

1 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

[1] How would you like to get 100,000 yen each month, with no questions asked? It sounds life-changing, but there are those who would ask, "What's the catch?" With Universal Basic Income (UBI), there is no catch: this is something guaranteed to all citizens, and it may be a solution to many of the anticipated problems of the future. This essay will discuss the advantages and disadvantages of UBI.

[2] UBI refers to an idea where each citizen of a country receives a minimum income unconditionally. This concept has been discussed frequently in the past decade but has actually been considered for centuries by many people from various backgrounds. In Utopia written by Thomas More in the 16th century, the English clergyman wrote that providing everyone with a means of livelihood would remove the necessity of theft in society. Thomas Paine, one of the founders of the United States of America, argued in the late 18th century that citizens should receive a set amount of money annually as a citizen. Even today Elon Musk, Mark Zuckerberg and Bill Gates have discussed the importance of UBI and the potential benefits of its use in the future.

[3] In recent years, there have been concerns that the development of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and automation may lead to job losses as workers get replaced by self-service machines, warehouse workers by robots, and programmers by AI tools. Even Hollywood writers are being threatened by AI-generated screenplays and artists by AI-generated art. In response to this tech leaders are considering UBI as a remedy for the incoming changes in employment around the world. Elon Musk, an entrepreneur in the AI industry, believes that in the future, we could end up with UBI due to automation. UBI could help to provide a steady income for those who are struggling to find employment, or more likely, those with jobs that do not pay enough to support their lifestyle. This is particularly important with inflation increasing the prices of daily goods.

[4] Countries such as the United States, the United Kingdom and Japan which have experienced unchanging wages, increasing prices and economic trouble could benefit from UBI measures. ⁽³⁾ With the income gap ^{所得格差} reaching levels ^{水準に達している} (not seen since before the Great Depression)* ^{大恐慌前からは起こっていない(目にしていない)} this proposal presents a clear solution ^{この提案は非常に明快な解決策を提示しています}: providing income to all people and taxing those with a higher income to recover the costs. This proposal would establish a baseline amount of money for all citizens, distributing proportional amounts to people related to their earnings.

[5] It goes without saying that many people have their ⁽⁴⁾ doubts about this proposal. Many critics claim that giving people money without any strings attached would cause a number of social problems. Dependence on money from the government would lead to laziness. People would not do jobs that are challenging ^{怠惰になり} such as working manual labor ^{大変な仕事には就かなくなるだろう}. The ill-gotten income ^{肉体労働のような} would be used on unnecessary things like ^{不正に得たお金は~使われるかもしれない} drugs and alcohol ^{無駄なもの} or gambling ^{薬物やアルコール}. In other words, giving people free money would lead to irresponsibility and undermine the importance of work in society. However, recent studies have not supported this assumption.

[6] Despite the doubts surrounding UBI, research has shown that these programs have succeeded wherever they have been tried. ⁽⁵⁾ A 2019 study ^{2019年の研究では} conducted in California ^{カリフォルニア州で行われた} gave 125 people 500 dollars ^{125人に対して月に500ドル(約7万5000円)を支給した} (about 75,000 yen) a month/over two years/with no commitments ^{2年にわたって 無条件で}. This led to people reporting ^{これにより、人々は~と報告されている} feeling less anxious and more optimistic/about the future/as well as being able ^{不安感が軽減し、より楽観的になった 将来に対して ~と同様に} to take more time in finding full-time employment/instead of part-time work ^{フルタイムの仕事を探す時間を多く取ることができるようになった パートの仕事の代わりに}. None of the 125 participants saw extended unemployment, nor spent the money on drugs, gambling or other immoral activities; they simply used it to improve their quality of life ^{むしろ~ために使った} pay for housing ^{家賃を払ったり} or support their families ^{家族を支えたりする}.

[7] The idea of UBI is still controversial. While in recent years the idea has regained popularity, the fears of unconditional support provided by the government still worry many conservatives. However, according to many case studies, these small payments do not make people lazy, but allow recipients to

avoid extreme poverty. UBI is designed to create a more stable society and ultimately benefit communities. There are still many doubts and more research to be done, but those who participated in UBI were able to experience many benefits from these measures. UBI offers the most direct solution to poverty and proves the statement true: poverty isn't a lack of character, it's a lack of cash.

*Great Depression: 大恐慌

問 1 下線部(1)の具体的な説明として正しくないものを選びなさい。

- (A) giving support unconditionally to all citizens
すべての国民に無条件で支援を与えること
- (B) all citizens receiving a minimum income
すべての国民が最低限の所得を受け取ること
- (C) providing all citizens with a means of livelihood
すべての国民に生活手段を提供すること
- (D) supplying money to only a few people who meet certain conditions
特定の条件を満たす一部の人のみにお金を支給すること→UBIは「すべての国民に無条件で最低限の所得を提供する制度」で、特定の条件を満たした一部の人のみに給付するものではない。

問 2 下線部(2)が指すものとして最もふさわしいものを選びなさい。

- (A) the danger that workers will rely on AI too much
労働者がAIに過度に依存する危険性
- (B) the possibility that tech innovations will increase productivity
技術革新が生産性を向上させる可能性
- (C) the idea that AI will create more free time for workers
AIが労働者により多くの自由な時間を生み出すという考え
- (D) the risk that workers and artists will lose their jobs to AI
労働者や芸術家がAIに仕事を奪われるリスク

問 3 下線部(3)を訳しなさい。

所得格差が大恐慌前から起こっていない水準に達していることを踏まえると、この提案は非常に明快な解決策を提示しています。

問 4 下線部(4)の内容として当てはまらないものを選びなさい。

- (A) This approach would cause social problems in society, such as laziness.
このアプローチは、怠惰などの社会問題を引き起こす。
- (B) People would not choose challenging jobs, or jobs that contribute to society.
人々は挑戦的な仕事や社会貢献する仕事を選ばなくなる。
- (C) People would use their free time on their hobbies, creating art and spending time with their families.
人々は自由な時間を趣味や芸術活動、家族と過ごすことに使う。
- (D) The number of people wasting their time gambling, consuming drugs or alcohol would increase.
ギャンブルや薬物・アルコールの消費に時間を浪費する人が増える。

問 5 下線部(5)の研究の結果、被験者に起きた変化を 75 字以内で説明しなさい。
パートの仕事の代わりにフルタイムの仕事を探す時間的余裕が生まれただけでなく、
将来に対してより楽観的になり、不安感が軽減した

問 6 本文の内容と一致するものを次から 2 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- 最終段落よりUBIについて、著者の見解は肯定的である
- (A) UBI can help even when you lose your job.
UBIは、失業時にも役立つ。
 - (B) Governments are going to pass legislation to implement UBI nationwide.
政府はUBIを全国で実施するための法律を可決する予定である。
 - (C) UBI may lead to a higher standard of living and greater life satisfaction.
UBIは生活水準の向上や人生の満足度向上につながる可能性がある。
 - (D) UBI brings about inflation causing the cost of living to increase.
UBIはインフレを引き起こし、生活費を上昇させる。
 - (E) UBI worsens poverty and inequality in society.
UBIは貧困や社会の不平等を悪化させる。
 - (F) UBI causes unemployment.
UBIは失業を引き起こす。