。 They became feral and natural predators of indigenous rare birds, such as endemic subspecies of black wood pigeons.

4 次の英文(1)～(5)の応答として最も適切なものを、下記の(a)～(d)の中からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、その記号をマークせよ。

(1) How are preparations going for Jim's party next week?

- (a) You won't prepare at all next week.
- (b) There is still a lot to do.
- (c) The preparations are later than that.
- (d) I'm not convinced by Jim at all.

(2) Can you help me with this equation? It's really difficult.

- (a) I'm sure you're happy to have done so.
- (b) Sorry, but that's our policy.
- (c) Sure, what's the problem?
- (d) It can't be helped at all.

(3) Hi, I'd like to borrow these six books for a week, please.

- (a) Sorry, but we only allow four books per person.
- (b) Sorry, but we don't have time to read them.
- (c) I had to charge you for four of them.
- (d) OK. What is the price of each one?

(4) What happened to the summer? It seems like it flew by!

- (a) I haven't flown anywhere in a while.
- (b) It seems like it was June just yesterday.
- (c) Maybe next summer will be as hot.
- (d) I remember how fun last spring was.

(5) Excuse me, but where is the nearest ATM?

- (a) Did you go there again?
- (b) I'm not sure if I went there at all.
- (c) I don't really need to get any money right now.
- (d) It's just across the street next to the pharmacy.

英 語 (全6の5)

5 次の英文(1)～(6)の下線部(a)～(d)の中で、英語の表現として最も不適切なものをそれぞれ1つずつ選び、その記号をマークせよ。

- (1) Giving the unstable market conditions, managers found themselves in an acute dilemma.  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
- (2) Don't let early failure discourage you from stick to your purpose.  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
- (3) Five months are too short a time to carry out the plan.  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
- (4) A mere condemn of the aggression will not lend to any solution of the dispute.  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
- (5) He lay on the sofa with his arms folded and soon fallen asleep.  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
- (6) In the late half of the 1990's, Internet use in the world doubled every 100 days.  
(a) (b) (c) (d)

英 語 (全6の6)

6 次の英文(1)～(10)の空欄を補充するのに最も適切なものを、下記の(a)～(d)の中からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、その記号をマークせよ。

- (1) My brother had a remarkable ( ) for languages and decided to become a professional translator.  
 (a) incapacity (b) multitude (c) aptitude (d) infinity
- (2) New drugs could minimize or even eliminate illnesses that have ( ) us for hundreds of years.  
 (a) afflicted (b) indicted (c) deflected (d) inflicted
- (3) We need a good engineer, but it's not easy to find a ( ) person in such a limited time.  
 (a) conceited (b) competent (c) deficient (d) feeble
- (4) The teenager was scared that her father would ( ) when he saw the scratch on his new car.  
 (a) hit the roof (b) ring a bell (c) break the ice (d) play it safe
- (5) In ( ) of others who wish to speak, please make your comments short.  
 (a) consideration (b) comparison (c) contemplation (d) cooperation
- (6) The number of people attending ( ) than I had expected.  
 (a) was more large (b) was many greater (c) was much greater (d) was more greater
- (7) After John's death, his property was divided equally ( ) his children.  
 (a) between (b) over (c) of (d) in
- (8) The president expressed his desire to see ( ) the company's top executives as possible on the factory floor.  
 (a) as much (b) anyone for (c) everyone of (d) as many of
- (9) ( ) an ever-increasing tax burden, the population of the country started to show signs of unrest.  
 (a) Judging from (b) Faced with (c) Voting for (d) Impressed by
- (10) If the managing director ( ) today, all of the workers would be more content with the situation.  
 (a) is coming (b) comes (c) had been coming (d) was coming

7 次の(1)～(5)のそれぞれ4つの単語の中から、下線部の発音が他のものと異なるものをそれぞれ1つずつ選び、その記号をマークせよ。

- (1) (a) boat (b) abroad (c) coast (d) loan
- (2) (a) know (b) bowl (c) throw (d) brow
- (3) (a) tempt (b) corps (c) peace (d) cypress
- (4) (a) zealous (b) cease (c) meant (d) peasant
- (5) (a) archaic (b) bachelor (c) chide (d) orchard