

英 語

12 : 30 ~ 14 : 00

解 答 上 の 注 意

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題紙を開いてはならない。
2. 問題紙は 14 ページある。
3. 解答用紙は

解答用紙番号
英語 0—1

 と

解答用紙番号
英語 0—2

 の 2 枚である。
4. 解答用紙は 2 枚とも必ず提出せよ。
5. 受験番号および座席番号(上下 2 箇所)は、監督員の指示に従って、すべての解答用紙の指定された箇所に必ず記入せよ。
6. 解答はすべて解答用紙の指定された欄に記入せよ。
7. 必要以外のことを解答用紙に書いてはならない。
8. 問題紙の余白は下書きに使用してもさしつかえない。

1 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

Are public smoking bans an effective way to reduce people's exposure to dangerous cancer-causing toxins, or are they just a drain on the economy? Smokers' advocacy groups would like for us to believe the latter, but research out of Canada, a country where smoking is restricted in many areas, points the ⁽¹⁾ other way.

It's well established that smoking is bad for one's health. But it is not only smokers who suffer as a result of this habit. Others around them are exposed to dangerous levels of toxins. In fact, only one-third of the smoke from a cigarette is inhaled by the smoker; the remainder floats into the air around the smoker.

There are more than 4,000 chemical compounds in cigarette smoke, and 50 of these compounds are related to the development of cancer. Research shows that food-service workers in restaurants, bars and casinos where smoking is not banned have higher rates of lung cancer than the general public. Children of smokers are also especially at risk for illness — they absorb higher amounts of smoke than adults in proportion to their (ア) bodies. These children are about (A) likely (B) develop (C) which (D) 75 % (E) illnesses (F) to (G) more ^(イ) such as asthma. They also have a 22 % increased risk of brain tumors, and a 200 % increased risk of other cancerous tumors.

With all of this evidence of the dangers of smoking, it may seem sensible to regulate it very strictly. But there has been much reluctance from the tobacco lobby and from restaurants, bars and other entertainment businesses fearing a decrease in sales.

While the concerns about (A) sales (B) declines (C) justified (D) in (E) have (F) be (G) may ^(ウ) for the tobacco companies, the economic impact on bars and restaurants in parts of Canada where public smoking is banned has been contrary to what many feared. After an initial dip immediately after the

bans were implemented, business returned to normal, and in some cases, like those in the cities of Ottawa and Victoria, even increased. Polls suggest that people who were avoiding smoky bars and restaurants before the bans found⁽²⁾ going out much more pleasant afterwards. It's not only the non-smoking customers and staff who are feeling a positive effect: business owners are saving money on cleaning and insurance costs. The risk of fire and damage to equipment and furniture are reduced as well.

It's not only Canada where smoking bans have been welcomed by the public and ultimately successful for businesses as well. Ireland, Uruguay, Norway, Hong Kong, Finland, and the UK all have sweeping^(エ) bans on smoking in enclosed public spaces that include restaurants, bars and nightclubs. Similar state- or municipal-level laws exist in New York City and California, USA; and Queensland, Australia. However, nowhere has a ban been taken as far as in the country of Bhutan: in late 2004, the sale of all tobacco products became illegal, and in early 2005, smoking was banned entirely. Time will only tell if⁽³⁾ other nations follow this path, or if their citizens will continue harming the health of themselves and others.

注) asthma = ぜん息

問 1 本文全体を読んだ上で、具体例を挙げて下線部(1)の内容を日本語で説明しなさい。

問 2 下線部(2)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 3 下線部(3)を、this path の内容を明らかにして、日本語に訳しなさい。

問 4 下線部(イ), (ウ)を正しい語順に並び替えたとき、2番目と5番目に来るものの記号を答えなさい。ただし、それぞれ使わないものがひとつある。

問 5 以下の設問に答えなさい。

- (1) 空欄(ア)に入る最も適当な語を次の中から選び、記号で答えなさい。
- (A) small
 - (B) strong
 - (C) frail
 - (D) sensitive
 - (E) vulnerable
- (2) 下線部(エ)と意味が最も近いものを次の中から選び、記号で答えなさい。
- (A) immediate
 - (B) offensive
 - (C) cleaning
 - (D) comprehensive
 - (E) sudden

問 6 本文の内容を最もよく表しているタイトルを次の中から選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (A) Medical Risks Associated with Smoking
- (B) Smoking Bans: Ineffective and Needless Legislation
- (C) Smoking in Canada
- (D) Quitting Smoking Makes Life Easier
- (E) Benefits of Bans: Non-smoking Public Places Win People Over

2

次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

Knitting, sewing, quilting... mention of these activities may invoke an image of grandmothers sitting in rocking chairs with projects in their laps, quietly working on making a sock or a sweater, patching a hole in some clothing, or piecing a quilt. While this may sometimes be an appropriate image, such needlework has not always been, and is certainly not now, exclusively the domain of elderly ladies. Such fiber arts have been, and are still today, practiced by young and old, men and women, for a variety of reasons.

A

During the Middle Ages, in Europe, guilds — groups of men who trained in a specific craft and then practiced it as their livelihood — developed. There were guilds of ironworkers and carpenters, but there were also guilds of needleworkers — knitters and tailors, for example. While women were able to knit or sew at home, they were not allowed to join guilds and do this work professionally.

B

It was not only during the Middle Ages that men commonly pursued such activities. Until quite recently, many sailors and fishermen were capable knitters. Because of the long times spent at sea and the deteriorating effects of saltwater on fibers, the ability to make or mend one's own clothing was useful. The cold winds and ocean water made having thick woolen socks and sweaters very desirable. ⁽¹⁾ During the World Wars, many soldiers recovering from their wounds, disabled veterans, and Boy Scout groups sewed bandages and knitted socks and blankets for the troops along with the women in their communities. Even today, it is common in some European countries for both boys and girls to learn knitting and sewing in school as part of the required curriculum.

While knitting, sewing, and quilting were popular through the first half of the twentieth century, there was a decline in these activities in the 1960s and 70s. ⁽²⁾ With the women's movement, focus on traditional domestic activities for women shifted to focus on educational attainment and the pursuit of careers outside the home. Young girls were encouraged to consider becoming astronauts or lawyers, doctors or journalists. Occupations with a traditional, nurturing, domestic focus — nursing, teaching, sewing, cleaning — were no longer the only options. Home economics courses in schools decreased in popularity. Girls spent more of their time playing team sports or taking advanced science classes. The time that previous generations had been spending with needles and yarn, fabric and thread, became time engaged in other ways. There were also fewer practical reasons to become skilled in such needlecrafts. Cheap, mass-produced clothing and large discount chain stores replaced hand-tailored garments and small, family-owned, high-priced specialty clothing stores. Why invest the time and money to make things yourself or have them ⁽³⁾ made for you, when it is possible to choose from a wide array of inexpensive ready-to-wear items? For many years, this was the prevailing logic, but over the past decade, these activities have enjoyed a huge resurgence. Some sociologists attribute this ⁽⁴⁾ to women wanting to reclaim their heritage of traditional arts. Others point to the events of 9/11, and claim that this tragedy prompted people to stay closer to home, and engage in family-friendly “nesting” hobbies. Also, many people find these hobbies to be a great relief from stress. Still ⁽⁵⁾ others credit the growing “green” movement — handmade clothing and household goods can be earth-friendly. Humanely raising wool-producing animals, spinning their fiber into yarn, dyeing that yarn with natural plant dyes, and then knitting items from it is now remarkably popular. Using organic cotton or hemp for fabrics and yarns is also becoming increasingly widespread.

D

Some fiber artists choose to make a statement with their work. The AIDS Quilt is one well-known example. Since 1987, panels commemorating those that have died from AIDS have been stitched into sections that have traveled around the world. There are now over 91,000 names on the 54-ton quilt. During the 2002 G8 Summit in Canada, demonstrators from the Revolutionary Knitting Circle staged a “Knit-In,” where they knitted while protesting against the politics of capitalism and globalization. Thousands of people around the world have contributed to volunteer needlecraft projects such as “Afghans for Afghans,” which donates hand-knitted blankets to people in Afghanistan affected by the ongoing war there.

E

While their personalities and motivation may vary greatly, today’s needlecrafters do share some things — a love of creativity and fibers — and collections of beautiful handmade goods.

F

問 1 文章全体の流れを考え、以下の段落を文章のA～Fのどの位置に入れるのが最も適切か記号で答えなさい。

However, there is sometimes more to these activities than simply producing necessary clothing or household items. For some, needlework is a meaningful hobby, or a form of political or social expression.

問 2 下線部(1)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 3 下線部(2)について、その理由として挙げられている当時の主な変化を2つ、それぞれ30字程度で簡潔に日本語で要約しなさい。

問 4 下線部(4) this の指す内容を簡潔に日本語で説明しなさい。

問 5 以下の設問に答えなさい。

- (1) 下線部③ them が指す内容として最も適切なものを次の中から選び、記号で答えなさい。
- (A) cheap, mass-produced clothing
 - (B) large discount chain stores
 - (C) hand-tailored garments
 - (D) small, family-owned, high-priced specialty clothing stores
- (2) 下線部⑤ Still と意味が最も近いものを次の中から選び、記号で答えなさい。
- (A) however
 - (B) yet
 - (C) quietly
 - (D) even now

問 6 以下の(A)~(G)のうち、本文の内容に合っていないものを2つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (A) Knitting and tailoring were historically regarded as typical female professions.
- (B) During war times many men as well as women engaged in needlework to provide socks, blankets and bandages for soldiers.
- (C) Girls in the 1960s and 70s had less time to engage in knitting and sewing than their mothers and grandmothers.
- (D) Sewing and knitting became inexpensive activities when mass production enabled people to buy cheap ready-made clothes.
- (E) Events like the terrorist attacks of 9/11 caused people to spend more time with their families.
- (F) Over the last decade people started to rediscover knitting and sewing as ways to regain their traditions, to be closer to home and relax, and to be eco-friendly.
- (G) The AIDS Quilt and the demonstrations by the Revolutionary Knitting Circle are examples of political and social expression through needlecraft.

3

Read the following text and answer questions A and B.

For centuries, people have attempted to predict the future. Fascinated with the unknown, we nevertheless would rather have a clear idea of what is going to occur next in our lives. Unable to do so, we tend to believe that matters will take a turn for the worse. It should come as no surprise, then, that we follow the warnings about global warming very seriously. Listening to what is regularly reported in the media, it is almost impossible to imagine a future that is anything but dark. Global warming, we learn, is going to bring about the end of the world as we know it, and it has already started. One study from the World Health Organization, for example, concludes that nearly 160,000 people *already* die each year from malnutrition or diseases such as malaria that have resulted from global warming. The report warns that this figure could double by 2020.

In addition to those somber figures, a nearly endless number of studies list horrible events that will occur in the not-so-distant future due to the earth heating up. Disease, natural disasters, killer heat waves, islands sinking under rising water, thousands of species becoming extinct (mankind included); all of these have been predicted to occur as a result of the rise in our planet's temperature.

Perhaps most depressing is that these reports tell us global warming is of our own doing. With our insistence on driving cars, traveling by plane, or even turning on our air conditioners on hot days, we create greenhouse gasses, which in turn warm the earth's surface. In short, we are the cause of the earth's problems. If we are to believe what we see almost every day in the media, through our selfishness, we are ruining the lives of our children's children, and unless we change our lifestyles dramatically and immediately, it may be too late to do anything about it.

Recently, however, a small but growing number of scientists and researchers have begun arguing against these claims. Although they do not dispute that the earth is becoming warmer, they insist that this is a naturally occurring cycle, one we just happen to be experiencing presently. They point out that periods of global warming have occurred on this earth for a far longer time than man has existed, and will continue long after we have disappeared. For example, average temperatures between the tenth and twelfth centuries — the last period of warming until now — were higher than they are presently. They suggest it would be difficult to blame cars and air conditioning for these high temperatures.

Moreover, they dispute the idea that global warming will bring about only negative results. Some think, for example, that the increased rainfall from the warming (something that both sides agree will occur) will be most welcome to the billions of people who have lived for years without sufficient water supplies. They also claim that areas such as Greenland and Alaska, normally thought of as bitterly cold, were productive agriculturally during the last warming period. If that happens again, they believe, the food that could be produced from these and other areas would go a long way toward ending the world hunger problem.

Those who tell us not to worry are still a distinct minority. However, they are striving to make their views known against the much more commonly held conception that global warming spells the end of our comfortable existence on this planet. For worried people desperately wanting to hear good news, they provide a reassuring voice that perhaps we aren't as selfish as so often portrayed and that global warming, instead of being feared, is something we should welcome.

Whom are we to believe? Do we listen to the reports that speak of our coming doom? Or, rather, do we dismiss these as nonsense and continue living as we always have? Once again, it seems we must predict our future, and act

according to what we feel will happen. We can only hope that we make the right choice.

注) malnutrition = 栄養失調

Question A

Summarize in English the opposing views about global warming from the passage in a paragraph of up to 70 words. You may use words and phrases from the text, but not complete sentences.

Question B

In English, write a 70-90 word paragraph answering the following question:

Do you believe you should make changes in your own life due to global warming?

- If **yes**, explain what changes you feel you should make.
- If **no**, explain why changes are not necessary.

You may use words and phrases from the text, but not complete sentences.

4 以下の英文〔I〕は日米二人の研究者が日本人のブランド志向について対話したものであり、英文〔II〕はその内容要約である。

英文〔I〕との内容が合致するように、英文〔II〕の(1)~(3)の空所に入る最も適当な語句を下の枠の中からそれぞれ一つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。なお、同じ語句を複数回使うことはできない。また、文頭に来る語も小文字で表記してある。

〔I〕

American scholar (A): I think the Japanese obsession with brand names is a study in contradiction.

Japanese scholar (J): Why do you say that?

A: Well, from everything I've read, the Japanese economy has struggled for the last fifteen years, maybe longer. Overall, it seems that the majority of Japanese people are pessimistic about the future.

J: Actually, the economy seems to be rebounding right now, but I think you're right that most people have a bleak outlook concerning the future.

A: So if everybody is so worried, it's odd that they aren't saving more of their money.

J: What do you mean?

A: The Japanese seem determined to purchase as many brand name items as they can. You would think that in a country with an uncertain economy, people would be thriftier with their money. But everywhere I look, I see people carrying Louis Vuitton or Gucci bags, dressed from head to foot in Ralph Lauren or Burberry, and wearing watches costing more than I'll ever earn in a month.

J: Are you saying brand names aren't popular in your country?

A: No, but they aren't purchased at nearly the same level as here. Where I'm from, most of the stores that sell these kinds of goods are in the big cities. In Japan, it seems that even small cities have Louis Vuitton shops. In fact, nearly 35 % of the company's total sales come from Japan.

J: I think you need to examine who's making these purchases. They are almost all young people living at home with their parents, and are not expected to pay rent. Additionally, many have no intentions of either marrying or having children in the near future. With few financial responsibilities, they can spend their money freely. It shouldn't be surprising that people should choose to spend their money on luxury items.

A: What you're saying makes sense, but don't you think this desire to spend money so freely goes against traditional Japanese thought? The Japanese are typically very conservative and make efforts to not appear different from anybody else. After all, isn't one of the most famous Japanese proverbs 'the nail that sticks out gets hammered down'?

J: If everybody owns these brand name items like you say, then it would appear that nobody *is* standing out.

A: That would be true, I suppose, if everybody were buying the same items. But I've read that the brand makers have to constantly produce new, more expensive goods in order to keep their customers interested. If something becomes too popular, it will be abandoned because nobody wants to be seen with the same thing as everybody else. Styles that are popular today will be forgotten tomorrow. Nobody will even remember they existed ten years from now.

J: Perhaps you need to reevaluate your assessment of Japanese people and their so-called tendency toward conformity. The 'nail' to which you refer is out of date. Today's Japan has embraced individuality, and the desire for brand names shows the transition from the 'we' ideal to one that leans more toward 'me'.

注) bleak = 希望の持てない conformity = 画一化

〔Ⅱ〕

The discussion begins with the American scholar making reference to what he believes is the poor state of the Japanese economy. (1) with this, the Japanese scholar states that the economy may be stronger than the American believes. Both agree, however, that most Japanese hold a bleak outlook concerning the future. The American finds it curious that (2) this pessimism, people from (3) choose to purchase brand name items in large quantities. He (4) several examples of the types of brands Japanese people appear to be fond of. He probably believes it would be more (5) for them to save their money. The Japanese scholar (6) out that the people buying these goods are in a position in which they can afford such expensive items. Although the American scholar (7) this point, he remains surprised by the Japanese appetite for such luxurious goods. He believes this recent (8) in consumption runs counter to traditional Japanese thought, which is to avoid standing out in appearance from others. He finds it helpful to (9) an old Japanese proverb to (10) his idea. At the end of the conversation, the Japanese scholar (11) that his colleague's evaluation of Japanese people needs revising. The ideal of belonging to a (12) is of much less importance than before, he says, and is being replaced by a desire for (13).

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| (A) agreeing | (B) trend | (C) America | (D) despite |
| (E) lists | (F) points | (G) concludes | (H) sensible |
| (I) individuality | (J) admits | (K) disagreeing | (L) quote |
| (M) support | (N) group | (O) contrast | (P) Japan |
| (Q) because of | (R) dispute | (S) demands | (T) individual |
| (U) counter | (V) contradiction | (W) talks | (X) smart |