

英 語

【 I 】 次の文章を読み、問 1 から問 6 の各問に答えなさい。

In 2014, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) reported that ‘around the world, women spend two to ten times more time on unpaid care work than men.’ As this wording implies, there are differences between regions and countries (as well as between social classes – typically, the poorer the household, (a) greater the gap). In India, where the disparity* between men and women is particularly large, the average time spent by women on unpaid care work is six hours a day; for men it is 36 minutes. But even where the disparity is much smaller, women still do around [A] (in North America, for instance, the male mean* is just over two hours a day and the female mean is just under four). This unequal division of domestic labor affects women’s position in the paid labor market.

⁽¹⁾ Where housework is most time-consuming, women cannot engage (b) paid work at all; where it is slightly less time-consuming they may be limited to part-time, casualized* and low-paid jobs. Domestic responsibilities may also make it impossible for women and girls to take up the education and opportunities [i] would improve their employment prospects and their earning abilities.

The OECD sees this as a serious problem for developing countries, since it means that they cannot make full use (c) women’s labor power in their drive to increase economic growth. The report recommends various measures governments can take to address this ⁽²⁾ problem: they can invest in infrastructure to reduce the time housework takes (if more households in Ghana had electricity, fewer women would have to spend time collecting firewood); expand public services like nurseries and daycare centers for the elderly (the report mentions a project in Kenya [ii] mobile crèches* were provided for the children of women working on a construction site); introduce ‘family-friendly’ policies (like flexible hours and parental leave); and try to tackle ‘entrenched* social norms and gender stereotypes’ in an effort to ‘de-feminize care-giving’ and so encourage men to (d) more.

*disparity 格差

*mean 平均値

*casualized 臨時雇用の

*crèches 保育所

*entrenched 固定化した

問 1 空欄 (a) から (d) に入れるのに最も適切なものをそれぞれ一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。解答番号は から 。

- | | | | | | |
|-------|--------------------------------|------------|--------|----------|--------------|
| (a) | <input type="text" value="1"/> | ア) as | イ) if | ウ) so | エ) the |
| (b) | <input type="text" value="2"/> | ア) at | イ) by | ウ) in | エ) to |
| (c) | <input type="text" value="3"/> | ア) about | イ) for | ウ) into | エ) of |
| (d) | <input type="text" value="4"/> | ア) be done | イ) do | ウ) doing | エ) have done |

問2 空欄 [A] に入れるのに最も適切な語順を一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。解答番号は 。

- ☐5 ア) much as twice unpaid work as men
- イ) much twice as unpaid work as men
- ウ) twice as much unpaid work as men
- エ) twice much as unpaid work as men

問3 下線部 (1) の意味として最も適切なものを一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。解答番号は 。

- ☐6 ア) このような不公平な分担が家事労働に影響を与え、賃金労働市場における女性の地位を低くしている。
- イ) このような不公平な家事労働の分担を女性は訴え、労働市場での賃金の支払いを要求している。
- ウ) 家事労働のこのような不公平な分担が女性を動かし、労働市場での賃金の上昇につながっている。
- エ) 家事労働のこのような不公平な分担が、賃金労働市場における女性の地位に影響を与えている。

問4 空欄 [i] [ii] に当てはまる単語の順番として、最も適切なものを一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。解答番号は 。

- ☐7 ア) what — where
- イ) which — where
- ウ) what — when
- エ) which — when

問5 下線部 (2) の単語の意味とほぼ同じ意味の単語として最も適切なものを一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。解答番号は 。

- ☐8 ア) confront イ) encounter ウ) foresee エ) ignore

問6 次の各文について、本文の内容と一致するものにはアを、一致しないものにはイを、それぞれマークしなさい。解答番号は から 。

- ☐9 2014年の OECD の報告によれば、女性の賃金は男性の賃金の二分の一から十分の一である。
- ☐10 男性と女性がそれぞれ負担する家事労働の時間は、インドとアメリカ合衆国では同じである。
- ☐11 OECD は、女性が家事労働を担うことは、発展途上国の経済活動に大きな影響を与えていないと見なしている。
- ☐12 OECD は報告書の中で、自由勤務時間制や育児休暇の導入を薦めている。

【Ⅱ】 次の会話文を読んで、空所（１）から（６）に入れるのに最も適切なものをそれぞれ一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。解答番号は から 。

- Yuka: Say, Ayumi. How much time do you spend on social media every day?
- Ayumi: Sometimes I feel like (1) my phone.
- Yuka: I know what you mean. But, you know, there are some good things about it, too.
- Ayumi: We can (2) friends and family, even if they're far away.
- Yuka: That's true. And it's also a good way (3) events and news happening around us.
- Ayumi: Definitely. But I've noticed that it can also be really distracting.
- Yuka: I often spend too much time (4) my feed instead of studying.
- Ayumi: Yeah, I struggle with that too. It's like a never-ending cycle of checking notifications.
- Yuka: Don't you feel like social media makes you compare yourself to others too much?
- Ayumi: Well, everyone's posting their highlights! It makes me feel like my life isn't as exciting.
- Yuka: I totally get that. It's important to remember that people only show the good stuff online.
- Ayumi: So, they might actually be (5) times?
- Yuka: That's right. We should try to find a balance between using social media for fun and not letting it take over our lives.
- Ayumi: My mother always reminds me to (6).
- Yuka: I see. This way we can focus on the real world around us more.

(1) 13

- ア) I'm always checking
- イ) I'm always finding
- ウ) I never see
- エ) I never watch

(2) 14

- ア) detach from
- イ) lose touch with
- ウ) stay connected with
- エ) stay far away from

(3) 15

- ア) not to notice
- イ) to find out about
- ウ) to miss
- エ) to overlook

(4) 16

- ア) hearing
- イ) playing with
- ウ) scrolling through
- エ) strolling in

(5) 17

- ア) enjoying difficult
- イ) experiencing good
- ウ) going through difficult
- エ) going through good

(6) 18

- ア) check social media often
- イ) limit my screen time
- ウ) look at my phone more
- エ) take over my life

【Ⅲ】 次の空所に入る語句として最も適切なものをそれぞれ一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

解答番号は から 。

- (1) Hi there! Let me () my sister to you.
ア) have introduced イ) introduce ウ) introduced エ) introducing
- (2) The cake which we had for her birthday tasted so ().
ア) deliciously イ) flavor ウ) good エ) well
- (3) She made great efforts to () the deadline for the report.
ア) go over イ) meet ウ) miss エ) pass
- (4) If you want to return your purchase, you () a receipt.
ア) can be showing イ) get to show ウ) must show エ) will be shown
- (5) My doctor () me to stay home for one week.
ア) advised イ) said ウ) spoke エ) talked
- (6) () do you think of going to Sydney for summer vacation?
ア) How イ) What ウ) Which エ) Why

【Ⅳ】 次の A、B の文がほぼ同様の意味になるように、空所に入れる語句として最も適切なものをそれぞれ一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。解答番号は から 。

- (1) A My computer isn't working properly.
B There is () with my computer.
ア) anything bad イ) everything bad ウ) nothing wrong エ) something wrong
- (2) A She is very fluent in Korean as well as English.
B She has a good () of Korean as well as English.
ア) command イ) master ウ) strength エ) usage
- (3) A It is no use worrying about such a matter.
B There is no () in worrying about such a matter.
ア) doubt イ) point ウ) possibility エ) problem
- (4) A Did you see she was wearing a new shirt in the quiz show?
B Did you see she () a new shirt on in the quiz show?
ア) had イ) made ウ) suit エ) took

【V】 次の（１）から（３）の和文に合うように、与えられた語を空所に並べかえなさい。完成した英文の４番目と７番目にくる語の記号をマークすること。解答番号は 29 から 34。

（１） 私はその奨学金の応募方法について調べた。

- ア) about イ) apply ウ) for エ) how オ) inquiries
カ) made キ) scholarship ク) the ケ) to

I _____ 29 _____ 30 _____.

（２） その仕事は彼の能力を越えていることが判明した。

- ア) abilities イ) be ウ) beyond エ) his オ) job
カ) out キ) to ク) turned

The _____ 31 _____ 32 _____.

（３） 彼女はすべてが適切に整理されていないと気がすまない。

- ア) be イ) everything ウ) in エ) organized オ) proper
カ) the キ) to ク) wants

She _____ 33 _____ 34 _____ way.