



英 語 問 題

(解答番号 1～35)

はじめに、これを読みなさい。

1. この問題冊子は13ページある。ただしページ番号のない白紙はページ数に含まない。
2. 解答用紙に印刷されている受験番号が正しいかどうか受験票と照合し、確認すること。
3. 監督者の指示に従い解答用紙の氏名欄に氏名を記入すること。
4. 解答はすべて解答用紙の所定欄にマークもしくは記入すること。所定欄以外のところには何も記入しないこと。
5. 問題に指定された数より多くマークしないこと。
6. 解答は必ず鉛筆またはシャープペンシル(いずれもHB・黒)で記入のこと。
7. 訂正する場合は消しゴムできれいに消し、消しくずを残さないこと。
8. 解答用紙は、絶対に汚したり折り曲げたりしないこと。
9. 解答用紙はすべて回収するので、持ち帰らず、必ず提出すること。ただし、この問題冊子は、必ず持ち帰りなさい。
10. 試験時間は60分である。
11. マーク記入例

良い例	悪い例
	

[I] 次の文章を読んで、以下の間に答えなさい。*の付いた語句には文末に注があります。

Beautiful, provocative, sexy — high heels may be all these things and more, but even their most ardent fans wouldn't claim they were practical.

They're no good for hiking or driving. They get stuck in things. Women in heels are advised to stay off the grass — and also ice, cobbled streets and posh floors.

And high heels don't tend to be very comfortable. It is almost as though they just weren't designed for walking in.

Originally, they weren't.

"The *precursor to the high heel was worn for centuries throughout the near east as a form of riding footwear," says Elizabeth Semmelhack of the Bata Shoe Museum in Toronto.

Good horsemanship was essential to the fighting styles of Persia — the historical name for modern-day Iran.

"When the soldier stood up in his *stirrups, the heel helped him to secure his stance so that he could shoot his bow and arrow more effectively," says Semmelhack.

At the end of the 16th century, Persia's Shah Abbas I had the largest cavalry in the world. He was keen to forge links with rulers in Western Europe to help him defeat his great enemy, the Ottoman Empire.

So in 1599, Abbas sent the first Persian diplomatic mission to Europe — it called on the *courts of Russia, Germany and Spain.

A wave of interest in all things Persian passed through Western Europe. Persian-style shoes were enthusiastically adopted by aristocrats, who sought to give their appearance a *virile, masculine edge that, it suddenly seemed, only heeled shoes could supply.

As the wearing of heels filtered into the lower ranks of society, the

aristocracy responded by dramatically increasing the height of their shoes — and the high heel was born.

In the muddy, rutted streets of 17th century Europe, these new shoes had no utility value whatsoever — but that was the point.

“One of the best ways that status can be conveyed is through impracticality,” says Semmelhack, adding that the upper classes have always used impractical, uncomfortable and luxurious clothing to announce their privileged status. “They aren’t in the fields working and they don’t have to walk far.”

One of history’s most notable shoe collectors was Louis XIV of France. For a great king, he was rather diminutively proportioned at only 5ft 4in (1.63m).

He supplemented his stature by a further 4in (10cm) with heels, often elaborately decorated with depictions of battle scenes.

The heels and soles were always red — the dye was expensive and carried a *martial overtone. The fashion soon spread overseas. Charles II of England’s coronation portrait of 1661 features him wearing a pair of enormous red, French-style heels, although he was over 6ft (1.85m) tall.

In the 1670s, Louis XIV issued an *edict that only members of his court were allowed to wear red heels. In theory, all anyone in French society had to do to check whether someone was in favor with the king was to glance downwards. In practice, unauthorized, imitation heels were available.

Although Europeans were first attracted to heels because the Persian connection gave them a macho air, a craze in women’s fashion for adopting elements of men’s dress meant their use soon spread to women and children.

“In the 1630s you had women cutting their hair, and adding *epaulettes to their outfits,” says Semmelhack. “They would smoke pipes, and wear hats that were very masculine. And this is why women adopted the heel — it was in an effort to masculinize their outfits.”

From that time, Europe’s upper classes followed a unisex shoe fashion until the end of the 17th century, when things began to change again.

“You start seeing a change in the heel at this point,” says Helen Persson, a curator at the Victoria and Albert Museum in London. “Men started to have a squarer, more robust, lower heel, while women’s heels became more slender, more curvaceous.”

The toes of women’s shoes were often tapered so that when the tips appeared from their skirts, the wearer’s feet appeared to be small and dainty.

It was the beginning of what has been called the Great Male Renunciation, which would see men abandon the wearing of jewelery, bright colors and ostentatious fabrics in favor of a dark, more sober and homogeneous look. Men’s clothing no longer operated so clearly as a signifier of social class, but while these boundaries were being blurred, the differences between the sexes became more pronounced.

“There begins a discussion about how men, regardless of station or birth, if educated, could become citizens,” says Semmelhack. “Women, in contrast, were seen as emotional, sentimental and uneducatable. Female desirability begins to be constructed in terms of irrational fashion. The high heel, once separated from its original function of horseback riding, becomes a primary example of impractical dress.”

High heels were seen as foolish and effeminate. By 1740, men had stopped wearing them altogether. It was only 50 years before they disappeared from women’s feet too, falling out of favor after the French Revolution.

By the time the heel came back into fashion in the mid-19th century, photography was transforming the way that fashions and the female self-image were constructed.

Pornographers were amongst the first to embrace the new technology, taking pictures of naked women in modern-day high heels for dirty postcards, positioning the models in poses that resembled classical nudes.

Semmelhack, author of *Heights of Fashion: A History of the Elevated Shoe*, believes that this association with pornography led to high heels being seen as an

erotic adornment for women.

The 1960s saw a return of low heeled cowboy boots for men, and some dandies *strutted their stuff in *platform shoes in the 1970s.

But the era of men walking around on their toes seems to be behind us. Could we ever return to an era of guys squeezing their big hairy feet into four-inch, shiny, brightly colored high heels?

“Absolutely,” says Semmelhack. There is no reason, she believes, why the high heel cannot continue to be ascribed new meanings — although we may have to wait for true gender equality first. “If it becomes a signifier of actual power, then men will be as willing to wear it as women.”

注

precursor : 先駆け

stirrups : 鐙(鞍の両側につり下げられる輪)

courts : 宮廷

virile : 力強く男らしい

martial : 戦争の, 軍人の

edict : 勅令

epaulettes : (軍服などの)肩章

strut one's stuff : 見せびらかす

platform shoes : 厚底靴

(1) 質問の答として最も適切なものを選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

- 1 Why did Charles II wear red high heels?
- A To make himself taller.
 - B To follow French fashion.
 - C Because they were in his favorite color.
 - D Because he was a member of Louis XIV's court.

- 2 Which of these is NOT mentioned in the text?
- A Women used to smoke pipes.
 - B Women would often wear hats that were similar to men's.
 - C Women added military accessories to their clothing.
 - D Women began wearing short pants with high heels.
- 3 What was the purpose of the precursor to high heels?
- A To help soldiers remain stable on horseback.
 - B To signify a relationship with royalty.
 - C To imitate Persian fashion.
 - D To make the wearer appear taller.
- 4 What happened during the Great Male Renunciation?
- A Women started to imitate men's fashion.
 - B Fashion became more unisex.
 - C Differences in class became more apparent.
 - D Men began to dress more plainly.
- 5 Why were heels seen as more erotic when they came back into fashion in the 19th century?
- A Because men were wearing low-heeled cowboy boots by then.
 - B Because artists were painting naked models wearing heels.
 - C Because postcards of nude women wearing heels were being produced.
 - D Because pornographers were constructing a new technology.

(2) 本文の内容に基づいて6～11の英文を完成させるのに最も適切な選択肢をそれぞれ一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

6 Persian-style shoes became popular because

- A Western European men wanted to have a more masculine image.
- B men in Western Europe were more fashion conscious than Persians.
- C the Persian heels made men look more feminine and attractive.
- D high-heeled shoes were rather difficult to find and became valuable.

7 After heels increased in popularity in the 17th century, they became taller because

- A ordinary people could not afford to buy shorter heels.
- B aristocrats wanted more practical footwear.
- C ordinary people wanted to look down on aristocrats.
- D aristocrats wanted to show their higher status.

8 Elizabeth Semmelhack states that

- A upper-class people avoided luxurious clothes.
- B impractical clothes are used to indicate status.
- C upper-class shoes were useful in muddy fields.
- D impractical clothes are generally worn by ordinary people.

9 Women first began to wear high heels because

- A they began to ride horses.
- B there was no dress code in the court.
- C men were wearing them.
- D photographers wanted them to.

- 10 In the mid-17th century
- A women's and men's heels looked similar.
 - B women's heels were longer and thinner than men's.
 - C men's heels were higher and thicker than women's.
 - D women's and men's heels started to look different.

- 11 At the end of the 17th century
- A women's heels began to have a squarer look.
 - B women's shoes became lower and stronger.
 - C women's heels began to have a slimmer look.
 - D women's toes became shorter and straighter.

(3) 右欄のA～Eは本文中で言及された人物である。左欄の文章12～22の主語として最も適切な人物を本文の内容に基づいてA～Eから選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。該当する人物がA～Eに存在しない場合は、記号Fをマークすること。

12 _____ works in England.	A Elizabeth Semmelhack
13 _____ wrote a book about shoes.	B Helen Persson
14 _____ was the leader of the Ottoman Empire.	C Shah Abbas I
15 _____ was the ruler of England.	D Louis XIV
16 _____ used shoes to appear taller.	E Charles II
17 _____ did not allow common people to wear red heels.	F None of the above
18 _____ possessed the world's largest cavalry.	
19 _____ works at the Victoria's Secret Museum.	
20 _____ believes that heels might come back into fashion for men.	
21 _____ sent a diplomatic mission to Europe.	
22 _____ was over 6ft tall.	

[II] 次の文章を読んで、以下の間に答えなさい。*の付いた語句には文末に注があります。

The other morning, I escaped *unscathed from a dangerous situation. No, an armed robber didn't break into my house, nor did I find myself face to face with a mountain lion during my bird walk. What I survived was my daily shower.

You see, falls are a common cause of death in older people like me. (I'm 75.) Among my wife's and my circle of close friends over the age of 70, one became crippled for life, one broke a shoulder and one broke a leg in a fall on the sidewalk. One fell down the stairs, and another may not survive a recent fall.

"Really!" you may object. "What's my risk of falling in the shower? One in a thousand?" My answer: Perhaps, but that's not nearly good enough.

Life expectancy for a healthy American man of my age is about 90. (That's not to be confused with American male life expectancy at birth, only about 78.) If I'm to achieve my statistical *quota of 15 more years of life, that means about 15 times 365, or 5,475, more showers. But if I were so careless that my risk of slipping in the shower each time were as high as 1 in 1,000, I'd die or become crippled about five times before reaching my life expectancy. I have to reduce my risk of shower accidents to much, much less than 1 in 5,475.

This calculation illustrates the biggest single lesson that I've learned from 50 years of fieldwork on the island of New Guinea: the importance of being attentive to hazards that carry a low risk each time but are encountered frequently.

I first became aware of the New Guineans' attitude toward risk on a trip into a forest when I proposed pitching our tents under a tall and beautiful tree. To my surprise, my New Guinea friends absolutely refused. They explained that the tree was dead and might fall on us.

Yes, I had to agree, it was indeed dead. But I objected that it was so solid

that it would be standing for many years. The New Guineans were unswayed, opting instead to sleep in the open without a tent.

I thought that their fears were greatly exaggerated, verging on *paranoia. In the following years, though, I came to realize that every night that I camped in a New Guinea forest, I heard a tree falling. And when I did a frequency/risk calculation, I understood their point of view.

Consider: If you're a New Guinean living in the forest, and if you adopt the bad habit of sleeping under dead trees whose odds of falling on you that particular night are only 1 in 1,000, you'll be dead within a few years. In fact, my wife was nearly killed by a falling tree last year, and I've survived numerous nearly fatal situations in New Guinea.

I now think of New Guineans' hypervigilant attitude toward repeated low risks as "constructive paranoia": a seeming paranoia that actually makes good sense. Now that I've adopted that attitude, it *exasperates many of my American and European friends. But three of them who practice constructive paranoia themselves — a pilot of small planes, a river-raft guide and a London *bobby who patrols the streets unarmed — learned the attitude, as I did, by witnessing the deaths of careless people.

Traditional New Guineans have to think clearly about dangers because they have no doctors, police officers or *911 dispatchers to bail them out. In contrast, Americans' thinking about dangers is confused. We *obsess about the wrong things, and we fail to watch for real dangers.

Studies have compared Americans' perceived ranking of dangers with the rankings of real dangers, measured either by actual accident figures or by estimated numbers of averted accidents. It turns out that we exaggerate the risks of events that are beyond our control, that cause many deaths at once or that kill in spectacular ways — crazy gunmen, terrorists, plane crashes, nuclear radiation. At the same time, we underestimate the risks of events that we can control ("That would never happen to me — I'm careful.") and of events that kill

just one person in a *mundane way.

Having learned both from those studies and from my New Guinea friends, I've become as constructively paranoid about showers, stepladders, staircases and wet or uneven sidewalks as my New Guinea friends are about dead trees. As I drive, I remain alert to my own possible mistakes (especially at night), and to what incautious other drivers might do.

My hypervigilance doesn't paralyze me or limit my life: I don't skip my daily shower, I keep driving, and I keep going back to New Guinea. I enjoy all those dangerous things. But I try to think constantly like a New Guinean, and to keep the risks of accidents far below 1 in 1,000 each time.

注

unscathed : 無傷で

quota : 持ち分

paranoia : 根拠のない過度の不安

exasperate : 苛立たせる

bobby : 警察官

911 dispatcher : 警察と消防の通信指令係

obsess about : くよくよ心配する

mundane : 日常的な

(1) 質問の答として最も適切なものを選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

23 What dangerous situation did the author encounter one morning?

- A Being attacked by an armed robber.
- B Facing down a mountain lion.
- C Taking a shower.
- D Being stalked by a man-eating bird.

- 24 What phrase could best replace the word “hypervigilance” in this passage?
- A Extreme caution
 - B Intense aggression
 - C Paranoid schizophrenia
 - D Reckless abandon
- 25 Which of the following is NOT true about the author?
- A He is 75 years old.
 - B He is American.
 - C He has lived in New Guinea for the past 50 years.
 - D He is a very cautious driver.
- 26 Which of these people does the author NOT mention?
- A his spouse
 - B a friend who fell down an escalator
 - C a friend who flies airplanes
 - D a friend who is a police officer
- 27 What do the studies mentioned in the article conclude about Americans' attitudes toward danger?
- A Things that they cannot control are not regarded with enough caution.
 - B Things within their control are not regarded with enough caution.
 - C Things within their control are regarded with ample caution.
 - D Things that they cannot control should be regarded with more caution.

- 28 How has the author changed his life since reconsidering danger?
- A He no longer drives a car at night.
 - B He no longer does fieldwork in New Guinea.
 - C He no longer takes the safety of showers for granted.
 - D He no longer enjoys doing dangerous things.
- 29 Which of these things would the author likely recommend that average Americans pay more attention to?
- A cooking accidents
 - B train crashes
 - C shark attacks
 - D meteor strikes
- 30 What is the general message of this article?
- A New Guineans have poor risk assessment skills.
 - B Americans are too cautious.
 - C Older people take too many showers.
 - D We should be more careful about small everyday risks.
- (2) 本文の内容に基づいて 31～35 の英文を完成させるのに最も適切な選択肢をそれぞれ一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。
- 31 Life expectancy for a healthy American male
- A who is 75 years old, is 90 years.
 - B at birth, is 75 years.
 - C statistically, is 15 more years.
 - D who is careless in the shower, is 50 years.

32 The author's wife

- A almost survived many dangerous situations.
- B nearly killed a tree by falling on it.
- C barely avoided a fatal accident.
- D outlived her husband after numerous injuries.

33 As for driving, the author

- A has decided to stop because he is too old.
- B prefers not to have passengers in his car.
- C doesn't drive at night because of the danger.
- D is cautious about his own mistakes and those of others.

34 50 years of fieldwork on the island of New Guinea has taught the author that

- A it is best to encounter high risk activities frequently.
- B being unattentive to high-frequency hazards is low risk.
- C frequent hazards do not require your attention.
- D low-risk, high-frequency hazards are worthy of attention.

35 The author's New Guinea friends

- A often sleep under dead trees.
- B think risks are unavoidable.
- C are only one in a thousand of the population.
- D avoid taking risks with dead trees.