

経済学部 英語

【注 意】

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
2. 試験時間は13時30分から15時10分まで(100分間)です。
3. この問題冊子は表紙以外に8ページあり、解答用紙は3枚あります。
4. 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁および解答用紙の汚れ等に気付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
5. 解答はすべて解答用紙の解答欄に記入してください。
6. 解答用紙の氏名欄を除き、受験者本人の特定につながるような氏名、住所、学校名等は記述しないでください。
7. 解答用紙を持ち出してはいけません。持ち出した場合、試験をすべて無効とします。
8. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。

I. 次の文章を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。(80点)

Recently I was rereading cultural psychologist Michele Gelfand's 2018 book "Rule Makers, Rule Breakers: How Culture Wires Our Minds, Shapes Our Nations and Drives Our Differences." Much of Gelfand's work deals with the tightness-looseness theory of cultures. Tight cultures are the rule makers, places where there are clear expectations about how to behave, and loose cultures are the rule breakers, areas where assumptions about ways to behave are more relaxed and less strictly enforced. Gelfand and her colleagues investigated around 7,000 people from more than 30 countries, asking respondents* about things like the freedom in social situations, the strength of their country's norms and the disapproval that ensues from violating those norms. Based on their findings, Japan is one of the tightest nations, and the U.S. is one of the loosest.

It's hard to argue with the notion that Japan is a country of rules, although they're often implicit and can be breached by the courageous or eccentric*. The point is that the surrounding people will notice the violation and may convey disapproval through body language or more explicit criticism. (1) It's not that the rules can't be broken, but that they are there, and felt to be there, in the first place.

Expressing cultures as tight or loose makes sense to me at a personal level. My body does indeed feel tighter when I'm in Japan and looser when I'm in the U.S. On trips back to see family and friends I am less expansive than everyone around me for a few days until my way of holding myself loosens. However, I am more careful about my appearance in Japan. I came to Japan 38 years ago at age 20. Did I stay because I was naturally stiff, or did Japan gradually contract me? For many people, I imagine, it's (2) one of those chicken-or-egg questions whose answer is likely both.

Though Gelfand passes no judgment and uses "tight" and "loose" descriptively, the term "tight" makes me feel defensive, as if Japan is somehow being portrayed as non-desirable. There are so many "tight" words with negative

meanings: for example, "tight-fisted," "tight-lipped," and being in a "tight spot." Then again, in an opposite manner, playing "fast and loose," having a "loose tongue" and being at a "loose end" are equally unfavorable. Moreover, "tight" is used more positively in expressions like "run a tight ship" or having a "tight-knit" group. My image of tight may need a little loosening.

More important than assigning labels is discerning how (3-1) [] and (3-2) [] play out in daily life, and Gelfand's book is full of observations of Japan's nice tightness: the (4-1) [] of the trains and the way passengers refrain from (4-2) [] much while riding them, the low crime rate, and the clean streets and parks. Gelfand acknowledges that there are always (5-1) [], and the one she points out is Takeshita street in Harajuku, where social norms related to fashion are more (5-2) [] than in other parts of Tokyo.

Turning to language, in an interesting, earlier tightness-looseness study, another cultural psychologist, Darius Chan, along with three co-researchers including Gelfand, demonstrated how this idea can affect our linguistic experience of concepts.

Chan and his colleagues proposed that loose cultures would have more variance related to social pressures and values. (6) As they expected, the researchers found much more agreement in the words connected to these concepts among Japanese than American answers. For example, Japanese respondents were consistent in their word associations with "truth," "sin," "guilt," "duty," "justice," and "tradition," suggesting they were clear on the boundaries of these notions.

On the other hand, there was greater agreement among the Americans for "question things," "contemplation," "conflict," "problem" and "aggression." Chan and his colleagues suggest that there may be more conformity in these concepts in a loose culture like the U.S. because they are viewed as more permissible than in a tight culture like Japan.

(Adapted from Kate Elwood, "Nice, tight Japan: Implicit rules and their flouting,"
The Japan News by The Yomiuri Shimbun, October 07, 2021)

注：

*respondent アンケートへの回答者

*eccentric 一風変わった

問1 下線部 (1) を日本語に訳しなさい。(15点)

問2 chicken-or-egg question の具体的な内容を文意に則して日本語で説明しなさい。
(15点)

問3 (3-1) と (3-2) に入る最も適切な英単語を文中から選び、その単語をそれぞれ書
きなさい。(5点)

問4 (4-1) と (4-2) に入る単語の組合せとして、最も適切なものは下記の選択肢の中
のどれか。番号で答えなさい。(5点)

| 番 号 | (4-1) | (4-2) |
|-----|-------------|---------|
| ① | abundance | dancing |
| ② | punctuality | talking |
| ③ | similarity | singing |
| ④ | variety | smoking |

問5 (5-1) と (5-2) に入る単語の組合せとして、最も適切なものは下記の選択肢の中
のどれか。記号で答えなさい。(5点)

| 番 号 | (5-1) | (5-2) |
|-----|--------------|--------------|
| ア) | additions | restricted |
| イ) | alternatives | conservative |
| ウ) | examples | fashionable |
| エ) | exceptions | relaxed |

問6 下線部 (6) を日本語に訳しなさい。(15 点)

問7 規範・ルールに対する異なる二つの態度とは何か。その内容を文意に則して日本語で説明しなさい。(20 点)

II. 次の文章を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。(70 点)

One way we can hope to minimize casualties* is by evacuating the hardest-hit areas (or those likely to be hardest hit) as quickly and efficiently as possible. In 1955, the mayor of New York concluded that it was possible to get one million people out of the very worst danger zones within an hour, if ever New York City needed to be evacuated. (1) That would leave some three million people behind.

That figure corresponds with the number of people who commute in and out of city centres every day for work — and who do so in the space of a few short hours. This kind of evacuation would certainly reduce the casualties from a Hiroshima-sized atomic bomb, but would be much less effective in the face of a much more destructive hydrogen bomb. (2) Evacuating people at this rate would also allow the path of a major hurricane to be cleared, given notice of about two days.

But could we ever hope to evacuate a whole continent, as might well be required in the event of an asteroid* impact or a super volcano blast? The key consideration, of course, is how much warning time we are given. In the case of a

huge asteroid or comet heading our way, it's likely that astronomers would have detected the ⁽³⁾ ominous missile months or even years in advance. If possible, attempts would first be made to avoid disaster. But if these failed then evacuation would be the only option.

It's possible we'll know the area that must be evacuated. In the event of an asteroid impact, for example, astronomers would be able to predict the impact zone on the Earth's surface with pinpoint accuracy — in much the same way that eclipse* paths can be predicted years in advance. If the asteroid was due for an impact on land, this would allow the immediate area to be cleared with plenty of time to spare. That would save some lives, but not all, as the global impact winter following the strike would lead to mass food shortages. More likely is that the impact would occur at sea — ocean does after all cover seventy percent of the planet's surface. This would send megatsunamis* racing around the planet, ⁽⁴⁾ from which no one except those evacuated to the highest ground would be safe.

For events such as asteroid impacts, the end of the world could be predicted almost to the second. Not so for many other disasters. For example, the location of a super volcano is obviously fixed. But scientists are only able to give vague likelihoods — timescales of hundreds to thousands of years — as to when it will explode. ⁽⁵⁾ The lack of a hard deadline for evacuation in these cases might remove some of the urgency, making it likely that some residents will choose to remain. This was the case during the evacuation of New Orleans in the face of Hurricane Katrina* in 2005. A legal evacuation order was imposed but, ⁽⁶⁾ [] hard-and-fast predictions of the storm's arrival and the damage it would cause, many people stayed in the city — seven hundred of whom died.

(Adapted from Paul Parsons, *The Rough Guide to SURVIVING THE END OF THE WORLD*)

注：

| | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| *casualty | 死傷者 |
| * asteroid | 小惑星 |
| * eclipse | 日食、月食 |
| * megatsunami | 大津波 |
| * Hurricane Katrina | 2005年にニューオーリンズを襲った大きなハリケーンの名前 |

問1 下線部 (1) が示す内容は何か、日本語で説明しなさい。(10点)

問2 下線部 (2) を日本語に訳しなさい。(15点)

問3 下線部 (3) の意味するものを文中で具体的に表している英語を答えなさい。
(10点)

問4 下線部 (4) を日本語に訳しなさい。(10点)

問5 下線部 (5) を日本語に訳しなさい。(15点)

問6 空欄 (6) に入る最も適切な語句はどれか、選択肢から一つを選び、番号で解答しなさい。(10点)

[選択肢]

- ① despite ② because of ③ although ④ in case of

III. 次の文章の下線部 (a)、(b)、(c) を英語に訳しなさい。(30 点)

母が突然の病で逝ってしまった時、母を失った大きさ、寂しさに私は憔悴し何も出来ずに泣いてばかりでした。

(a) ある時、ふと窓のそとを見ると、小さな真っ白な蝶が、ひらひらと飛んでいるのに気がつきました。十二月の冬に蝶？

白い小さな花びらのような蝶は、しだいにこちらに近づいて窓のガラスに、触れてはまた離れ何かしきりに囁きかけているようにも見えました。

(b) ちゃんと見てるから。ふと聞こえた声。それが母の声のようで。蝶を見ているうちに心の奥底が、解きほぐされて楽になっていくのが分かりました。

(c) 私は涙をふき、食事を作るために立ち上がりました。振り向くと、蝶はもうどこにも、いませんでした。

(高見恭子「ここにいるよ。」『父へ母へ。100万回の「ありがとう』』による。ただし、出題に際して原文の一部を改めた。)

IV. 次の文章の下線部を英語に訳しなさい。(20点)

顔の近くにスマホがあるのが目に入り、手に取って時間を確認する—5時04分—二時間も寝てしまった。布団の上に片手を出し、毛並みを撫でさすっていたが、唐突に血の気が引いた。違う、朝の五時—毎朝アラームが鳴る前の時間じゃないか。

ありえない。それでは十五時間も眠っていたことになる。見間違いだろう、とまた時間を見て呆然とする。人間はそんなに長い時間眠り続けられる生き物だろうか。体はこれまでにないほどすっきりしていた。普段から多少疲れているという自覚はあったが、それよりもはるかに、桁違いに疲れていたのだと感じられた。もし今日—いや昨日か—も出勤していたら、命はなかったと確信できるほどに。

(西島伝法「もふとん」『文藝』による ただし、出題に際して原文の一部を改めた。)