確認問題
342

ことわざ・教養・背景知識 CHECK TEST

背景知識チートシート：経済・グローバル化・働き方 確認問題集

経済・グローバル化・働き方の確認問題24問。「勝者と敗者」と数字の読み方を、入試型の英文で確かめる。

元のチートシートへ

月　日　名前　／ 24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 次の英文を読み、設問に答えよ

[1] When two countries trade, it is tempting to think that one can gain only if the other loses. Economists have long argued otherwise. According to the idea of comparative (1), first explained by David Ricardo in 1817, even a country that is less efficient at producing everything can benefit from trade. If each country specializes in what it produces relatively well and exchanges the results, both can end up better off. [2] This does not mean, however, that everyone gains. When factories move abroad in search of lower costs, workers in those industries may lose their jobs, and new jobs do not always appear in the same towns. In short, trade tends to create winners and losers within a country, even when the country as a whole becomes richer.(ア) [3] For this reason, many economists argue that the real question is not whether to trade, but how to support those who lose out(イ), for example through retraining programs and unemployment benefits.

1 Choose the best word for (1).

a inequality　b advantage　c protectionism　d consumption

2 According to paragraph [1], what is true of a country that is less efficient at producing everything?

a It always loses when it trades with a more efficient country.
b It should produce everything by itself.
c It can still benefit from trade by specializing.
d It cannot gain anything from trade.

3 下線部(ア)の内容として最も適切なものを選べ。

a 貿易によって、国内の全員が等しく豊かになる
b 工場が海外に移ると、国全体が必ず貧しくなる
c 貿易をすると、必ず一方の国だけが損をする
d 国全体が豊かになっても、国内には得をする人と損をする人が出る

4 下線部(イ) those who lose out の例として本文に合うものを選べ。

a 工場の海外移転で職を失った労働者
b 得意な物の生産に特化した国
c Ricardo の考えに反対する経済学者
d 貿易で安い商品を買えるようになった消費者

5 The author would most likely agree that ＿＿＿.

a trade benefits every worker equally
b retraining programs are a waste of money
c countries should stop trading with each other
d governments should help people who are harmed by trade

◆ Ⅱ 次の英文を読み、設問に答えよ

Imagine a small company with ten employees. Nine of them earn 4 million yen a year, and the president earns 40 million yen. The average income in this company is therefore 7.6 million yen. (A) This simple example shows why the average can be (2) when incomes are unequal. (B) Even one very high earner can pull the average up, while the median, the middle value when all the incomes are lined up in order, stays at 4 million yen. (C) For this reason, the median is often a better guide to the income of a typical person. (D) When you read a news report about income, then, it is worth asking which figure is being used.

6 次の英文を入れるのに最も適切な位置を、本文の (A)～(D) から選べ。That figure is nearly twice as much as what nine of the ten employees actually earn.

a (A)　b (B)　c (C)　d (D)

7 Choose the best word for (2).

a unchanged　b useful　c misleading　d accurate

8 In the company described in the passage, the median income is ＿＿＿.

a 22 million yen　b 40 million yen　c 7.6 million yen
d 4 million yen

9 What is the main point of the passage?

a News reports about income are usually false.
b The president of the company should be paid less.
c The average does not always show the income of a typical person.
d The median is always higher than the average.

◆ Ⅲ 空所に入る最も適切な語句を選べ

10 Workers who find short jobs through apps and are paid for each task are part of the ＿＿＿ economy.

a national　b circular　c gig　d planned

11 Unemployment benefits are part of the ＿＿＿ that catches people who suddenly lose their income.

a race to the bottom　b supply chain　c sharing economy
d safety net

12 Placing high taxes on imported goods in order to protect domestic industries is known as ＿＿＿.

a globalization　b offshoring　c productivity　d protectionism

13 Some companies are accused of planned ＿＿＿, designing products to wear out quickly so that customers have to buy new ones.

a obsolescence　b consumption　c mobility　d inequality

14 Buying expensive brand-name goods to show off one's wealth is called ＿＿＿ consumption.

a reduced　b conspicuous　c sustainable　d domestic

15 If children from poor families have little chance of moving up the social ladder, social ＿＿＿ is low.

a media　b mobility　c skills　d studies

16 When countries compete for companies by lowering wages and environmental standards, the result is often called a race to the ＿＿＿.

a moon　b finish　c bottom　d top

17 The amount of goods produced per hour of work is a common measure of ＿＿＿.

a inequality　b inflation　c unemployment　d productivity

18 A worker who is not an employee of a company but works for it on a contract basis is an independent ＿＿＿.

a union　b employer　c contractor　d customer

◆ Ⅳ 下線部の意味に最も近いものを選べ

19 When the factory closed, hundreds of workers were <u>laid off</u>.

a paid more　b trained for new jobs　c promoted
d dismissed from their jobs

20 Hard work alone does not always <u>guarantee</u> success.

a ensure　b delay　c explain　d prevent

21 In many countries, the gap between the rich and the poor has <u>widened</u>.

a grown larger　b disappeared　c stayed the same
d been measured

22 Remote work can <u>blur the line between</u> work and home.

a quickly connect　b clearly divide　c pay for
d make it hard to separate

◆ Ⅴ 設問に答えよ

23 次の英文を和訳せよ。Buying more things does not necessarily make us happier.

24 次の日本文を英訳せよ。生まれ育ちにかかわらず、だれもが成功する平等な機会を持つべきだ。

1 **b　advantage**
comparative advantage＝比較優位(Ricardo 1817)。相対的に得意なものに特化して交換すれば双方が得をする、という次の文が定義。protectionism(保護貿易)は逆の立場。

2 **c　It can still benefit from trade by specializing.**
even a country that is less efficient … can benefit の言いかえ。「得るものはない」「必ず損をする」は冒頭の思い込み(one can gain only if the other loses)の側で、筆者が否定した考え。

3 **d　国全体が豊かになっても、国内には得をする人と損をする人が出る**
within a country(国の中で)と even when the country as a whole becomes richer の2点がそろうもの。「一方の国だけが損」は国どうしの話にすり替え、「全員が等しく」は everyone gains の否定と矛盾。

4 **a　工場の海外移転で職を失った労働者**
lose out＝損をする・取り残される。第2段落の workers … may lose their jobs を受ける。支援策(再訓練・失業手当)とも合う。→ シートの『このテーマは「勝者と敗者」で読む』

5 **d　governments should help people who are harmed by trade**
第3段落 not whether to trade, but how to support ～ が結論。「貿易をやめる」は not whether to trade と矛盾、「全員が平等に得」は第2段落で否定済み。

6 **a　(A)**
That figure(その数字)は直前の平均 7.6 million yen。(B) の直前には数字がない。7.6÷4＝1.9で「ほぼ2倍」。(C) の直前は中央値 4 million yen で、それでは「2倍」にならない。指示語の中身を数字で確かめる。

7 **c　misleading**
平均7.6百万円なのに9人は4百万円＝平均は実態を誤解させる。misleading＝誤解を招く。直後の pull the average up も根拠。accurate・useful は逆の評価。

8 **d　4 million yen**
低い順に並べると5番目・6番目とも4百万円なので中央値は4百万円。22 million yen は最低と最高の真ん中で、中央値ではない。7.6 million yen は平均値。

9 **c　The average does not always show the income of a typical person.**
高所得側に裾が長いと平均＞中央値になり、平均は「ふつうの人」を表さない。社長の給料の是非は論じていない。「ニュースはたいてい嘘」は it is worth asking の言い過ぎ。

10 **c　gig**
gig economy＝ギグエコノミー。gig は演奏の1回きりの仕事から。好きな時間に働ける一方、収入が不安定で保障が弱い、が論点。

11 **d　safety net**
safety net＝安全網(社会保障)。サーカスの落下防止の網から。catches(受け止める)と結びつく。supply chain は原料から消費者までの流れ。

12 **d　protectionism**
protectionism＝保護貿易主義。関税(tariff)で国内産業を守る。offshoring は工場・業務の海外移転で、国内産業を守るのとは向きが逆。

13 **a　obsolescence**
planned obsolescence＝計画的陳腐化。obsolete(時代遅れの)の名詞形。わざと早く古くさせて買いかえさせる。消費社会批判の定番の語。

14 **b　conspicuous**
conspicuous consumption＝顕示的消費(Veblen 1899)。conspicuous＝目立つ。show off(見せびらかす)が手がかり。

15 **b　mobility**
social mobility＝社会移動(階層を上下に移れる度合い)。moving up the social ladder が言いかえ。機会の平等を測る目安として出る。

16 **c　bottom**
race to the bottom＝底辺への競争。基準を下げ合う(lowering)ことから bottom。グローバル化の否定側の論点。

17 **d　productivity**
productivity＝生産性。投入(時間・人手)あたりの産出。「機械で仕事が減るだけ」という誤解への反論で、生産性向上→新しい需要と仕事、と出る。

18 **c　contractor**
independent contractor＝個人事業主(請負)。employee(従業員)か contractor か、が保障の有無を分けるギグワーカーの法的な争点。

19 **d　dismissed from their jobs**
lay off＝(業績悪化などで)解雇する。工場の閉鎖(closed)が手がかり。layoff は名詞で「解雇・一時帰休」。

20 **a　ensure**
guarantee＝保証する＝ensure(確実にする)。not always(必ずしも～ない)は部分否定で、「努力は無意味」とまでは言っていない点も読み取る。

21 **a　grown larger**
widen＝広がる(wide＋en)。the gap has widened＝格差が拡大した。⇔ narrow(縮まる)。グラフ問題の説明文にもよく出る。

22 **d　make it hard to separate**
blur＝ぼやけさせる。the line between A and B(AとBの境界線)をぼやけさせる＝区別しにくくする。リモートワークの否定側の論点。

23 **より多くの物を買っても、必ずしも私たちがより幸せになるわけではない。**
採点ポイント：無生物主語(Buying more things)は「～しても」と訳すと自然／not necessarily(部分否定)／make O 比較級(Oをより～にする)。

24 **Everyone should have an equal chance to succeed, regardless of their background.**
採点ポイント：regardless of～(～にかかわらず)／an equal chance[opportunity]to succeed。background の代わりに where they come from も可。

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