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教養学部

比較文化学科

一般選抜(中期日程)

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I 次の英文を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。

The government of Hiroshima city is being questioned for canceling invites for Russia and Belarus to join the annual peace ceremony on the anniversary of the atomic bombing in light of the Russian invasion of Ukraine, while Israel has continued to be invited despite the ongoing* Israel-Hamas war in Gaza. The Hiroshima Municipal Government explained that Russia and Belarus would be excluded in order to ensure the ceremony goes smoothly, but atomic bomb victim advocacy* groups and others are asking whether the move shows a double ^① standard.

Hiroshima's Peace Memorial Ceremony takes place every August 6. ^② Starting in 1998, the Hiroshima Municipal Government began inviting the ambassadors to Japan of nuclear-armed nations in light of the nuclear weapons testing by Pakistan and India. From 2006, it began inviting all states that have embassies in Japan. Since then, countries have been invited regardless of war status, but in ^③ 2022, Russia and Belarus were left out, with the local government maintaining that the Foreign Ministry pointed out that inviting the two close allies could interfere with the operation of the ceremony. This year, it was decided to continue excluding them for the third year straight, while extending an invitation to Israel despite the ongoing war between that state and Hamas in Gaza.

The city's plans came to light this April. At a regularly scheduled press conference, after being told that it looked like the municipal government condoned* one war and not the other, Mayor Kazumi Matsui said, "We decided against it because we thought it would hinder the smooth execution of the ceremony. We did not say that one war was good and the other was bad." When a "double standard" was mentioned, Matsui replied to a reporter, "That is your interpretation." The municipal government explained at a city assembly meeting this May that if Russia were invited, "It's feared that by making false claims about the invasion of Ukraine, the wrong message will be sent and the

original purpose of the ceremony will not be achieved,” while it did not view the same possibility over inviting Israel.

On May 29, Hiroshima sent letters of invitation to 166 countries and the European Union. The invitation to Israel included the message, “It is extremely regrettable* that so many people’s lives have been lost. We hope for a cease-fire* as soon as possible and a solution to the problem through dialogue.” This was reportedly* the first time the city has taken such a measure, and an official said, “There is various criticism regarding the current situation in Gaza. We wanted to convey Hiroshima’s thoughts rather than simply inviting them.”

④ However, the city’s move has attracted strong criticism. According to the city, as of June 20, 1,783 emails and other messages had been received, reportedly including things such as, “[I / want / to / be / Israel / don’t / invited],” and, “Do you approve of the war in Gaza?” On May 10, organizations including a Hiroshima prefectural member of the Japan Confederation* of A-and H-Bomb Sufferers Organizations, or *Hidankyo*, chaired by Kunihiko Sakuma, pleaded to the city that being called out for a double standard was inevitable, asking it to change its response. On May 15, the Hiroshima-Palestine Vigil Community, which has been continuing protests against Israel’s war on Gaza, presented a petition with more than 25,000 signatures to the municipal government, urging it not to invite Israel to the peace ceremony. As well, on June 10 another prefectural *Hidankyo* group chaired by Toshiyuki Mimaki pointed to the large number of victims, including children, stating, “If Russia and Belarus are not invited, Israel should not be invited. For next year’s 80th anniversary of the atomic bombing, all countries should be welcomed.”

⑥ Meanwhile in Nagasaki, the municipal government on June 3 announced that it would refrain from inviting Israel to the Nagasaki Peace Memorial Ceremony on August 9, opting to delay a final decision pending* developments in the situation after sending the country a letter urging an immediate cease-fire and other measures. Invitations to Russia and Belarus have been withheld for the

問 1 下線部①について、このように指摘される理由を、本文に即して具体的に日本語で答えなさい。

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、その理由として適切なものを a)～d)の中から二つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- a) The Foreign Ministry suggested that inviting them could disturb the smooth progress of the ceremony.
- b) The Hiroshima Municipal Government believed that there were good wars and bad wars.
- c) The Hiroshima Municipal Government feared that Russia would make false claims about the invasion of Ukraine.
- d) The Hiroshima Municipal Government believed that it would achieve the original purpose of the ceremony by inviting the countries involved in wars.

問 4 下線部④の内容をこの段落から二つあげ、日本語で答えなさい。

問 5 下線部⑤を適切な順番に並べ替えなさい。

問 6 下線部⑥を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。

While Sweden's government is making it harder for foreign workers to get residency permits*, Germany's and Denmark's are making it easier. Why the ^① difference and what's the likely impact? Germany is about to get "the most modern immigration law in the world," the country's interior minister, Nancy Faeser, boasted* in June as her government introduced a bill* to make it much easier for skilled workers to enter the country. "This is a wish that has been expressed by large parts of the Danish business community in recent years," explained Denmark's economy minister, Troels Lund Poulsen, as his government tabled its own bill to cut the minimum wage required for a key work permit* scheme. With a shortage of skilled labour hitting businesses across Europe, ^② these countries' governments are taking action to make it easier for companies to hire from outside the European Union.

But Sweden is going in the opposite direction. In three weeks' time, the minimum salary to be eligible for a work permit in Sweden will more than double, going from 13,000 kronor* a month to at least 80 percent of the median* salary, or 27,360 kronor a month (or more for jobs where the industry standard is higher than that). In January, an inquiry is expected to propose how to raise it all the way to the median salary, currently 34,200 kronor. Sweden's export-driven economy is competing for much the same engineering and IT expertise* as Germany's and Denmark's, and its businesses are similarly affected by shortages of skilled labour.

So why the difference? The main reason is political, argues Tove Hovemyr, social policy expert at the liberal thinktank Fores. "We have now a government that is supported by and very much dependent on the [far-right*] Sweden Democrats' support, and they have to make nice with the party itself, but also try ^③ to steal their voters," she explained. "Right now everyone is terrified of looking somewhat pro-migration*, and that's why the debates in Sweden and in Denmark

and Germany are so vastly* different.” The only parties still advocating a liberal labour migration in Sweden, she said, were the Centre Party and the Green Party.

Germany’s new government, like Sweden’s, promised a “paradigm* shift on migration” in the deal between the coalition* parties. But while Sweden’s agreement promised to bring in the EU’s toughest migration law, Germany’s promised liberalisation*. In their coalition agreement, the three parties in Germany’s new government promised “a new start for migration and integration* policy,” which would “accelerate and digitise* the issue of visas,” and which would “enable transnational labour migration” by allowing labour migrants to leave Germany for longer without their residency being at risk.

In Denmark, meanwhile, the decision of the traditional parties of right and left to go into coalition has made the current government the first in 20 years which is under little pressure to tighten immigration rules.

④ What is unusual in Sweden is that the business lobby, which has traditionally supported the ruling Moderate Party, is opposed to its plans for tighter labour migration. Hovemyr dismissed Sweden’s government’s claims that it was making recruitment easier for highly skilled positions by ordering the Migration Agency to reform the work permit process. “I think that is a way to justify to themselves and to their voters that they’re making this policy shift, but no one is happy about it,” she said. “Even those who are normally happy with the Moderates and the Liberals governing the country are now very angry about this policy shift.”

A recent study by the Confederation of Swedish Enterprise estimated that the planned changes to the minimum salary requirement would cut Sweden’s GDP by 16 billion kronor and lose the government a total of 5 billion kronor in tax revenues. “There’s a lot of companies that are frustrated now, asking ‘how are we going to deal with this?’” Patrik Karlsson, a recruitment policy expert at the organisation, told *The Local*.^⑤ “They are not happy about it.”

He said that Swedish businesses were also facing shortages of labour, and of skilled labour in particular, but said that in Denmark and Germany, politicians

were also looking at long-term demographics*. “They see also that from a demographic perspective that they need to strengthen their attractiveness because they in the near future, the demographic analysis indicated that the labour force is going to shrink.” He conceded*, though, that Sweden was tightening labour migration policy after 15 years of a system under which employers were able to recruit anyone internationally they wanted so long as they offered pay and benefit levels in line with union collective bargain agreements*. “Our laws on labour migration have been more liberal than in Denmark and Germany, so we were a bit ahead (_____) them in that sense, and now Germany and Denmark have made the same analysis that we did 15 years ago, that we need more foreign talent.”

Together with the large number of refugees Sweden received in 2014 and 2015, this period of liberal migration has left Sweden with a better demographic profile, with the labour force expected to increase slightly over the coming decade, after which Sweden again faces an imbalance. “In 10 years’ time, we’ll have quite a dramatic change when it comes to the share of people in our society that is 80 years and older, who are also very often in need of care,” said Karlsson.

Business leaders in Sweden will lobby hard for exceptions to the even higher threshold likely to come into force next year. But Karlsson said he expected it would take some time before the major parties to become more favourable to labour migration again. “They associate problems with large-scale migration, so they want to downsize* migration in every way, and they don’t differentiate* between refugee migration and labour migration, unfortunately.”

Richard Orange, “Why are Sweden and Germany going opposite ways on labour migration?” *The Local Sweden*, October 9, 2023 より作成

* [注]

residency permits > residency permit: an official document that gives permission to live in another country

boasted > boast: to talk with too much pride about what you have done or what you own

bill: a written plan for a law

work permit: an official document that gives permission to take a job in another country

kronor > krona: スウェーデン・クローナ

median: the middle number in a list of numbers when the numbers are arranged in order from smallest to largest

expertise: a high level of knowledge or skill

far-right: the group of people whose political views are the most conservative

pro-: supporting or approving of something

vastly: very much

paradigm: clear and typical example of something

coalition: a group of two or more political parties working together to win an election or govern a country or area

liberalisation: the removal or loosening of restrictions on something, typically an economic or political system

integration: the action or process of joining or mixing with a different group of people

digitise: to convert (pictures, text or sound) into a digital form

demographics: statistical data relating to the population and particular groups

conceded > concede: to admit, often unwillingly, that something is true

union collective bargain agreements > union collective bargaining agreement: a contract between an employer and a union that sets the terms of employment

downsize: to make a company or organisation smaller by reducing the number of workers

differentiate: to show or find that two things are not the same

問 1 下線部①について、ドイツ、デンマーク、スウェーデンの各政府が出した法案の内容に合致する説明を下記よりそれぞれ一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- a) 主要な就労許可の要件を満たす最低賃金を引き下げること。
- b) 就労許可の要件を満たす最低賃金を現行の倍以上に引き上げること。
- c) 高度技能人材による入国のハードルを下げること。

問 2 下線部②を these countries がどの国々を指すのかを明らかにしながら、日本語に訳しなさい。

問 3 下線部③が指す政党名を英語のまま抜きだしなさい。

問 4 下線部④について、何がスウェーデンにおいて unusual なのか。この段落の内容に即して、日本語で簡潔に答えなさい。

問 5 下線部⑤が示す適切な内容を以下から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- a) 就労許可申請の厳格化により、スウェーデンの国内総生産が 160 億クローナ引き下げられ、総額 50 億クローナにおよぶ税収の損失が発生する。
- b) 就労許可申請の厳格化により、スウェーデンの国内総生産が 16 億クローナ引き下げられ、総額 5 億クローナにおよぶ税収の損失が発生する。
- c) 就労許可申請の緩和により、スウェーデンの国内総生産が 160 億クローナ引き下げられ、総額 50 億クローナにおよぶ税収の損失が発生する。
- d) 就労許可申請の緩和により、スウェーデンの国内総生産が 16 億クローナ引き下げられ、総額 5 億クローナにおよぶ税収の損失が発生する。

問 6 下線部⑥について、カッコ内に入る適切な前置詞を英語で答えなさい。

問 7 下線部⑦は何を意味するのか。本文に即して、以下のうちからもっとも適切なものを一つ選びなさい。

- a) business communities
- b) labour force
- c) refugees
- d) skilled labourers

問 8 下線部⑧を our society が何を指すのかを明らかにしながら、日本語に訳しなさい。