

BusinessWeek: Eye on Japan and the World

『ビジネスウィーク』で読み解く国際社会



NAN'UN-DO



はしがき

本書は、米国の経済週刊誌 *Bloomberg Businessweek* の論説・記事というオーソドックスでかつ活きのいいアメリカ英語を材料に、大学で英語を学ぶ皆さんに向けて編集したもので、*BusinessWeek Watches Japan and the World* (『ビジネスウィーク』社説で読み解く日本と世界) の続編です。

米国の週刊誌は *Time* などが日本でよく知られていますが、*Bloomberg Businessweek* は *Time* などと比べて表現に癖がなく、流行を追った新語の使用も控え気味で、英語を母語としない国の中級者、上級者向けの学習教材として適しているといえるでしょう。ちなみに米国のビジネスマンの間では、*Bloomberg Businessweek* は新聞の *The Wall Street Journal* と並んで事実上の必読誌となっています。

トピックは米国、欧州、日本を含むアジアに関連した記事から満遍なく選び、また、政治、経済、社会、産業の各分野にわたっており、日本のマスコミがあまり取り上げないものも含まれています。学習者は 21 世紀の米国・国際社会の鼓動を伝える生きたアメリカ英語に触れることができます。いくつかのユニットの本文は 3 ページにわたる長文ですが、実力試しの機会ととらえてください。

本書の主な特長は次の通りです。

- ◆ 本文の前に日本語でその課のトピックについて簡単な説明をしています。英語そのもののみならず、各トピックについて皆さんの知的刺激を喚起し、トピックをめぐる問題点について考えるきっかけになるでしょう。
- ◆ 論説・記事の本文は、各課の中心部分であり、読解力を鍛えることが出来ます。難しいと思われる単語や表現については Notes で説明してあります。
- ◆ 練習問題は二つのコンセプトに基づいています。一つは本文に関連した Vocabulary や True-False の questions で本文の理解度と英語運用能力を高めること、もう一つは TOEIC® テスト対策です。
- ◆ 各ユニットの TOEIC® Test Practice で、TOEIC® テストの問題形式を 3 種類取り入れました。本物の TOEIC とは、難易度やパッセージの分量は若干異なりますが、これらの問題形式になれることで TOEIC 受験に必ず役立つはずです。

本書によって生のアメリカ英語の読解力を鍛え、英作文のためのいきのいい英語表現の学習と TOEIC 対策を行うことができます。合わせて、米国、欧州、日本を含むアジアが直面するさまざまな国際・社会問題について考えるヒントを学習者の皆さんが得ることの一助になれば、著者として望外の喜びです。終わりにになりましたが、南雲堂編集部の加藤敦氏には大変お世話になりました。厚くお礼を申し上げます。

2013 年秋 村上直久

本書の構成と使い方

◆ イントロ

各ユニット冒頭の和文で、論説・記事のテーマを日本語で簡単に説明しています。テーマに関連する問題点、課題にも言及しています。

◆ 本文

Bloomberg Businessweek の論説・記事は、基本的には分かりやすく、論理的筋道がはっきりした文章で成り立っていますが、1 パラグラフが長いものもあります。特に構文には注意して読み進めるようにしましょう。

◆ Notes

本文読解の際は Notes をフルに活用しましょう。辞書を使用する場合は、なるべく語彙数の多い、大きな辞書を使いましょう。

Reading Comprehension

① VOCABULARY

本文中の単語からピックアップしました。見慣れない単語が時々あるかもしれませんが、辞書を使ったり、また、消去法で答えを出しましょう。

② TRUE-FALSE

本文の内容理解を問うものですが、本文と比べて表現を少し変えたり、ひねりをきかせた問題もあります。想像力を動員して解きましょう。

③ SUMMARY IDEA COMPLETION

本文を要約した文章の空所を補充する問題です。空所に入る単語は、本文の中で使われています。

4 QUESTION-RESPONSE

TOEIC® Test の Part 2: Question-Response の形式になっています。本文の内容について、質問と3つの選択肢が音声で流れます。耳だけで聞き取り、正しい答えを選択しましょう。

5 INCOMPLETE SENTENCES

TOEIC® Test の Part 5: Incomplete Sentences の形式になっています。本文の内容に関する単文の空所を補充し、文章を完成させましょう。

6 SHORT TALK

TOEIC® Test の Part 4: Short Talks の形式になっています。本文とは独立した、アナウンス形式のパッセージが音声で流れます。これを聞き取り、質問に答えましょう。

Short Talks は、最初は耳だけで音声に集中し、質問に答えましょう。耳で聞くだけでは難しい場合は、本書の巻末にある **Transcripts of Short Talks** を見ながら聞き、空所を補充しましょう。そしてもう一度質問に戻りチャレンジすれば、きっと答えが見つかるはずです。



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A Mom-to-Be in the Corner Office

キャリア・ウーマンにとって仕事と出産・育児の両立は容易なことではない。出産後も働く女性を確保するためには産休の拡充は欠かせない。こうした中で、予定日を控えているにもかかわらず、産休を取らずに職場に出勤する女性社長が米国で現れた。

The message of Marissa Mayer



In announcing that she would soon be a new mother, Marissa Mayer, the new chief executive officer of Yahoo!, made one thing perfectly clear: She wouldn't be taking maternity leave. Many moms scoffed. Just wait until she experiences the labor, the every-two-hours feedings and the moments
5 of intense joy in between. She'll change her mind.

This wouldn't be a bad thing, if only to demonstrate to the rest of the U.S. the privilege that Mayer, as a Californian, enjoys. Her state is one of the few to guarantee paid maternity leave. Its program is a successful model for other states, just as Mayer will be an example for women in her
10 company and industry.

The U.S. is the only major industrialized country not to guarantee paid parental leave nationwide. The federal Family and Medical Leave Act passed in 1993 allows workers as much as 12 weeks of leave without losing their jobs or benefits, but it doesn't protect wages.

California was the first state to fill the gap. The state has long allowed women to receive temporary disability insurance payments in the four weeks leading up to their due dates and in the six weeks or more after giving birth. Since 2004, the state's Paid Family Leave program has enabled both parents to take off an additional six weeks and be paid 55
20 percent of their usual wages, up to a cap of \$1,011 a week in 2012.

The program is financed through a 1 percent state payroll tax. Almost all workers in the private sector are eligible for the leave—and it's been good for employers, too. Despite initial fears, about the price, 87 percent of companies reported that they incurred no additional costs. Almost 9

percent reported saving money because turnover costs dropped.

25

The only problem—and here's where a high-profile figure like Mayer could be particularly helpful—is that too few prospective parents in California know about their paid-leave privileges. More than half of the eligible workers interviewed for a 2010 survey were unaware of the program.

30

President Barack Obama has sought a grant program to help states experiment with paid leave, but Congress didn't approve his requests for \$50 million in 2011 and \$23 million in 2012. His 2013 budget seeks just \$5 million.



35

That's a worthy investment to make in the millions of parents who, though they lack the resources of someone as successful as Mayer, would still like to combine parenthood with a fruitful career.

Notes

a Mom-to-Be お母さんになる人 **experience the labor** 陣痛を経験する **moments of intense joy** 強烈な喜びの瞬間（ここでは母性愛を自覚することから生じる喜びを指している） **federal Family and Medical Leave Act** 連邦家族・療養休暇法（出産・育児および病気療養のために取得できる公休制度を定めた） **due dates** 出産予定日 **Paid Family Leave program** 有給家族休暇プログラム **state payroll tax** 州レベルの給与税 **turnover costs** 労働移動コスト **high-profile figure** 注目の人物

1 VOCABULARY

日本語に適した単語を語群から選びましょう。

- 全国的な
- あざける
- 特権
- 資格がある
- 役立つ
- 予算

a. scoff b. helpful c. nationwide
d. budget e. eligible f. privilege

2 TRUE-FALSE

本文の内容に合っていれば T(true)、合っていなければ F(false)を付けましょう。

- California's paid maternity leave program is more extensive and generous than those of other states.
- The United States has one of the most advanced nationwide paid parental leave programs in the industrialized world.
- The 1993 federal law concerning family leave protects jobs but not wages.
- Nearly all private-sector workers in California can take advantage of the expanded family leave program.

3 SUMMARY IDEA COMPLETION

空所を補充しましょう。

The U.S. lags behind other major 1() countries around the globe in that it has no 2(), nationwide, paid maternity 3() system for parents. Congress has been resisting President Barack Obama's requests for a 4() program to help states 5() with paid leave. California is one of the most advanced states when it comes to 6() expecting mothers. Since 2004, its Paid Family Leave program has 7() mothers to take an additional six weeks' leave and makes both parents 8() for receiving up to 55% of their regular 9(). But the problem is that too few would-be parents in California are 10() of the state's generous program. More than half of the eligible workers 11() for a 12() in 2010 did not know about the program.

4 QUESTION-RESPONSE

3

CD を聴き、質問に対する正しい答えを(A)~(C)から選びましょう。

1. Mark your answer here. (A) (B) (C)
2. Mark your answer here. (A) (B) (C)

5 INCOMPLETE SENTENCES

次の短文の空所に入れるのに適切なものを(A)~(D)から選びましょう。

1. California has long () women to receive temporary disability insurance payments in the four weeks leading up to their due dates.
(A) rejected (B) encouraged
(C) arranged (D) demanded
2. Millions of American parents would still like to () parenthood with a fruitful career.
(A) develop (B) combine
(C) promote (D) begin

6 SHORT TALK

4

CD を聴き、質問に対する正しい答えを(A)~(D)から選びましょう。

1. How many weeks of fully paid maternity leave after the birth are new mothers required to take?
(A) none (B) two weeks
(C) four weeks (D) six weeks
2. Which of these is NOT true?
(A) The EU's current laws went into effect in 1992.
(B) The law prohibits member nations from going beyond the minimum length of maternity leave.
(C) The minimum length of paid maternity leave is 14 weeks.
(D) Member states are free to offer more generous pay benefits for maternity leave.
3. Which EU country offers the most generous parental leave package?
(A) Bulgaria (B) Germany
(C) France (D) Sweden

In Defense of Affirmative Action

長い間、“白人優先社会”であった米国では、1960年代頃から黒人やヒスパニック系など少数派市民に対する実質的な差別待遇を改善するために、大学への入学や公務員の採用などにおいて affirmative action（アファーマティブ・アクション、積極的差別是正措置）がとられてきた。これに対して白人からは「逆差別」だとの主張が出され、訴訟沙汰となったケースも多い。

Race should still be a factor in university admission, within limits



5

The U.S. (i.e., the Obama Justice Department) has filed a brief in support of the University of Texas in *Fisher v. Texas*, which will probably be the Supreme Court’s most important case next year. Abigail Fisher, a white student, wanted to go to college at the University of Texas at Austin
 5 but didn’t get in. So she sued, charging the university with violating the various legislative and judicially imposed rules governing the use of race in college admissions.

It’s clear from the briefs in this case that the Supreme Court’s attempt nine years ago, in *Grutter v. Bollinger*, to clarify this muddy situation
 10 hasn’t worked. The Grutter case contrasted undergraduate and law school admissions at the University of Michigan. It held that a rigid mathematical formula (such as Michigan’s undergraduate policy), where extra points were given to minorities, was unconstitutional at a state institution, but a more flexible policy (such as one used at the law school)
 15 could use race as one of many factors without violating the Constitution. “Holistic” is the word that the court used, and it has become a standard one-word description of what the court wants.

The University of Texas’s undergraduate admissions system is a combination of numerical and holistic considerations. The university’s
 20 main campus is required by law to admit the top 8 percent of each high school graduating class in the state. That uses up most of the slots.

The rest are awarded on the basis of two different indices. An explicit favoritism for blacks and Hispanics was dropped in 1996, after a lower court ruled that race was an illegitimate consideration. Then it was added back into the mix—holistically, of course, only as one of many factors—in 2004, in response to Grutter. 25

The purpose of affirmative action is not, if it ever was, reparations for wrongs done to a student's ancestors. Nor is it intended primarily for the benefit of the minority students who do, in fact, benefit. The purpose is diversity. This much-abused notion has a legitimate core: In a multicultural society, a state university (or any university) ought to reflect as many of the diverse strands of society as possible. This is part of the education it offers its students and part of the service it performs for the state. 30 35



The question is whether UT's particular stew recipe meets the Grutter standard. Is it holistic enough? The university argues that, while there may be plenty of blacks and Hispanics on UT's huge campus, many individual classes have few or none. This, to us, seems like a stretch. Affirmative action can be toxic. We agree with the Supreme Court that it ought to be reserved for vital state interests and applied as sparingly as possible. And we agree that it should be temporary, not a permanent part of the American landscape. But it's still needed. 40 45

Notes

Justice Department 司法省（日本の法務省に相当） **file a brief** 声明を出す **Fisher v. Texas** 米国ではこのように訴訟案件のタイトルを互いに争う主体を並べて表すことが多い。この場合、「フィッシャーさん対テキサス州。v. は **versus** の略」 **Supreme Court**（連邦）最高裁判所、ただ、**Supreme Court** は各州にもある **numerical and holistic** 数値論的および全体論的 **Hispanic** ヒスパニック、米国在住のスペイン語を母語とするラテンアメリカ系の人 **illegitimate consideration** 非論理的な考慮 **much-abused notion**（本来の意味を超えて）よく乱用されてきた考え方 **stew recipe** シチューの調理法、本文では転じて、入学者の選抜において成績や人種などをそれぞれの程度考慮するかの方法論を指している **applied as sparingly as possible** 可能な限り適用することを自制する

1 VOCABULARY

日本語に適した単語を語群から選びましょう。

1. (泥のように) はっきりしない 2. 訴える 3. 憲法違反の
4. 枠 5. 入学 6. 中核

a. slot b. admission c. muddy
d. sue e. unconstitutional f. core

2 TRUE-FALSE

本文の内容に合わせていれば T(true)、合っていないければ F(false)を付けましょう。

1. The Supreme Court tried but failed to clarify the confusion over affirmative action in the *Grutter vs. Bollinger* case nine years ago.
2. The University of Michigan's undergraduate admissions policy, which called for giving extra points to minorities, was ruled unconstitutional.
3. The University of Texas ceased to explicitly favor blacks and Hispanics in 1996.
4. The purpose of affirmative action, according to the article, is to make up for wrongs done to a black student's ancestors.

3 SUMMARY IDEA COMPLETION

空所を補充しましょう。

The University of Texas at Austin was recently 1() by a white student who wanted to attend the university. She claimed that the 2() shown to 3() students amounts to a 4() of various rules covering the use of 5() in university admissions. The university's admissions system is a mix of 6() and 7() factors. The Supreme Court is scheduled to rule on the UT 8() next year. The University of Michigan faced a similar problem a few years ago when its 9() admissions policy was ruled 10(). According to BusinessWeek, affirmative action's purpose is not 11() for wrongs done to students' ancestors. Its primary aim is to ensure that a university reflects the 12() of a multicultural society like the United States.

4 QUESTION-RESPONSE

6

CDを聴き、質問に対する正しい答えを(A)~(C)から選びましょう。

1. Mark your answer here. (A) (B) (C)
2. Mark your answer here. (A) (B) (C)

5 INCOMPLETE SENTENCES

次の短文の空所に入れるのに適切なものを(A)~(D)から選びましょう。

1. "Holistic" has become the standard one-word () of what the supreme court wants for affirmative action policy.
(A) expectation (B) significance
(C) description (D) application
2. Affirmative action should not become a () part of the American landscape.
(A) necessary (B) permanent
(C) new (D) temporary

6 SHORT TALK

7

CDを聴き、質問に対する正しい答えを(A)~(D)から選びましょう。

1. What is Ms. Graff's race?
(A) Black. (B) Hispanic.
(C) White. (D) Asian.
2. When will the Supreme Court hear her case, according to the talk?
(A) In the near future. (B) It was not mentioned.
(C) In a year or two. (D) It has not been decided.
3. At what university did Ms. Fisher end up studying?
(A) The same school as her father.
(B) The same college as her sister.
(C) The University of New York-New Jersey
(D) Long Island State University