

2020年度

特別選抜Ⅲ 世界人材志向型(自己推薦入試)

適 性 検 査

第1問 次の英文を読み、400字以内の**日本語**で要約しなさい。解答用紙(1)に記入すること。

Many College-Educated Americans Feel Disconnected from US Middle Class

In the United States, a college education has long been one of the best ways to become a member of the middle class. A college degree usually leads to higher pay, stronger job security, a greater chance of home ownership and comparatively secure family life. These qualities have long been seen as worth the sacrifices often required. Those sacrifices can include the money spent paying off student loans and the years waiting for a return on one's investment in higher education. Yet U.S. college graduates are not as likely as they once were to feel they belong to the middle class. That is a finding of the 2018 General Social Survey, or GSS. The Associated Press-NORC Center for Public Affairs Research and GSS researchers jointly examined the study. They found that 35 percent of college graduates described themselves as working or lower class. That's an increase from 1983 when only 20 percent felt that way. Not surprisingly, Americans without a college degree have long felt even less connected to the middle class. Last year, six in 10 of them described themselves as working or lower class, about the same as the percentage who said so in 1983. The study did not define middle class. Those questioned gave answers based on their own opinions.

The U.S. economy has been expanding for nearly 10 years. And the nation's unemployment rate is at 3.8 percent. Yet the financial concerns that affect many college graduates point to the widening divide between the wealthiest Americans and everyone else. Dan Black is an economist at the University of Chicago. He suggests that over time, this general trend could lead to delayed family formation, lower levels of spending by graduates and, eventually, slower economic growth.

(中 略)

Among college graduates who feel disconnected from the middle class is Justin Provo of Chicago. At age 28, Provo says student debt has blocked his move to becoming middle class. He borrowed a total of \$58,000 to attend Roosevelt University in Illinois. In 2017, he earned a degree in economics and philosophy. Now working for a loan servicing company, Provo says his earning-based loan repayment plan is not enough to fully cover the interest on his loans. So while he is making monthly payments on his student loans, his debt level keeps rising. "I'm making some progress, but I don't feel like I'm getting anywhere," he said. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York reports that U.S. student debt now totals nearly \$1.5 trillion. That is more than five times what it was in 2004. Researchers suggest that rising levels

of student loan debt between 2005 and 2014 have prevented home ownership for about 400,000 young people. At the same time, some studies have shown that student debt has also delayed marriages and household formation. Economists have noted that rising college debt has, in a way, become the cost of entrance into the job market. Nearly 80 percent of the 2 million overall job gains last year went to college graduates; just a third of U.S. adults hold a degree. Soncia Coleman is a senior director at Young Invincibles. Her group works in support of the current generation of college-aged young people, often called millennials. Coleman said that millennials are facing difficulties like no generation before them. These difficulties are preventing them from reaching “What we all consider to be the American Dream,” she added. “They need the education, but the cost to get it is astronomical,” said Coleman.

Reference

Musto,P. (2019, May 04). “Many College-Educated Americans Feel Disconnected from US Middle Class.” VOA Learning English EDUCATION.

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第2問 次の英文を読み、その要旨とあなたの意見を解答用紙(2)に**英語で**書きなさい。
(語数は問いません)

The world is shrinking as the trend towards globalization increases and this is also affecting international tourism. According to the World Tourism Organization, the number of international tourist arrivals totaled 901 million in 2017, a 7% increase over the same period in 2016 (UNWTO, 2017). Tourism is good for the economy and strongly contributes to the GDP of many countries; for example, the countries Macao and the Maldives receive more than 40% of their income from tourism. However, tourism does have a negative impact on local communities such as crowded transportation networks and the unintentional offensive behavior of foreign visitors.

One way that tourism negatively impacts the local environment is when tourist spots become overcrowded with visitors. Such is the case in Kyoto which is considered to be a priority place to visit for foreigners visiting Japan. The effect is very crowded buses and overbooked hotel rooms. Furthermore, international visitors are not familiar with local trash disposal rules which disturbs local residents (Ryall, 2017). Therefore, while tourists do contribute to the local economy, too many visitors cause overcrowding and disturb the peace of local communities.

Another way that tourism negatively impacts the local environment is when tourists offend the local population with their unintentionally rude and offensive behavior. For example, in Bali, Indonesia, a very popular tourist destination famous for its sunshine and beautiful beaches, visitors often wear very skimpy clothing that reveals a lot of skin. This is very offensive to the conservative and religious local people (McMah, 2018). Furthermore, visitors to touristy places tend to use more water than local people which puts a strain on the environment (Canavan, 2018). As you can see, tourists affect the local people with their bad behavior.

People who promote tourism say that is very good for the economy and for many countries and regions around the world, it is a major source of revenue. While this may be good for many people, not all people benefit from the revenue that tourism brings. In fact, when a local area becomes popular with tourists, the prices of food, water, and housing increase which makes it difficult for local people to pay (Samoa, 2013). As you can see, tourism does not benefit all people and may, in fact, result in more disadvantages than advantages.

In conclusion, tourism is not always good for the local environment. While tourists do bring in revenue for local areas, large numbers of visitors crowd the local transportation network

and their rude behavior offends the local people. Furthermore, local prices go up and the local people living in a touristy area find it difficult to afford the rise in prices that accompany the arrival of many tourists. Therefore, efforts really need to be taken to reduce the negative impact of tourism.

References

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