

令和 3 年度

英 語

10 : 30 ~ 12 : 10

文学部比較文化学科
一般選抜(中期日程)

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 ~ 8 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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6. この冊子は持ち帰ってさしつかえありません。

I 次の英文を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。

My name is Naomi Osaka. As long as I can remember, people have struggled to define me. I've never really fit into one description — but people are so fast to give me a label. *Is she Japanese? American? Haitian? Black? Asian?* Well, I'm all of these things together at the same time. I was born in Osaka, Japan to a Haitian father and Japanese mother. I spent my formative years growing up in the United States. I'm a daughter, a sister, a friend, and a girlfriend. I'm Asian, I'm Black, and I'm female. I'm as normal a 22-year-old as anyone, except I happen to be good at tennis.^① I've accepted myself as just me: Naomi Osaka.

I honestly haven't had the time to pause and reflect until now, which I think we can all relate to after the pandemic* changed all of our lives overnight. In the past few months, I've re-evaluated what's actually important in my life. It's a reset that perhaps I greatly needed. I asked myself, "If I couldn't play tennis, what could I be doing to make a difference?" I decided it was time to speak up. So what I will say here, I never would have imagined writing two years ago, when I won the US Open and my life changed overnight. I guess that when I read this piece back in the future, my evolution as a person will have continued.^② But for the here and now, this is who I am, and here are my thoughts.

When I saw the horrific video of George Floyd's murder and torture* at the hands of a cop and his three colleagues, my heart ached. I felt a call to action. Enough was finally enough. I flew to Minneapolis with my boyfriend days after the murder to pay our respects and have our voices heard on the streets. We grieved with the people of St. Paul and protested peacefully. We visited the George Floyd Memorial and connected with those who came together to mourn yet another senseless act and life lost without reason. Being on the ground in Minneapolis was what felt right at that moment.

When I came back to Los Angeles, I signed petitions, I protested, and I

donated*, like many of us. But I kept asking myself what can I do to make this world a better place for my children? I decided it was time to speak up about systemic* racism and police brutality.

George was murdered at the hands of men paid to protect him.^③ And for every George, there is a Brianna, a Michael, a Rayshard. The sad list goes on. That's just the tragedies captured on camera. I remember watching the outrage* at Michael Brown's case in 2014, and nothing has really changed since. Black people have been fighting this oppression alone for so many years and progress has been fleeting at best. Being "not racist" is not enough. We have to be anti-racist.

I support the movement to defund the police. By that, I don't necessarily mean to eradicate* them altogether. Some of their funding — like payment plans to cops who have been convicted of crimes — should be re-allocated to social measures within the community: Education, housing and youth programs, which are so often neglected. We need to take a holistic approach to our communities and to keeping each other safe.

It's going to take a collective effort. Today's protests have momentum* and promise. This time, there is a different energy. Different faces are involved in the movement.^④ It's gone global — from ●slo to ●saka, from Tallahassee to Tokyo, protests have included people of all races and ethnicities. There were even Black Lives Matter marches in Japan — something many of us would never have expected or imagined possible.

Japan is a very homogenous* country, so tackling racism has been challenging for me. I have received racist comments online and even on TV. But that's the minority. In reality, biracial* people — especially biracial athletes — are the future of Japan. We (myself, Rui Hatchimura and others) have been embraced by the majority of the public, fans, sponsors, and media. We can't let the ignorance of a few hold back the progressiveness of the masses. The love I^⑤ feel from Japanese fans of all ages, especially the younger ones, has always been

heart-warming. I am so proud to represent Japan and always will be.

It means so much to me that society evolves — that we take on systemic racism head-on, that the police protect us and don't kill us. But I am proud, too, of the small part I have played in changing perceptions and opinions. I love the thought of a biracial girl in a classroom in Japan glowing with pride when I win a Grand Slam. I really hope that the playground is a friendlier place for her now^⑥ that she can point to a role model and be proud of who she is. And dream big.

Esquire, July 1, 2020 より

* [注]

pandemic: the worldwide spread of a new disease

torture: the act of causing somebody severe pain

donated > donate: to give money, food, clothes, etc. to somebody

systemic: affecting or connected with the whole of something

outrage: a strong feeling of shock and anger

eradicate: to destroy or get rid of something completely, especially something bad

momentum: strength gained by motion or by a series of events

homogenous: consisting of things or people that are all the same or all of the same type

biracial: having parents from two races

- 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の him は誰を指すのか、英語でそのまま抜き出しなさい。
- 問 4 下線部●は具体的にどのような状況を述べているのか、日本語で答えなさい。
- 問 5 下線部●について、その事例をこの段落から英語でそのまま抜き出しなさい。
- 問 6 下線部⑥を、she は誰を指すのかを明らかにしながら、日本語に訳しなさい。

II 次の英文を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。

Workers in garment factories in Bangladesh, which have reopened despite a nationwide coronavirus lockdown, have said their lives are being put at risk as they are forced to return to work in cramped* conditions where mask-wearing and physical distancing are not enforced. Directives by the Bangladesh government stated that garment factories, which supply some of the biggest brands in the world and produce 84% of the country's total exports, would be allowed to resume operations, but only if they maintain physical distancing and the ban on public transportation. ①

However, speaking to the *Guardian*, workers at garment factories in the industrial areas of Gazipur and Ashulia, on the outskirts* of the capital Dhaka, said the only new measure was hand-washing at the entrance, and that no physical distancing measures had been enforced inside the factories. Overcrowded buses were bringing them into work. Many said they had been worried about returning to the factories, but had no choice, fearing they would lose their jobs. ②

One 19-year-old, who irons clothes in a garment factory in Ashulia, said workers had to go on strike to get the bare minimum protective measures of hand-washing stands and reusable masks. “We resumed working last Sunday and on the first day, there was no change in the factory,” he said. “I saw in the news that they promised protective gear like masks and social distancing, but our factory didn't give us anything. We paid for masks from our own pocket,” he said. “We just wash hands once while entering to the factory, that's it,” he added, shaking his head in disbelief. “And there's no social distancing or anything of that sort. Everything is exactly as before.” A 20-year-old machine operator, Shefaul, said the garment factory owners were trying to “deceive” workers.

“We know things are getting worse,” said Islam. “People are falling sick

even inside the factories during work hours. But the management tells us that everything is safe and completely under control, which is a blatant* lie.” *The Guardian* could not verify which clothing brands the factory was supplying.

The decision to reopen the garment factories has been a divisive* one. While there is still a relatively low number of coronavirus cases in Bangladesh — about 10,000, with only 187 deaths — the country has one of the lowest testing rates in the world. Meanwhile, the garment industry is the country’s single biggest revenue generator, worth about \$34 billion and employing more than 4 million people in 4,500 factories. But it has been hit brutally by coronavirus, already losing \$3.5 billion in cancelled or suspended clothing orders from brands including Topshop, Asda, Urban Outfitters, Sports Direct, New Look and Peacocks in the past two months.

The dozens of Bangladesh factories supplying Debenhams* are in particularly dire straits* after the coronavirus downturn sent the department store into administration* and unable to pay for millions of pounds worth of ordered garments now sitting in factories and ports. According to suppliers in Dhaka, the chain has requested an “unaffordable” discount on some of the goods sitting in ports. In a statement, Debenhams said: “Like all fashion retailers, we have had to make some very tough decisions in relation to our supply chain. We are trying to deal with all those affected as fairly and openly as possible. As we have said, suppliers who continue to work with us during our administration period will be paid to terms*.”

The financial brunt* of the cancellations and withheld* payments has been borne by the workers, with more than 150,000 denied their wages in March. After the factories initially halted production in mid-March, thousands of workers took to the streets to protest that they were starving. It was this pressure to revive the garment industry, as well as to prevent orders going to factories in Vietnam or Cambodia instead, that led to the decision to reopen the factories at the end of April, with more than 1,000 now back in operation.

But Sarwer Hossain, a workers' rights leader based in the Savar district of Dhaka, said the decision ^⑦ to reopen the factories without enforcing proper safety measures was putting the lives of hundreds of thousands of garment workers, their families and communities in grave danger. "You can see with your own eyes how crowded the place is," said Hossain, gesturing at the bustling* roads and marketplace around the factories. "It's even more cramped* inside. The majority of the reopened factories didn't take adequate social distancing or other preventive measures. Only a handful of factories I've visited have disinfectant* booths and proper temperature checks at gates and provided face shields, gloves and frequent hand washing."

Ayesha, 24, a machine operator, spoke of her fear of being back at work but said she "had no other option". ^⑧ "When my line chief called and asked me to start working again, I asked him: 'Why are you doing this? Do you want to get us killed?'" said Ayesha. "He told me if we don't show the world the factory is ready and working, the orders will go to Vietnam, Cambodia or some other places and eventually we will all be kicked out of our jobs anyway. "I am not scared of dying," she added. "But I'm worried if I become the carrier of the virus to my family. I won't be able to forgive myself."

The Guardian, May 11, 2020 より

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* [注]

cramped: not having enough space

outskirts: the outer area of a city, town, or a village

blatant: very obvious, with no attempt to be honest or behave well

divisive: causing disagreements between people

Debenhams: a large retailer operating department stores in some British cities

in . . . dire straits: in a very bad situation that is difficult to fix

sent > **send . . . into administration:** 破産申請に追い込む

terms: the conditions that are part of an agreement or arrangement

brunt: the worst part or chief impact of a specified action

withheld > **withhold:** not to give someone the information, money, etc.
that they want

bustling: full of people and activity

crammed: very full of people or things

disinfectant: a chemical substance that destroys bacteria

問 1 下線部①の数値は何を示しているのか、日本語で答えなさい。

問 2 下線部●について、その理由をこの段落から日本語で三つ挙げなさい。

問 3 下線部③と同じ内容を指している語句を、英語でそのまま抜き出ささい。

問 4 下線部④を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 5 下線部●が示す事例を、この段落から英語のまま一つ抜き出ささい。

問 6 下線部⑥を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 7 下線部●はどのような結果をもたらしかねないのか、本文に即して日本語で答えなさい。

問 8 下線部●について、ア) Ayesha はどういう状況におかれているのか、イ) その理由は何か、日本語で答えなさい。