

**ALL answers must be written clearly within the boxes provided on the ANSWER SHEET.**

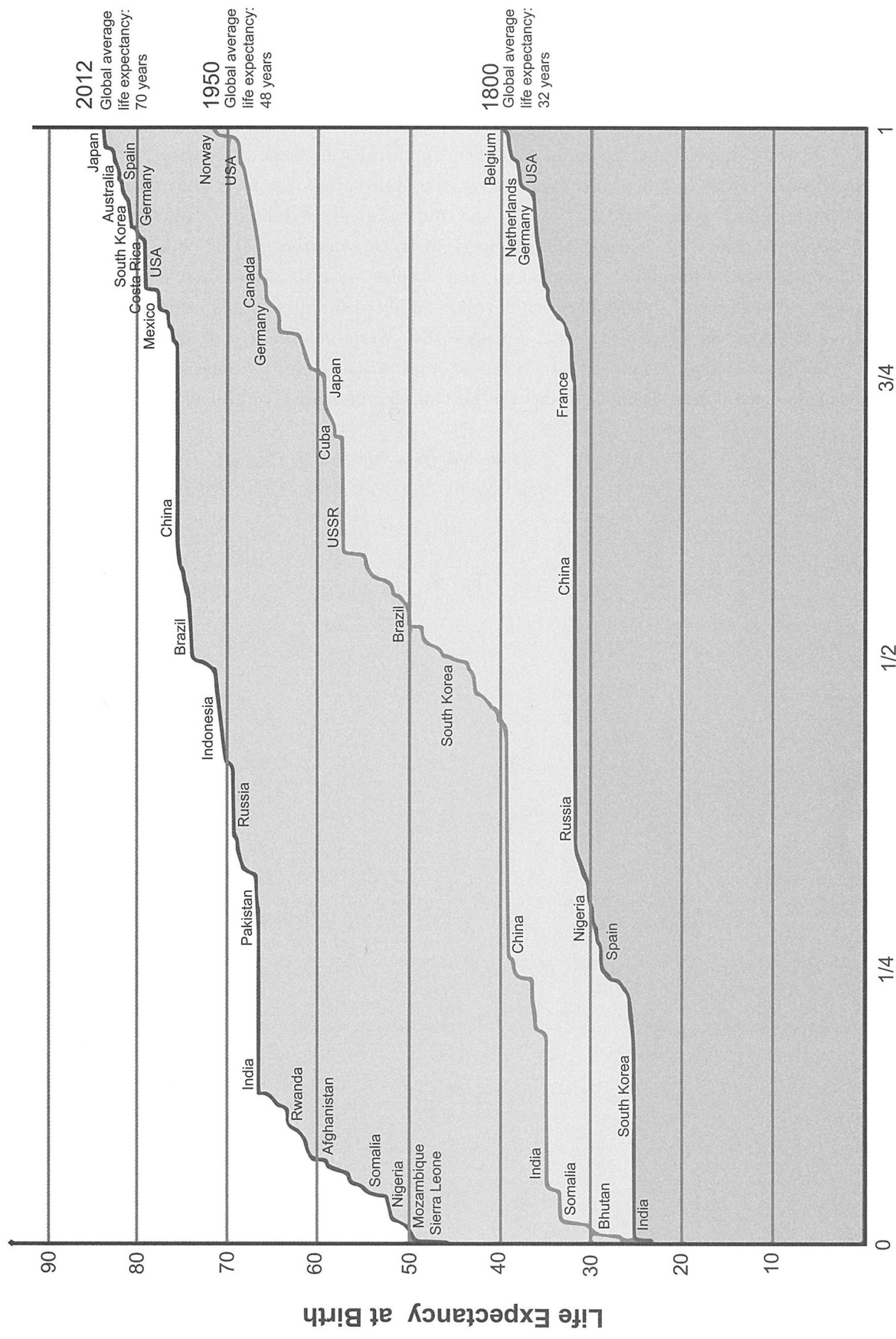
**I Write a paragraph in ENGLISH giving your opinion on the statement below, with appropriate reasons to support your position.**

A universal basic income (UBI) is a proposal that would provide all citizens of a country (or other geographic area) with a specific sum of money, usually paid monthly, regardless of their income, employment status, or assets. A UBI would, as examples, replace welfare payments, increase labor mobility, and offset the risks of job loss from automation.

**II Write a paragraph in ENGLISH answering the question below.**

From the chart on the following page, what trends and other important information can be identified? For example, you may focus on the movement of the three different lines, countries that stand out over time, or any other points you can identify.

# Life Expectancy of the World Population in 1800, 1950, and 2012



[Adapted from Max Roser et al., "Life Expectancy," in *Our World in Data*, 2019]

### Ⅲ Read the following passage and briefly summarize the main points in JAPANESE.

The philosophies of ancient Greece and China reflected their distinctive social practices. Greeks were independent and engaged in verbal contention and debate in an effort to discover what people took to be the truth. They thought of themselves as individuals, as units separate from others within the society, and in control of their own destinies. Similarly, Greek philosophy started from the individual—the person, the atom, the house—as the unit of analysis and it dealt with the features of each object. The world was in principle simple and knowable. All one had to do was to understand what an object's distinctive features were so as to identify its relevant categories and then apply rules to these categories.

Chinese social life was interdependent and it was not liberty but harmony that was the priority—the harmony of humans and nature for the Taoists and the harmony of humans with other humans for the Confucians. Similarly, the Way, and not the discovery of truth, was the goal of philosophy. The world was complicated, events were interrelated, and objects (and people) were connected “not as pieces of pie, but as ropes in a net.” The Chinese philosopher would see a family with interrelated members where the Greek one would see a collection of persons with features that were independent from those of other people. Complexity and interrelation meant for the Chinese that an attempt to understand the object without appreciation of its context was doomed. Under the best of circumstances, control of outcomes was difficult.

[Adapted from Richard E. Nisbett, *The Geography of Thought: How Asians and Westerners Think Differently...and Why* (2003)]

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