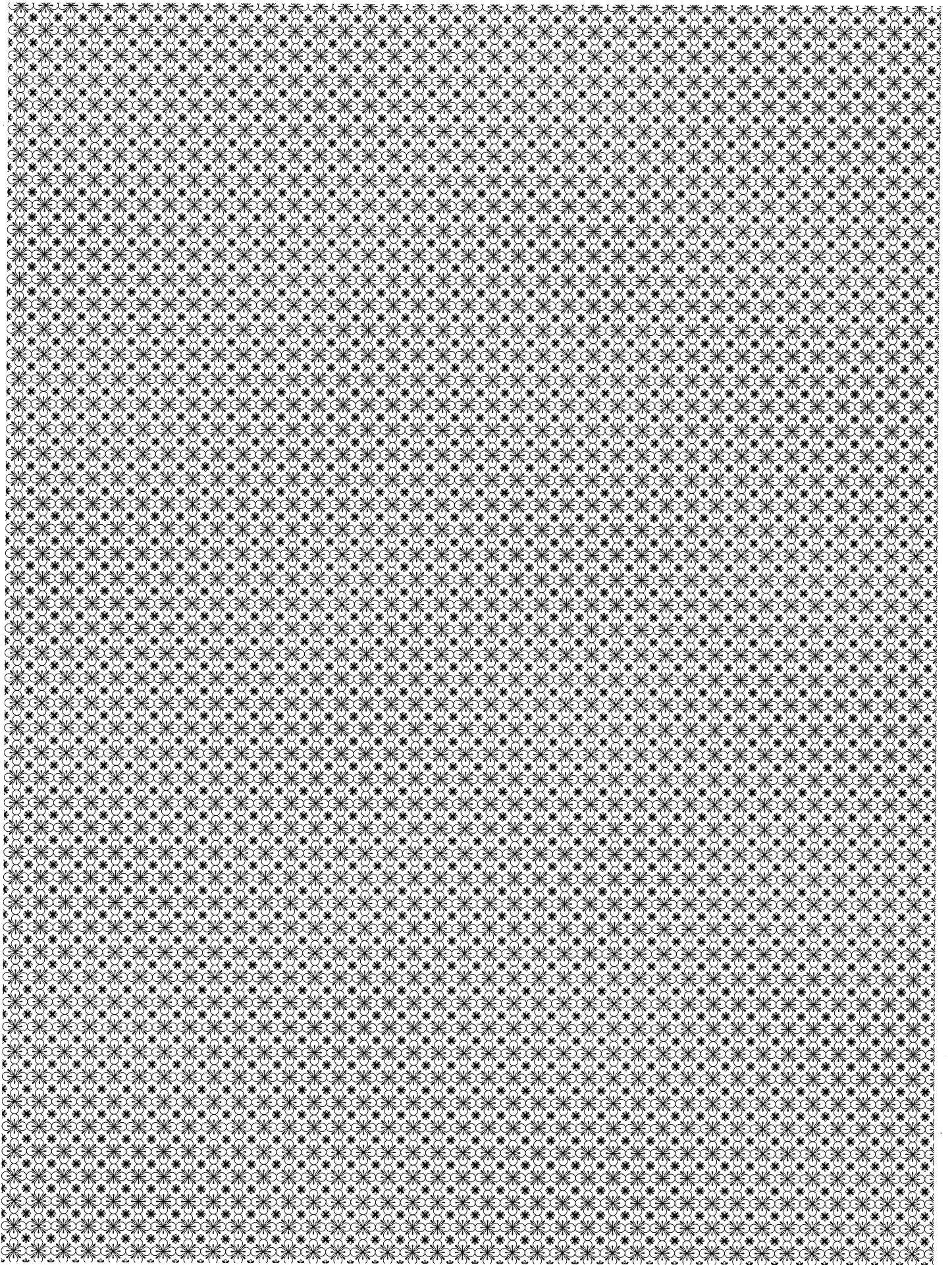


英 語



I 次の英文を読んで、[問 1] ~ [問 9] の設問に答えなさい。

[1] Technology has changed the way we live and especially the way we work. For many jobs, workers no longer need to be in a fixed office building. People can telework: they can work from home or anyplace where they can access the necessary technology. ... A 2015 survey from the company Gallup found that 37 percent of Americans worked from home. In 1995, that number was only 9 percent. It is easy to think that this freedom to work whenever or wherever is good for workers and for families. As it turns out, teleworking is both good and bad. ...

[2] The report, titled, "Working anytime, anywhere: The effects on the world of work," is a combined effort by the International Labor Organization and the research institute, Eurofound. It looks at the pros and cons -- or [①] -- of teleworking from home. The report looked at 15 countries including Argentina, Brazil, India, Japan, the United States and 10 European nations. Oscar Vargas is with Eurofound and Jon Messenger is from the International Labor Organization. The two co-wrote the report.

[3] They say in the findings of the study are unclear and, in some cases, contradictory. For example, the researchers found that on the one hand, teleworkers "report reduced commuting time, more time for their families and a better balance between work and personal life; on the other hand, they also report an increase in working hours, a blurring of the boundaries between paid work and personal life and more work-life interference." For some people, teleworking adds more family-work conflict, for others teleworking lowers family-work conflicts. For some people, teleworking lowered stress; for others it lead to higher levels of stress and other health problems such as sleep disorders.

[4] Vargas explains that some of the pros are less commuting time and greater freedom, or as he says, autonomy. One of the cons is working longer hours. ... Vargas notes the study found that 20 percent of people in Europe who worked in an office reported high levels of stress. Compare this to 40 percent of stressed-out people in Europe engaged in high-intensity work at home. He said the findings were

similar for those who [②] sleep disorders. The report also states that teleworkers who are out of the office too often say they feel isolated, or separate from their colleagues and the work environment. ...

[5] Vargas explains that there are upsides for those who telework part-time, or not all the time. He said this was good not only for the workers, but also for employers and companies. ... Messenger adds that "two or three days seems to be the sweet spot," or the most effective balance. Half the time in the office and half the time outside the office seems to help avoid these "isolation and disconnect issues." ... The report also recommends measures, such as shutting down computer servers outside working hours and not sending employees e-mails when they are on holiday.

(Adapted from <https://learningenglish.voanews.com/a/pros-and-cons-of-teleworking/3834726.html>)

- * pros and cons: 良い点と悪い点
- co-wrote: ~を共同執筆した
- contradictory: 矛盾する
- interference: 障害
- conflict: 葛藤
- sleep disorders: 睡眠障害
- autonomy: 自律性
- stressed-out: 疲れ切っている
- sweet spot: 最高の結果をもたらす領域
- disconnect: 連絡を絶つ

- [問 1] 第1段落を読んで答えなさい。Gallup 社の調査によると、アメリカでは2015年までの20年間で、何の割合が、どう変化しましたか。
1. 労働者のうち、在宅勤務を希望する人の割合が、約10倍になった。
 2. 労働者のうち、在宅勤務を敬遠する人の割合が、約1/4倍になった。
 3. 労働者のうち、在宅勤務者の割合が、約4倍になった。
 4. 雇用主のうち、在宅勤務者の雇用を敬遠する人の割合が、約1/4倍になった。
 5. 雇用主のうち、在宅勤務者を雇用する人の割合が、約10倍になった。

[問 2] 第2段落の [①] に入る適切な語句を選びなさい。

1. high and low
2. top-down and bottom-up
3. strong and weak
4. head to toe
5. the advantages and disadvantages

[問 3] 第3段落を読んで答えなさい。Vargas氏とMessenger氏の共著論文によると、在宅勤務者たちからは、ワークライフバランスについて、どのように報告されていますか。

1. 会社に毎日出勤するよりも、うまくワークライフバランスが取れている、という人もいれば、逆にバランスが取れない、という人もいる。
2. 会社に毎日出勤するよりも、うまくワークライフバランスが取れるようになった。
3. 在宅勤務だと、家族に仕事の邪魔をされて、なかなかワークライフバランスが取れない。
4. 会社に毎日出勤するのと在宅勤務とでは、ワークライフバランスにそれほど違いは出ない。
5. ワークライフバランスが取りやすいため、もっと早く在宅勤務を始めれば良かった、と後悔している人が多い。

[問 4] 第3段落を読んで答えなさい。Vargas氏とMessenger氏の共著論文によると、在宅勤務者たちのストレスについて、どのように報告されていますか。

1. 満員電車や自動車渋滞による通勤のストレスがなくなり、快適になった。
2. ストレスが軽減された、と報告する人もいる一方、睡眠障害のようなストレス症状を報告する人もいる。
3. 会社に毎日出勤するのと在宅勤務とでは、ストレスにそれほど違いはない。
4. 会社での人間関係の煩わしさがなくなったため、ストレスはかなり軽減された。
5. 家族と共に過ごす時間が大幅に増えたため、ストレスはなくなった。

[問 5] 第4段落を読んで答えなさい。在宅勤務の長所として、Vargas氏はどんなことを挙げていますか。

1. 仕事を素早く片付けることで、趣味に費やす時間が増える。
2. 概して、より幸せを感じることができる。
3. ワークライフバランスを保つことができる。
4. 通勤時間が削減され、自律性が高まる。
5. 十分な睡眠時間が確保でき、ストレスを解消できる。

[問 6] 第4段落を読んで答えなさい。在宅勤務者が抱える問題として、どんなことを挙げていますか。

1. 家族に仕事の邪魔をされること。
2. 夜型の生活になること。
3. 同僚や会社から孤立感を持つこと。
4. 上司がより多くの仕事を配分してくるようになること。
5. 雇用者が、在宅勤務者を敬遠する傾向にあること。

[問 7] 第4段落の [②] に入る適切な語句を選びなさい。

1. are from
2. work with
3. hate the
4. will have
5. suffer from

[問 8] 第5段落を読んで答えなさい。もっとも効果的な在宅勤務の形態とはどのようなものだ、と説明されていますか。

1. ひと月に2, 3回は会社に出勤して同僚と顔を合わせる形態。
2. 毎日、上司にメールで業務報告をしてコミュニケーションを図る形態。
3. 基本的には在宅勤務だが、会社で行われる会議には毎回参加する形態。
4. 週のうち半分を在宅勤務にして、残りの半分は会社に出勤する形態。
5. 会社に出勤している同僚と共同で仕事を進める形態。

[問 9] 第5段落を読んで答えなさい。在宅勤務者に対して雇用者がすべきこととして論文で推奨されていることは何ですか。

1. 在宅で勤務できる最長時間を決める。
2. 毎日、夕方にはコンピュータを終了させるよう、在宅勤務者に命じる。
3. 休日には、在宅勤務者にメールを送信しない。
4. 週に何日、在宅で勤務するかを選択できるようにする。
5. 在宅勤務について、ネガティブな発言をしない。

2 [問 10] 次の語のうち、英語での定義が間違っているものを一つ選びなさい。

1. prescription: a piece of paper on which a doctor writes what medicine a sick person should have
2. infection: a disease that affects a particular part of your body and is caused by bacteria or a virus
3. nausea: the feeling that you have when you think you are going to vomit
4. disability: the number of births for every 100 or every 1,000 people in a particular year in a particular place
5. ambulance: a special vehicle that is used to take people who are ill or injured to hospital

3 [問 11] 「英文の () 内に入る適切な語句を選ぶ問題」で、次の1~5のうち答えの間違って
いるものを一つ選びなさい。

1. I have a sharp pain { at
 in
 on } my chest.
2. Please { fill
 write
 put } out the medical questionnaire.
3. { How
 What
 When } severe is the pain on a scale of 1 to 10?
4. Please pay the { money
 fees
 tuition } at the reception desk.
5. May I help you { take
 make
 have } the return appointments?

4 [問 12] 「英文の () 内に入る適切な語句を選ぶ問題」で、次の1~5のうち答えの間違った ものを一つ選びなさい。

1. Would you please tell me { a time
the time
 } ?

2. Betty {
carry
would carries } a huge bag.

3. I was { speaking
been spoken
 } by a tourist at the station.

4. Your story is interesting, but June had a { already

far } more surprising story.

5. Rick { is belonging

has been belonging } to a tennis club.

5 [問 13] 「対話文の () 内に入る適切なものを選ぶ問題」で、次の1~5のうち答えの間違っているものを一つ選びなさい。

1. A: Hello. May I help you?

B: I think I've caught a cold. I have asthma and it makes my cough pretty bad.

A: OK. { Do you have an insurance card?
 Do you have money to pay?
 Do you have your ID card? }

B: Actually, I don't. I'm here for a tour.

A: I see. You will have to pay the whole treatment cost. Is it all right?

B: That's okay.

2. A: Hi. You are Mr. Black, right?

B: Yes.

A: { Please take this medicine when you have pain.
 Please wait here for another 10 minutes.
 Would you mind filling out this form? }

B: Okay... Here you go.

A: Thanks, Mr. Black. I'll have to check your temperature and blood pressure.

3. A: Roll up your sleeve.

B: Do you want to use the right arm or the left?

A: Either is fine. Just relax.

B: { Does it hurt?
 How long will it take?
 How long do you sleep? }

A: About an hour. You can go to sleep if you want.

B: Oh, that's good. I'm feeling sleepy.

4. A: So, you burned yourself with oil. How bad is the pain?
B: It was sore at first, but it is stinging now. I chilled my arm with cold water right away, but the pain hasn't improved.

B: {
Does it hurt locally or everywhere?
Does it hurt sometimes or all the time?
Do you have a fever? }

A: No, it just hurts.

5. A: What's the matter?
B: I'm in terrible pain.

A: {
Where is the pain?
Where did you notice that?
Does it disappear soon? }

B: In my abdomen. It hurts here.

A: What kind of pain is it?

B: It's really sharp, like a knife running through me.

- 6 [問 14] 次の日本語を英語にするとき、正しい語順のものを一つ選びなさい。文頭にくる単語の語頭も小文字になっています。

「1日3回、食後30分以内に2錠ずつ飲んでください。」

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| ① a | ② a meal | ③ day | ④ eating |
| ⑤ half an hour | ⑥ of | ⑦ tablets | ⑧ take |
| ⑨ three | ⑩ times | ⑪ two | ⑫ within |

1. ⑨ ⑩ ① ③ ⑤ ⑧ ⑪ ⑦ ⑫ ② ④ ⑥
2. ⑧ ⑪ ⑦ ⑨ ⑩ ① ③ ⑫ ⑤ ⑥ ④ ②
3. ⑤ ⑥ ④ ② ⑨ ⑩ ① ③ ⑫ ⑧ ⑪ ⑦
4. ⑧ ⑪ ⑦ ⑫ ⑤ ⑥ ④ ② ① ③ ⑨ ⑩
5. ⑨ ⑩ ① ⑤ ⑥ ④ ② ⑧ ⑪ ⑦ ⑫ ③

- 7 [問 15] 次の英文の [①], [②], [③], [④], [⑤] に当てはまる語句の組み合わせとして正しいものを一つ選びなさい。

People in the town hit by last week's New Zealand earthquake have received an unusual but welcome air delivery - a lot of [①]. The food flight to the town of Kaikoura was organized by a plasterer from a town 130 kilometers away. Robert Coombes, 49, spent three days collecting donations and bought as much fast food as he could. He [②] a friend's plane with 400 pieces of Kentucky Fried Chicken, 300 McDonald's burgers, 50 Domino's pizzas, and hundreds of candies. He landed in Kaikoura in time for [③] on Friday. Kaikoura was the town worst hit by the magnitude 7.8 quake.

Mr Coombes said he wanted to "put a smile on people's faces, even if it's only for one day". He added: "With kids, you need a bit more than bread and water. I just thought I'd ... bring a little bit of happiness to the place... It's just being a good [④]." Coombes said the managers of KFC and McDonald's supported his idea. Staff started work two hours [⑤] to prepare the food. Transport links to Kaikoura were cut by big landslides. There have been over 2,000 aftershocks since Monday and the government is warning that there will be more.

(Adapted from <http://www.breakingnewsenglish.com/1611/161121-junk-food-5.html>)

Banville, Sean. "Emergency junk food flown to earthquake town" Breaking News English. 21 November 2016. Copyright © 2016 Sean Banville. Used with permission.

- * plasterer: 壁などにしっくいを塗る職人
landslides: 地滑り
aftershocks: 余震

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|----------|
| 1. ① airplanes | ② filled | ③ school |
| ④ grace | ⑤ prior | |
| 2. ① fast food | ② flew | ③ school |
| ④ human being | ⑤ earlier | |
| 3. ① airplanes | ② flew | ③ meal |
| ④ day | ⑤ before | |
| 4. ① fast food | ② filled | ③ lunch |
| ④ human being | ⑤ earlier | |
| 5. ① warm clothes | ② flew | ③ lunch |
| ④ day | ⑤ prior | |