確認問題
356

時事英語 CHECK TEST

時事英語：社会問題・人権・多様性60 確認問題集

社会問題・人権・多様性の確認問題32問。配慮ある言い方と、紛らわしい社会語の使い分けを入試形式で。

元のチートシートへ

月　日　名前　／31問

表で解いて、裏で答え合わせ。まちがえた所は元のシートへ。

◆ Ⅰ 空所に入る最も適切なものを選べ

1 The company introduced a new policy to close the gender pay ＿＿ between male and female employees.
a leave　b ceiling　c bias　d gap

2 Training programs can help managers notice their own unconscious ＿＿ when they hire new staff.
a inclusion　b equity　c petition　d bias

3 Under the new law, both mothers and fathers can take ＿＿ leave to care for their children.
a paternity　b maternity　c sick　d parental

4 Volunteers at the local food ＿＿ collect unsold food from supermarkets and give it to families in need.
a chain　b bank　c court　d label

5 The new station was designed with ＿＿ in mind, with elevators and wide gates for wheelchair users.
a diversity　b empowerment　c representation　d accessibility

6 The students raised money for the project through ＿＿, collecting small amounts from hundreds of people online.
a boycotts　b crowdfunding　c petitions　d demonstrations

7 Thousands of people held a peaceful ＿＿ in the city center to call for better working conditions.
a demonstration　b safety net　c pension　d poverty line

8 Some consumers decided to ＿＿ the company's products after reports of child labor at its factories.
a petition　b volunteer　c boycott　d empower

9 Children who look after sick or disabled family members, known as young ＿＿, often have little time to study.
a activists　b influencers　c carers　d volunteers

10 The report found that one in seven children in the country lives below the poverty ＿＿.
a ceiling　b line　c net　d gap

11 Freedom of ＿＿ includes the right to share opinions through art, writing and speech.
a movement　b religion　c trade　d expression

◆ Ⅱ 下線部の意味に最も近いものを選べ

12 The city aims to build a more <u>inclusive</u> society.
a in which everyone earns the same income
b in which no one is left out
c in which only experts make decisions
d in which people live separately

13 He was criticized for showing <u>prejudice</u> against people from other regions.
a strong support　b a legal punishment　c a lack of interest
d an unfair opinion formed without good reason

14 Experts say the country's <u>wealth gap</u> is widening.
a the difference between rich and poor
b the shortage of workers　c the cost of public services
d the number of wealthy tourists

15 The program offers free lessons to children from <u>low-income households</u>.
a families living abroad　b families that own a business
c families with many children　d families that earn little money

16 Some researchers argue that <u>social mobility</u> has declined in recent decades.
a the speed of social change　b the use of public transportation
c the chance of moving to a different social or economic position
d the number of people who travel abroad

17 The town is trying to reduce the <u>social isolation</u> of older residents.
a a lack of contact with other people　b poor physical health
c a lack of money　d a shortage of housing

◆ Ⅲ 次の架空のニュース英文を読み、設問に答えよ

In the city of Eastvale, a nonprofit organization called Shared Table has run a food bank for several years. At first, most of the people who came were older people living alone. Recently, however, more and more single-parent families have been asking for help. The organization's director says rising food prices are one reason: many low-income households now find it hard to buy enough food, even when the parents work full-time. Shared Table depends almost entirely on volunteers and donations. Last month it launched a crowdfunding campaign to buy a larger refrigerator, and it reached its goal in just ten days. The director hopes the city will do more, but she says that a food bank is "not a solution to poverty, only a way to help people <u>get through</u>(ア) hard times."

18 本文の内容と一致するものを1つ選べ。

a Some families who use the food bank have parents with full-time jobs.

b The crowdfunding campaign failed to reach its goal.

c Single-parent families have always been the main users of the food bank.

d Shared Table is funded mainly by the city government.

19 本文によれば、利用者の変化として正しいものはどれか。

a Only working parents are allowed to use it now.

b Older people living alone no longer need help.

c More single-parent families have started asking for help.

d Fewer people of any kind now use the food bank.

20 代表者が利用者増の理由の1つとして挙げているものは何か。

a The food bank has moved to a larger building.

b Food has become more expensive.

c More people have lost their jobs.

d The city has closed its welfare offices.

21 下線部(ア)の意味に最も近いものを選べ。

a avoid　b survive　c create　d forget

22 代表者のフードバンクについての考えとして最も適切なものを選べ。

a It should be run by the city instead of volunteers.

b It can support people for a while but cannot end poverty.

c It is the best way to end poverty.

d It is no longer needed in Eastvale.

◆ Ⅳ 日本語に合うように空所に適語を入れよ

23 その法律は採用における人種差別を禁じている。The law bans racial ＿＿＿ in hiring.

24 政府は人権を守らなければならない。Governments must protect human ＿＿＿.

25 先住民の権利が見直されている。The rights of ＿＿＿ peoples are being reconsidered.

26 その学校は生徒の多様性を大切にしている。(diverse を適切な形にして)The school values the ＿＿＿ of its students.

27 高齢化が年金制度に負担をかけている。The aging population is putting pressure on the ＿＿＿ system.

28 ネットいじめは匿名性のために見つけにくい。＿＿＿ is hard to detect because of anonymity.

◆ Ⅴ 下線部のうち誤りを含むものを1つ選べ

29 The elderlies(A) in(B) this town need(C) more support(D).

a (A)　b (B)　c (C)　d (D)

30 It is illegal to discriminate(A) to(B) people because of(C) their(D) religion.

a (A)　b (B)　c (C)　d (D)

31 Harassments(A) at work can(B) cause serious mental(C) health problems(D).

a (A)　b (B)　c (C)　d (D)

1 **d　gap**
gender pay gap＝男女の賃金格差。close the gap＝格差を縮める。glass ceiling は昇進を阻む見えない壁で、賃金の差そのものではない。

2 **d　bias**
unconscious bias＝無意識の偏見。notice their own（自分の～に気づく）と合うのは、本人が気づきにくい bias。

3 **d　parental**
both mothers and fathers なので両親の育休＝parental leave。maternity は母親、paternity は父親だけ。→ シートの『紛らわしい社会語』。

4 **b　bank**
food bank＝フードバンク（余った食品を集めて困っている人に配る）。food chain は食物連鎖、food court は飲食スペース。

5 **d　accessibility**
accessibility＝利用しやすさ（バリアフリー）。エレベーターと広い改札が具体例。with ～ in mind＝～を念頭に置いて。

6 **b　crowdfunding**
crowdfunding＝ネットで多くの人（crowd）から資金（funding）を集めること。petition は（当局などへの）請願で、署名を添えることが多いが資金集めではない。

7 **a　demonstration**
hold a demonstration＝デモを行う。デモは抗議 protest の1つの形。call for＝～を求める。

8 **c　boycott**
boycott＝不買運動をする（他動詞で boycott products）。児童労働の報道を受けた消費者の抗議の形。

9 **c　carers**
young carer＝ヤングケアラー（家族の世話を担う子ども・若者）。carer は英、米では caregiver。look after が言い換え。

10 **b　line**
live below the poverty line＝貧困線以下で暮らす。below と結びつくのは line。safety net は生活を支える制度。

11 **d　expression**
freedom of expression＝表現の自由（芸術・文章・発言を含む）。freedom of speech（言論の自由）より広い。

12 **b　in which no one is left out**
inclusive＝包摂的な（だれも排除しない）。include（含める）の形容詞。全員同じ収入は equality の極端な言い換えで別の話。

13 **d　an unfair opinion formed without good reason**
prejudice＝偏見（pre- 前もって＋judge 判断）。心の中の思い込みで、それを行動に出すのが discrimination（差別）。

14 **a　the difference between rich and poor**
wealth gap＝貧富の差（the gap between rich and poor）。widen（広がる）⇔ narrow（縮まる）とセット。

15 **d　families that earn little money**
low-income household＝低所得世帯（household＝世帯）。income（収入）が low。

16 **c　the chance of moving to a different social or economic position**
social mobility＝社会的流動性（社会階層を移る度合い）。mobility を「移動手段」と取ると交通の選択肢に引っかかる。

17 **a　a lack of contact with other people**
social isolation＝社会的孤立（人とのつながりがない状態）。isolate＝孤立させる。loneliness（孤独感）と近い文脈で出る。

18 **a　Some families who use the food bank have parents with full-time jobs.**
even when the parents work full-time の言い換え。最初の利用者は高齢者（always は逆）、10日で目標達成（逆）、運営はボランティアと寄付頼みで、市が主な資金源とは書かれていない（主語のすり替え）。

19 **c　More single-parent families have started asking for help.**
more and more single-parent families have been asking for help の言い換え。高齢者が来なくなったとは書かれていない。

20 **b　Food has become more expensive.**
rising food prices are one reason の言い換え。コロンの後が説明。失業は本文になく、むしろ「フルタイムで働いていても」と述べている。

21 **b　survive**
get through ～＝（困難な時期）を乗り切る（＝survive・endure）。through＝最初から最後まで通り抜ける。

22 **b　It can support people for a while but cannot end poverty.**
not a solution to poverty, only a way to help … get through の言い換え。「市が運営すべき」は hopes the city will do more の言い過ぎ。

23 **discrimination**
racial discrimination＝人種差別。動詞なら discriminate against ～。racism は「人種差別（主義）」で考え方も含む。

24 **rights**
human rights＝人権（ふつう複数形）。violate human rights＝人権を侵害する。

25 **indigenous**
indigenous peoples＝先住民（indigenous＝その土地に元からいる）。民族の集団を指すので peoples と複数形。

26 **diversity**
the ＿＿＿ of ～ なので名詞。diverse（多様な）→ diversity（多様性）。diversity and inclusion（D&I）とセットで出る。

27 **pension**
pension system＝年金制度。put pressure on ～＝～に負担をかける。高齢化と年金はセットで出る。

28 **Cyberbullying**
cyberbullying＝ネットいじめ（cyber＋bullying）。不可算で is。anonymity[ænənɪ́m-]＝匿名性。

29 **a　(A)**
「高齢者」は the elderly（集合的・複数扱い）で -s は付けない。elderlies は標準的でない。older people でもよい。→ シートの『英作文で落とす！社会語のミス』。

30 **b　(B)**
discriminate against ～＝～を差別する。前置詞は against。discriminate between A and B は「AとBを区別する」。

31 **a　(A)**
harassment は不可算名詞で複数形にしない。種類を言うなら forms of harassment。problems は可算で正しい。