

平成 31 年 度

英 語

10 : 30 ~ 12 : 10

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注 意 事 項

1. 合図があるまでこの冊子を開いてはいけません。
2. 合図があったら受験番号を解答用紙の指定の欄に記入しなさい。
3. 問題は 1 ~ 7 ページまであります。落丁、乱丁、印刷不鮮明、汚れの箇所を見つけた場合は、すみやかに申し出てください。
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I 次の英文を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。

As many as a million young people in Japan are thought to remain holed up* in their homes — sometimes for decades at a time. Why? For Hide, the problems started when he gave up school. “I started to blame myself and my parents also blamed me for not going to school. The pressure started to build up,” he says. “Then, gradually, I became afraid to go out and fearful of meeting people. And then I couldn’t get out of my house.” Gradually, Hide relinquished* all communication with friends and eventually, his parents. To avoid seeing them he slept through the day and sat up all night, watching TV. “I had all kinds of negative emotions inside me,” he says. “The desire to go outside, anger towards society and my parents, sadness about having this condition, fear about what would happen in the future, and jealousy towards the people who were leading normal lives.” Hide had become “withdrawn” or *hikikomori*.

In Japan, *hikikomori*, a term that’s also used to describe the young people who withdraw, is a word that everyone knows. Tamaki Saito was a newly qualified psychiatrist when, in the early 1990s, he was struck by the number of parents who sought his help with children who had quit school and hidden themselves away for months and sometimes years at a time. These young people were often from middle-class families, they were almost always male, and the average age for their withdrawal was 15. It might sound like straightforward teenage laziness. But Saito says sufferers are paralysed by profound social fears. “They are tormented* in the mind,” he says. “They want to go out in the world, they want to make friends or lovers, but they can’t.”

Symptoms vary between patients. For some, violent outbursts* alternate with childish behaviour such as pawing at the mother’s body. Other patients might be obsessive, paranoid and depressed. When Saito began his research, social withdrawal was not unknown, but it was treated by doctors as a symptom of other underlying problems rather than a pattern of behaviour requiring special

treatment. Since he drew attention to the phenomenon, it is thought the numbers^③ of hikikomori have increased. A conservative estimate of the number of people now affected is 200,000, but a 2010 survey for the Japanese Cabinet Office came back with a much higher figure — 700,000. Since sufferers are by definition hidden away, Saito himself places the figure higher still, at around one million. The average age of hikikomori also seems to have risen over the last two decades. Before it was 21 — now it is 32.

So why do they withdraw? The trigger* for a boy retreating to his bedroom might be comparatively slight — poor grades or a broken heart, for example — but the withdrawal itself can become a source of trauma. And powerful social^④ forces can conspire* to keep him there. One such force is *sekentei*, a person's reputation in the community and the pressure he or she feels to impress others. The longer hikikomori remain apart from society, the more aware they become of^⑤ their social failure. They lose whatever self-esteem and confidence they had and the prospect of leaving home becomes ever more terrifying. Parents are also conscious of their social standing and frequently wait for months before seeking professional help. A second social factor is the *amae* — dependence — that characterises Japanese family relationships. Even though about half of hikikomori are violent towards their parents, for most families it would be unthinkable to throw them out. But in exchange for decades of support for their children, parents expect them to show respect and fulfil their role in society of getting a job.

Matsu became hikikomori after he fell out with* his parents about his career and university course. “I was very well mentally, but my parents pushed me the way I didn't want to go,” he says. “My father is an artist and he runs his own business — he wanted me to do the same.” But Matsu wanted to become a computer programmer in a large firm — one of corporate Japan's army of “salarymen”. “But my father said: ‘In the future there won't be a society like that.’ He said: ‘Don't become a salaryman.’” Like many hikikomori, Matsu was

the eldest son and felt the full weight of parental expectation. He grew furious when he saw his younger brother doing what he wanted. “I became violent and had to live separately from my family,” he says.

But even hikikomori who desperately want to fulfil their parents’ plans for them may find themselves frustrated. Andy Furlong, an academic at the University of Glasgow specialising in the transition from education to work, connects the growth of the hikikomori phenomenon with the popping of the 1980s “bubble economy” and the onset of Japan’s recession of the 1990s. It was at this point that the conveyor belt of good school grades leading to good university places leading to jobs-for-life broke down. A generation of Japanese were faced with the insecurity of short-term, part-time work. And it came with stigma, not sympathy. Job-hopping Japanese were called “freeters”—a combination of the word “freelance” and the German word for “worker”, *arbeiter*. In political discussion, freeters were frequently bundled together with “neets”—an adopted British acronym meaning “not in education, employment or training”. Neets, freeters, hikikomori—these were ways of describing the good-for-nothing younger generation, parasites on the flagging* Japanese economy. The older generation, who graduated and slotted into steady careers in the 1960s and 1970s, could not relate to them. “The opportunities have changed fundamentally,” says Furlong. “I don’t think the families always know how to handle that.”

BBC News Magazine, July 4, 2013 より作成

* [注]

holed up > **hole up**: to hide oneself

relinquished > **relinquish**: to give up

tormented > **torment**: to make someone suffer very much

outbursts > **outburst**: a sudden expression of an emotion

trigger: something that is the cause of a particular reaction

conspire: to seem to work together to make something bad happen

fell out with > fall out with: to have an argument with someone so that
you are no longer friendly with them

flagging > flag: to become weaker or less enthusiastic

問 1 下線部①を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 2 下線部②を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 3 下線部③について、この段落に書かれている三つの数値を抜き出し、それぞれについて日本語で説明しなさい。

問 4 下線部④について、日本社会に顕著な social forces として論じられていることは何ですか。それらをこの英文から二つ抜き出し、それぞれを、この英文に即して日本語で簡潔に説明しなさい。

問 5 下線部⑤を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 6 下線部⑥について、Matsu の場合、それがどのようなものであったかを日本語で述べなさい。

問 7 下線部⑦の述語を英語のまま抜き出しなさい。

問 8 下線部⑧の “freeters” は、この英文では何と何の合成語とされていますか。それら二つを英語のまま記しなさい。

問 9 下線部⑨の “neets” の意味を説明した箇所を日本語に訳しなさい。

問10 下線部⑩の them は、何をさしていますか、日本語で述べなさい。

II 次の英文を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。

Linguistically, Belgium is complicated. The country is wedged* between France, the Netherlands, and Germany. And so Belgians speak versions of French, Dutch, and German, depending on where they live in the country. ①

The result is that the lingua franca of Belgium's national soccer team — one of this World Cup's strongest contenders* — is, unexpectedly, English. Despite the fact that English is not among the country's three official languages, and is not spoken natively, the players use it to coordinate on the field, talk to their coach, and blame each other for bad game-time decisions. ② In part, this is the consequence of the gradual establishment of English as the default* language of continental Europe. English is convenient as a go-to option because so many people speak it as a second language. ③ And for Belgian players, English is particularly expedient* given that their coach, Roberto Martinez, is Spanish and doesn't speak any of Belgium's three official languages. But the case of the Belgian team highlights another aspect of English that has allowed it to thrive* in Europe: Its political neutrality.

French might seem like a better option as the team's common language. ④ Most Belgian players speak French well enough; it's widely spoken in Belgium, and would be less likely than English to be understood by the team's World Cup opponents. Moreover, some of the Belgian team's players have rather poor English skills. One British commentator called Marouane Fellaini, a Belgian midfielder, the worst English speaker he'd ever come across. But defaulting to French would be controversial. That's because speakers of Flemish, the Dutch variety spoken in northern Belgium, often identify more strongly with that language and its culture than they do with the Belgian nation. That has been the fuel for the long-running Flemish separatist movement. Too much emphasis on French, or even German, always poses the risk of reigniting* national divides. ⑤

Counterintuitively*, then, the power of English comes from the very fact
that it is not native to the country. It is indifferent to national identity and
linguistic divides. That helps explain why EU bureaucrats complain about the
excessive influence of English post-Brexit, but continue to use it anyway.

Quartz, July 2, 2018 より作成

* [注]

wedged > **wedge**: to put something into a very narrow or small space

contenders > **contender**: someone who competes with other people to try
to win something

default: a standard setting

expedient: helpful or useful in a particular situation

thrive: to grow or develop successfully

reigniting > **reignite**: to give new life or energy to something

counterintuitively > **counterintuitive**: contrary to what one would
instinctively expect

問 1 下線部①を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 2 下線部②と同じ意味の語句をこの英文から探し、英語のまま抜き出しなさい。

問 3 下線部③を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 4 下線部④を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 5 下線部⑤について、その理由を二つ日本語で述べなさい。

問 6 下線部⑥で述べられていないことを a)～d)の中から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- a) Flemish is a variety of the Dutch language and is widely spoken across Belgium.
- b) Speakers of Flemish identify strongly with their language and culture.
- c) There has been a Flemish separatist movement in Belgium.
- d) Too much emphasis on any single language can fuel the divides in Belgium.

問 7 下線部⑦の内容に一致するものを a)～d)の中から二つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- a) English is not commonly spoken in Belgium because it is not native to the country.
- b) Belgium has a number of language groups and is linguistically divided.
- c) English is considered to be politically neutral in the language conflict in Belgium.
- d) English has a strong influence on Belgian culture and identity.