



英 語 問 題

はじめに、これを読みなさい。

1. この問題用紙は 16 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、受験票と照合して確認すること。
3. 監督者の指示にしたがい、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するか、または記入すること。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。持ち帰らず、必ず提出すること。ただし、この問題用紙は、必ず持ち帰ること。
10. 試験時間は 90 分である。
11. マークの記入例

良い例	悪い例
	

I 次の文章を読んで、以下の問に答えなさい。

My love affair with blue jeans began when I got into a bath with my very first pair. In the days before pre-shrunk denim, this was what I thought you had to do with jeans labeled “shrink-to-fit”.

There was about them a special aura. Hard to find in the shops, they could be repaired, embroidered*, “personalized”. You could stitch things on to them or cut them off. You could make a statement without saying a word. They made you distinctive yet free from the fear of looking odd. In fact, in blue jeans you could be whatever you wanted: masculine, feminine, granny*, groupie*, peasant, potentate*. Whoever you were, you could be someone else.

The original associations came, of course, from America via the Wild West and the Hollywood dream factory — youthful, individualistic, forward-looking. They were hard to resist if you were growing up as I was, in a war-weary Britain still gazing backwards into the imperial sunset.

Today you can find jeans down gold mines in South Africa, up mountains in the Peruvian Andes, from the forests of the Congo to the catwalks* of New York and Paris. Eventually, when the flamboyant young designer of Paris haute couture*, John Galliano, was asked on TV what he thought was the single most important garment of all time, you just knew he had to say “jeans”.

I’m not sure when all this began to wear thin. Perhaps it was when sick “poverty chic” and “grunge*” hit the fashion catwalks in the 1990s, clad* in blue denim. Or maybe “youth” figured out that if you aspire to be someone else for too long you become nobody at all and end up in uniform. And then, since all jeans are basically the same, paying double for the new breed of “designer” labels is hardly so smart.

One day a young woman from Guatemala came to see me. She described to me her daily life in a *maquila* — export factory — stitching jackets for the American market. Driven on by shrieking supervisors, she said, she made so many jackets

in a day, and for so little money, that I could scarcely believe her. She assured me this was better than having no job at all, but I was unable to imagine what could be worse. As she talked, so softly, she trembled almost imperceptibly. News had already reached home that she had been speaking out. There had been threats against her children. I must not print her name or take her photograph. All that remained with me were her words.

So I remembered what I should never have allowed myself to forget. The true nature of a thing is not to be found in its “image”. It lies in the materials and the people who made it.

Jeans are made from cotton, and cotton has spread across five percent of the earth’s cultivable surface, invading fertile land in hungry communities, sucking them dry with irrigation*. Cotton uses higher volumes of more toxic* pesticides* than any other crop. A quarter of the world’s pesticides are sprayed on it, causing a million cases of human poisoning every year. To make the fabric, cotton is treated with another concoction* of chemicals. Most of the vast quantities of toxins released by the textiles industry into the air, soil and water derive from the ⁽⁷⁾ dyeing process. Fragile parts of New Mexico have been destroyed by the extraction of pumice* for “stone washing” jeans.

Fabric is too floppy*, the human body too irregular and the stitching too intricate to allow for much automation beyond the sewing machine and the individual operator — almost always a young woman — making one garment at a time. This is very laborious*. So jeans are stitched together in hundreds upon thousands of “sweatshops*” that have sniffed out the lowest wages in the world in places like Guatemala, Bangladesh and the Philippines, or in the immigrant “rag trade” areas of Los Angeles, New York, Toronto, Sydney and London.

Jeans have fallen prey to the concentration of capital in the retail sector — that is, to an ever-smaller number of ever-larger retail chains that sell most of the garments we wear. They dictate what gets made, and collect half the retail price of

the garment for their pains. It is their business to promote the slightest modification in design ^(*) as a significant shift in fashion — and a good reason to buy yet another pair of jeans.

I had heard rumors that the original jeans were made from hemp*, a fiber more usually associated with rope and sacks. There is a band of devotees* who claim that hemp doesn't need pesticides and has a number of different uses. Then through *Ethical Consumer* magazine, I found the Hemp Union of Hull, and Dick Bye on the other end of the phone. Yes, he said, Hemp Union sold blue jeans at \$100. In fact, he sent me a pair in “natural” color. They are lovely — softer and floppier than denim, like linen but tougher, warmer.

What about the claim that Hemp Union products were “manufactured without exploitation”? Well, he said, the jeans were made for a company in Denmark by a manufacturer in — China. The PC* pair was, said Dick Bye, perfectly feasible, but would cost more than three times as much, “and we don't feel that the current market would stand this” ⁽⁷⁾. I'm sure he was right.

I thought about this for a minute. If poison- and sweat-free jeans cost \$300, who would pay for the \$50 pair? Why, those young women in sweatshops, of course. Think about this a little more, and you realize that if producers were paid more, so that they themselves could afford to buy fairly traded products that in turn cost less, and you'd be arriving at the right destination — and traveling in almost precisely the opposite direction to current orthodoxy.

⁽⁷⁾ As consumers we do have power. We should use it as constructively as we can, opting for the relatively good rather than the absolutely bad products. After all, no one ever changed anything of importance just by buying something else — but we can make a difference by not buying and protesting.

出典 : David Ransom, *The No-nonsense Guide to Fair Trade* (一部省略しました。)

注 embroidered : 刺繍をほどこした

granny = grandmother groupie : (有名人の)追っかけファン

potentate : 王侯貴族

catwalk : (ファッションショーなどの)客席につき出した細長いステージ

haute couture : オートクチュール, 高級ファッション

grunge : グランジ(汚れた感じをわざと強調するファッション)

clad = clothed irrigation : 灌漑 toxic : 毒性の pesticide : 殺虫剤

concoction = mixture pumice : 軽石

floppy : 柔らかくてまとまりにくい

laborious = taking a lot of time and effort

sweatshop : 低賃金・悪条件の工場

hemp : 大麻(マリファナの原料ともなるが, 本来は繊維を取るために栽培される)

devotee = fan PC = politically correct(公正さを期した, 差別的でない)

(問 1) 下線部(ア)(ウ)(エ)(カ)(キ)(ケ)の内容に最も近いものをそれぞれ1つ選び, その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

(ア) make a statement

1. design your own jeans
2. express yourself
3. figure out how others feel
4. fit in with others

(ウ) They were hard to resist

1. They didn't last long
2. They were difficult to accept
3. They were easy to understand
4. They were very attractive

(工) wear thin

1. become slim
2. feel tight
3. look gorgeous
4. lose popularity

(カ) derive from

1. bring about
2. gain by
3. make out
4. originate in

(キ) for their pains

1. compensating the workers for their hard work
2. ignoring the damage to the environment
3. in reward for deciding what jeans to make
4. regardless of the hardness of the sewing task

(ク) current orthodoxy

1. the authority that forces people to obey
2. the rules that are being forgotten
3. the standard that is accepted at present
4. the trend that is quickly changing

(問 2) 本文の内容に基づいて、(A)～(I)の質問の答として最も適切なものをそれぞれ1つ選び、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

(A) Why could people be what they wanted just by wearing jeans?

1. Because jeans helped people make new friends.
2. Because jeans were cheap and affordable.
3. Because jeans were one of the most popular clothes.
4. Because various types of jeans symbolized a vast range of identities.

(B) Which of the following does the author say about stitching clothes?

1. It is easier than before as most fabrics are soft enough to sew.
2. It is now fully automated in countries with advanced technology.
3. It is urgent to provide poor workers with proper sewing machines.
4. It still requires the use of the human hand.

(C) What did the author think about the working conditions of the Guatemalan woman?

1. They were as bad as he could imagine.
2. They were bad but it was better than having no job at all.
3. They were better than those of most Guatemalans.
4. They were not so bad as they had seemed at first.

(D) Why didn't the author take photos of the Guatemalan woman?

1. Because it might endanger her life.
2. Because it was too dark in the room.
3. Because the author wasn't interested in how she looked.
4. Because the battery of the camera ran out.

(E) Who profits the most from selling jeans?

1. Big retail chains.
2. Cotton farmers.
3. Factory workers.
4. Shop owners.

(F) What is Dick Bye?

1. A journalist seeking fair trade.
2. An old friend of the author's.
3. A sales representative of a major jeans retailer.
4. A spokesperson for the Hemp Union.

(G) Which is NOT correct about jeans made from hemp?

1. They are more expensive than the usual cotton ones.
2. They are relatively safe to the environment compared to the usual cotton ones.
3. They don't last long because they are softer than the usual cotton ones.
4. They feel even more comfortable than the usual cotton ones.

(H) What are poison- and sweat-free jeans?

1. Jeans made from cotton using a variety of dyes.
2. Jeans made without using chemicals or exploiting workers.
3. Jeans that cost so much you must work hard to afford them.
4. Jeans that remain comfortable even after sweating.

(I) How does the author think we can change the world?

1. By lowering our standard of living.
2. By rejecting improperly made products.
3. By uniting exploited workers.
4. By voting for the right politicians.

(問 3) 下線部(イ)(オ)(ク)を以下のように言い換えるとき、空欄(A)~(F)に入れるのに最も適切な語をそれぞれ1つ選び、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

(イ) They made you distinctive yet free from the fear of looking odd.

→ By wearing them, you could look (A) but didn't have to worry about looking (B).

- (A) 1. free 2. special 3. strange 4. young
(B) 1. free 2. old 3. special 4. strange

(オ) since all jeans are basically the same, paying double for the new breed of "designer" labels is hardly so smart.

→ it makes little (C) to pay twice as much for the new "designer" jeans, (D) all jeans are basically the same.

- (C) 1. effort 2. profit 3. sense 4. use
(D) 1. for 2. so 3. though 4. yet

(ク) we don't feel that the current market would stand this.

→ it seems unlikely that such (E) jeans would (F) in the current market.

- (E) 1. expensive 2. low-priced
3. long-lasting 4. old-fashioned
(F) 1. buy 2. fail 3. meet 4. sell

II 次の文章を読んで、以下の間に答えなさい。

In my son's nursery school, there was a little girl whose parents were going through a divorce. I particularly liked her father, a struggling painter who earned his living by doing architectural renderings. His paintings were quite beautiful, I thought, but he never had much luck in convincing dealers to support his work. The one time he did have a show, the gallery promptly went out of business.

B. was not an intimate friend, but we enjoyed each other's company, and whenever I saw him I would return home with renewed admiration for his steadfastness and inner calm. He was not a man who grumbled or felt sorry for himself. However gloomy things had become for him in recent years (endless money problems, lack of artistic success, threats of eviction* from his landlord, difficulties with his ex-wife), none of it seemed to throw him off course. He continued to paint with the same passion as ever, and unlike so many others, he never expressed any bitterness or envy toward less talented artists who were doing better than he was.

When he wasn't working on his own canvases, he would sometimes go to the Metropolitan Museum and make copies of the old masters. I remember a Caravaggio* he once did that struck me as utterly remarkable. It wasn't a copy so much as a replica, an exact duplication of the original. On one of those visits to the museum, a Texas millionaire spotted B. at work and was so impressed that he commissioned him to do a copy of a Renoir* painting — which he then presented to his fiancée as a gift.

B. was exceedingly tall (six-five or six-six), good looking, and gentle in his manner qualities that made him especially attractive to women. Once his divorce was behind him and he began to circulate again, he had no trouble finding female companions. I only saw him about two or three times a year, but each time I did, there was another woman in his life. All of them were obviously mad for him. You had only to watch them looking at B. to know how they felt, but for one reason

or another, none of those affairs lasted very long.

After two or three years, B.'s landlord finally made good on his threats and evicted him from his loft. B. moved out of the city, and I lost touch with him.

Several more years went by, and then one night B. came back to town to attend a dinner party. My wife and I were also there, and since we knew that B. was about to get married, we asked him to tell us the story of how he had met his future wife.

About six month earlier, he said, he had been talking to a friend on the phone. This friend was worried about him, and after a while he began to scold B. for not having married again. You've been divorced for seven years now, he said, and in that time you could have settled down with any one of a dozen attractive and remarkable women. But no one is ever good enough for you, and you've turned them all away. What's wrong with you, B.? What in the world do you want?

There's nothing wrong with me, B. said. I just haven't found the right person, that's all.

At the rate you're going, you never will, the friend answered. I mean, have you ever met one woman who comes close to what you're looking for? Name one. I dare you to name just one.

Startled by his friend's vehemence, B. paused to consider the question carefully. Yes, he finally said, there was one. A woman by the name of E., whom he had known as a student at Harvard more than twenty years ago. But she had been involved with another man at the time, and he had been involved with another woman (his future ex-wife), and nothing had developed between them. He had no idea where E. was now, he said, but if he could meet someone like her, he knew he wouldn't hesitate to get married again.

That was the end of the conversation. Until mentioning her to his friend, B. hadn't thought about this woman in over ten years, but now that she had resurfaced in his mind, he had trouble thinking about anything else. For the next three or four days, he thought about her constantly, unable to shake the feeling that his one

chance for happiness had been lost many years ago. Then, almost as if the intensity of these thoughts had sent a signal out into the world, the phone rang one night, and there was E. on the other end of the line.

B. kept her on the phone for more than three hours. He scarcely knew what he said to her, but he went on talking until past midnight, understanding that something momentous had happened and that he mustn't let her escape again.

After graduating from college, E. had joined a dance company, and for the past twenty years she had devoted herself exclusively to her career. She had never married, and now that she was about to retire as a performer, she was calling old friends from her past, trying to make contact with the world again. She had no family (her parents had been killed in a car crash when she was a small girl) and had been raised by two aunts, both of whom were now dead.

B. arranged to see her the next night. Once they were together, it didn't take long for him to discover that his feelings for her were just as strong as he had imagined. He fell in love with her all over again, and several weeks later they were engaged to be married.

To make the story even more perfect, it turned out that E. was independently wealthy. Her aunts had been rich, and after they died she had inherited all their money — which meant that not only had B. found true love, but the crushing money problem that had plagued him for so many years had suddenly vanished.

All in one fell swoop.

A year or two after the wedding, they had a child. At last report, mother, father, and baby were doing just fine.

出典 : Paul Auster, "True Stories" in *Collected Prose* (Faber & Faber, 2003)

注 eviction : 立ち退き

Caravaggio : カラヴァッジオ (1571-1610), イタリアの宗教画家

Renoir : ルノワール (1841-1919), フランス印象派の画家

(問 1) 下線部(イ)(エ)(オ)(キ)(ス)を以下のように言い換えるとき、空欄にあてはまる最も適切なものをそれぞれ1つ選び、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

(イ) went out of business → was declared []

1. bankrupt
2. established
3. fashionable
4. successful

(エ) steadfastness → holding his [] firmly

1. belief
2. chance
3. daughter
4. tears

(オ) grumbled → [] his circumstance

1. complained about
2. showed indifference to
3. was proud of
4. was satisfied with

(キ) made good on → carried []

1. away
2. back
3. out
4. with

(ズ) momentous → of great []

1. fear
2. importance
3. sadness
4. urgency

(問 2) 下線部(カ)(ケ)(コ)(シ)(セ)の内容に最も近いものをそれぞれ1つ選び、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

(カ) none of it seemed to throw him off course

1. he didn't seem to try hard to overcome his difficulties
2. he seemed to blame his misfortune on his poverty
3. he seemed to give up his career due to extreme hardship
4. he seemed to stick to his dream despite serious problems

(ケ) Startled by his friend's vehemence

1. Astonished by his friend's forcefulness
2. Encouraged by his friend's support
3. Moved by his friend's consideration
4. Satisfied with his friend's kindness

(コ) his future ex-wife

1. a woman he had divorced and planned to marry again
2. a woman he had promised to marry but somehow failed to
3. a woman he planned to get married to after divorcing his present wife
4. a woman he would marry and divorce later

- (シ) he had trouble thinking about anything else
1. he feared that his friends would cause trouble
 2. he had difficulties remembering E. after 20 years
 3. he found himself thinking only of E.
 4. he was reluctant to consider E. as a troublemaker

- (セ) the world
1. the family life she had lost in her youth
 2. the human relations that she thought useful to get a new job
 3. the latest information on what was happening around the globe today
 4. the social life she had given up for her career as a performer

(問 3) 下線部(ア)(ウ)(ソ)を以下のように言い換えるとき、空欄に入れるのにふさわしい一語をそれぞれ解答欄に記入しなさい。

(ア) divorce = legal ending of a []

(ウ) enjoyed each other's company = had a good time []

(ソ) All in one fell swoop. = It's killing [] birds with one stone.

(問 4) 下線部(サ)を以下のように言い換えるとき、空欄(A)(B)に入れるのに最も適切な語をそれぞれ1つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

Until mentioning her to his friend, B. hadn't thought about this woman in over ten years.

→ While mentioning her to his friend, B. thought about this woman

(A) the (B) time in over ten years.

- (A) 1. at 2. for 3. in 4. on
- (B) 1. few 2. first 3. last 4. little

(問 5) 以下の(A)～(E)について、本文の内容に最も近いものをそれぞれ1つ選び、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

(A)

1. B. and the author have been close friends from their school days.
2. B. and the author worked in the same company in the past.
3. The author made friends with B. because their children were classmates.
4. The author's child attended B.'s painting class in nursery school.

(B)

1. Although he didn't become a great painter, B. was making a good living as a copyist of the famous masters.
2. Because he lacked some crucial talent as an artist, B. gave up his career as an artist early on.
3. Despite a lack of financial support from dealers, B.'s paintings were successful enough to be displayed at the Metropolitan Museum.
4. Despite some difficulties in his life, B. didn't complain about his life or envy his luckier fellow artists.

(C)

1. E. called B. because she remembered their wonderful love affair in their university.
2. E. rejected B.'s proposal because there was some problem with his personality.
3. E. retired as a professional dancer to get married with B..
4. E. was in love with someone else when she met B. for the first time.

(D)

1. B. managed to remember what E. was like while talking to her on the phone.
2. B.'s friend scolded him and forced him to call E..
3. E. called B. coincidentally when B. was thinking about her.
4. E. called B. on the phone to announce that their college reunion was to be held.

(E)

1. Although he was not sure he had found his true love, B. took a chance and decided to get married to E..
2. B. not only married the right person, but he also became a famous painter with his new wife's support.
3. For B., E. turned out to be not only the right person to marry, but also someone that could solve his financial problems.
4. More than twenty years after they broke up, B. and E. finally made up with each other and became happily married.

(問 6) 下線部(ク)を日本語に訳しなさい。その際, “will” の後に省略された内容も補うこと。