

早稲田大学

国際教養学部

(2月13日実施)

英語

Reading

I

(1)

- ① E
- ② I
- ③ B
- ④ D
- ⑤ F
- ⑥ J
- ⑦ H
- ⑧ C

(2)

- 1 C
- 2 A
- 3 C
- 4 A
- 5 C
- 6 B
- 7 D
- 8 C
- 9 D
- 10 A

(3) EGHJ

II

(1)

- ① J
- ② B
- ③ H
- ④ I
- ⑤ G
- ⑥ F
- ⑦ D
- ⑧ C
- ⑨ A

(2) ADEH

(3)

- 1 C
- 2 D
- 3 A
- 4 D
- 5 A
- 6 E
- 7 C
- 8 E
- 9 A
- 10 B

III

(1)

- 1 E
- 2 F
- 3 G
- 4 H
- 5 J
- 6 A

(2) ACDI

(3)

- 1 E
- 2 B
- 3 A
- 4 A
- 5 A
- 6 D
- 7 D

Writing

I

I believe the idea of universal basic income is meaningless because I believe that it is unnecessary to distribute money to those who already have enough and can earn them on their own. No matter how rich the country is, there will always be a great number of people who get unemployed or cannot afford to find a job due to their own individual reasons so I believe that no government would have extra money to spare on a relatively rich or wealthy community. Even if they do so, they should use it for a more worthy matter such as increasing the pension payments or aid the medical fees instead of providing all citizens equally regardless of their circumstances.

II

As we can all expect, the global average life expectancy has doubled over the past two centuries. However, this trend did not apply to some of the countries in the world such as Somalia, Nigeria, Mozambique and more. These are all countries in Africa and people from these countries nowadays only live slightly longer than the average of those who lived over fifty years ago. In contrast to this, developed countries such as USA, Germany and Japan has a much longer life expectancy rate, which clearly demonstrates the global inequality in health, a problem that should be fixed promptly.

III

古代ギリシヤと中国の哲学的な考え方の違いは両者の社会的慣習の差異を如実に反映していた。ギリシヤ人は社会の中で他人とは離れた存在である個としての認識が強かったのに対し、中国では個としての認識は弱く、互いの複雑な絡み合いによって全体の調和がとれていることを最優先に考えていた。