

前期

理系

平成30年度入学試験学力検査問題

外国語

英語

〔経済経営学部：経済経営学科 数理区分，理学部，
都市環境学部(都市政策科学科 文系区分を除く)，システムデザイン学部 75分〕

答案用紙 2枚

注意

1. 監督員の合図があるまで，問題の内容を見てはいけません。
2. 受験番号及び氏名は，答案用紙の所定欄に必ず記入してください。

(例) 受験番号 1234567X の場合 →

		1	2	3
4	5	6	7	X

3. 解答には黒鉛筆またはシャープペンシルを使用し，必ず配付された答案用紙に記入してください。
答案用紙には，解答に関係のないことを記入してはいけません。
4. 字数指定の設問で解答欄にマス目が用意されている場合，アルファベット及び数字は，1マスに2字記入しても構いません。
5. 試験中に不鮮明な印刷等に気付いた時は，手をあげて監督員に申し出てください。
6. 答案用紙を切り取ったり，持ち帰ったりしてはいけません。
7. 問題冊子の余白は利用可能ですが，どのページも切り離してはいけません。
8. 問題冊子は，持ち帰ってください。また，試験終了時刻まで退室できません。

1 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

The phrase “American dream” was invented during the Great Depression. It comes from a popular 1931 book by the historian James Truslow Adams, who defined it as “that dream of a land in which life should be better and richer and fuller for everyone.”

In the decades that followed, the dream became a reality. Thanks to rapid, widely shared economic growth, nearly all children grew up to achieve the most basic definition of a better life — earning more money and enjoying higher living standards than their parents had.

These days, people are arguably more worried about the American dream than at any point since the Depression. But there has been no real measure of it, despite all of the data available. No one has known how many Americans are more affluent than their parents were — and how the number has changed.

(1) It’s a thorny research question, because it requires tracking individual families over time rather than (as most economic statistics do) taking one-time snapshots of the country.

The beginnings of a breakthrough came several years ago, when a team of economists led by Raj Chetty received access to millions of tax records that stretched over decades. The records were anonymous and came with strict privacy rules, but nonetheless allowed for the linking of generations.

The resulting research is among the most eye-opening economics work in recent years. You’ve probably heard some of the findings even if you don’t realize it. They have shown that the odds of escaping poverty vary widely by region, for instance, an insight that has influenced federal housing policy.

After the research began appearing, I mentioned to Chetty, a Stanford professor, and his colleagues that I thought they had a chance to do something no one yet had: create an index of the American dream. It took them months of work, using old Census data to estimate long-ago decades, but they have done it. They’ve

constructed a data set that shows the percentage of American children who earn more money — and less money — than their parents earned at the same age.

The index is deeply alarming. It's a portrait of an economy that disappoints a huge number of people who have heard that they live in a country where life gets better, only to experience something quite different.

Their frustration helps explain Americans' growing distrust of nearly every major societal institution, including the federal government, corporate America*, labor unions, the news media and organized religion.

Yet the data also helps point the way to some promising solutions. It begins with children who were born in 1940, less than a decade after the publication of Adams's book, "The Epic of America." The researchers went into the project assuming that most of these children had earned more than their parents — but were surprised to learn that nearly all of them had, said David Grusky, one of the researchers, also of Stanford. About 92 percent of 1940 babies had higher pretax inflation-adjusted household earnings at age 30 than their parents had at the same age. (The results were similar at older ages and for post-tax earnings.)

The few 1940 children who earned less than their parents were also, for the most part, doing just fine. They were generally earning less because they had grown up rich — children of top corporate executives, say, who became, or married, doctors, lawyers or professors.

Achieving the American dream was a virtual guarantee for this generation, regardless of whether people went to college, got divorced or suffered a layoff. Why? Because they spent their prime working years in an economy with two wonderful features. It was growing rapidly, and the advantages from its growth flowed to the rich, the middle class and the poor alike.

Not even the oldest baby boomers, born in the late 1940s and early 1950s, would be quite so lucky. Economic growth began to slow as they were entering the job market in the 1970s, due in part to the energy crises. Still, more than three-quarters of these early Baby Boomers would ultimately make more than their parents.

In the 1980s, economic inequality began to rise, a result of globalization, technological change, government policies favoring the wealthy and a slowdown in educational achievement and the work force's skill level. Together, these forces pinched the incomes of the middle class and the poor. The tech boom of the 1990s helped — slowing the decline of the American dream — but only temporarily.

For babies born in 1980 — today's 36-year-olds — the index of the American dream has fallen to 50 percent: Only half of them make as much money as their parents did. In the industrial Midwestern states, the share was once higher than the national average. Now, it is a few percentage points lower. There, going backward is the norm.

Psychology research has shown that people's happiness is heavily influenced by their relative station in life. And it's hard to imagine a more flexible comparison than to a person's own parents, particularly at this time of year, when families gather for rituals that have been repeated for decades. "You're going home for the holidays and you compare your standard of living to your parents," Grusky, a sociologist, says. "It's one of the few ties you have over the course of your entire life. Friends come and go. Parents are a constant."

How, then, can the country revive Adams's dream of a "better and richer and fuller" life for everyone? The solution has to involve some combination of faster economic growth and more widely shared growth.

The bad news is that lifting GDP growth is terribly difficult. The better news — potentially — is that lifting growth is the less important half of the equation, notes Nathaniel Hendren of Harvard, another of the researchers: The rise of inequality has damaged the American dream more than the growth slowdown.

One way to think about inequality's role is to remember that the American economy is far larger and more productive than in 1980, even if it isn't growing as rapidly. Per-capita GDP** is almost twice as high now. By itself, that increase should allow most children to live better than their parents.

They don't, however, because the fruits of growth have gone disproportionately to the affluent.

The researchers ran a clever simulation recreating the last several decades with the same GDP growth but without the post-1970 rise in inequality. When they did, the share of 1980 babies who grew up to out-earn their parents jumped to 80 percent, from 50 percent. The [62 percent / considerably / rise / smaller / to / was]⁽⁸⁾ in the simulation that kept inequality constant but imagined that growth returned to its old, faster path (格差は変えないでおき、経済成長はかつてのような速度に戻ったと想定したシミュレーションでは、上昇率はかなり小さく62%どまりとなった)。

“We need to have more equal growth if we want to revive the American dream,” Chetty says.

Given today’s high-tech, globalized economy, the single best step would be to help more middle- and low-income children acquire the skills that lead to good-paying jobs. Notably, most college graduates still earn more than their parents did, other data show — yes, even after taking into account student debt.

But education is not the only answer. Incomes have also stagnated⁽⁹⁾ because of the rise of corporate power and the weakening of labor unions, leading profits to rise at the expense of wages. The decline of two-parent families plays a role, too. And tax policy has not done enough to push back against these forces: The middle class, not the affluent, deserves a tax cut.

If the American dream could survive the Depression, and then thrive in a way few people imagined, it can survive our current troubles.

注 *corporate America 企業国家アメリカ(アメリカの実業界全体を指す)

**Per-capita GDP 一人当たりのGDP

A. 以下の英文を読み、本文の内容と合っている場合は答案用紙の T を、合っていない場合は F を○で囲みなさい。○は破線をなぞって丁寧に記入すること。記入が曖昧なものや、両方に○がついていると判断できるものはすべて不正解とする。

- ① It is quite conceivable that high economic growth was a necessary condition for the realization of the “American dream” as Adams defined.
- ② From the context, the adjective “thorny” in the fourth paragraph, as in “thorny research,” means very difficult and laborious.
- ③ The author positively remarks that Raj Chetty and his team of economists achieved one of the most surprising discoveries in contemporary economics.
- ④ Chetty’s tracking of enormous tax data of individual citizens was a security violation.
- ⑤ Americans born in 1940 were more affluent than their parents were.
- ⑥ The author’s suggestion led Chetty’s team to attempt the challenging task of creating an index of the “American dream.”
- ⑦ As far as their earnings were concerned, the earlier generations of Baby Boomers were even luckier than children in the 1940s, most of whom out-earned their parents.
- ⑧ People born in the late 1940s were more fortunate than those in the early 1950s, because the former enjoyed a more affluent economy.
- ⑨ The energy crises of the 1970s disastrously impacted the job market.
- ⑩ Those who earned less than their parents in the 1980s were from wealthy families, and they took over their family business.
- ⑪ American governmental policies in the 1980s, according to the text, gave more advantages to the wealthy citizens than to the poor.
- ⑫ Most Americans born in 1980 were more prosperous than their parents were at the same age.
- ⑬ The author develops an argument against the psychological assumption that one’s happiness is considerably affected by his or her relative social place in society.

- ⑭ The author seems to find it totally impossible to revive Adams's dream of better and richer lives for all American citizens.
- ⑮ According to Nathaniel Hendren, imbalance in economic power is what impedes the American dream.
- ⑯ According to the author, income today is not distributed equitably among the classes.
- ⑰ For new college graduates, student debt can be obstacles to success.
- ⑱ Chetty proposes that economic inequality could be corrected by providing better education to middle- and low-income children.

B. 下線部(1)“affluent”の説明としてもっとも適切な英文を1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア abstemious, not eating or drinking too much
- イ adventurous, not afraid of taking risks or trying new things
- ウ deprived, having very little money and not many possessions
- エ wealthy, having an abundant supply of money or possessions
- オ well-educated, marked with intellectual sophistication

C. 下線部(2)“colleagues”の説明としてもっとも適切な英文を1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア coworkers or fellow members of one's profession
- イ competitors who are characterized by open hostility
- ウ casual acquaintances, or persons who are known merely by sight
- エ rivals, especially competing in sport or business
- オ administrators or higher-ups who are responsible for employment

D. 下線部(3) “quite” の説明としてもっとも適切な英文を1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア openly — in a direct and honest way
- イ rarely — not very often
- ウ scarcely — almost not at all
- エ somewhat — to a small degree
- オ very — to a noticeable degree or extent

E. 下線部(4) “promising” の説明としてもっとも適切な英文を1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア anxiously expected and long awaited
- イ assured or established beyond doubt
- ウ likely to be recognized
- エ likely to succeed or to be good
- オ showing no possibility of success

F. 下線部(5)を日本語に訳しなさい。

G. 下線部(6) “favoring” の説明としてもっとも適切な英文を1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア aiding or preferring
- イ exploiting or utilizing
- ウ oppressing or ordering
- エ pampering or spoiling
- オ prejudiced or biased

H. 下線部(7) “station” の説明としてもっとも適切な英文を1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア friendship and other human relations in general
- イ kinship and relation by marriage
- ウ place where trains or buses regularly stop
- エ social status or position in society
- オ variable conditions of one's existence

I. 下線部(8)が以下の文意になるように[]内の英単語を並べ替えなさい。

The [62 percent / considerably / rise / smaller / to / was] in the simulation that kept inequality constant but imagined that growth returned to its old, faster path.

文意：「格差は変えないでおき，経済成長はかつてのような速度に戻ったと想定したシミュレーションでは，上昇率はかなり小さく62%どまりとなった」

J. 下線部(9)“stagnated”の説明としてもっとも適切な英文を1つ選び，記号で答えなさい。

- ア been excessively wasted
- イ been in continuous deterioration
- ウ fallen down, or radically reduced
- エ increased with amazing rapidity
- オ stopped developing

K. このエッセイにもっとも適切なタイトルを下記から1つ選び，記号で答えなさい。

- ア Earning More is Important: Yes, We Can!
- イ Economics Against Politics: How to Revive the National Consumption.
- ウ More Equal Growth: The Way to Regain the American Dream.
- エ The Epic of America: News from the Great Depression.
- オ Victory Over Poverty: We Hear the Song!

2

次の文章を読み、下線部を英語に訳しなさい。

I'd been out with friends for my usual Friday evening of good food and good conversation. My dinner companions had decided to retire early, though, and まだ夜と言うには早い時間だったので、友人たちと車で帰るよりも、レストランから家まで歩くことにした。 I'd traveled that way before, but I'd never noticed the quaint little shop or even the sign outside. Had I seen it, I probably would have hurried by or crossed the street to avoid it. But, for some reason, that night I felt drawn to the violin shop.

