

I 次の英文を読んで設問に答えよ。

We have all seen people chatting on cellular phones* while they walk down the street, sit on a park bench, or ride their bicycles through town. And their numbers are growing. In America the number of new users in 1995 exceeded the birth rate. The situation is so out of hand that the Israeli army was forced recently to order soldiers not to carry mobile phones when they went into action. This order was evidently issued when a group of elite soldiers phoned for pizza
(1) from a location that was supposed to be secret.

Mobile phones are very popular in Scandinavia. Nearly one-third of people in Finland own one, as do one-fourth of people in Norway, Sweden and Denmark. A Finnish university student explained, "We've never been much good at talking to each other face-to-face. All that's happened is we've found our ideal way of communicating—at arm's length." "We can talk much and with ease, too," said another Scandinavian, a Swede, "and perhaps we prefer to talk on the phone than meet up at the pub." The Norwegians even take their slim cellular phones skiing, using them to communicate with friends on other slopes.

Cellular phones are popular in Japan, too; one in five Japanese owns one. Some companies give away mobile phones to get new users, and vending machines* sell cheap mobile phones that can be used for local calls. But a backlash* is developing. Mobile phones are no longer allowed to be used on most commuter trains* around Tokyo or in many restaurants. One company now prohibits its staff from taking mobile phones into meetings. "It was getting ridiculous," said one senior manager. "Five managers would be in a meeting, each with a telephone, and half the time one of them would be on the line. We weren't getting anything done."

Israelis have a liking for cellular phones, owning nearly a million and using them for an average of five hundred minutes per month—three times as much as in other countries. When a phone rings in a public place, people pat pockets and

reach for purses to see if their personal phone is to blame. Recently, a city councilor* in Tel Aviv announced his intention to create no-phone zones. In a newspaper interview, he said that he thought of the plan when he heard a phone ring in the middle of a funeral. Businesses and public institutions were given printed posters showing a mobile phone with the familiar red prohibition* line across it and the statement: “No talking on cellular phones here.” Ironically, during his interview, this councilor had to interrupt himself to answer his own mobile phone. “At least I’m not in a concert hall,” he said.

Technology is producing some puzzling social behaviors, a fact that became clear to me on a rainy November day in a ferry office in Vancouver, British Columbia. While waiting for a taxi into the city, I noticed a woman talking while looking out at the harbor. Her remarks were intended for no one in the room, nor was there a telephone anywhere in sight. Was she insane? The riddle was solved when I noticed the earphone in one ear and the thin cord running into her jacket pocket below, though I never did see a microphone. If the cord had been invisible or if the woman had glanced at me while talking, it would have been a deeply upsetting experience indeed. It was an uncomfortable one as it was.

(From John L. Locke, *The De-Voicing of Society*, 1998)

(上の英文は、原文を一部変更したものです)

*cellular phone (mobile phone も同じ) 携帯電話

*vending machine 自動販売機

*backlash 反動

*commuter train 通勤列車

*city councilor 市会議員

*prohibition 禁止

問 1 下線部(1)を和訳せよ。

問 2 下線部(2)は具体的に何を指すか。それを示す文中の英語を書き出して示せ。

問 3 下線部(3)を和訳せよ。

問 4 下線部(4)の和訳として適切なものは、次のどれか。記号で答えよ。

- (ア) まるでそんなふうに
- (イ) そのままでも
- (ウ) それにもかかわらず
- (エ) そんなにも
- (オ) そのときには

問 5 本文の記述についての下記の(ア)から(オ)の記述は、それぞれどの国もしくは地域の人々のことか。aからeの記号によって答えよ。ただし、一度も使われないものも、二度使われるものもある。

- (ア) 携帯電話のために、会議に支障が生じた。
- (イ) 1995年には、携帯電話の新規契約者が、新生児の数を上回った。
- (ウ) 携帯電話禁止区が設定され、それを示すポスターが配布された。
- (エ) 軍事行動中の携帯電話使用が禁止された。
- (オ) 会って話すよりも携帯電話で話すほうが話しやすい、と考える人がいる。

- a. アメリカ
- b. 日本
- c. 北 欧
- d. イスラエル
- e. カナダ

II 次の英文を読んで設問に答えよ。

Their heroes are athletes and actors, comedians and television personalities. They say they dislike mathematics and science and that they aspire to become hair stylists and video game creators. Many color their hair blond and orange and change their jobs frequently, more often than their parents in a lifetime.

As a generation they do not yet have a name. But young people in Japan might as well be called “Part-time Generation.” For the past 10 years they have lived in the shadow of the country’s deepest postwar economic recession, a decade that has left many of them disillusioned and lacking motivation. Young people are showing little loyalty to a system that once delivered remarkable prosperity to Japan but now shows little progress.

University graduates are postponing career choices and marriage. Instead, they travel, dabble in* temporary work and just hang out*. One economist popularized the term “parasite singles” to describe young people who are content to be supported by their parents well into their 20s and beyond. But perhaps most significantly, young people are rejecting their parents’ job choices and heavily structured lifestyles. “Their parents don’t seem to enjoy life,” said Yoshiko Ikoma, editor of a fashion magazine in Tokyo. She says that because they work a lot and seem so serious, “young people look at them and say, ‘Is that our future?’ ”

The generational change seen on Japan’s streets—the orange hair and occasional body piercing—may look like 1969, but young Japanese women are unlikely candidates for a collective bra-burning ceremony*. The long hair that many young Japanese men wear these days is not as much a sign of protest as a sign that they spend lots of time looking after their appearance.

The job of “hair stylists,” for instance, is popular because of a number of famous hair stylists who often make appearances on television. “Previous generations didn’t think about specific professions like that,” said a research

director at a Japanese advertising firm. “They just went to university and were carried along by the system.” In this director’s survey of teens last year, the top five professions were, in order of preference, television announcer, musician, athlete, video game creator and doctor. At the bottom of the list were politician, businessman and banker, each of which was chosen by less than 5 percent of answerers.

While these views may appear quixotic* and not well thought out—not everyone can become a professional athlete—they are already influencing the labor market. The word freeter⁽³⁾ is now commonly used in Japanese society. It describes young people who change jobs frequently and, even if unemployed, will only take jobs they like.

The *freeter* phenomenon confuses older Japanese, who cannot understand why in times of hardship and rising unemployment, jobs can be vacant. “In my generation, if you couldn’t find a job, it meant there weren’t any jobs available,” said Mr. Kameyama of the Japan Institute of Labor, in his 60s.

According to Mr. Kameyama, a recent survey of *freeter* at the Ministry of Labor found that many of them did not want to take a full-time job because they intended to become singers and athletes. “We cannot criticize people who are dreaming to become something and keep part-time jobs in the meantime,” he said. “But there are many people who don’t have realistic plans.” Optimists*—and there are few in Japan these days—say the *freeter* trend may be good medicine for the country.

(From *The International Herald Tribune*, 2001)

(上の英文は、原文を一部変更したものです)

*dabble in 軽い気持ちで手を出すこと

*hang out ぶらぶらして時間を過ごす

*a collective bra-burning ceremony 1960年代に女性解放の活動家が示威行動としてブラジャーを焼いたことを指す

*quixotic ドンキホーテ的な、空想的な

*optimist 楽観主義者

問 1 下線部(1)はどのような人たちのことか。該当する部分の英語を和訳せよ。

問 2 下線部(2)を和訳せよ。

問 3 下線部(3)はどのような人たちのことか。該当する部分の英語を和訳せよ。

問 4 以下の(ア)～(オ)で、本文の内容と合っているものにはTを、間違っているものにはFをそれぞれ書け。

(ア) 「フリーター」の存在は日本社会への良い刺激になるであろうと考えている人はほとんどいない。

(イ) 大人の真面目な生き方は、若い世代に肯定的に受け止められている。

(ウ) ビジネスマンになりたいと考えている若者は比較的多い。

(エ) 「フリーター」の若者の中には、現実的な人生設計をしているものは少ない。

(オ) 現在の若者よりも年上の世代は、一般的に確固たる目標を持って大学に進学した。

Ⅲ 下線部を英訳せよ。

問 1

人間も、木も、猫も、みんな世界を同じくするものであることをとても親しく
⁽¹⁾教えてくれる本が絵本(a picture book)です。

絵本には、不思議な力があります。絵本のなかでは、一つぶの雨さえ、豊か
⁽²⁾な物語をもっています。

(長田弘著『すべてきみに宛てた手紙』より)

問 2

妻：そんなところでのんびりしていないで、手伝ってよ。
⁽¹⁾

夫：週末ぐらい、ゆっくりすごしたいよ。
⁽²⁾

妻：じゃ、光男、手伝って。

光男：えー。ぼくもたまにはのんびりしたいよ。

夫：何を言ってるんだ。光男はいつものんびりしているじゃないか。

光男：じゃ手伝わないで、部屋で勉強するよ。 [光男は自分の部屋へいく]
⁽³⁾

妻：しょうがないわね。光男は、都合が悪いときは、すぐ逃げるんだから。
⁽⁴⁾

(From *The Japan Times*, 2000)

(問 1, 問 2 とも, 問題文は原文を一部変更したものです)