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34. The more incentive, caused by the guilt parents felt about not picking up their children on time, was taken away once the day-care center introduced the fine.
35. Parents entered the mindset of having “paid their dues,” so that even after the removal of the fine, they continued to, in the words of Dubner and Levitt, “arrive late, pay no fine, and feel no guilt.” Traditional economic calculations, then, failed to account for the parents’ behavior. Dubner and Levitt believe that the analysis of social and moral behavior in economics, while it may pose a challenge to traditional assumptions, is vital as the incentives behind such behavior “are the cornerstone of modern life.”
36. *Choose the correct answer to fill in the blank from these choices.
37. (28) 1 had the consequence of 2 removed the possibility of
38. 3 discouraged parents from 4 prevented the day-care center from

Further Questions& Sample Answers

39. 6) What did the fine do to the moral incentive of parents picking up their children

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47. 2) What did Stephen Dubner and Steven Levitt analyze in *The Economics*?
- They analyze behavior that appears not to hinge on financial incentives alone.*

48. 3) What did the Israeli day-care center do to try to get parents to pick up their children on time?

They instituted a fine of \$3 for every incident of lateness by a child’s parents.

49. 4) Did parents pick their children up on time once the fine was instituted?

No, the number of incidents of lateness by children’s parents significantly increased.

50. 5) After the fine was removed, what happened?

Once the fine was removed, late pickups did not return to their pre-fine levels.

51. 6) What did the fine do to the moral incentive of parents picking up their children on time?

It replaced the moral incentive with a financial one.

52. 7) What does the term “paid their dues” mean in this paragraph?

It means that they have already been punished for being late, so they owed nothing more.

53. 8) Why do Dubner and Levitt believe analysis of social and moral behavior is important in economics?

While it may pose a challenge to traditional assumptions, it is vital as the incentives behind such behavior “are the cornerstone of modern life.”



解答: (26) 4 (27) 1 (28) 1

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日本語訳付

2[A] – Unexpected Economics

経済学 (けいざいがく) eTOC English Teachers G1, G2

Lesson1 G1 Chobun dokkai

G1 11-1

進 (すす) めてきた 蓄積 (ちくせき)

54. Over the years, economics have developed an arsenal of

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- 58. (26) 1 an instinct to avoid conflict 2 a need for acceptance
- 59. 3 the attainment of knowledge 4 the desire for money

Further Questions& Sample Answers

60. 1) What is the traditional premise of economics?

61. 経済学で従来、前提となってきたことは何ですか。

The traditional premise is that each person is motivated by the desire for money.

62. 2) What did Stephen Dubner and Steven Levitt analyze in Freakonomics?

63. スティーブン・ダブナーとスティーブン・レヴィットが「Freakonomics」という本の中で分析した事はどんな事ですか。

They analyzed behavior that appears not to hinge on financial incentives alone.

64. As an example, Dubner and Levitt relate the story of an Israeli day-care center that took measures to combat the problem of parents picking up their children late.

説明 (せつめい) している イスラエルの 保育園 (ほいくえん) 対策 (たいさく) を取った ~を解決 (かいけつ) する 迎 (むか) えに来 (く) る

65. The day-care center instituted a ^{設 (もう) けた} fine ^{罰金 (ばっきん)} equivalent to \$3 for every ^{～に相当 (そうとう) する} incident ^{出来事 (できごと)} of lateness ^{遅刻 (ちこく)} by a child's parents. As a result, ^{～の数 (かず)} the number of late pickups ^{迎 (むか) え} (27).
66. Furthermore, once the fine was ^{解除 (かいじょ) された} removed a few months later, late pickups did not return to their ^{罰金 (ばっきん) をとる前 (まえ) の} pre-fine levels, but remained ^{～のままだった} at the levels ^{～にもたらされた} brought about by the fine.
67. Dubner and Levitt wanted to know why the policy, which was ^{策定 (さくてい) された} designed to ^{～を与 (あた) える} provide an incentive for parents to be ^{時間 (じかん) どおりに} on time, had ^{失敗 (しっぱい) した} failed to ^{効果 (こうか) をあげる} achieve ^{期待 (きたい) 通 (とお) りの効果 (こうか)} its ^{大 (おお) いに} desired effect.
68. *Choose the correct answer to fill in the blank from these choices.
69. (27) 1 increased significantly 2 dropped to almost zero

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- pay for lateness. ^{さらに} Moreover, and perhaps more ^{おそらく} significantly, it also (28) ^{重要 (じゅうよう) なことには} replacing ^{取 (と) って代 (か) わっている} a moral ^{道徳的 (どうとくてき) な} incentive with a financial one.
77. The more incentive, caused by the ^{罪悪感 (ざいあくかん)} guilt parents felt about not picking up their children on time, was ^{取 (と) り払 (はら) われる} taken away once the day-care center ^{導入 (どうにゅう) した} introduced the fine.
79. Parents entered the ^{考 (かんが) え方 (かた)} mindset of having “paid their dues,” so that even after ^{解除 (かいじょ)} the removal of the fine, they continued to, ^{～の言葉 (ことば) をかりれば} in the words of Dubner and Levitt, “arrive late, pay no fine, and feel no guilt.”
80. Traditional economic calculations, then, failed to ^{～の説明 (せつめい) をする} account for the parents' behavior.

81. Dubner and Levitt believe that the analysis of social and moral behavior in economics, while it may pose a challenge to traditional assumptions, is vital as the incentives behind such behavior “are the cornerstone of modern life.”

～をもたらす

仮定 (かてい)

非常 (ひじょう) に重要 (じゅうよう) な

要 (かなめ)

82. *Choose the correct answer to fill in the blank from these choices.

結論 (けつろん)

取 (と) り除 (のぞ) いた

可能性 (かのうせい)

83. (28) 1 had the consequence of 2 removed the possibility of
84. 3 discouraged parents from 4 prevented the day-care center from

阻止 (そし) した

防 (ふせ) いた

Further Questions & Sample Answers



85. 6) What did the fine do to the moral incentive of parents picking up their children on time?

86. 罰金 (ばつぎん) は、親 (おや) が子供 (こども) たちを時間 (じかん) 通りに迎え (むか) にくるといふ道徳 (どうとく) 上の動機 (どうき) に対して (たいし) どう作用 (きよう) しましたか。

It replaced the moral incentive with a financial one.

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No, the number of incidents of lateness by children's parents significantly increased.

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98. 8) Why do Dubner and Levitt believe analysis of social and moral behavior is important in economics?

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